

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

VOLUME 10,-NO. 22. WHOLE NO. 198.

mazoo as Second Class matter.

# SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., NOVEMBER 15, 1884.

the farmers of the future will not be Bepartment. behind in these the greatest of all productions.

> If a boy is to remain on the farm, any education he may receive, from the most indifferent teachers, has been thought good enough for him. One reason for this is that a living, and a fairly good living can be made on the farm by labor without the application of much thought. If such is the case what are the possibilities of farming under skilled and intellectual management? Continued daily labor on the farm without an educated judgement directing the application of principles may make a good living, but it will not produce the best results. The man who simply knows how to plow must give way to the educated farmer. Educate your sons, therefore, to till the soil.

The world needs more rich farmer minds, more intellectual, moral, political and literary leaders; from the farmers more of the stamp of Cincinnatus and Washington and Burns. If our literature and legislature were more of the farm; were more natural, practical and thoughtful, they would be more wholesome and useful.

Let us hope that farmers will more and more carry their improvements into their houses and households. and learn that of all things they cultivate, they themselves are most susceptible of cultivation .- W. Walter Greer in California Patron.

### Farm Scrap-Books.

Many a farmer, or his family, pays more than ordinary attention to some one department of his work. One displays greatest pride in the dairy, another in the apiary, and especially is the poultry business gaining ground as is evinced by increasing numbers of small dealers and lady amateurs interested in fowls. Without feeling able, or deeming it exactly essential,

Topics for Discussions for Granges. AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

The selection of soils for special methods of culture and for particular crops.

Farm buildings: their location and construction. Farm fencing; where are fences needed and of what material shall

they be composed? Rotation of crops; what crops should

not follow other crops? The cultivation of grass; best meth-

od of keeping mowing lands produc tive; the management of pastures. Cattle husbandry, the laws of breed-

Cattle feeding; what foods are most economical, and how should they be fed?

of fattening.

Sheep husbandry; breeds and generl management. Horses for work and for pleasure.

Poultry as a source of farm income: what breeds to select and how to care

for the birds so as to make their keeping most profitable. Farm roads and door yard walks; how to build and how to repair them.

Producing, saving, ant applying manures.

Farm drainage.

Cleaning up waste land; removing the stumps and stones. Oxen compared with horses for

farm labor. The cultivation of small grains.

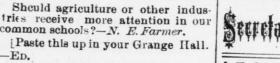
Our weed pests; how best to destroy or eijerminate weeds.

Keeping fruit and vegetables in winter for home use and for market. Commercial fertilizers; to what extent can they be profitably applied? Water supply for farm and country homes.

Soiling; what crops to grow and how to feed them. Apples as a farm crop; should an in-

creased product be encouraged or is there an over-supply? Insect enemies and friends of the farmers. How can we control them?

Economy of large farms as com-



### To Reclaim a Worn-Out Farm Without Buying Manure.

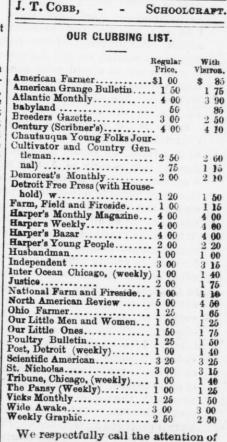
-ED.

Why are there so many farms in New England which look like a person in the last stages of consumption, as though they could hardly bear the weight of the 500 pounds of hay that grows to the acre; or the corn that comes up but is hardly able to tassel out, with other crops in the same ratio? I do not wish to censure the farmers, but if I can from my experience, give them any hints to improve the condition of their farms, I shall

be very glad. The farm I now own is one among several that I have owned, which have been, when I came in posession, in the condition above described, and have nearly doubled in value on my hands.

For example: Five years ago, when I bought my present farm, I had to buy hay to winter seven cows and two horses, The past winter I have 16 cows and three horses, and have sold between \$300 and \$400 worth of hayand have not bought any manure. The only way to do this is to utilize the means you have at home, by clear-ing out the ditches, and keeping the brush cut away from the fences. I keep from 200 to 500 loads of loam or muck, taken from ditches and fences, on hand, piled up to rot, ready for use at any other time after it is one year old. Green muck I consider worthless but when carted into the barn cellar and spread upon the manure at intervals, so as to absorb the liquids, it becomes very valuable. I always pull down the manure with a long handle manure fork before applying the loam or muck. By this process I make some 600 or 700 loads of compost each year of about the same quality that it would be if I allowed the liquid to run to waste. I give my hogs the run of the cellar which is a great help in keeping the manure well worked over. The above I consider worth more per cord than any manure made in Boston

and forwarded by rail to meet me at a



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hallmen

our readers to the above clubbing list. It is to your advantage to subscribe in this way and we believe no paper can offer you better terms than we do.

### THE CAMPAIGN AND THE VISITOR.

The struggle of 1884 for political supremacy has gone into history. The truthful historian may be proud of his labor if his skill brings together a vast array of facto and so arranges and portrays them that they shall carry evidence of their truthfulness on their face.

#### Published on the First and Fifteenth of There wa'n't any use of fretting, An' I told Obadiah so, For ef we couldn't hold onto things, every month, AT 50 CENTS PER ANNUM We'd jest got to let 'em go; There are lots of folks that'd suffer. Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

Grange Visitor

J.T. OOBB, Editor & Manager, To whom all communications should be ad-

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no numbers be lost to you.

Advise this office at once of a fail to reach you.

Along with the rest of us, An' it didn't seem to be worth our while To make such a dreffle fuss. To be sure the barn, was 'most empty, An' corn an'pertaters sca'ce. An' not much of anything plenty an' cheap But water—an' apple sass, But then as I told Obadiah— It wasn,t any use to groan. For flesh an' blood couldn't stan' it an' he Was nothing but skin an' bone.

PLUCK AND PRAYER.

aricultural

But laws! if you only heerd him, At any hour of the night, A prayin' out in that closet there. "Twould have set you crazy quite, I patched the knees of those trousers With cloth that was noways thin,

But it seemed as if the pieces wore out As fast as I put them in.

To me he said mighty little Of the thorny way we trod But at least a dozen times a day He talked it over with God, Down on his knees in that closet

The most of his time was passed, For Obadiah knew how to pray Much better than how to fast.

But I am that way contrary That if things dont go just right I felt like rolln' my sleeves up high An' gittin' ready to fight, An' the giants I slew that winter, I ain't goin' to talk about; An' I didn't even complain to God, Though I think he found it out.

With the point of a cambric needle I druy the wolf from the door, For I knew that we needn't starve to death

Or be lazy cause we were poor, An' Obadiah he wondered,

An' kept me patchin' his knees, An' thought it strange how the meal held out, An, stranger we di in't freeze.

But I said to myself in a whisper;

 God knows where His gifts descend;
 An' 'tisn't always that faith gets down As far as the fingers ends."
 An' I wouldn't have no one reckon My Obadiah a shirk.

For some, you know, have the gift to pray, And others the gift of work.

ing, and the best methods of rearing.

Swine breeding and pork making; the best breeds and the best methods

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IT is not a good plan to see how many cows we can winter, but how many we can winter well.

For Fertilizing Salt, address Larkin & Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.

The Education of Farmers.

arper's Weekly

Of all the callings the farmer's is the most suggestive of personal improvement. He is improving other things, why should he not improve himself? He is growing harvests on his farm, why should he not in his own mind? He is fattening his stock, why should he not his heart? He is feeding men's bodies, why should he not feed men's minds?

The day has passed when muscle rules the world. The battle axe and spear were muscle, the rifle and cannon are brains. The stage coach and carriers were muscle, the railway and telegraph are brains. The scythe was muscle, the mowing-machine is brain. The grain cradle and sickle were muscle, the self-binder is brains.

New and better homes, new and better processes, new and better implements is the order now. A reduction of hard labor, easier and speedier methods.quicker returns from investments, more help from books, association and co-operation, quickened minds, more world, its business, markets, demands and supplies and increased nearness to the social pulses of town and city life are among the improved conditions which the farmers of to-day are sharing.

Farming is rising in dignity and importance. Intelligence is increasing among farmers. It is becoming a matter of general conviction that knowledge is worth as much to the farmers and as well becomes him as any other man. Brains pay as well, and are as interesting on the farm as anywhere. A bright man or woman shines as well on the farm as in the city drawing-room. Nobility of mind or character is no less noble on the farm than in the counting room or at the bar. A splendid woman graces a farmer's home, quite as much as a merchant's. Beautiful children are just as beautiful amid things of nature as of art, and adorn and glorify the farm not less than the city home.

As intelligence and maply and womanly worth and grace are more and more honored and prized among farmers, will their vocation advance the grandest place. Let us hope that them to make similar notes.

to take a paper devoted entirely to pared with small ones. any of these special lines he relies on the poultry or dairy columns in the agricultural papers, and finds in them many valuable hints and methods. It is impracticable to cut such articles from the paper and by loosely throwing them into a drawer or book, try to keep them for future reference. They are too liable to be lost. Neither is it advisable to undertake a scheme of scrap books that shall require a detailed index and thus take much time in preparing it, for it will only be one of scores of other unexecuted good intentions. It is in itself a good plan but has too much machinery for ordinary use. The practice of keeping files of papers is not much better. What is wanted may be there, but the

bulk and trouble of hunting it out makes it valueless. The best way is to mark such articles as are deemed worthy of preservation at the first reading. Different members of the family may use red, green or blue pencils, each his own color, or check the item with initials. When the paper is old enough to be banished from the family table such intercourse with knowledge of the articles should be cut out and given to their owners. This work the children can do, and afterward, with slight direction, can arrange them in their several scrap-books. For, let it be understood, no one with any spirit dren

of enterprise will do long without a scrap book of some kind. In farming there are experiments with soils, fertilizers, machines, and crops, the results of which he cannot afford to lose neither can he retain all the points of profit to him in his memory. The constantly appearing improvements in all directions of his work must be garnered in and stored for the betterment of his own affairs. A scrap book grows out of energy.

Any book out of use answers this purpose by removing alternate leaves. Instead of an elaborate system of arrangement it answers sufficiently well to designate a certain portion of the book to special subjects. Let the coultry notes be pasted in together and so on. Any facts, dates, statistics, original views, or observations about

the farm business, if noted down and pasted in the same as other matter, adds to the value of a useful scrapbook and draws the attention of the in the world's esteem. Where the younger members of the family to noblest men and women are, there is such observations, and will stimulate G.

Farming East and West compared.

HORTICULTURAL. Fruit culture as a specialty.

The kitchen garden; what should be

grown in it, and how should it be grown? The front lawn; its making and management.

Out-door flower culture.

Planting shade and ornamental trees around the homestead and the roadside. Cultivation of the grape for market

or for home use; varieties. Making hot beds and cold frames, and their general management.

Ornamental hedges; what plants to set and how to treat them. DOMESTIC.

Cookery; the selection and preparation of food for the table. Entertaining company at our

homes. Keeping summer boarders as a farm industry.

Window gardening.

Preserving flowers, leaves, mosses and insects for home adornment and study.

Making farmers' homes attractive. Best methods of warming and ventilating our buildings in winter. Strawberry and raspberry culture for home use.

What can be done to lessen the labor of farmer's wives?

A farm, or a city or village home as a place to bring up and educate chil-

EDUCATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL. Agricultural literature; farmers' newspapers and libraries; how can they be made most useful? Agricultural chemistry; how can

the farmer best harn what he needs to know?

The influence of agricultural pursuits upon youth.

Is the cause of agriculture advanced by the offering of prizes at fairs? How shall we educate our children? Does our legislature sufficiently en-

courage agriculture? How can farm life be made attrac-

tive to the young?

social and political standing?

Should the farmer invest his

banks or other outside concerns? How is the farmer affected by the tariff?

Should the further extension of our railroad system be encouraged by our farmers?

What can be done to make our agricultural colleges of more benefit to the farmer?

cost of \$6.50 per cord. Having taken up so much space on the subject of manure, which is so essential to the farmer, I will give in the near future my method of reclaiming land that cut 500 pounds of hay to the acre so as to produce two or three tons.-C. L. Wait, Bedjord, Mass., in the Homestead.

How to "Break Up" Sitters.

At this season of the year the sitting hens-noticable of the Asiatic varie-ties-have laid out their second or third litters of eggs, and for the second time this season they have become persistently "broody.

Many devices for breaking these fowls up have been tried. And most attempts to do this have prove failures with the determined Cochins and Brahmas. We have in late years found but one way that this can be done effectually. And this is by far the most humane and certain method we can devise.

A watchful eye should be kept upon these laying hens and pullets every day, as they approach this term of natural broodness. And the first evening you find one upon the nest (when she should be upon the roost) is the time when you should commence to break her up. Remove her and place her outside of the house-anywhere in a new, strange spot. A slatted open coop without floor, upon the bare ground, is a good contrivance in which to cage her. Or, if convenient, let her run alone outside of her pen fence, day and night, for three or four days. She will forget her broody inclination in that time, if she has not been allowed to squat in her nest more than a few hours previously. Look out for the next one now There will be plenty of them at this season. And as soon as No. 2 shows the sitting inclination remove her as promptly. The two hens may be put together. They will help to "cure" each other of the broody fever. Watch for No.3 now, and so on to the end. You will have little trouble with them. Feed them lightly. Give them plenty of fresh water to drink. Keep them entirely away out of sight of the old nests, and they will shortly get over their broody fit. This is our plan of breaking up hens that we do not wish to use as sitters, and it will work in all ordinary cases, but sometimes there is a sitter so preverse that she will brood over an empty nest or a hole in the ground or squat on the bare floor wherever she may be, whether it is a strange place or not. Shut up a young, active cock or well-developed cockerel with her .- Am. Poultry Yard

THE advertisments of the churn makers look as though the end-over end barrel churns were far ahead With these churns churning, brining, salting and first working over can be done without other work than turning the crank. Some makers allow the butter to remain in the churn after salting for a few hours, and then take another pull at the crank, and by a series of quick motions and sudden stoppings, rework the butter ready for the crocks.

But the truth so told will not be acceptable to the great majority, nor will it be immediately accepted by any considerable number of people of any party.

The campaign as a whole has had comparatively little in it to commend it to the sober, thoughtful citizen, as furnishing encouraging evidence of a higher and advancing civilization.

The last twenty five years of our national life has added immensely to the material wealth of the country and thousands of individual citizens have passed from poverty or a competence to a condition of wealth, and this has stimulated ambition for official position and the distinction which it gives. The natural result has been, with greater resources, there has been a corresponding growth in the corrupt use of money, until the political orthodoxy of that class whose activity and manipulations nominates candidates, and works for their election has accepted, adopted, and practices the vicious maxim "The end justifies the means." With such a controlling principle, money becomes the basis of business, and office an article of commerce under this and the added maxim, "That all is fair in politics." Already we begin to see the pernicious results of the promulgation and practice of these vicious political precepts. The lowest voting strata of society are beginning to see and feel, that in governmental affairs they are simply to be used, and this feeling furnishes an excuse or basis, for making merchandise of their votes.

Every thoughtful citizen who truly loves his country, and its institutions. and earnestly desires its permanent growth and glory, deplores this threatening element of decay which has taken root in the political body. Some of our good patrons and friends have condemned us in rather unsparing terms for what we have written and what we have accepted from correspondents. At this we are not very much surprised. The complainants in declaring upon this matter we think have been governed more by their partizan feelings or bias than by any well considered opinion. In short, they have not 'Put yourself in his place."

They have overlooked the fact that no man could tell from reading the

How can farmers best improve their Pleasures and profits of farming as compared with other pursuits in 1 fe surplus in his own farm, or in saving

VISITOR for nine years what political preference its editor had, and another fact that no editorial that has appeared in the VISITOR has declared in favor of any party; but simply this; we have criticised all parties, we have condemned rather than approved, and if any man has any real occasion to complain it lies in that fact, and that alone. If one party has been criticised more severely than another, that came of circumstances that are easily understood by any one who took in the situation on a survey of the field of Michigan politics. The Democratic and National parties were committed to fusion and by the usages of all parties to the renomination of their Governor. Therefore there was no occasion to complain of their failure to recognize the agricultural class in their nomination for Governor for it would only be wasting our time and effort. But not so with the Republican party. It had an opportunity to do justice to this class and the demand was made so definitely, and acceded to so generally by leading Republicans all over the State that up to the middle of July it seemed as good as settled that a farmer would be nominated. The work done to that end was accepted as fair and square. But the result of the nominating convention we had no reason der this head, you will be much pleased to believe was in accord with the demands of the party or its interests and and at the deductions in the cost when

2

concerned, if we had been employed children at least one of these eight as its adviser, we should have recommended that as early as April it give clubbing list. a general notice to all other parties, ciples, and direct its efforts for their advancement at all times and places in the most practicable manner, and to promote their own cause.

### THE VISITOR AND ITS COMBINATIONS.

Periodicals have become the accepted literature of the American people. The question no longer is what to read, but which of the myriads of publications that are monthly, weekly, daily, and almost hourly scattered through the length and breadth of our land. Individual taste and occupation must give color to your selection from this large number, but at the same time it is of much assistance to have a list of standard issues to choose from. In this direction, we believe our readers will find judicious aid in the list of combinations which the VISITOR this week contains.

For agricultural and Grange interests, it offers you the VISITOR, (promising to be better than ever,) and if more than one such paper is taken, there are others offered with it. Than which none stands higher.

The leading papers devoted to general and special departments are quoted at prices, which, we are confident, it will be an advantage to accept. Especially have we paid attention to such monthlies and magizines as are in the interests of practical education and

literary cultivation among reading people, and those who are deprived of of New York, born in Ontario County the advantages of lecture courses. Unwith selections in little folk's papers, we said so. We could do no less and taken with the VISITOR. We would be just to the class we represent, that it were the imperative duty of So far as the prohibition party is every Patron, or otherwise, to give his magizines, which are found in our

Send for sample copies of any paper removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan; that it proposed to adhere to its prin- in the list and, if it meets your needs, entered upon the practice of his prosubscribe with the VISITOR. Try it!

We learn that some of the Patrons that it should make no nominations of the State have felt hurt at our refusfor state or county officers until the al to print long obituary notices. This other parties had placed their tickets we certainly very much regret and to In 1881 he was elected Judge of the in the field-that from those tickets it all such we desire to again give our Superior Court of Grand Rapids for should select candidates who were fa- reasons. By looking over old numbers the term of six years. Within the vorable to prohibition; if after careful of the Visitor you will find in many of last two years his name has been enquiry such candidates could be them a half dozen obituaries often cov- brought prominently before the peofound. If a complete ticket of can- ering more than a column. Now this pie, by his valuable lectures before the didates meeting this requirement of itself was not the objection which West Michigan Farmer's Club. could not be made from the nominees determined,our action. But there was of other parties, then fill up the bal- a monotony about the resolutions that ance with the names of out and out was exceedingly irksome. We might lowing topical index: prohibitionists. This cause would almost as well have a sterotype obituary have demanded no sacrifice of princi- leaving space for name, age and place ple, and would have yielded results of of death. Sometimes in addition to greater value to the prohibition party, the usual statement that "It has pleasthan the figures which simply show ed our Heavenly Father" etc., and an the determination and growth of the enumeration of the good qualities of ties. party. By this course, the outcome the deceased we were informed when it is likely, would have shown that a and where they were born, to whom party, largely in a minority held the and when married, when they came to balance of power, and used it wisely Michigan and other matters of personal history. Now if this was of interest to

We have now reached a point where our suscribers it would be read, and we can all review our record and de. we should publish most cheerfully. termine from such examination, But we are satisfied that without there the Farmer's Wife. whether we have acted wisely and is some reference calling attention to well. It is sufficient for us to answer an obituary that it is read but by few that our ambition has been to stimu- outside of the immediate vicinity of late enquiry, and encourage personal the deceased. We gave notice that political independence. How this was obstuary notices covering not more to affect this or that party, was not for than two inches would always be printus to ask or care. That a salutary in- ed. And we now say that if it is the fluence has been exerted we hope, for wish of the members of the Order generally that obituaries-however lengthy be given space we shall conform to that Homestead. wish when so expressed.



### HON. ISAAC H. PARRISH.

Neasmith.

Sleeper.

Judge Parrish is a native of the State STATE GRANGE OF MICHIGAN-TWELVTH ANNUAL SESSION. April, 2, 1826. At an early age he re-

moved with his parents to Michigan, and there graduated from a farm and country school house; studied law, and office, elected to attend the next sess- it? was admitted to the bar. After pracion of th eState Grange which will be ticing his profession for two or three called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., in years in Michigan he removed to Wis- the House of Representatives in the consin, where for a time, he held by New Capitel building at Lansing, on appointment the office of county judge. Tuesday, December, 9th., 1884. We At the commencement of the war he hope Secretaries of conventions in

counties that show no representation will make haste to forward the names of representatives. We wish to have when he was appointed clerk in the the list complete in the next issue of THE VISITOR.

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ter, G. W. Lewis.	ofit
Antrim-1.	about
	by lig
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Berrien 2Thes. J. West, Chas.	exper
F. Howe.	they
Branch 1.	who o
Calhoun 1W. Hutchinson.	make
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Clinton 3-W. T. Tillotson, J. M.	it for
Dewitt, C. N. Plowman.	the st
Eaton 2,-A. L. Parker, J. G. Wil-	port
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Hillsdale 3 W. F. Shepard, Wor-	and v
lin Barret, Andrew L. Davis.	porta
Ingham 2A. S. West, Elisha Mill-	are u
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English, W. W. Bemis.	Of all
Jackson 1-J. A. Courtright.	Bour
Kalamazoo 2-C. C. Duncan, Jas.M.	Stryc
Nonemith	in it.

### To our farmer friends who desire a standard work on a subject in which all are interested, we make this offer: subscribers, one of which must be new we will send "Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," a pamphlet of 90 pages with table of contents. A postpaid. Try it.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to read the offer THE VISITOR makes in another column; to send THE VISITOR and that most excellent weekly the Rural New Yorker with a package of seed which are grown and tested on the pleasure in giving our patrons this privilege.

WE take pleasure in acknowledging our obligations to the Hon. E. S. Lacy, member of Congress from the third district for valuable agricultural reports.

We have no knowledge of his successor, but think he will be much better than an average congressman if he proves a better member than Mr. Lacy,

THE season of the year to renew and secure new subscribers to papers has returned again. If the VISITOR is of value to the Patrons and farmers of The following is a list of Repre- Michigan they should aid us in ensentatives as far as reported to this larging its circulation? Will they do

### A Liquor Adulterator Confesses.

At a Manhattan temperance meeting in New York, Major C. B. Cotton, Vice-President of the American Tem-

selling beer over my father's bar when I was fifteen years old. I know all about it and can make any kind. The adulteration of liquor is something know little about and the extent will surprise you. A man stands at as good a chance of being struck ghtning as to get a pure article of dy in New York. With rectified skey as a basis we can imitate any drinks the stuff we make. We e champagne which you buy for genuine article. It costs to manuure it four dollars a basket; we sell r ten dollars to dealers. We make stuff and put it in as genuine, im-Spanish corks for the bottles and ach straw and baskets to pack a in. We buy one barrel of it. Our er takes the pattern and makes by it. They are new and bright. e put them through a staining proand they come out old and rusty worn, just like the genuine imaction. Thirty-two deadly poisons used in the manufacture of wine. one gallon in fifty sold here ever France. We send thousands of ons of whiskey to France to have n come back to us something else. ll poisonous liquors in the world urbon whiskey is the deadliest. ychnine is only one of the poisons A certain oil is used in its Kent 4-E. G. D. Holden, W. T. kill a cat in eight minutes, and a dog Remington, Norton Fitch, H. M. in nine minutes, The most temperate men in New York are the wholesale

### NOVEMBER 15, 1884

### Public High Schools.

An apology is due the numerous By sending \$1.00 and the names of two readers of THE GRANCE VISITOR for again obtruding this uninteresting and worn out subject upon their attention. Nearly all the salient points bearing upon the questions submitted have very little work will give you this book been candidly, though briefly discussed; and an attempt to prolong the controversy-so to speak, will be profitless and uninteresting undoubtedly to a majority of people. However, from the cordial reception given, and the many unsolicited expressions of approval and endorsement of the views advanced in former articles upgrounds of the Rura'. We take great on this important subject, and that the public may not be misled by gorgeous theories and fanciful speculations that are never realized in our substantial practical life; a few more words are added, and we trust the good patrons will excuse the infliction.

In a former communication upon "Public High Schools" published in this journal, Sept. 15, 1884, the question was asked-"to what extent shall taxes for the support of free schools be levied upon the people, in view of public necessities, public use, public benefits, and of the original theory and basis upon which free schools were ordained and established?"

A writer of a communication published in THE GRANGE VISITOR, Oct. 15, 1884, in advocacy of high schools, over the signature of "V. B.," says-"Mr. Little is answered by John D. Pierce, the father of our school system in the following language:

"Common schools are truly republican; and the great object is, to furnish good instruction in all the elementary and common branches of knowledge for all classes of community, as good indeed for the poorest boy of the State, as the rich man can furnish for his children with all his wealth."

"V. B." offers the above declaration of Superintendent Pierce, as good authority in support of high schools; and interprets it to mean, quoting his own words—"that the object was, leave off, and God pity the man history of the second sec and interprets it to mean, quoting his cation of all classes!"

With all due respect for the candor and sincerity of "V. B.," we submit to the intelligent judgment of our readers whether Jno. D. Pierce in the language above quoted, said anything about a liberal education; or indicated studies to be taught in the public schools other than elementary, and common branches; and these we suppose to be common English branches. On that foundation we are in hearty accord with all the earnest advocates of free schools.

Again, "V. B." says: "Mr. L. is answered by the Supreme court decision, as formulated by Chief Justice Cooley."

We suppose "V. B." refers to the case taken up on appeal from the K91amazoo circuit.

we believe that voters are in the main too partisan, and that any reading matter which invites farmers to look at, and understand the use made of their class, by the machine politicians, is rendering the agricultural class a service. While farmers remain farmers they will have a positive interest in governmental affairs, and while we retain the management of the VISITOR we shall from time to time refer to the duties of farmers politically, though as the election is now behind us, we shall give more attention to other topics.

But this is neither here nor there. The point we make is this. That money has become a potent factor in securing the nomination and election of officers. That the great body of the people are too partisan to look well lectful of a duty they owe to themselves, and we believe that the only of this corrupt use of money are the they are not aroused; they do not yet have called forth words of strongest as possible. see the extent to which they aid and commendation from those of our State, abet this corrupt use of money, by and others best able to criticise. sustaining by their votes the class of chinery of parties. In this whole his family's mental faculties, when it matter, as a class they are making lit- is, in any legitimate manner possible tle effort to take care of themselves. for him to furnish them material for 638, 649. Here and there are farmers who are such progress; and he does well who alive to the situation, and for such recognizes that a good Cyclopedia is a there is work. THE VISITOR has hon- library in itself, and puts it on his estly endeavored to strengthen such book shelves. To those anticipating in their work, and add to their number. the purchase of a Cyclopedia in the It has been editorally outspoken, and near future, we can endorse the Johnfrank in the expression of opinions son's New Universal, honestly entertained. It has admitted to its "Jottings" Department articles of any shade of opinion, on any subject; and now that the election is past we hope our complaining friends will put themselves in our place long enough to clearly understand advertisement in another column. that our readers are of all shades of religion and politics, and that we must needs be independent and blind to every influence that would cause us to be partial to any political party.

WE ask every Grange in the State to appoint their best canvasser to solicit subscribers to the VISITOR.

But we have had no expression from any quarter on this subject except from persons who were aggrieved.

We think a notice of the fact of death with age, residence and the action of the Grange, can all be fully made known in the space indicated, and that this meets the approval of that great SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES. majority that sooner or later will have a claim for space in the VISITOR or elsewhere for an obituary notice.

deserve. If not, why not?

18. How to Make a Will. 19. Drainage. 20. How to Administer an Estate. 21. The Rights and duties of a Guar dian. 22. The Right of a Farmer to his

Borrowing and Lending.

fession, which he followed until 1863,

United States Circuit and District

Court for the Western District of Mich-

igan, which he held for twelve years.

In order to show the wide range

2. Farmer's Liability for Stock Run-

3. Animals at Large-Liabilities of

4. Farmers' Negligence and Liabili-

5. Fences—Laws Relating Thereto. 6. Distraining Beasts Doing Dam-

7. Boundary Lines. 8. Promissory Notes and Bills of

How to Cross a Railroad Track.
 Legal and Equitable Rights of

12. The Farmer and the Highway.

13. The Farmer and the Toll Road.

15. Sale of Farm Products.

17. Farming on Shares

14. The Farmer and his Hired Man.

these lectures take, we append the fol-

1. Law of the Road.

9. Trading Horses.

ning at Large.

Owners

Exchange.

16.

age.

23. The Farmer and the Bank Check 24. Gifts.

25. Advancements Made to Children. This course of lectures, some forty in number, will soon be issued in book form by F. M. Carroll & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., and sold for one dollar each.

The accounts of those Granges whose reports are in for the quarter ending Sept. 30, have already been balanced

WITHIN the past few weeks we have and are ready for the beginning of a added to our office library, a set of new year. This by no means includes Johnson's New Universal Cyclopedia. all and we take this last opportunity The set comprises eight volumes of of once more urging delinque convenient size for frequent reference, taries to respond AT ONCE. and in their handsome bindings will ber that the fiscal year ends to their own interests, and are too neg- grace any collection of books. As to ber 1. Your honor in a me the contents, we are well pleased so pends upon the attention you far as we have had cccasion to test business and your Grange has in class in society, that as a class have them, the text is readable and the illus- this matter into your hands, expecting 26, 32, 60, 89, 158, 159, 172, 346, 355, the power to avert the consequences trations excellent. The various depart- that you would promptly discharge its 610, have reported which entitles them ments of subjects edited by men of duties. Clear yourselves of this charge to 2 representatives. Three names farmers of the country. But as a class ability, and wide experience in letters, and make the State report as complete

The following Granges have sent in no reports for this year: Nos: 114, 115, 239, 265, 276, 283, 285, 310, 321, 580, 606, 625, 649. Those not having reported As we have before affirmed in these men who make up the political ma- columns, no man has a right to starve for March, June, and September are: 2, 57, 59, 83, 157, 176, 200, 230, 239, 241 255, 265, 285, 310, 321, 331, 380, 408, 461 464, 480, 513, 530, 580, 506, 607, 625, 635,

> Those delinquent for June and September are: 18, 21, 54, 59, 68, 83, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 106, 110, 130, 140, 141, 151, 160, 172, 180, 194, 221, 230, 245, 248, 251, 252, 262, 275, 281, 286, 287, 295, 301, 304, 355, 358, 389, 390, 393, 403, 417, 421, 425, 431 436, 443, 448, 461, 464, 466, 480, 509, 513, 517, 526, 664, 566, 568, 600, 606, 660.

Those delinquent for September 30, 1884, are: Nos. 7, 8, 10, 14 23, 26, 28, 30, 37, 38, 39, 40, 46, 52, 55, 60, 63, 67, 73, 76, 78, 80, 96, 107, 125, 127, The "Cultivator and Country Gentleman" is among the new additions 129, 137, 152, 163, 269, 170, 185, 186, 187, to our clubbing list this year, and one 190, 192, 213, 219, 220, 223, 228, 229, 236, which we most heartily recommend to 237, 246, 247, 256, 259, 268, 270, 271, 272, all Patrons of the VISITOR. See its 274, 278, 279, 280, 283. 289, 292, 293. 313, 320, 325, 335, 336, 338, 340, 346, 347, 351, 353, 360, 361, 367, 376, 379, 387, 395, 396, 407, 437, 441, 456, 458, 476, 495, 503, DON'T your children have a chance 511, 545, 607, 613, 624, 628, 631, 632, 634, o read Rabuland, or Harper's Young 636, 638, 640, 645, 648, 651, 656, 657, 661. to read Babyland, or Harper's Young

People, or St. Nicholas, or Wide-Awake. Men seldom die of hard work: acor Our Little Men and Women, or The tivity is God's medicine. The high-Pansy, or Our Little Ones, or Chauest genius is willingness and ability to taugua Young Folk's Journal? If do hard work. Any other conception of genius makes a doubtful, if not a not, they don't have the chance they dangerous possession.

Lapeer 1. Leelanaw 1. Lenawee 2-Thos. McComb, L. Mc-Roberts. Livingston 1. Macomb 1-Jno. McKay. Manistee 1-H. A. Dansville. Mason 1. Mecosta 1.--Cyrus F. Richardson. Monroe 1. Montcalm 1 .- Frank H. Dyer. Muskegon 1.-H. C. Tuttle. Newaygo 1.-D. D. Hoppock. Oceana 1.

Oakland 3 .- Geo. W. King, M. P. ewberry, A. E. Green. Ottawa 2-Edwin Fellows, R. Al-

wood. Osecola 1-L. H.Gibbins. St. Clair 1-Moses Locke. St. Joseph 2-Jno. H. Hutton, Danson.

rlacher.

Washtenaw 2

yield of cats is a little above the aver-Wayne 2-Ralph Rice, George Sutage, being about twenty-seven bushels per acre and giving a crop of nearly 570,000,000 bushels. The tarley crop

REPRESENTATIVES FROM POMONA

Calhoun, No. 3

Oakland, No. 5-A. B. Richmond. Washtenaw, No. 7-P. F. Murray. Washtenaw, No. 7-P. H. Murry. Wayne, No. 8-Robt. Brighton. Hillsdale, No. 10. Newaygo, No. 11-I. F. Trieber. Van Buren, No. 13. Kent, No. 15 Lenawee, No. 18. Western, No, 19-Jas. G. Van Skiv-Manistee, No. 21-I. N. Carpenter. Branch, No. 22. Allegan, No. 23. Montcalm, No. 24-D. G, Fuller. Clinton, No. 25. Kalamazoo, No. 27, Eaton, No. 28-Chas. Chapple.

SOUTHERN Europe is staring a terrible winter in the face. Cholera, a partial crop failure and general business depression is alluring the "wolf" to the door of the poor.

dealers. They dare not drink the stuff they sell."

dependent upon the Scott law.

a State license.

THERE are about 375,000 retail deal-

of which they are permitted to carry

on their business for a term of twelve

from 1875 to 1879, inclusive. The

shows a yield of twenty-three bushels

per acre, and a total product of 50,000-

000 bushels, The condition of buck-

You complain now that the money

kings and the great corporations have

too much power in our public con-

taught our politicians, young and old,

that they can make themselves rich by

the prostitution of official trust with-

out fear or disgrace, that they may

have pelf and public honor at the same

time. there will be no limit to the cor-

The Chicago stock yards were con-

of the potato crop eighty-eight.

In that case a school board had adopted a course of studies exceeding the English branches for a high school; and an appropriation to de-THE Scott liquor law has been defray the cost of instruction and the clared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Ohio. Three judges affirmed the decision and two dissented. The had been voted by the taxpayers at decisions on several pending cases were all to this effect. The decision necessian annual meeting of the district. A taxpayer resisted payment of the tates the refunding of \$3,000,000 already collected from saloonists, and will retax levied on the ground, that the quire the levying of a special tax to pay the police and other departments respect to certain branches taught in the high school.

The supreme court held that they were not called upon in the case at ers in intoxicating liquors in the were not called upon in the case at United States, each of whom pays to bar to consider, neither would they our Government \$25, in consideration determine the question as to the legal existence of the high school cited; or months. They are also obliged to have the proper branches to be taught in a public school; but in the case before them, such studies might be embraced The Department of Agricultu re reand taught as the people of the disports that the October returns for corn trict would raise the money to pay for. average higher for condition than in the last five years, but not so high as But suppose a case should go up to in any of the remarkable corn years the Supreme Court, where the people of a district had neglected, or refused eral average is ninety-three, and indi-cates about twenty-six bushels per to vote any appropriation for the support of the public schools, and the bushel on a breath approximating 70,000,000 acres. The wheat crop will exceed that of last year by about 100,school beard, under an arbritary provision of law had certified to the as-000,000. The yield per acre will aver-age about 13½ bushels. The indicated yield of rye is about twelve bushels for school purposes upon a schedule per acre, and superior in quality. The of items, embracing cost of instruction in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, Music, Drawing, etc., then the Supreme Court would be compelled to decide whether such studies could be taught in the public schools under the strict rule and interpretawheat averages eighty-seven, and that tion of law.

We are frank to say, that in our opinion, the authorities cited do not answer the question in support of the cerns. But when the American people theory of a collegiate course of in-by a solemn popular election shall have struction in the high schools; and so struction in the high schools; and, so far as relates to the declaration of John D. Pierce, it would seem that "V. B." is hoisted by his own petard.

In his advocacy of high schools, "V. rupting power of wealth, and your B." waxes elequent, and likens them dreaded money kings and corporations to recruiting stations; towers of strength, impregnable fortresses, and military strong-holds to resist invasion, and protect our national honor. He says: "These little school houses scattered here and there all over the land, are better than forts and arse nals for defense. The spelling book structed some twenty years ago, and is a better weapon than the bayonet are the largest in the world. They are in time of national dangers and the in time of national danger; and the common school teacher is a better man than the soldier in such a peril. The schoolmaster is more than a match for

ent secre-	iel Pound, Henry Robinson
Remem-	Saginaw 1—
Decem-	Sanilac 1—
easure de-	
u give to	Tuscola 1-J. P. C. Horla
intrusted	Lan Paman Granges

Buren - Granges No. 10, 23,

have been sent us.

ton. Wexford 1--Geo. Farnesworth.

GRANGES.

St. Joseph, No. 4-S. H. Angevine.

will do in open daylight what they now attempt in the dark. Corpora-tions will irresistibly "broaden down from precedent to precedent." Its flood may overwhelm all that we hold dear and are proud of to-day .- [Hon. Carl Schurz.

capable of accommodating 20,000 cattle, 150,000 hogs, 10,000 sheep, and 1500 horses. Seventeen different railroads centre in the yards.

### NOVEMBER 15, 1884.

humanizing influence of the former ! " In all the previous history of the world, the battlefield has been a ghast. ly scene of carnage, strife and blood. Millions upon millions of the human race have gone

"Down into the valley of death," and-

"Died amid the din of arms, The yell of savage rage-The shriek of agony."

But a new era is dawning upon the world. The tumult of war is to cease. No more groans of the dying soldier. No more orphan's and widow's tears.

Regiments of school children armed with spelling books, and battalions of schoolmasters equipped with paper certificates, "better than forts and arsenals," will fight our battles, and defend us in the day of peril!

Verily, then, the husbandman can convert all his farm implements into plough shares and pruning hooks; the Jersey bull and the hired man can lie down together, and the lion of the forest eat straw like an ox.

But the subject of popular education and the present methods, theories and management of the public schools throughout the country is engaging the profound attention and adverse criticism of many eminent thinkers and scientists.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale has recently contributed an interesting article on this subject to the November number of the North American Reproval of the professional pedagogue or the high salaried school superintendent.

We submit brief extracts from Mr. Hale's essay, as summarized by the Chicago Times of a recent date.

Mr. Hale objects to the "machine method of conducting schools.

"It has resulted in the loss of all spontaneity and originality in the teacher. The teachers who now stand highest in the estimation of school boards and superintendents, simply know how "to run with the machine." A certain course is marked out for them and they never deviate from it. They never think of prapar-ing pupils for usefulness in this world or in the world to come, for that matter, but for the annual examination. Every observer has noticed that boys leave school at a much earlier age than they did thirty or forty years ago, and many have noticed that they are very poorly prepared for the great duties of life. "Girls are ignorant of many things

that their good grandmothers knew. They do not know how to cook a beefsleak, darn a stocking, fit a dress, or make jelly, The boys are equally ignorant about nearly everything that pertains to those pursuits by which most of them must gain a liv-

ing." "Many sensible and thrifty parents "Many sensitive and thirty parents a girl's college, in which the original have noticed that their children are not being educated in the real duties was subordinated to an ambitious atof life, and have made complaints to school authorities. The latter in some instances have sought to correct mistakes by introducing all sorts of industrial and ornamental branches into schools.

"Mr. Hale is obviously of the opinion

a soldier, and the latter is disappear- name of "hoodlums" has been given. ing before the more enlightend and have appeared in every large city in the country. They are of modern pro-duction. The last census did not

duction. The last census did not show that illiteracy was decreasing. "The complaint has become general that the present generation of boys and girls is not very useful, and the statement is common that the educated girl is incompetent to do anything except teach school. Many business men prefer to employ boys who have spent but a few years in the public schools."

The foregoing extracts, as will be readily seen, open up a field of discussion that we have heretofore avoided, and that is, as to the relative economy and utility of the several plans of conducting public schools, the practical value in a moral, industrial and political sense of the instructtion given to the mass of pupils attending school, and particulary in reference to the advantages or disadvantages of the graded or "machine system."

There is much in this direction that can not be elucidated, or determined absolutely. It is largely a matter of theory, speculation, and belief.

Doctors often disagree. As a rule, mankind are governed in matters of thought and opinion upon ethical, political, and philosophical questions, by their prejudices and self-interest. Ignorance and indifference have also much to do in hindering the advancement of true thought and en-

lightenment. Still the world moves, and the best fulfills his mission on view, which may not receive the ap- earth who keeps abreast with the tide of human progress, and conscientiously seeks after truth, and the fulfillment of the higher attributes of his nature.

> rial touching the theory and management of the normal school of that State savs:

"Our Normal College as it is now called was established as a school for the preparation of female teachers for the public schools. The course of instruction required to this end did not need to go so far as to put any undue strain on the intellectual faculties of an ordinarily bright and industrious girl. Before entering the Normal School she was well grounded in the elementary branches in which she would be called upon to give instruction as a teacher in a primary or grammar school. In the Normal School what she specifically needed to learn was the art of teaching, or pedagogics, incidentally pursuing the further study of the branches of knowledge in which she would have to give instruction. "That was a very simple object, and

it was proper and necessary to establish a school for so important a purpose. But as our high school for boys, or free academy, was changed into a college to gratify the vanity of its head master and other instructors, so the Normal School was transformed into a girl's college, in which the original tempt to carry female education far beyond the necessities of the primary and grammar school teacher. "Instead of a school for the prepara-

tion of teachers simply, it became a appoint at its meetings some two or knows (if he knows anything) the veritable college for furnishing an adthree of its members to send every Legislature will never vote one cent to vanced elucation for girls, without reference to their proposed occupation. ucated as their fathers and mothers were at the same period of life. He thinks the present method of conduct-The majority are simply there to get a many ways. They have come to think that they are of more impor-tance to the world than they really are. The requirements of school pre-changed from a school for the practical education of teachers of the elemenvent them from discharging any us 3- tary branches into a college for in-

### outspoken method of dealing with know by the way she handled her sub-

this all-important question. S. M.

It seems that Governor Begole's New Orleans commissioners are not likely to meet with that success they expected, either in making collections the demoralizing influence of politics or raising finances. Seeing they have is in part the cause. Very many are attorneys (?) perhaps it should be well dissatisfied that THE VISITOR is not to appoint a lawyer in the place of Car- made a weekly. rol whom they have tried, with no success to freeze out. I agree with your correspondent in your last lssue, if the agricultural interests can not be represented by farmers, we see no reason why it should be delegated to lawyers.

1. W. A.

I am glad THE VISITOR is wide awake to the best interests of the farmers in condemning the insulting sass sent out to the farmers of our State by the lawyer committee men to New Orleans, as we all know the brother that was most instrumental in starting the Michigan exhibit has been sadly misused, and only because he has alhave the farmers and great agricultural interests represented. We hope the brothers of our Order will see they pass no bills at Lansing this winter. PATRON.

I have found the old fashioned milk and do likewise." crocks to be very cheap and nice utensils for cooking. For canning fruit, or making sauce of any kind, they are quite near, and of late I have received equally as good as granite or porcelain several inquiries about those toy patkettles and much cheaper. To bake terns. With our Editor's kind permisbeans, fresh meat, or puddings, warm- sicn I will answer all, and save you ing over cold vegetables, and cooking time and trouble writing: Yes, I have tomatoes, they are much nicer than all the toy patterns of last year, and a tin or iron, as they give a more even few new ones. Here they are, patterns heat and do not leave any disagree. for horse, dog, cat, elephant, mouse, The N. Y. Sun in a recent edito- able flavor. Then for stirring cake in ra., sheep, rabbit, pig, camel, bird, duck, or boiling starch, or for almost any- dove, wheelbarrow, rag-doll, large doll's thing except for what they were origibody, bracket, balloon, air castle, and nally made, I would recommend them. others. You may have patterns same

н.

cal select any eight or ten different Mrs. Perry Mayo's address at the patterns for twenty-five cents. All 1 Grange meeting in Galesburg on the want is just enough to cover cost of addition she has learned how to for making indistructible toys for deliver such an address. Her subject children. "Work and leisure" was an excellent one in these days when leisure has not only been crowded out of labor's calendar, but when people have been made to look upon it as idleness, a I see that Messrs. Godwin, Moran, waste of time. Without leisure for and Robinson, attorneys at law, and something else than mere physical commissioners to represent the Agritoil, man will soon be crowded out of culture of Michigan at the World's his intellectual portion in life, and pe-Exhibition at New Orleans, have sub-

come a slave to manual labor. scribed \$5.00 each towards the \$30.000 V. B. asked for, and which the next Legislature will be called on to pay. Now one Patrons, do you know that Bro. Cobb of the above named legal individuals says he is discouraged, though none of wen: to New Orleans for his health us believe it, at least those of us that last winter, and to my certain knowlknow him, but if he is so desirous of edgehad to chattle mortgage his efobtaining jottings for that column fects to get the means to go with. which we all enjoy reading so much, Inquiry. Where does he get the mon-

November 1st., in the afternoon and ject, "Farmer's Wives," that the brain evening was the appointed time for a "Children's Day" to be held at Benwhich spun out that lecture has more

warp with which to spread fabrics gal Grange hall. The afternoon was over the lecture field. Grange interto be spent in friendly greetings, and ests are rather low now. No doubt able speakers were expected to address the people; at four o'clock tables of in its annual session. Of the long goodies were to be spread, that the hungry might eat and be filled, and then prepare for the evening's enter-tainment by the young. The morning MRS. MARTHA M. SCOTT. came and many a heart was made sad by the descending rain, which came down in torrents and continued until the afternoon session was past; but as take root, grow and bear fruit in which Not politics but the kerosene can which savors nearly as strong. Our can leaked, it would leak, and we lost night drew nigh the rain ceased, and nearly four gallons of oil. Nothing people gathered to the hall. Although it was very muddy a large audience there is an ulterior requirement-that we could put it in, so we made a merit of necessity and let it leak. Of course witnessed the spectacle. Many a heart these lecturers be suitable remunerated though sad through the day, was once and by whom? The National Grange the tinner said "you had better have a new bottom in it." "No," said the more filled with delight when the few of the State Granges that can comic songs were sung, the funny re-citations rehearsed, and the excellent and the Subordinate Granges have not can man "I will look around a little first." His looking around resulted in the purchasing of a carboy (a large dialogues acted. The last play was glass bottle or jug), it held twelve gal-"Cinderella, or the little glass Slipper" lcns, it was packed nicely with chaff in five scenes, which was acted to perin a box with handles on the sides to fection. I have yet but a few words ways staid by our Order, and sought to lift by, and all hung nicely in a frame to say; the entertainment was, (as and balanced so well that a child can might be expected) a great success. turn it, and you can fill a lamp from Among the Granges of Clinton counit and not spill a drop, though we have ty, Bengal Grange stands yet as she a two-quart can to fill our lamps from. has in the past, upon the topmost It cost just \$1.50, and is a complete round of the ladder, bearing a banner success. When your can leaks, "go with this motto indelibly impressed M. M. upon it: "ONWARD, FORWARD; AND SUCCESSFUL IN EVERY ATTEMPT."

### O. F. PLOWMAN. November 6th, 1884.

I have been successful in removing mildew from cotton goods by the use of chloride of lime:

Put a large table spoonful to each pail of water used, let the goods remain in this half an hour stirring occasionally, wring out and rinse thoroughly in clear water, and spread the cloth on the grass in the sunlight.

To bleach new cotton cloth, four ounces of chloride of lime, to six pounds of cloth is a good rule.

In the making of yeast, or bread, it is better not to use the water the poafternoon of the 25th inst., was an time and postage on each pattern. I tatoes were boiled in. I have read, excellent one, Mrs. Mayo has learned wil give full and plain directions for that it is the opinion of scientists, be ingrained in every railroad man to how to write a good address and in making. The toy patterns are indeed that there are poisonous properties drawn from the potatoes, and remaining in the water in which they were boiled. MRS. F. A. WARNER.

Bro. Cobb is of the opinion that there is not enough sand in all the Patrons to fill a whole page with jot-Bro. Cobb:-By reports in the papers tings. Perhaps that is the true reason, but it may be that many of them have too much sand (large farms) and

think they have not much leisure time. Surely it does not take very long to write a few lines, or condense our every day thoughts into a short article. It is the getting about it, the saving the little scraps of time and improving them in this pleasant way. We are hurried, or tired, and excuse ourselves when in fact we might often write a few lines to add to the interest of our paper, and keep Bro. Cobb from

getting discouraged with our failures how would it do for every Grange to ey to buy a \$500 bond? that he to respond to his call for more jottings. I confess I have never done much for this page of the VISITOR. I hope to do

Grange Thought.

3

The National Grange propounds questions to Subordinate Granges with request that answers be returned to the Master of the State Grange who, in turn reports to the National Grange series of questions the last one is: That is to say the question is referred back with the idea that suggestions will come from lecturers and that, fallthe Order will have profit and delight. Very likely the result might be attained through the means suggested, but certainly has not the funds; there are the means. What shall we do? A homely adage says, "The Lord helps those who help themselves." There is no disposition to withhold aid when it can be given, but the first effort to be productive must come from the bodies that expect resulting benfits. The State Grange of New York would be exceedingly glad to meet every requirement made upon it for lecturers if the means were at hand. It has already contributed freely and will not cease to respond to every call when re-sponse is possible. Still something must be done by members of Subordinate Granges. Suppose they give this matter full thought and report conclu-sions at the next session of the National Grange in November. Meantime it will be wise for them to employ such means as they can command for the attainment of the purpose in view. Let them get together in their stated meetings and make the offering of thought, each and every one who is willing to contribute, not of money, nor of material values, but of his best thought; and this requirement rests upon the sisters of the Order as well as the brothers.-Husbandman.

UNLESS the men who have in charge the management of the great corporate enterprises of the country pursue an entirely new course, they will engender hostility which will prove dangerous in the highest degree. There is no necessary antagonism between railways and the people. But it seems to be perpetually running amuck to his customers. His bread and butter depend upon cultivating amicable relations with the people whose persons and property he transports. But instead of doing this he is never happy unless he is engaged in quarreling with them, thwarting their aims and corrupting Francisco Chronicle.

You cannot purify the nation by attacking the poor, for the latter cannot be much worse off and exist at all. The remedy must be applied to the rich monopolists, and as the people are the real power, they can apply the remedy if they will. Let us have more legislation for the people and less for the monopolists. Millions of dollars have been voted away to wealthy corporations, but not one penny has ever been appropriated to the people—*Troy* (N. Y.) Standard.

"A FREE ballot and a fair count" is the very foundation of republican institutions. This will be conceded by the great majority of men of all parties and any efforts made by trick rs to tamper with the ballot will be vigorously put down. MYRA.

THE GBANGE VISITOR.

Hesperia Grange 495.

The merry Christmas days are now

as last year, at five cents each, or you

East Saginaw, Mich.

ful duties at home. From the time struction which is largely elegant and they enter school till they leave it ornamental." they are released from labor in any form. The moral effect of this is bad. Children should be taught early in life that it is their duty to labor for their own support."

"One of the remedies proposed by Mr. Hale for the cure of existing evils is to go back to the old plan of conducting schools that prevailed before the educational machine was put up and set to grinding. He would have boys and girls attend school half the year and engage in industrial pursuits the other half. Those who desired and had the means to do so could afford their children the opportunity to acquire many accomplishments during the months they were out of school, such as vocal and instrumental music, swimming. Many poor boys and girls could earn considerable money during the six months they were out of school. have forgotten it. By adopting this plan, there would be less cause of complaint about overpressure in schools, and a smaller number of sick children. The number of branches now taught in schools coald be greatly reduced, as children would master many of them elsewhere. "Many thoughtful and observing

people have come to the conclusion that a change in the manner of conducting the public schools is very desirable. They do not accept all the bragging statements in the annual reports of school superintendents. They are not willing to acknowledge that children are generally better educated months in the year, and engaged in labor the remainder of the time. They believe that the old academy did more for education than the modern free high school.

"All progress stops when any institution is declared to be perfect by the persons having it in charge. The graded-school system, as invented by Horace Mann and improved by the managers of State Normal Schools, was declared to be per-fect. Machines of uniform pattern were set up in every district where a sufficient amount of money could be obtained by taxation to keep them running. Parents have given their children over to the school authorities to train and educate. New and uninspired prophets promised a millennium have not been realized. A numerous pect of the best class of citizens." Granges are willing to bear alone he

The public schools are for the education of the people. Let them be economically conducted in such manner as shall best realize to community purposes for which they were designed.

FRANK LITTLE. Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 15, 1884.

### POSTAL JOTTINGS.

A sister wishes to know how to remove mildew from cotton. I have never failed in removing it by soak-I saw it in THE VISITOR once but

PHEOBE HOWARD. Marlette.

Why is it two-thirds of the farmers clothes? Echo answers, "Why?"

Some one says if nothing is sent to the Jotting column there will be usual.

E. A. L.

Fargo, Nov. 1, 1884.

Patrons, one and all, I hope you have read carefully Bro. Cobb's editorial on the temperance question. renovation in this line. Without hesitating I cheerfully endorse his sentiments therein expressed such wholesome candid advice is heeded and acted upon the temper- we hope Mrs. Perry Mayo will be kot class of street barbarians, to whom the Three cheers for Bro. Cobb for his expenses of a lecture from her. We

wo weeks, each of them a postal card redeem. It begins to look as if the and girls in New England where he As a matter of fact, of the graduates of of jottings for this side of the paper? charges of crookedness made against is best acquainted, are not as well ed- the college only a small part become Let us try it at any rate. "What is these legal gentleman by Bro. Carroll everybody's business is nobody's busi- were true. The commissioners will ness," and that is just what seems need their "free passes for their Goving schools is injurious to them in college education at the public ex-many ways. They have come to pense. The institution has been Grange is going to adopt this method river Grange is going to adopt this method river. and of course you will know with F. S.

what result.

sick with it.

MRS. MAYO.

Brother Tomlinson, the election is over: shake--"After the storm, a calm." Now let us improve the time by a good season of Grange work. If every mem- pink, green and small figures, blue and ber will do his duty, we shall have an and the State, the great fundamental advance all along the line. Let us ting and tied with knots of worsted flood Bro. Cobb with postals till he to match the color of the material. shall cry enough. The apple season is about over; good winter apples have enough to furnish the sweetest dreams and [repose to any one resting under sold at 90 to \$1.00 per barrel.

Evaporators have paid from 121/2 to them. 25 cents per bushel: cider apples 8 to 10 cents.

If this fine weather holds this week of intricate designs in piecing and. will about finish the corn husking. quilting, which I had seen at former ing in sour milk. Will some Sister Brother and Sister G. H. Godfrey have fairs. Quilts which represented drawing and painting, dancing and please tell us how to make soft soap? just lost two of their four childrer months of time in preparation, and if with diphtheria and the other two are

A. FORD, No. 624. Alton, Kent County Mich.

It is a noticeable fact that farmer come to town in their old work as a class come to town in their "old the warmth in them. clothes," I infer, as olfactories get to

the leeward, that they go to the vil-I want to send my note for the jotlage or to their neighbors on errands ting page sometime agc, but failed to in the same apparel that they de get at it until now. Our Grange held nothing to read; therefore, we should "chores in." It does not come from their 11th annual picnic on the 16th try and write something if but a few necessity, for who has a better righ of October, and it was one the best words. As a Grange, we are constant- than a tiller of the soil to have finery we ever held. The day was splendid; ly adding more to our number, and nor simply because he is a farmer that some two hundred set down to dinner. now than they were in the days when hope to have a well filled hall by the the "gude man" overlooks this a- And what made the picnic a success they attended school but half the aniversary of the P. of H. We expect tention to dress and thereby the plea- was, the Worthy Master of the State aniversary of the P. of H. We expect tention to dress and thereby the plea- was, the Worthy Master of the State to have a dinner and a good time as ure of others, if not of himself. it Grange, C. G. Luce was with us, and shows a reasonable degree of respet spoke to us for two hours. You know for one's self, work, and those who it did us no hurt, but a great deal of regard him most if the father and good. Everyone present said it was husband of the home slips into a se- time well spent, and I know it beneond best hat and coat when he leave fitted us as a Grange, for we have the farm on business. Let us have a three or four applications before us now. We have had nice fall weather G.

> As the time is drawing near for te dorse his sentiments therein expressed As the time is drawing near for te best top that it has had for the last five many years since the great majority of especially the latter clause. When annual meeting of the "State Grang" years. The corn crop is about 80 per the people scarcely knew what a ba-I wish to say for Newaygo Co., that cent of an average crop here; apples ance cause will advance as it should. in the lecture field. Having one produce is down, but we can live all It is a truthful assertion that the tem- heard her we are desirous of doingso the same. After election we will have perance sentiment commands the res- again, and some of our Subordinte better times, no more until then.

I was much pleased with the exhibit of some comfortables at our late County Fair. They were made both sides alike, of delicate colors, light white goods, filled with the softest bat-They were certainly dainty and tasty

In looking at them I could not but recall the sight of long rows of quilts they had tongues, could tell of innumerable pricked fingers and aching sides and eyes which worked over them.

And after all pains taking what dead weights they were for the covering of beds, slippery stiff things, with but lit-H.

better in future.

Sixty years ago I attended a Methodist camp meeting in Pennsylvania, where a large platform was built for the ministers to stand on and under this platform was a jail, or what we call a cooler, to shut up unruly boys, and riotous men. From the center of the platform in front, as far back as the audience ground extended, was built a high board fence, so high and tight that no one could look over it, or through it, and on the right hand side of this fence all the men were seated, and on the left all the women by themselves, so that no man could see any woman on the ground, and no woman could see any man except the preachers on the stand. The platform being on a level with the Friday November 21st, at 10 o'clock top of the fence, the minister" could easily look on both sides, and dispense the gospel to male or female. I was young then and unsuspecting, but I Wm. E. West of Capitol Grange. Subcould not help but notice, that the ject, Hard Times; Essay, Sister Kate minister was more liberal in giving the gospel to the women on the left, Recitation, Sister Nellie North, of than to the men on the right. Whether he thought the women needed more saving grace than the men, or whether his mind naturally leaned to that side of the fence, I am not able to say. But what a change has been wrought

in civil society, since I was a boy. Now we go to the State Grange where three or four hundred Patrons are assembled, and all are equal. Ladies and gentlemen sitting at the same desk-occupying the same committee room, and hanging up their wraps, hats and shawls, in the same cloak room, and not a breath of rumor stirred, nor a word of slander whispered, verily the world moves, and good Patrons everywhere are pushing it CORTLAND HILL. along.

ONE of the best evidences that the American people of this generation live better than their fathers did is found in the steady and rapid growth of the trade in tropical fruits. It is not tions. nana was, and considered oranges and lemons as luxuries to be afforded only in sickness or on great occasions. Now not only these, but other tropical fruits, are bought and eaten almost as gener-ally and freely as apples, and the consumption of melons, peaches, pears, plumbs, and benries is on the same universal and extensive scale.

### NOTICES OF MEFTINGS.

Clinton County Pomona Grange will hold its next regular meeting at the hall of St. John's Grange, No. 140 on Wednesday, Dec 3d, at 10 oclock, sharp. G. W. ARNOLD, Chairman.

The annual meeting of St. Joseph County Grange will be held at Centreville, Thursday, Dec. 4th, 1884. Election of officers and other business of importance will occur at that time. All 5th degree members are urged to be present.

MARY A. YAUNEY, Sec.

The next meeting of Ingham county Pomona Grange, will be held with Alaidon Grange, at the residence of Bro. O. B. Stillman, one-half mile south of the Ingham county poor house, on A. M. Business meeting in the forenoon, and an open meeting in the afternoon, where the following programme Cedar Grange; Paper, Bro. James Hallett, of Cedar Grange.

A delegate is to be chosen to attend the State Grange, and other business of importance; and I hope to see a good attendance. All fourth degree members are invited, and a general invita-tion to the public is extended for the afternoon meeting. GEO. W. PHELPS. Master.

The annual meeting of the Pomona Grange of Barry County, for the elec-tion of officers, will be held with Rutland Grange in their Hall, on Friday Nov. 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is also expected that every officer

and every committee of the Pomona will make a report of what they have accomplished during the past year and recommendations for the year to come. The following work has been assigned by the Lecturer and will be called for if time permits.

Instrumental music:-Miss Jennie Brainard

Select Reading:-Sister Charles Briggs.

Volunteer Recitations and Declama

Discussion :- "Do capital invest nents and labor employed in agriculture pay equal interests with like amounts used in other enterprises? If not, why not?" Opened by John Dawson, followed by Charles Newland, L. A. Nichols, A. Luther and others. A large representation from each is earnestly desired. NONNI SLAWSON. tation from each Subordinate Grange

BANFIELD, Nov. 5th, 1884.

best top that it has had for the last five 90 cents; potatoes \$1.00. All farmer's

WM. CAMPBELL. Oakland county.

for doing farm work; wheat has the

# Borticoltural Pepartment.

#### A Winter Companion.

Perhaps nothing in the way of indoor gardening during the winter season affords more satisfaction and fernery. Once arranged, it requires but comparatively little attention. For an invalid, or for those women who have not time, strength or opportunity for pot plants, it is an ever en-tartaining and delightful companion tertaining and delightful companion during the winter months.

For a small fernery, a medium sized bell glass shade fitted to a terra cotta or zinc pan to hold the earth and plant, is probably the most convenient. These can also be procured furnished with a wooden base, supports and chains for hanging like a basket. And where there are children whose the Husbandman, our hearts will natbump of curiosity extends to the finger ends, or where space at the window is a matter of moment, a hanging fernery is far preferable to a standing one. An abandoned aquarium can be converted into a fernery by getting a pane of glass to cover the top. If it does not fit closely, a rim of soft putty or of plaster of Paris can be spread around the edge and the glass laid on until an exact mold is formed. Remove the glass without disturbing the mold, and when the substance hardens, the cover will fit Or an edge of worsted chenille could be put around the top to exclude the air.

Any carpenter can make a rectangular case of window glass, with a Mansard roof, and opening with latch and hinges, at the top, side or end. A tin-man can make a four-inch deep zinc pan with a groove to fit the case. Then for a stand, you can take a dis-carded center table or light stand, no matter how old fashioned or defaced, paint it black, and if not too rough, ebonize it, and ornament it with pressed autumn leaves and ferns glued on and varnished over. Paint and decorate the pan in the same manner and you will have an elegant mounted Wardian case. Or a lovely rustic stand can be constructed of round pieces of wood with the bark on the gnarled roots, grapevines, lichens, etc. If something small and simple is desired, a common China soup-plate furnished with a closely fitting bell glass will answer every purpose. A glass preserve dish cover, or a thin glass jar turned bottom up might be pressed into service. Even a tiny fern with a bit of moss growing in an old saucer under a stemless goblet would, in its unrolling of delicate ferns interest an invalid or child during many an othewise long and weary hour. Put a layer of bits of crockery, char-

coal and gravel, for drainage, in the bottom of the pan, one-fourth of the whole depth. Fill up the other threefourths with a soil composed of one part fine sand, one part rich, mellow garden loam, one part leaf mold, and a little pulverized charcoal, well mixed and stirred together. If possible, get the leaf mold in the woods

where ferns are growing. Plants that delight in a moist atmosphere and do not require a high temperature thrive in the glass case. Ferns, English and German ivy, Begonia Rex, Tradescatia, or Wandering Jew, Kenilworth ivy, Tycopodium any other r

### Annual Address of the Master of the Na tional Grange of the Patrons of Husband y.

Patrons of Husbandry, and Members of the National Grange: \_\_Time in its never ceasing flight, has added anits history; and we have assembled again in our National Council, coming from the hillsides and valleys of New England, Oregon, and California, from season affords more satisfaction and the "Cotton fields of the South," and the "Grain fields of the North," to counsel together and compare notes upon the present condition and future prospects, of the great and diversified interests of our American agriculture; and by accumulated wisdom gathered for the country, and concentrated action by agriculturists, as may seem necessary to promote the general welfare and prosperity of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

During the year just drawing to a close, the people of every portion of our country have been blessed with usual health, and the earth has yielded her accustomed harvest. As no one lives so near God in his daily labors as urally go out to him in gratitude and thanksgiving for the blessings bestowed, and his power and guidance invok-ed in all our deliberations. While we have reason to rejoice that no pestilence has visited our land, and for material prosperity, yet a deep sadness pervades our hearts as we behold the vacant chair of our Worthy and beloved Pomona of this Grange, Sister Mary L. Darden, who has been transferred from her place and duties here to a higher position of honor and usefulness; and we are reminded that Bro. A. B. Grosh. one of the "Seven Founders of our Order," and first Chaplain of the National Grange, has too, been called up higher and gone to his reward. Sister Darden was the faithful and

devoted wife of Brother Put. Darden, the Worthy Overseer of this Grange, and first took her seat with her hus-band, as a member of this body, at the Eleventh Annual session held at Cincinnati in November, 1877. She was elected to preside over the High Court of Pomona at the Thirteenth Annual Session, and was twice reelected to that high office, which she held at the time of her death, and ever filled with grace and womanly

dignity. Our departed brother, the Rev. A B. Frosh, was a profound scholar, a deep thinker, consistent preacher and able writer. He devoted much of his time and talents with his associates in the preparation and perfection of the beautiful and impressive emblematic and ceremonial works of our Order. He was elected Chaplain of the National Grange at the time of its organization, on the 4th day of December, 1867, and continued in that position until the Ninth Annual Session held at Louisville, Kentucky, in November, 1875. He loved the Order and its mis-

ing over field and meanow, breases them, and whispers upon the night breeze, words of wise counsel to his Example for the spirits of our de-It is quite plain that your government the spirits of our deing over field and meadow, blesses parted sister and brother linger around will never be able to restrain a disress-us, in our deliberations here, and whis-ed and discontented majority. For per to us, words of wise counsel. May the purity of their lives and ex-

amble to the constitution of our Order, \$551. It is also shown that there are class" which is not numerous, and will we derive all that constitutes wealth; without it we could have no agricul-

ture, no manufactures, no commerce. Of all the material gifts of the Creaother year of the work of our Order to its history; and we have assembled vegetable world are of first importance. The art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of all arts, and its products the foundation of all wealth." Hence, individual and national prosperity must depend upon a prosperous agriculture. And it is impossible to have a prosperous agricul-ture without intelligent and well-paid farmers and farm laborers, aided by friendly legislation. If the wages of him to provide comfortably for his of concentrated capital in the hands of family corporations, having no interests cr public-spirited and benevolent. sympathies in common with the welfare of the people, then every principle of a democratic government is sub- eral items will indicate what verted, and the sacred rights and immunities of citizens crushed out, as net When these things shall come to pass for the which the great English historian, Macaulay, predicted more than a quarter of a century ago. It must be re-membered that Macaulay was born and and reared in the belief that the huand reared in the belief that the hu-man family are naturally divided into permanent classes, and that as a rule, they must live, work, und die in the particular class or condition in which they were born. It is not an easy matter to eliminate this idea from the mind of an aristocrat reared in an

life of Jefferson as follows:

der. Accordingly the malcontents, are farmer," but found relief and is happy with you, the majority is the govern-

8,218,704 farm laborers employed in their cultivation, which include the proprietors of the farms. It further appears, that there are about six per- be interested in the security of propsons in each farmer's family. Now, if we estimated one family to

each farm, (and there are more,) we may draw the following conclusions from the above: First, That the average American

farmer has invested in his farm and personal property about \$3,000. Second, That his gross annual in-

come from his farm is \$551; and that from this sum he must pay for all labor employed; build and keep in repair his farm buildings and fences; provide the laborer are not sufficient to enable and feed his teams; purchase and refamily and to educate his children; or, his seed and fertilizers; pay his taxes, pair his tools and implements; furnish from the producers without just re-gages and other liabilities; feed, clothe muneration, and swept into the vortex and pay for medical treatment of his avaricious millionaires and soulless four children; and be expected to be

And, third, That what is left of his \$551 after deducting these sevthe average American farmer realizes gain for his labor, and in this country, then will surely begin the "downward progress," in society and danger to our Free Institutions, which the great English historian interest or profit on seem, when the statistics of individual states are examined. The great agricultural State of Illinois, with its large farms and rich prairie soil, in 1879, had an average value of products

politician who quotes from census stathe mind of an aristocrat, reared in an aristocracy like that of England; for correctness and wisdom of his political the mind of an answer is the full control of a lass it is under the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuity of lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit further the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit for the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit for the full control of a lass is faith in the perpetuit for the full control of less it is under the full control of a permanent class, which must possess enough of the wealth, education, cul-ture and political power of the king-dom, to control all legislation, and com-pel the obedience and admiration of all other classes." Macaulay was therefore a skeptic in the Jeffersonians doctrine of a popular government. In vor legislation, which tends to cripple, doctrine of a popular government. In 1857 he wrote to a distinguished Amer-ican author, who had just written the fe of Jefferson as follows: "I have long been convinced that in-of which President Jackson in a mes-

thickly peopled as Old England. A way waters of the soil. Independent farm-wages will be as low, and will fluctu-ate as much with you as with us, \* \* Hundreds and thousands of artisans will be out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought your institutions will be fairly brought and persevere in their efforts to unite to a test. Distress everywhere makes their influence and power, for the adthe laborer mutinous and discontented vancement of their own interests, and at Louisville, Kentucky, in November, 1875. He loved the Order and its mis-sion dearly, and in his last letter to me, a few months before his death, said "*I want to die as I have tried to live, a faithful and consistent Patron of Hus-bandry.*" It is said that there is a tradition among the peasantry of one of the German States, that the spirit of one of their dead kings, who was much loved and revered by his people while living, occasionally re-visits the land over which be once reigned, and passagriculture of the country," and the "deplorable condition of the American in being able to point out to them "a

"Farmers are down-trodden and fallen. worried, and worry is a far heavier burden than work. How to procure money to make the ends meet, is the burden of their minds and nothing comes to ease it. This is the general May the purity of their lives and ex-amples be emulated by us, and the influence for good which they exerted in this body while living continue to

always be a minority of the people, yet as Macaulay "select Savs. educate, and which and always

erty." Second, that this aggregation of capi-tal has already become so enormous, that it is ceasing to be remunerative in that it is ceasing to be remunerative in the ordinary channels of business, con-sequently is "hoarded and idle," and must eventually be "invested perma-nently in the soil."

The correctness of the statement that our "American agriculture is not prosperous", is demonstrated by the statistics quoted. The readiness of many of our farmers to sell their farms whenever buyers appear," is well understood by every careful observer. And it is already apparent, that individual capitalists, corporations, and syndicates, both American and foreign, are buying up millions of acres of the most valuable lands in our broad domain, to be held as a permanent investment for "hoarded idle capital.

Is there not, therefore, reason to apprehend, that our system of independent proprietorship of the soil by the cultivators, which is the basis of an intelligent and prosperous agriculture and the rock on which our liberties and danger of being disrupted and overthrown, unless prevented by wise and timely action?

Again, we find from the Census re-ports, that in 1870, the value of proper-ty in the United States, was about \$24,000,000,000; and in 1880, nearly \$44,-000,000,000; an increase of nearly \$20,-000,000,000 in this decade.

We also find that from 1860 to 1880, the increase in the population of the country was nearly sixty per cent, and the increase in wealth, one hundred and

As the increase of wealth is two and a half times greater than the increase of population, the conclusion seems in-evitable, that if this increase of wealth was divided among the people in a manwas divided among the people in a man-ner that would stand the test of fair-ness honesty, or moral ethics, there would have been a general improve-ment in the financial condition of the masses who constitute the laborers, and consequently wealth-moducers of "I have long been convinced that in-stitutions purely democratic, must sooner or later destroy liberty or cirit-ization, or both. \* \* The time will come when New England will be as thickly peopled as Old England. \* \* of the soil. Independent farm-thickly peopled as Old England. \* \* is the unpleasant truth, for if wealth increasing rapidly in the United States, poverty and pauperism is increasing rapidly also.

If we would look for evidences of this great increase of wealth, we must turn our investigations in anoth-er direction, and we shall find that if this is a wealth-producing age, it is a financial giant producing age as well. It is said that there are men in the country who count their wealth by the hundreds of millions of dollars, scores who count by tens of millions, and hundreds by millions. If the whole wealth of the country was divided into estates of \$1 000,000,000 each 440 persons would own it all. If the number of millionaires which have grown up in this country in the last twenty years could be ascertained, we could gain some startling evidence of this vast accumulation of wealth, and into whose hands it has and into whose hands it has mainly fallen. Evidences of increasing

Franklin says: "Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears." Are we willing to admit that our

Are we willing to admit that our agriculturists, who now, and always must constitute a majority, and pos-sess a proportionate amount of the intelligence and morality of the people, have not enough of self-interest, enterprise and patriotism, to come for-ward and unite their influence and power, in the great work of reform, which is necessary to maintain our system of landed proprietorship, make our agriculture more proprietorship, make more remunerative, the distribution of the products of labor more equitable, and place society on the upward, rather than the "downward progress."

This work, is in line with the great aims and purposes of our Organization, and to its intelligent, systematic and thorough prosecution, we must bend the energies of our minds and bring into action the whole strength of our great Fraternity.

It is quite impossible to present all the causes which tend to bring these evils upon us, or to fully discuss the means which must be used for suppressing them in a paper like this. Hence a few of the most important and fruitful causes of the depression of our American agriculture, and Ameri-can labor, must suffice. It is well understood, that in our

Fraternal Brotherhood, "there is no communism, no agrarianism." acknowledge the right of all men to accumulate and hold all the erty they can in an honest and legitimate way, but we deny that any man, or set of men, or combination of inter-ests, under our system of government, can be constitutionally in possession of, or legally exercise the power, to control the market-value of the products of labor, or to fix the price of labor; for he who fixes the price of labor or its products, circumscribes human action, and compels his victim to yield his muscle, his manhood, and his property to the force of circumstances, control led and operated by human will. The exercise of this power, is the most damaging to human prosperity, and de-grading to humanity, of anything claiming the sanction of law, known to our civilization.

It matters not, whether this power is exercised by corporations engaged in transportation; or by organizations ostensibly for regulating trade and traffic, but practically for gambling in farm products and the poor men's bread; or by persons and business firms, engaged of life, whereby spurious and worthless articles are sold for genuine, and pois-onous compounds for food and drink onous compounds for food and drink for the sole purpose of obtaining some-thing for nothing, thereby robbing la-bor of its just reward and humanity of health and life; or by persons holding patent deeds issued by the government, supported by Patent Laws, sanctioning local robbers, whereby freedom of trade egal robbery, whereby freedom of trade is hampered and innocent purchasers and users of patented articles robbed with impunity. I say it matters not where this power exists, or by whom, or by what influence it is exercised; it is the same huge monster under whatever guise it may appear which Puck has graphically caricatured, as having his tail wound around the dome of the Capitol at Washington, and running his slimy body out through all the ramifications of business, and darwing within his crushing folds every industrial interest of the Country.

Let us consider briefly a few of these sources of wrong in our business and industrial system. TRANSPORTATION.

This important subject has received the attention of this body and of every State and Subordinate Grange in the land, for the past eleven years; and although we have not accomplished all that we could have desired in so regu

The case may be furnished fresh and green entirely from the woods, even in December, though it is better to fill it in October. In the deep glades un-der the leaves can be found ferns, partridge-berry vines, with their scarlet twinifruit, the wintergreen, the spiderwort, the trailing arbutus, the gold thread, and the hepaticas or liverworts, all of which can be transplanted to the farnery with good results.

After the plants are set properly, cover all the earth with green moss, water well, rut on the glass case and set in a sunless window, Every morn-ing the case should be lifted off or opened five minutes. This is all the fresh air the plants need, unless there should be too much moisture, causing damping off, when the case must be left open several hours on a mild Once a week sprinkle with rain day. water with the chill taken off. No other watering is necessary except once in about two or three months.

To prevent the obscuration of the glass by moisture, rinse out the bellglass or sponge the inside of the case with soapy water about every two weeks. Keep the fernery where it is moderately cool and do not allow it to freeze.

Much taste and ingenuity can be exhibited in the arrangement of the fernery. It may be a wild woodland glen, mossy and entangled with vines and creepers, a crystal lake made of an irregular bit of looking-glass, with a white, sandy shell beach on one side and over-hanging ferns on the other; a gray moss-grown, precipi-tous rock, and a dark, shadowy cave built of clinkers, pebbles and melted glass are some of the features that may be introduced.

Or it may represent a well-kept park. A rustic bridge of willow twigs glued together spans the lake, and a boat or canoe is moored on the shore. walks of white sand wander past a rustic summer-house built of spruce twigs, or a ruined castle, made of bark and evergreen with ivy; and wee, Parian marble statuettes gleam amid the green. Of course all this must be on an exceedingly small scale and preserve a truthful proportion.

A rustic cross made of bark may be introduced, and a delica e vine traine. to twine around it; also, dainty shell hanging-baskets filled with creepers.

You may be hurried, tired or sick; your room dusky and dry, the wind howling and the snow flying outside, but under its glass your fernery will be a bit of living summer, daily re-vealing new beauties, resting your eyes, comforting your soul, teaching you lessons and giving you joy and peace.-M. F. B. A. in Tribune and Farmer. Farmer.

William H. Vanderbilt is asserted to be the owner of the majority of the stock of the Bell Telephone Company. influence our action and inspire us a multitude of people, none of vhom with earnestness and wisdom in all has had more than half a breakfist, or our work.

One year ago, we met in the beauti-ful city of Washington, almost under the shadow of the Nation's Capitol; and at a time when the people's representatives were assembling from every part of our common country ostensibly, and in the main, no doub practicably, to legislate for the protection of the rights of citizens, encourage universal education, develop the material resources of the country, and thus secure general prosperity to the people. To-day we meet, not in the Nation's Capital, but in the Capital of the great and prosperous State of Tennessee; and within the spacious hall where one branch of the Legislature of the State, has for a long number of years convened to legislate for the good of the people and development of the State. Although we do not meet as a National Congress or Legis!ative body to enact *laws* for the people, yet no Congress ever assembled in the Nation's Capitol, or State Legislation within these walls, with duties and re-sponsibilities devolving upon them, which more directly affect the interests and welfare of the people at large, than those entrusted to our hands; for it is our mission to advance the social, moral, intellectual, and material condition of a class, which constitutes, not only a majority of the whole people, but also of the wealth producing force of the Nation, and without which no people can

be prosperous and happy, and no Na-tion rich and powerful. The wealth of a Nation depends upon the amount and value of its products; and its products depend upon its natural resources developed by the labor of its own people.

The earth is the primary source of all wealth, which is hidden in the soil, the mines, the forests and the water, but is only available when developed by intelligent and well directed labor. The "untutored Indian," sub-sists upon the spontaneous productions of the uncultivated soil and animal food obtained from the land and the water. The richness of the mines and the forests is of no special value to him, further than he is able to utilize their productions in forging out and carving, trinkets to adorn his person, and satisfy his native unculti-vated vanity. But when the plow

is made to penetrate the soil, the fountain of God's richness and abundance is opened, and his life-giving and soul-inspiring force springs into life. Forests are cleared away and their products utilized. Mines are opened and furnaces blaze. The waters yield up their richest treasures, in unstinted abundance. And these four great streams from nature's inexhaustible store-house of plenty, unite their power and influence to carry forward the great work of human civilization and progress. We have correctly stated in the pro-

cultivate the soil. Is there a way of deliverance? There seems to be but

expect to have more than half a dinone remedy, and that is a slow one, and ner, will choose a Legislature. Is it not immediately effective. To reach it, possible to doubt what sort of a Legis-lature will be chosen? On one side is both farmers and capitalists need to be educated to it, but it seems to be ina statesman preaching patience, respect evitable that it must come about in for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a denacourse of time. It is a change of ownership of the soil, and the creation of a gogue ranting about the tyrann of class of landowners on one hand, and capitalists and usurers, and asking of tenant farmers on the other, some-thing similar to what has long existed drink champaigne, and ride in a carriage, while thousands of honest peo-ple are in want of necessaries? Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a working man whe hears his children cry for bread. \* \* \* The farmer will be relieved of riage, while thousands of honest peo-

As I said before, when society has a lad investment on which he now receives no interest. \* \* \* He will at entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must once be lifted from poverty to financial ease \* \* Half the farms in the perish.

AGRICULTURE.

country are ready to be sold if buyers These words of the great English historian contain food for serious thought, and demand the most would only appear; and hundreds that can new be bought for less than their thorough and impartial consideration, value twenty or thirty years ago, need only some judicious outlay to make not only of every American statesman and philanthropist, but especially of every American farmer: For these them as productive as ever. The every American farmer: For these \* The owners of facts and conclusions are drawn from must hold it as a

the teachings of history, gathered from investment, and not to be ofiered for permanent the fate which has overtaken the sale to the first comer. When farm farmers and laborers of the Old World, and is so held by the owners, there and point with unerring certainty to a will be some probability that it will be similar fate that awaits them here, permanently improved; and then such when like causes and influences are al-properity will be eagerly sought for by lowed to control the social, business, the next who will be able and willing and political relations of our people to rent it on long leases, and cultivate and our country; for in the affairs of it in a more productive and profitable men and of Nations, as well as in the manner than farms are now worked; economy of nature, like causes invari- and then will begin a new era in A mereconomy of nature, like causes invari-ably produce like effects. Yes, the great writer's conclusion is correct. "When society enters upon this down for the change" ward progress, either civilization or for the change liberty must perish."

This is the millinium which is point-Then let us pause, and in all candor ask ourselves this important question: as the crowning glory of their hopes and ambition; when they shall be re-point of the age seem to indicate that "lifted from poverty to financial use." we are fast approaching this descending When the hoarded idle capital which grade, if we have not already reached

farmers themselves have created, but In considering this question let us the farms upon which it was made, first examine into the present condition and thus relieve the poverty stricken and prospects of our proprietors of their "bad investments

which pay them no interest," that they

From the census stasistics of 1880, we contented tenants, "renting on long learn that there are in the whole coun-leases." This, in the opinion of the try 4,008,907 farms the value of which journalist, is the "new era in American is \$10,197,096,776. The value of the live agriculture, which seems to be desireastock upon these farms amounts to ble," and for which "everything seems \$1,500,384.707, and the total value of to be ripe for the change."

farm implements and all other per-sonal proporty upon the farms to \$406,- ween the revolution in the social, bus-520,055, making the total value of ness, and political relations of our farms and personal property \$12,104, people, predicted by the English His-001,538. The aggregate value of the orian, and the statements and conproducts raised upon these farms in clusions of the American journalists, products raised upon these farms in 1879, including all that was consumed is to the crisis which we have al-in the families and by the live stock upon the farms, was \$2,212,540,927. This makes the average value of the farms and personal properity upon the farms and personal properity upon the This makes the average value of the likely to follow. These conclusions farms and personal properity upon the same about \$3,000 each; and the average value of the products of each farm (b) is flowing into the "heads of a

cities, and denominated wealthy.

It is true, that in some sections of our country will be found evidences of thrift among those who cultivate the Some farmers have been able by soil. the labors of almost a lifetime, and in practising a frugality which would have been termed penuriousness, by those engaged in other business, or the professional pursuits, to provide a comfortable and pleasant home for their families, with ample means to enable them to enjoy the comforts of life in its decline. So, also, may be found ar-tisans, who by practising the most rigid economy have succeeded in procur ing a home which they can call their own, with family comforts. But the fact still remains, that a large majority of those who labor, whether on the farm, in the workshop, or elsewhere, with brain and muscle to produce the wealth which builds the cities, the railroads, keeps the wheels of commerce in motion, and enables the rich to revel in luxury, are not permitted under our business and industrial system, to retain for their own use and benefit, anything like a fair proporthe land tion of the wealth which they them selves have created.

An able writer in one of our American journals has recently said:

"The enormous increase in produc tive power, which has marked the present century, and is still going on with accelerating ratio, has no tendency to extirpate poverty, or to light-en the burden of those compelled to toil. It simply widens the gulf between wealth and poverty, and makes the struggle for existence more in-

If these things are true, may we not again ask in all seriousness, is there not just cause for alarm, for the fate of our free institutions? Is not the growing power and insinuating influence of wealth, centering in the hands of a few, creating an aristocracy which will eventually be able to crush out civil liberty, by degrading agri-culture, and reducing the laboring classes of this country to that condition of penury-and starvation depicted by Macaulay? Is there not reason to apprehend that we have already reached that "downward progress?" We must admit, at least, that there

are great and growing wrongs in our business and industrial system, which should be righted; and to question the power and duty of the government to correct them, is to acknowledge its weakness, and its inadequacy for the protection of human rights. It is to

admit that "a government of the peo ple, by the people and for the people,' is a failure. Are we ready for these admissions? Are we prepared to be-iieve in the theory that "institutions sweat of their brows cannot be as well qualified for self-government, as the

lating Inter-State Commerce, as to protect the people from extortionate and discriminating freight charges; yet the agitation of this question by our Order has resulted in great good. Some of the fruits of our work may be seen in an enlightened public sentiment upon the control and manage-ment of the Railroad system of the country; in the decision of the courts upon the question of vested rights of corporations; in the agitation of this question by every Congress for the past ten years; in the clear and truthful report of the Senate Committee, showing conclu-sively that railroad managers possess and exercise powers dangerous to our business and industrial interests; in the enactment of laws by State Legislatures to regulate the operation of railways within the State; in the growing disposition of executive and judicial officers to give this question that candid and impartial consideration which its importance demands; in the respectful treatment which agitators of this question are now receiving from politicians seeking the suffrages of the people; and in the inclination of political parties to incorporate into their party platforms pledges to regulate both State and Inter-State commerce. While in all this we see ripening fruit of our good works, and are cheered with hopeful signs for the future, yet the power of this giant monopoly is yet unbroken.

Nearly twelve years ago, when the agitation of this question first com-menced, General Garfield who was one of the first of American Statesmen to espouse the cause of the people; said

"In these contests, the corporations have become conscious of their strength, and have entered upon the work of controlling the States. Already they have captured several of the oldest and strongest of them; and these discrowned sovereigns now follow in chains the triumphal chariot of their conquerors. And this does not imply that merely the officers and representatives of States have been subjected to the railways, but that the corporations have grasped the sources and fountains of power, and control the choice of both officers and representatives." If the strength of these corporations was sufficient twelve years ago to enable them to subjugate States, bind the action of executive, judicial and legislative officers, and control the ballot box, what must their power be

now? On the 27th day of January, 1880, the President of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, in an argument be-fore the Committee on Commerce of the the House of Representatives of the United States, in Washington, said: "I have heard the counsel of the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company, standing in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, threaten that court with the displeasure of his client, if it decided against them; and all the blood in my body tingled with shame at the

### NOVEMBER 15, 1884.

May we not, indeed, come to the conclusion that we are living in an age of the fulfillment of a prophecy; for, seventy-seven years ago Charles Fourier put upon record these words:

Civilization is tending towards the fourth phase; by the influence of joint stock corporations, which, under the cover of certain legal privileges, dictate terms and conditions to labor, and arbitrarily exclude from it whomever they please. These corporations contain the germ of a vast feudal coalition, which is destined to invade the whole industrial and financial system, and give birth to a commercial feudalism.

These prophetic words of the great French scholar and writer upon Social Science were uttered nearly a quarter of a century before steam was employed to turn the wheels of a locomo-

If the policy of giving "joint stock corporations," of that day, franchises which enabled them to control wage-labor, tended to "Feudalism", what be the effect of extending must its benefits to all the corporations which operate and control the great railroad system of this country. In Feudal ages, the chiefs and barons entrenched themselves in strong castles, built upon almost inaccessible hills and rocks, and in mountain defiles commanding the great thoroughfares, as their ruins still bear witness, and grew rich and powerful by levying extortionate tolls apon commerce and travel. Our modern barons are not entrenched behind stone walls, but behind statute laws, and exercise a power more arbitrary, in levying tolls upon articles of commerce, and extorting money from the people, than was ever practiced by the Barons and chiefs of the dark ages. These laws are en-acted and maintained by a government, clothed with sovereign power, held in trust, to be exercised only for the good of those from whom that power was derived, the people. Hence it would seem, that the people, acting in their sovereign capacity in electing represen-tatives of the government to exercise of the article to make him an "infringthis power for them, are mainly responsible for these encroachments upon their rights. But Mr. Sumner, member of the present Congress from Cali-fornia, in a recent speech delivered be-fore that body, upon a bill to "reduce, ix, and establish passenger and freight fares on the Union and Pacific rail-

roads," said :-"The mass of the people, are true and firm, up to the line of their enlight-enment and understanding of the subrect.'

Is not this a correct and clear statement of the situation? And may we not from this be able to strike the key-note to success. Then let it be written in letters of gold upon the banner of our Order! Let it be hung up as a motto in every Grange Hall in the land! Let it stand as the head lines of every inurnal battling for human journal battling for human Let the talismanic words be everv rights! proclaimed from every rostrum, and re-echoed far and wide! EDUCATE THE PEOPLE TO UNDERSTAND THEIR RIGHTS, AND THEY WILL PROTECT THEM!

STOCK AND PRODUCE GAMBLING.

Second only to the transportation monopoly in its damaging and depresing influence upon agriculture and labor, is the system of gambling in stocks and farm produce practiced in our great marts of trade

It has been truthfully said: "This system of gambling in margins is a system of piracy; by means of it hundreds of millions of dollars are plundered every year from the industrial classes. It is treason to say it cannot be put down; it must be put down or it will destroy the Nation. It is the vampire that is sucking the life-blood of our commerce; it is the dragon that is devouring the moral vigor of our

states for the enactment of laws remov- these things well, and decide at once, ing this curse upon society-this blight and forever, whether they will continue upon our civilization. PATENT RIGHTS

The question of amending the Patent laws of the country, so as to give protection to innocent purchaser and constitutional rights. Then self-interest demands that faruser of articles, claimed to be Patenthas been so often considered by ed. this body, that it would seem unnecesand self-interest is a controlling prinsary to refer to it again, were it not that the House of Representtaives at proper restraint, forms the basis of the recent session of Congress, passed a real enterprise and progress. No class bill, of which the Committee on Paof men ever found favor or gained tents said: prestige in community or among men. in tacitly acknowledging weakness and

"Much complaint has grown up in the country from the practice of persons owning patents, or pretending to own them, allowing the use of an ar-ticle sometimes for years, and then sending an agent around and demanding damages from the holders of the ar-

though inalienable, can only be secured and "maintained by eternal vigilance." ticle. Great annoyance has been the result The committee have drawn the substitute so as to protect the innocent purchaser of a patented article, purchased in good faith in the open market, from such annoyance. The manufacturer and seller of a patented imple-ment is the party that ought to be held co-operation; governmental aid to agriculture; the elevation of the Bureau agriculture to a department of the government; management of agriculliable and not the user of the article, who bought and used it innocently, or in tural fairs: Grange lecture system; reviving of dormant Granges, etc. All other words who did not know he was infringing a patent."

of these are important questions cor-nected with the work of our Order, and should not be overlooked. Let the The body of the Bill seems fair in its main features, but a proviso to the first section, not only destroys every provision of the Bill for accomplishing the object sought, but would make the law ten times more injurious to the "innocent user of patented articles," than it now is. The following is the proviso:

"Provided, that any such user shall be liable for damages and profits for infringment of such patent from, and after the time he shall have received notice that the article was subject to such patent if he continue to use the same.

It will be seen at a glance that it is torian couraged and made more renumerative to the cultivator of the soil. Our syser" and "liable for damages and profits" from and after that time, "if he tem of landed proprietorship must be continue to use the same.

So the harvester may be stopped in the field, the plow in the furrow, and the thresher at the stacks; and hungive employment to labor, Our home markets must be protected and predred of dollars of investment rendered valueless, on account of the claim that served, as far as practicable, for sale of the products of home labor. The wages of labor must be mentained some part of the machine or implement, however insignificant it may be, at prices which will not only prevent is an infringement upon some patent, of which the "user" had no knowlege when he purchased it. His only remethe "children of the laboring classes from crying for bread," but on the con-trary, enable the laborer to provide a home for his family, with the comforts and necessaries of life, and to educate dy, is to pay the extortion, or let the machine or implement remain idle, or be subjected to a suit in the United States court with an almost certainty that judgment will be obtained against him.

This Bill, it is understood, is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Patents, and should be so amended as never be turned over to a "minority." o conform to the opinion of the House and that "minority," on aristocracy owning the wealth of the nation, Then will Macaulays error be shown, Committee so clearly expressed in their report; that "the manufacturer and seller of a patented implement, is the and the fact demonstrated, that party that ought to be held liable, and Our Free Institutions are safe and a "Government purely Democratic" can preserve both "LIBERTY AND not the user of the article, who bought and used it innocently, or in other words who did not know he was infringing a can preserve both CIVILIZATION." patent;" and when so amended, passed by the Senate, and returned to the House for its concurrence.

Let such action be taken as may be deemed necessary to call the attention of the Senate to this important question.

CONDITION AND WORK OF THE ORDER. Question 69 .-- How can this, the clos-As far as I am able to judge, we have ing month, be made most profitable to no cause for discouragement in the us as individuals and as a Grange? general condition and work of our Or-Suggestions .- Individual profits and ler. While it is true, that in some secadvantages require individual efforts, tion it seems to languish, in others it and much of this is confined to home is strong and prosperous. The financial affairs. Give thought to what we have condition of our treasury seems to dicate a general increasing prosperity. The Presidential Campaign just closed, has so engaged the attention of all classes of our people, that it would be strange if it has not detracted from the interest of Grange work. But no instance has come to my knowledge, where the Order has departed from its wise and well defined non-partisan policy, and lent its influence to aid the special interest of partisanship. There has been encouraging indications of an increasing interest among Patrons, in the general politics of the country; but the Order has held its course stead ily onward, battling for the right, and for men and brinciples rather than party. Our Grange Press has been re inforced by several new Journals, and the circulation of Grange papers considerably increased during the year. No effort should be wanting on the part of this Body, or of State, county, and Subordinate Granges, to aid our Grange Journals, and increase their circulation, efficiency and usefulness. They are dispelling ignorance and prejudice, dispensing light and knowl-edge with a liberal hand, making the despondent cheerful, and barren spots fruitful. Our agricultural schools and colleges, which are founded upon the wants and necessities of agriculture are prospering. Our agricultural experiment stations, so recently estab-lished in several States, are filling a long felt want in our agricultural educational system. Their number should be increased. Our co-operative associations are very generally prosperous. notwithstanding that failures sometimes occur. They are doing a good in revolutionizeng the business system of the country by bringing the "producers and consumers consumers farmers and manufacturers" into a closer connection and better understanding with each other, and in gradu-

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

but

the

to be slaves to capital-"Hewers of

wood and drawers of water" to a mon-

ied aristocracy, or be free men, in the

full enjoyment of their natural and

mers organize for their own benefit;

ciple in man's nature, which under

dependency by ignoring the demands

gressive, bold, brave men who gain

recognition and favor. Success is but the result of effort, and equal rights

In conclusion I desire to call the at-

tention of the National Grange to the

work of our session be thoroughly prac

To de this, Agriculture must be in

he hands of a majority of the

P. of H.

[Subject for December 1884.]

J. J. WOODMAN.

of self-interest. It is the radical, ag-

Communications.

PROCRASTINATION.

By his window in the sunlight. Sat old Robin bent in gray, Working on from morn till midnight, Weaving, Weaving, every day.

Though the summer woodlands echoed With the happy children's glee, Though the rivers leaped and sparkled Flashing onward to the sea,

And the thrushes warble clearly, And the wild flowers decked the lea, To their song he did not listen; Their sweet bloom he did not see.

For the great king nearly ready, Now the splendid fabric grew: Hither, thither, swift and steady, How the busy shuttles flew.

following important subjects which "Ho, old toiler," sang the urchins, still claim our attention. Education "Why thus toiling, all the day? and Educational institutions; business Now the cherry trees are budding All the world should be at play,

Then the weaver, never smiling, Said, "I bide to mind my loom, For I weave a royal frabric For my king's own frescoed room."

All throughout that land's broad ranges Ne'er was seen such work of art, Dyed with tints so richly blended, Strong and fine in every part.

tical. When work is recommended for On its field of palest amber Crimson popples cast their glow, And its border was of azure, our Subordinate Granges, and our membership, let a clear and well-defined system of operation be provided Strown with lilies white as snow. for prosecuting that work, and obtain-

ing the object sought. Let no effort "Come and join our merry making; be wanting to impress upon Patrons Leave a while your toilsome care When the joyous earth is waking, everywhere, that the great mission of the Order is to benefit agriculture and Breathe the balmy spring tide air."

elevate the agriculture class, dignify Thus old comrades urged; he heeded, labor, and make it both honorable and Finally, and closed his room, With a long look at his treasure, remunerative, and thus preserve our free institutions from the fate predict-Put aside the idle loom. ed for them by the great English his

Ab, the friends were blithe and jolly, Feating in the cool, green wood, Full of quip and joyous folly, "Prithee, this will work thee good."

Thus to Robin, quoth his neighors, maintained. The recources of the country must be developed, so as to "Ay, with steadier hand and brain Thou'lt return unto thy labor, Strong to mind thy loom again."

> But the next day, some slight error ook long hours to undo, And the next he found, in terror,

Mice had knawed some threads in two. And, alas, the east was pearly,

The third day, at rise of sun, When a herald, grim and surly, Asked if the king's web was done

his children so as to qualify them for For the fabric now was needed: They could grant no more delay, Prayers, excuses, went unheeded, citizenship and self government. The powers of government must be kept in As he swiftly rode away.

ple: and that majority must be intelli-And poor Robin heavy-hearted; gent, prosperous and happy, rather than "distressed and discontented," and Knew his life-work had been vain, For no more to his low doorway Would that proud king send again

> "See, my comrades," he lamented, "What one idle day has cost; While its careless hours were flying, I my king's commission lost.

> Fool, was I, to heed your prating, His own life task each knows best; Had my zeal known no abating, Now this heart would be at rest,

MORAL. Lecturer's Communication-National Grange Friends all stories have some meaning; Facts and fiction should combine. You may find by careful gleaning, Just a grain of truth in mine

> Fellow workers we are weavers, In our mighty loom is Time, Every life that here is give,n Is a web complex and fine

> > Individualism.

not because of individual merit\_alone, but because he belonged to the tribe of Levi." And in speaking of the church it is spoken of as a body-with members all acting in unison. But we have now departed far from the orthodox system of the early church. "The swing of the pendulum, which takes ages to reach either end of the arc has been for a long while moving in the direction of individualism." From Augustine to Luther, from Luther to Wesley, the tendency has been mainly to dwell on the part the individual has in securing those privileges, which in old time were claimed for him by right of membership in the Christian body.

This principle applies not only to the church as a body, but to all other corporate bodies. The old orthodox rule was, in regard to belief and adherence to church as an organization, "in essentials unity, in non-essentials freedom." Now this principle is the life and soul of any corporate bodyof any public organization. But the independent man must have freedom in essentials as well as non-essentials, Consequently he sets himself against the whole party-as wiser than they are, and the only one in that party that "acts from principle." This in most cases is the independent's position, and is a supremely absurd one. A man whose courage and faith in a good cause are not strong "enough to sustain him in battling for that cause, or a man who has not the patience to work with and try to reform his party of its sins, had better leave that cause and that party. But don't call him independent. He is the most independent of beings, and like a bolter or "sulker" can only live by grumbling at and demanding party organizations because he sees something wrong or imperfect in their workings. The people have nothing to fear from a good party; but a good party has everything to fear from the political sins and heresies of the people. No good citizen can be independent of politics. One might as well be independent of government. If your government is bad take measures to make it better, you cannot do it by trying to be independent of it. If your party is decidedly bad, or corrupt, connect yourself with some party that is better.

Don't declare war against all parties. From the days of Washington to President Arthur, there have been but two parties. We have had, at different times, temporary side issues, but the main political discussion has been between the two parties and one or the other of these parties has managed the affairs of the government. What has been called a "third party" has usually been some local issue, or some special discussion, like the greenback question, not broad and important enough to constitute a party, but merely influencing public opinion for a short time, and then dying out. A man who has no faith in the people, or in the triumph of a good cause, is not a man to be trusted. A man who is afraid of the people, or can be bought by the people is a man not to be trusted. A man who has not got the courage of his party's opinions and principles, or who cannot battle for and try to reform that party of its misdeeds is not to be trusted by any party. If a man wishes to leave his party, let him leave it. If he wishes to go out of politics, let him go. But while he is a member of a party, let him work for it, and try to improve it, sharing its fortune, good or ill, whatever may betide. V. B. ANOTHER question: "How many of your members subscribe to a Grange paper? Will it be believed that the answer in many cases is "None?" Such is the fact. In some Granger there is one, in others two or three. on the dial plate of public life, nearly every family has a Grange pa per, sometimes two or three. But those Granges that take not a single copy of a journal conducted in their interest what shall be said? "O It will be well for every Grange to take a retrospective view of its work during the year, note errors and omis-sions. Correct them as for some state of the section as a member of a some where is the bush?" Her-are Granges appealing to the National Grange, or the State Grange, for aid and they do not accept what is proffered at a cost so small that it is not worth a moment's consideration They can have suggestion, instruction direct aid in the very work they profe-s to have in view, and they do not take it. Whoever expects to get some action; for it is apparent that in our thing for nothing is a mere dreamer. politics this independent action is without purpose and will remain so to the end, unless awakened to real requirements that impose upon each impossible. It is difficult to unite for every attainable good. The Grange that has in its membership no paper devoted to the purposes of the Order has no right to appeal for aid because it is not in the condition to receive it; it has not done its own plain duty. It is, indeed, a shame that so many o the Granges that languish confess the cause without a blush and indicate no purpose to place themselves in the line of duty.-From the Husbandman Elmira, N. Y. Ar As party nomines there is little reason, if any, why any person should pre-fer either of the two leading candi-Ar. Buffalo. dates. The "platforms" upon which they are supposed to stand, are very similar, and in order to tell which is which, it is necessary to label one "Re-publican" and the other "Democrat." No issue is made by either, they having been stretched out so as to cover both sides of all disputable questions

Some idea of the extent of the California canned goods trade, and capital invested, may be gained from the fact that the total pack of the Pacific coast in fruits and vegetables, including pie fruits, jams and jellies, with a fair estimate of the tomato, quince and grape packs not yet completed, is 606,900 cases, 14,157,600 cans, or 37,218,000 pounds, and the cost of the pack \$1,-30,150.

5

### 200 Merino Rams for Sale!

I have a complete assortment of one and two years old Rams, consisting of REGIS-TERED VERMONT STOCK, person-ally selected from leading flocks, and sired by some of the most noted rams in that State. Also Michigan Registered and Grade Stock of my own breeding. Stock of my own breeding.

I submit the following reasons why you should come here to buy, and invite everyone to come and see for themselves if they are not good and true ones. Because I have the largest and finest party

in the State to select from, and you can find just what you want.

Because each ram will be priced on his merits and never for more than he is worth. Because they will be just as represented in very particular.

Because they will be guaranteed stock getters. Because if shipped on order I guarantee

Because I have a pedigree and transfer to go with each registered animal to prove his purity of blood.

Because, in order to sell so many, I must and will sell far lower than any breeder in the State, quality considered. Because you can sell again at a large profit

over my price.

Because my stock is not petted and pam-pered and will not go back on the purchaser. As an indication of what people think of my stock and prices, I would say that at the two fairs I attended last fall, I secured nearly half of all the premiums awarded on fine wools, and sold pine for the of all the premi and sold nine-tenths of all the rams sold on the grounds; and this year my prices will be 30 to 50 per cent. lower than last.

200 Grade Ewes to Let to Responsible Parties. Correspondence invited, and visitors welcome whether they buy or not.

A. W. HAYDEN. Residence at Hamilton, 7 miles

Decatur, Mich

### TO THE **GRANGERS OF OTSEGO**

AND VICINITY.

We, the undersigned, the committee ap-pointed by Otsego Grange, No. 364, to whom was referred the matter of arranging and perfecting plans to carry out the proposition of Messrs. Norton and Lester to establish a store in the village of Otsego, upon a basis similar to that of the Grange store in Allegan; would to that of the Grange store in Allegan; would say that we have made the necessary arrange-ments with said firm. and they are now sell-ing goods at actual cost, adding to each pur-chaser's bill 6 per cent as profit. They, the said firm furnishing their own capital, and paying their own expenses. Therefore, we would respectfully suggest and urge all paying their own expenses. Therefore, we would respectfully suggest and urge all Grangers to give them, the said Norton & Lester their hearty support, as without, such support they cannot sell goods at the profit proposed. H. E. PHELPS,

M. ELDRED, ABTHUR T. STARK, Committee

TO THE PURCHASING PUBLIC. We have now commenced selling goods on the Grange plan, and sell goods at cost, adding six per cent to purchaser's bill, and sell for cash only. However, for a short time we will sell goods to any person or persons, whether a member of any Grange or not, at the same rate, but only the same rate, but only for a limited time after which persons will be obliged to either join the Grange or purchase trading tickets of Very respectfully, NORTON & LESTER.



HOUSE DECORATOR

young men. When these monsters of the Stock and Produce Exchanges are killed, and a few of our great monopolies are laid low, the greatest obstructions to a free distribution of wealth will be removed, and the working classes will secure a larger share of the product of their industry, than they are now getting. All such violent hindrances to free and fair exchange of commodities and services—all such hungry parasites of industry—the State is bound to remove, and christian morality calls on all its professors to enforce this obligation upon the State." Then let us commit our Order at once. and unreservedly, to the work of re-moving this wicked and unnecessary obstraction to an honest business system, a prosperous agriculture, and well paid labor.

### ADULTERATION OF ARTICLES, AS NEC-

ESSARIES OF LIFE.

Another great and growing evil, and obstacle to the prosperity of our agri-culture and labor, is the almost universal practice of adulterating articles used by the great mass of our people, as food, drinks, medicines, and wearing apparel, by mixing worthless, and often poisonous compounds with the former, and cheap material and shoddy in the latter, for the purpose of increasing the profits of the manufacturer and dealer. This practice is robbery of the worst type, for it not only cheats the purchaser out of his money, but often deprives him and his family of comforts, health, and sometimes even life, as well. It is said by those who have given this subject special attention, that there is scarcely one article sold in the market to be used as food or drink, except the products of the farm, the orchard and garden, that is fit to be taken in into the human stomach. Doctor Kedzie, Chemist of the Michigan Agricultural College-analyzed seventeen samples of table syrups obtained from different dealers | tem.' and found but two made of cane sugar

while most of the samples contained sulphuric acid, copperas, and lime, in quantities which rendered them not only unfit for food, but absolutely pois-onous. The chemist says: "The The chemist says; thought of using such mixtures as a production and use of fertilizers. relish for our food is not very appetiz-Some of these syrups seem to be ing. made up of about equal parts of filth and dirt." And yet these articles are allowed to be sold in open market, and the community has no means of redress. This is but another branch of that great pool of business corruption, which is undermining our social system, desroying confidence in business; honesty in men, and transferring wealth from the possession of those who have made it, into the hands of capitalists without receiving a valuable consideration in return, but in lien thereof a positive

ally doing away with the "credit sys-There are also signs of better cultivation of farms, more diversifying of products, a more rational and systematic rotation of crops, improvement in breeds, care and management of live stock, and more attention given to the

In all these things we see indications of progress; but little, however, has been added to the farmer's profits. It of liquor consumed yearly since 1840, matters but little how hard the Husbandman may toil, how rich and productive his soil may be, he will con-tinue to struggle in vain, to realize the "first fruits of his labor," so long as monopolies in business have the power to control the market value of his produce, and fix the price of his labor. If in 1840, and the amount of money ex our American agriculture is ever re-lieved from these oppressions, the work must be done by the farmers themselves. They have the power to do it if they will. They have the organiza-

insult and wrong. Let us also give attention to this question, and urge State and Subordi-nate Granges to appeal in all earnest ness to the legislatures of the several diffuence in hold in bondage. Let them ponder the whole world has only 560,000 miles.

learned in the Grange concerning care and feed for stock. Much of the profits on all kinds of stock depends largely upon care and feed during the winter Give them shelter, care and wholesome food. Young stock must be kept growing in winter as well as summer in order to obtain satisfactory profits when marketed. Pork should be brought to its growth and full value when one year old. Beef at two and a half years' old, with proper care and feed can be marketed at these ages and bring larger profits on expenditures than if stinted while young and kept to an older age. This being one of the months of leisure, calculations should be made for repairs on farm buildings and fencing. ecure and handle the material during the winter months, so as not to interfere with summer work. Proper calculations made and carried into effect symbolized in our national motto. will increase next year's profits. As a Grange we must unite our ef-

forts and influence in a co-operative way for all Grange work. Revive and build up our respective Granges during the winter months by such missionary work as will awaken the dormant and nactive members to useful work, and seek to interest non-member farmers and get them to realize the importance, necessity and advantages of farmers' organization.

It will be well for every Grange to sions. Correct them as far as possible and guard well against like occurrences in the future. If attendance at meetings has been small, what can we do to ncrease it? If discussions have been limited and in a measure uninteresting, how can we make them more ineresting? If we have not profited by co-operation in a financial way, then what can we do to profit by it in the future.

Select working committees to do the necessary work among delinquents and outside farmers. Build up your Grange and make it more prosperous, and it will become more and more profitable.

Fraternally, H. ESHBAUGH, Lecturer National Grange.

Recent figures shows that the consumption of liquer in the United States has far outstripped the growth of population. The number of gallons 000; 1850, 94,000,000; 1860, 202,000,000; 1870, 293,000,000; 1880, 506,000,000; 1883, 655,000 000. While the population has only trebled in the last forty years the consumption of intoxicants is nearly ten times greater than it was pended in the purchase there is of twenty or thirty times greater. Our annual expenditure for liquor now exceeds \$880,000,000.

We need the training that will develope the full resources of the individual, and put him at his best, as a proficient and efficient man both in public and private life. Man must have this training as an individual, before he can rightly make us of the power which comes of co-operation, where he must act with a corporate body as a unit. Now, we, as Americans, have had many occasions to learn, that it is not in the ascendency of the individual or any one class, but in the benefit of all, the uniting the estranged elements of society, the real happiness lies. This is pithily E pluribus unum, one from many,

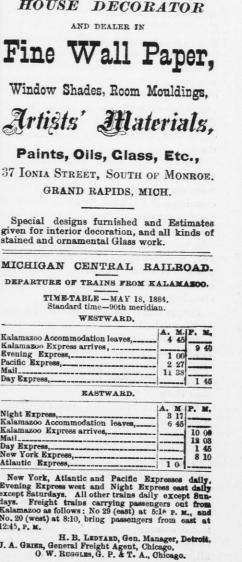
and we, as a people, have always succeeded best when we have, in any great enterprise, acted unitedly in the spirit of that motto. The pendulum which moves the hand of action "swings backward and forward between the two extremes of individual ism and corporate action." Now, as corporate body, where he represents not the individual, or man, but the body or the nation. It would seem, at first flash, that the swing of the pendulum in these times was in the direction of individual or independent the one that makes the common action of the people, or party, almost men in any great public movement where each individual acts in his own special field, as a representative of his own special rostrum. Americans, says an English tourist, "have so

much individual liberty that they are set wild with it." Each man considers himself an oracle on every great public measure, and instead of taking advice from others he is ready to harangue any crowd, and instruct any public body.

In matters of religion we see the schisms and isms that the independent has given rise to. The religion of the Old Testiment knew little of individual life-life independent of the people or a good cause.' "A man was regarded in life, was saved, by reason

of belonging to a Nation, or by reason of his birth in one of the tribes of that Nation." "The priest was selected

PRESIDENT Arthur pays taxes in New York this year to the amount of \$6,377.85.



L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time-90th meridian.

Grand Rapi

r. Allegan \_\_\_\_\_ r. Kalamazoo \_\_\_\_ r. Schoolcraft \_\_\_\_ r. Three Rivers\_ r. White Pigeon\_ r. Tolado

Cleveland

e. Buffalo \_\_\_\_\_ r. Oleveland \_\_\_\_\_ r. Toledo \_\_\_\_\_ r. White Pigeon r. Three Rivers

noolcraft

Kalam

Ar, Allegan \_\_\_\_\_ Grand Rapids.

All trains o

GOING SOUTH.

GOING NORTH.

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

 K X press.
 K X M
 Constraints

 7 35 Am
 4 00 Pm
 5 00 Am

 8 50 "
 5 16 "
 7 30 \*

 9 50 "
 6 20 "
 12 50 Pm

 10 19 "
 6 52 "
 165 \*

 10 45 "
 7 22 "
 3 42 "

 11 10 "
 7 50 "
 4 50 "

 5 05 PM
 1 2 55 M"
 8 20 Am

 9 40 "
 6 35 "
 3 20 Am

 3 80 Am
 12 45 Pm

 N Y & B
 N Y & C
 Way Jr.

 1140 Am 11 55 Am
 630 PM 630 "
 820 PM

 515 Am
 632 "
 10 20 "
 820 PM

 610 3 "
 32 42 "
 10 45 "
 10 50 "

 715 "
 409 "
 11 50 "
 10 50 "

 632 "
 409 "
 11 50 "
 13 0 PM

 8 17 "
 543 "
 355 "
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 700 "

 935 "
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 65 0 "
 13 0 PM

White Pigeon with trains on M. E. WATTLES,

# Ladies' Bepantment.

THANKSGIVING.

BY PHEBE CARY.

O MEN! grown sick with toil and care, Leave for a while the crowded mart; O women! sinking with despair, Weary of limb and faint of heart, Forget your years to-day, and come As children back to childhood's home

Follow again the winding rills. Go to the places where you went, When climbing up the summer hills, In their green laps you sat content; And softly leaned your head to rest On Nature's calm and peaceful breast

Walk through the sere and fading wood. So lightly trodden by your feet, When all you knew of life was good, Whe And all you dreamed of life was sweet; And let fond memory lead you back O'er youthful love's enchanted track,

Taste the ripe fruit of orchard-boughs, Drink from the mossy well once more, Breath fragrance from the crowded mows, With fresh sweet clover running o'er; And count the treasures at your feet Of silver rye and golden wheat.

Go sit beside the hearth again, Whose circle once was glad and gay; And if from out the precious chain Some shining links have dropped away, Then guard with tenderer heart and hand The remnant of thy household band.

Draw near the board with plenty spread, And if in the accustomed plac You see the father's reverend head, Or mother's patient, loving face, Whate'er your life may have of ill, Thank God that these are left you still.

And though where home hath been you stand To-day in alien loneliness; Though you may clasp no brother's hand, And claim no sister's tender kiss; Though, with no friend nor lover nigh. The past is all your company;

Thank God for friends your life has known, For every dear, departed day; The blessed past is safe alone---God gives, but does not take away; He only safely keeps above For us the treasures that we love.

#### Working Evenings.

Will the matrons bear a word of exortation on the subject of working evenings. The average hour of rising for us farmer folks who work for their living, is five o'clock. All know, who know anything, that the hours upon which the sun shines are for the farmer's wife, full of care and toil. If she is busy hand and mind for twelve hours, is it not enough? Ought she not to be satisfied, and not carry the toil into the evening hours. I heard a woman say twenty years ago, "I always calculate to do half a day's work every evening." She was up in the morning before the sun; worked through the long days, and then a half day's work in the evening. That woman is alive to day, strange as it may seem; but I wish you could see her. Her life is bounded by the walls of her home, the sun rises at their East door, and sets at their West line fence: she knows no other life than the beaten path she has worn deep and smooth. She does not even take a comfort in her toil: she growls and grumbles over it, and says life is nothing but work, work. Her children are walking well in the

### THE GBANGE VISITOR.

an inch and a half long, quite pretty, seams on the right side then flatten and hard as a bone. The gentleman and press; take narrow ribbon or velwho sent them says he shot the fish vet to cover the seams, and featherwith his rifle. They are not very stitch each edge with yellow floss. The easy to get. The Gar fish is completely end of strip of ribbon falls over the covered with these hard thick scales edge, and is finished with a tassel like and able to resist the attack of anythe fringe. A lining of silesia or of thing in the Southern waters, and Canton flannel with the furry side out makes the inner side neat. Finish the fishermen dread and avoid them all they can. I think this collecting around the edge with fringe. Ladies who have scraps of cretonne generally specimens is quite interesting and inexchange pieces, in order that they I have a request to make. I wish may obtain a variety for the cover.

to get the addresses of a number of But, on the whole, I think cretonne becomes dingy too quickly to pay to country school teachers, who are at present teaching. Who will send me spend time and good material in making it up elaboratly. It answers a list of teacher's names? Any one who will write me and send a half better on the table than in tidies: for dozen or more teacher's addresses. I these latter, nothing at present for general use and trimness excels the Kenwill in return send you anything I can, sington outline figures on plain white Perhaps you might like some toy patlinen that can be reinstated often to its terns for Christmas, if so, send what names you can and 1 will send you virgin purity.

patterns for an elephant, rabbit, pig Keep well in mind in choosing gifts the appropriateness of all things. Weigh and horse; or, if you wish, I can send flower seeds or a pair of Garfish scales the needs and tastes of the one for as I have some to spare. So send what whom selection is made and remember teacher's addresses you can, the more that to work into a present your the merrier, and say what I shall send | thought for that preference or need with a loving desire to meet it, triples

The Children's Home of Kalamazoo.

its value.

MRS. F. A. WARNER. East Saginaw, Mich.

#### Christmas Preparations.

structive.

you in return.

Maturer heads than those of the sly misses, who cluster in whisper conferences in the out of the way corners, are puzzling over Christmas gifts. It to N. S. W., would support an infant is a subject that becomes more per- school of 200 children a year, thus plexing, because it is so hard to know just where to draw the line and say to this "give" and that one. "give not." Moreover, the habit of receiving gifts with the tacitly understood impression injurious members out of it, then that the compliment will be returned as the first opportunity is presented, is able or more benevolent mode of emextracting all the sweet comfort from ploying some portion of the finances the delightful custom of open hearted of a nation than in training these ungiving. It savors strongly of barter fortunate waifs. We find from sad and bargaining, and too frequently experience that children early learn carries the purse beyond its depths. The fresh surprise of receiving a choice first appearance of evil in the infant gift is blunted by the obnoxious query mind, how can this be done unless what can I return?" The folly of they are removed from evil influences giving to those who have "everything" except some mere token of remembrance, is apparent, and in cities, more must labor for their bread, for the rarely in country neighborhoods, have given introduction to those charitable their children famish for the bread of plans, which make the homes of our life. poor happy with the necessities of liv-The "Children's Home" is like an oming, and treat the pleasure starved nibus. There is however crowded little ones to the knick-knacks they room for one more till another gets have so wistfully gazed at through the out, but we need better accomadations.

shop windows. It was not my purpose to consider this phase of the question, but to bring together a few suggestions, for those who, at each recuring Christmas tide, cast about them for presents, which shall at once be of utility, ornamental, and in part impressive of the regard that prompts the gift. Those who use paints have no need

we all rejoice when another orphan or of assistance, for a multitude of dainty half-orphan is gathered within its and servicable uses are open to them; fold, it is to be feared that many forhowever, you who do not paint can get that it is their blessed priviledge to readily obtain another's help for this help in this much-needed charitable

SELECTIONS. Kind words produce their own

Love and passion are too often confounded. Wherever shame is, there is also fear. -[Plato.

Hopes and regrets are the sweetest links of existence.

Self-respect is one of God's ministers of education in life.

self a species of recompense. A large part of virtue consists in the

The rays of happiness, like those of

There never was a mask so gay but

divine permission .- [Geo. E. Rees.

If you desire to be crowned, strive manfully, bear patiently .-- [Thomas

To correct an evil which already

prevent it. right with the most invincible resolu-

If we had no faults ourselves, we should not take pleasure in observing those of others.

It is said by one of the first foundexistence.- La Bruvers. ers of infant schools in England, that A man lives by believing something, not by debating and arguing about many things.-[Carlyle. the expense of sending two convicts

A holy act strengthens the inward holiness. It is a seed of life growing

we display; we retain them by the qualities we possess .- [Suard.

injure us.-[La Rochefoucauld. Music is a prophecy of what life is to be; the rainbow of promise translated out of seeing into hearing.

morning will scarcely find him the rest of the day."-[Jobn Bunyan.

heavier one.-[Thomas a'Kempis. Those that can look with dry and undispleased eyes on another's sin, and taken out of the street. In many

Bishop Hale. There is a great deal of unmapped bread that perisheth while they and country within us which would have

Woman has a work to accomplish

-[Prof. Hudson, Mississippi University. Wealth is like a bird; it hops all

Adams.

essary to warm a child into a genial life as acts of kindness and affection. Judicious praise is to children what the sun is to flowers.

temperance, so-called. That deficient nutrition is one of the causes of intemperance is very plainly shown in the last number of Farm and Fireside in an able artlcle entitled "Cookery and the Alcohol Habit." The humblest daughter in the land may work in the field for temperance. The majority that could do no wrong because it swept away slavery, rebuked Fremont for striving to do that

### NOVEMBER 15, 1884.

iences" which was full of truths as well as poetry, and by a vote of our Grange, I am requested to send it to you for the VISITOR. Perry Mayo then gave his impressions of the Agricultural College' and among his remarks

was this statement; that in his opinion, our College suffered for the want of a thorough advertising, as very few farmers comparatively knew of its merits.

At this meeting we elected our delegates to represent us at the coming session of the State Grange, and our faithful Overseer C. P. Chidester, was almost unanimously chosen. We instructed three candidates in the 5th degree. The time was not sufficient for the discussion of our questions, but they will be presented at our next meeting which will be at Bedford Grange, Nov. 13, Thursday, they are as follows: Should the constitutional amendment relative to pay of members of the legislature and free passes be adopted. Should Congress encourage any more Arctic expeditions.

> Truly yours, MRS. PERRY MAYO, Sec.

### The Pecket-Book.

The pocket-book is the vital financial organ of the world. What the heart is to the physical frame, the pocket-book is to the business standing of every man. When the heart sends a full flow of the life current to the remotest extremity, health and strength prevail; so when the pocketbook is full, responding to every demand, we are made glad by the consciousness of prosperity.

When the blood of health is wanting, and the heart is no longer able to send forth the needful sustenance of the body, it languishes and decays, so, when the pocket-book is empty, with no supply to fill it, want and despondency stare us in the face. To supply the pocket-book, to see that money is coming to meet the constant demands upon it, for the necessaries of life is the great incentive to action of our existence. No, give me neither poverty nor riches," said the wise man, and as human wants are endless, there is no certainty that the ponderous pocket-book of the millionaire purchases any more real enjoyment than does the little wallet of the poor. "A contented mind is a continual feast," and they are fortunate whose lot in life is so cast, that they possess it.

One of the sisters, in her kind criticism of my article "Mending Bags," published in VISITOR last March. says, "the man ought to divide with his wife, the money received for the grain." I say there must be no division of interest in the matter. If success is attained in keeping the farmers' pocket-book replenished, ready each day to answer the calls' upon it, one mind must direct, not only the efforts to fill it but also the drafts that shall be made upon it.

To suffer for having acted well, is it-

G.

image.

power of good habits.-[Paley. ight are colorless when broken.

some tears were shed behind it.

There is a divine purpose in every A judicious silence is always better

The impossibility of proving that God does not exist, reveals to me his

We attract hearts by the qualities

If we do not flatter ourselves, the

"He who runs from God in the vice, how important is it to check the

If you cast away one cross you will doubtless find another, and perhaps a

cases the parents cannot do it, they never truly mourned for their own.--

> to be taken into account in an explanation of our gusts and storms.

in this life, and the highest chivalry in man is to let her perform it herself.

day from man to man, as that doth from tree to tree, and none can say where it will roost at night.-[T. contaminated air from birth,

Words of praise are almost as nec-

How much trouble he avoids who does not look to see what his neigh-bor says or does or thinks, but only to what he does himself, that it may be just and pure.-[M. Antoninus.

Let your religion be seen. Lamps do not talk, but they do shine. A lighthouse sounds no drum, it beats Woman Suffrage.

The election is under full blast from Maine to California, and since it will so soon be over, nobody should accuse of writing this to divert votes from Belva to Butler or any other man.

Whoever says that nature gave man the right of authority, and woman the grace of obedience should receive the rebuke that Garrison gave the advocate of slavery in these words: I will not argue with the man who says slavery is right, but I will denounce him

as a villain." There is however, an objection to woman suffrage that is not an insult to woman. This "barrel campaign" has furnished sufficient evidence that politics are terribly corrupt.

"Exactly," says my friend, we need woman in the political field in order to purify politics."

I used to think that was good, sound ense for I used to be a woman suffragist, but now it sounds as absurd as it would to say that if a boat half full of men going over Niagara falls could be filled up with women that would save

the boat and crew. According to history a republic is but the prelude to the empire. Now we do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles, nor prosperity, fraternity and peace from republics nor empires.

If the better half of humanity are to step in and help the "worser" half fight it out on that line it will not only take all summer but it will take to all eternity to reach the half way house on the road to the millennium. Since the formation of this government the sickle, the spinning-wheel and the stage-coach have all been abandoned for something better: but we never tire of listening to the prelude to the empire, and we are positive there can be nothing better. Probably not one in a hundred has ever stopped to think that the division of the country into States, counties and townships is expensive and arbitrary and antagonistic to the principle of natural selection, the only true basis of organization. For inventions and discoveries in science we look to peculiarly gifted individuals; but for our science of society we depend on the wisdom of the

masses as expressed at the polls! Matthew Arnold says "the majority is wrong, the remnant is right." It follows that we are to accept the wrong as our standard of right.

The defeated party promises loyal support to the rule of the victorious party. The prohibitionists have just counted noses with the armies and though a red nose counts no more than a white one, they have been beaten out of sight and are pledged to support rum rule, at least till another election. Ought intelligent women to envy them their position? And yet a great many women say they want to vote only on one subject and that is temperance. War, litigation, licentiousness, avarice and gluttony, are just as bad as in-

than truth spoken without charity.

a'Kempis. exists is not so wise as to foresee and

The greatest man is he who chooses tion.--[Seneca.

supposing each child to continue in into more life.-[Robertson.

the school five years, 60 useful members might be introduced into society for the sum which it costs to send two

flattery of others will not be able to surely there cannot be a more profit-

way their mother trod. Their lives are narrowed and dwarfed, no bright ambitions, save a scrupulously clean kitchen, and a clean shut up parlor, ever stir their souls. The one county paper (and a poor one at that,) is all the reading they enjoy, and they never enjoy that, because they have not the time.

Twenty years ago I heard another woman say, (and her boys and girls were eight in number,) "I never work evenings; if I cannot do all in the daylight it may goundone." And another plan I know she has followed all her life, resting an hour or more after dinner, and it was rest too, not taking a piece of sewing or knitting and setting down, but rest, lying down, sometimes sleeping, sometimes reading.

People sometimes wondered how she accomplished the work she did. Her home was orderly, clean, and cheerful. A gay happy place, books and papers were upon their tables; time was given each, even to the children to read them.

What has been the result? That woman is a bright intelligent cultured woman; her sphere of usefulness is large, and her life has given tone and character to the neighborhood in which she resides. Though now a matron of mature years she is joyous in spirit, her mind has grown and expanded till she is now a beautiful cultured woman, despite gray hairs, for and a skein of Saxony yarn makes a in her face you read a kindly love for all, a culture of mind and manner, whose very presence is an atmosphere of pleasure and enjoyment.

MRS. PERBY MAYO.

#### An Exchange Offer.

Good afternoon, friends, I hope my protracted absence has not forfeited my place among you, for I should sadly miss our occasional chat. With our editor's kind permission I wish to say if the lady who sent the package of specimens marked from Lansing will send me her address I would be very pensive, common carpet warp or fish glad to repay her for her trouble. The Alabaster specimens were the finest I ever saw.

I too, think the GRANGE VISITOR enough. Last week I received a box of Gar fish scales from Louisiana. I assure you they are indeed an acquisi-

part, and complete the needle work make one of these, take an eight-inch square of stiff card, cover it with bright satin or plash, with a painted or embroidered design at one side the center; fasten a small thermometer tube, which you can buy of a druggist at slight expense, in this pretty setting or frame, and finish by edging the square with

plated ribbon or cord, and hang by the same.

The shoulder wraps now worn, made of only a length of cashmere or other light weight goods, may be varied in this way, and for young ladies prove more becoming than the plain ones: take a strip of cloth (fine flannel is very good,) cut a yard and a half, or two yards long, and from the centre of one edge cut a third of the way across the

goods. Hem the edges carefully all the way round and crotchet a three inch shell border, working through the hem. or make separately, and sew on afterward. Single zepher of the same, or a color contrasting with the material is used; the quantity needed, depending

on length of the scarf. When worn, the corners made by the slashed portion, turn back from the neck in points.

The crochet needle comes in service again in finishing in manner similar to the wrap, the always acceptable short flannel underskirts. A pretty one of two yards white Shaker flannel nice present for a mother or sister. Make neat little collars for children's wear out of No. 80 linen thread. If it virtues;" and in her atmosphere they sense.-[Jay. is desired to draw them on a ribbon and close with a knot of the same, work them two or three inches longer

than is otherwise necessary. Little lunch pockets and book bags

may be made of dark colored macreme given her, that she may fit and precord. Crochet the former about eight inches square and fasten on handles of the cord ornamented with ribbons; for books make it the same only of larger square. For long shelf lambrequins that make the macreme too exline are often substituted and look nearly as pretty.

With cretonne on hand your skill has a wide field for inventive play. In an excellent paper, only one fault I strips, chrotched or blind stitched tocan see in it we don't get it often gether it makes bright tidies, pillow covers, etc. Here are directions for a position consisting of wood ashes and table cover:

tion to one's cabinet. They are about cretonne; sew them together with the whether the stove is hot or cold.

work. Yes, all can do something if yourself; and the gift is yours. To they are not blessed with abundance of wealth. They can give like the widow out of their penury two mites or at least they may help with their prayers. Some years ago we were so much encouraged with the reception of a kind note from a certain lady in Kalamazoo thus expressed. "So long as the Lord gives me bread and to space for my children, I will send you \$10 yearly.,' Another begs us to send the children every week for provis-

When we think of the large number

of children in this county, whose

feet are on slippery ground, breathing

surrounded by vice and filth

from childhood, thus overweight-

ed in the start of life, we wish

our little home was twice as large, and

our funds in proportion. And whilst

ions, and the basket is always filled to the brim. Many others give semioccasionally-I might say spasmodically. These are all very thankfally received; but no business man would feel warranted in making large additions to the work, relying on these latter donations principally. We want more permapent annual or monthly subscribers.

Welcome Address.

CHILDREN'S HOME.

At the annual session of Montcalm county Grange, Mrs. James W. Belknap delivered the welcoming address, and from it we quote the following concerning the Matrons of the Grange: To Miss Carrie Hall, neice of O. H. Kelley, founder of the Order, are we indebted for the great honor that the ladies enjoy of being recognized as equals in the Grange.

Carl Schurz has said, "Woman is the most natural center of all social grow best. As woman fills her place and rerforms her duty, she will be the good or evil genius of society." Room and opportunity, then, enlightenment and encouragement should be

pare herself to fulfil the beneficent end and aim of her being.

THERE is 7,668,000 women in England and Wales who figure as wage earners -a fact which would seem to indicate that the right to work at least is be-ing granted to women with cheerful alacrity.

WHEN a crack is discovered in a stove through which the fire or smoke penetrates, the aperture may be com-pletely closed in a moment with a comcommon salt made up in a paste with little water plastered over the crack. Take squares of different colors of The good effect is equally certain

no gong, yet, far over the waters, its friendly light is seen by the mariner.

A sacred burden is this life ye bear; Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly, Stand up, and walk beneath it steadfastly, Fall not for sorrow, falter not for sin; But onward, upward, till the goal ye win. -[Frances Kemble.

Laugh as we may, put it aside as an jest if we will, keep it out of Congress or political campaign, still the woman question is rising in our horizon larger than the size of a man's hand; and some solution, ere long, that question must find.-[Jamas A. Garfi id,

We have driven our leading opponents from one position to another, until there is not a thoughtful opponent of woman suffrage to be found who is not obliged to deny the doctrine which is affirmed in our Declaration of Independence. - [Geo. F. Hoar.

I take it America never gave any better principle to the world, than the safety of letting every human being have the power of protection in its own hands. I claim it for woman. The moment she has the ballot, I shall think the cause is won.-[Wendell Phillips.

Things which never could have made a man happy develop a power to make him strong. Strength and not happiness, or rather only that happiness which comes by strength, is the end of human living. And with that test and standard the best order and beauty reappear.-[Phillips Brooks. The sure way of not being conform-

ed by the world, is to be transformed by the renewing of our minds. "If the bushel is filled with wheat" says another, "you may defy the devil to fill it with tares." If the gaze be steadfastly fixed upon heaven, it will not be distracted with the things of time and

PLANS.

Carefully made and filled in, As nice as plans had ever been,

So close and even one could not tell, Where they were joined they matched so well, It seemed no change of time or place, Could ever wreck such perfect grace. But human forethought cannot see, From begining what the end may be,

There is one sin which, it seems to me, is everywhere and by everybody understimated, tolerated with undue tolerance, and quite too much overlooked in our valuations of character. It is the sin of fretting. He who frets is never the one who mends. And when the fretter is one who is beloved, whose nearness of relation to us makes his fretting at the weather seem almost like personal reproach to us then the misery of it becomes indeed insupportable. Most men call fretting a minor fault, —a foible, and not a vice. There is no vice, except drunkeness, which can utterly destroy the peace, the happiness of a home.-[H. H.

very thing: they said they would save slavery if they could, and still save the Union, but they were compelled to destroy slavery in order to save the Union.

That is a matter of history, and so is this. They established a priviledged class of money loaners, and furnished them 100 cent dollars at thirty-five cents or thereabout. They gave most of the best public lands to R. R. corporations, and established various monopolies, enabling the monopolists to build residences costing millions of dollars, while not a few poor men's homes have been sold to satisfy the relentless mortgage.

In ancient republics the rich candidate bought first his nomination, and then his election; till finally he dispensed with both nomination and electoral, bought the good will of the army and then he was the emperor. And we are traveling in the same road as

fast as time can move. No matter who is elected to-day the country will not be saved. Men are on the wrong track, and that is the only good reason why women had better not take the same track.

GEORGE ROBERTS. Farmington Mich., Nov, 4, 1884.

### Calhoun County Grange.

The last meeting of our County Grange was held at Battle Creek Grange hall. The morning dawned stormy enough, but still the Patrons, nothing daunted came, and they kept coming until our large hall was full, The stormy morning was the cause of no session before dinner, but immediately after dinner our efficient Master R. S. Poole began the work of the day. We pride ourselves upon our choir, and to-day the singing was very good the first piece being an anthem entitled, "Let us praise Him." Miss Florence Spaulding gave a most beautiful recitation. Rock of Ages being both recited and sung which she rendered beautifully. Mrs. Onyx Adams read

Happy is the family, where the worldly aspirations of each is for the common prosperity, and where each receives his portion, without jealousy or envy; and sad the lot of that, where discord prevails, where each acts with independent ideas, and makes demands, without due consideration of the rights of all.

Brother and Sister Patrons-our Order teaches faith, hope, charity and fidelity in using the pocket book. Faith that by diligence in labor, and strict attention to our business, we shall ever be enabled to have a supply in store for every essential to our well being; hope and trust that the future will be laden with blessings, according to our deserts; charity, that we may see worth in qualities of mind, and not in size of pocket-books, and fidelity to every trust. This may we all be whether as husband, as wife, or child, when dispensing to the wants of others. JAMES.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE has written for the December Century an article on Fort Donelson. This will be the second paper in the War Series, the first one of which—General Beauregard on "Bull Run," in the November number -has attracted wide attention. The extra demand for the November Century made necessary a second edition of nearly 10,000, and the December starts with 150,000. Accompanying General Wallace's article will be a reproduction of an autographic copy of General Grant's famous letter to the Confederate general Buckner at Fort Donelson, stating that "Noterms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." A portrait of Grant in profile, from a little known photograph, is the frontispiece of the number.

If anything is done to improve so-ciety, men must do it. All the moral forces by which the world can be made better are in men. If knowledge is to be increased, men must learn and teach the ignorant. If evils and wrongs are to be corrected and removed, men must correct them. If the public morals are to be improved, men must behave better. There is no other way. If truth and justice are to be established in our own country, men must cease from lying, dishonesty, and injustice .- Unitarian Herald.

MR. W. D. HowELLS's new novel, begun in the November Century, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," will discuss some questions of business morals an original poem on "Kitchen Conven-" "A Modern Instance,"

EUSEBIA NIXON

### Bouths' Bepartment.

### GOOD-NIGHT AND GOOD-BYE.

When the gold and the red of the setting sun Grows pale and fades at the close of day; When the flooding splendor is over and done, And night draws on and covers its way, We do not hope it returns in vain, For we know to morrow will come again. This is good-night,

When we part with a clasping hand at night From the friends we love, we feel regret, And the bright, warm heart takes with it the light,

And joy of our own hearthstone; and yet, This regret is not a hopeless pain, For we know that the friend will come again This is good-night

When we leave the shore that has known our birth, When we turn our longing sigh to fill

Our hearts with mem'ries of sorrow and mirth. The throbs of expectation are still. And night draws on, while we strain our eyes For a long last look on our paradise. This is good-bye

When a soul is called from the busy crowd, To tread the paths of an untried way In garments of light instead of the shroud, And we look our last on the form of clay, We know we have said our last adieu, And the broken vows we cannot renew. This is good-bye

When we stand at the gate at eve with him Who has filled our life with joy or pain, When we watch the waning light grow dim. And know we shall never watch it again, And we work and hear the reply, And we know the farewell is spoken for aye, This is gool-night and good-bye.

### Special-A New Offer.

to that numerous class of individuals, The accompanying cut but poorly ilknown as farmers sons and daughters, lustrates the beautiful gift which we I have selected as a subject, for a few now offer for the names of two new subscribers and one dollar, which sends | brief thoughts. THE VISITOR to them until JAN. 1st. daughters." 1886.



"The Mistletoe Memories, or what the poets say about Christmas," just meets the demands of the holidays upon our young people and will be, we trust, the means of giving them much political ability as it is upon a young gratification besides increasing the circulation of THE VISITOR. It comprises a collection of poems selected from the writings of H. W. Longfel-low, J. G. Whittier, Thomas Hood, Al-fred Depart Chas Mackay Sir Walfred Domett, Chas. Mackay, Sir Walter Scott, Jennie Joy, and others. The whole bound in banner shape, with rich silk fringe and tassels. The cover of this novelty is printed in nearly eighteen colors (being an almost exact fac simile of landscape studies printed in oil colors on gold pebble board,) and ranks exceedingly high as an imported art production of the premier class. The original designs were drawn by H. Maurice Page, and were awarded a prize of fifty pounds sterling at the Suffolk street, London Galleries in a competitive exhibit of 6,000 entries. For presentation, this art souvenir is vastly superior to a mere Christmas card, as it combines the advantages of both art and literaure. Size 4 by 612 inches.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

waiting at the foot of the mountain, us turn our attention, if you please, to nor by mighty strides does the climber the future of the girls. If public opin-the future of the girls. If public opin-Sister Selter was truly a consistent Patron, nor by mighty strides does the elimoer the future of the girls. If path of path of the summit, yet to the eyes that see him only on the heights, it looks in their favor, in the past few years, it was both an interested and interesting memformed. Why, only yesterday he anything, save the most uncongenial walked among us, see where he forms of employment.

to day. But he who climbed But thanks to that principle of prothat uneven, tortuous path crossed gress, which declares that Right shall by dark crevasses and tower- ever come uppermost, and justice shall ing barriers, will tell you nought of be done, we stand to-day as equals, spect. miracles but of storms that delayed in many respects, with our brothers; and disheartened, and of weary step allowed an equal chance in the race of life to reach the acme of our dearest after step so insignificant when compared with the distance to be traversed. hopes and ambition. In conclusion I The success that succeeds, is the would say to my youthful brothers and sisters; if your inclinations lead success that is earned. Few if any you to adopt farm life as your future "have greatness thrust upon them." If here and there a leader steps forth, calling, be assured there is none more honorable, none more worthy your best fully equipped, we wonder at her sudden appearance because we know effort. But in whatever pathway destiny may direct your steps, let us bear nothing of the endeavor that went before. All around us, this great prepin mind this motto:

"Do not crowd, or push ahead, Rather wait your turn instead, For if you are kind and true Fortune yet will favor you. For she says, 'Tis her behest,

Take your chances with the rest."

### Live to be Missed.

It was a kind reverend gentleman Who said, "I always tell the children to live to be missed, and the bright eyes of two little fellows by his side gave testimony of his good advice. The bomo indeed is a cond and the bright eyes testimony of his good advice. The home indeed, is a sad one, where the little faces are not welcomed enough to be longed for when absent. The mother face that beams from under its crown of silver, has been perfected by one life-long endeavor to live to be missed. Out from the charmed circle her influence has reached, and others beside the home ones will miss the gentle presence, and low sweet words when she is gone. Precious tribute to

an absent one is, "we miss you." amid the peaceful surroundings of We wandered beyond the sound of happy farm life, you must not expect voices, but the tones of nature aught from my thoughts the gems of wisdom the burden of the word, and "we live to be missed" came from lowing her Is and grazing flocks; "to be missed" trilled in the warbled torrent of Sir Songster as he gayly flashed above the path; its social and intellectual advantages "live to be missed" breathed the wild rose as the light wind scattered its petals, "live and then be missed," glistened in the dew drop, as it clung a moment to the grassy finger-tip, then cles of future usefulness and high attainments. I have seen a couplet slipped to the root. Live, oh, let us so live, that when the places that know us now shall see us no more, there shall be instead, the silent, effectual monitions of rugged principles about which twined our well grounded characters. G.

John Quincy Adam's Mother.

tant when the premium will be just The mother of John Quincy Adams as high upon a girls' intelligence and said in a letter to him, written when he was only ten years old:

"I would rather see you laid in your grave than grow up a profane and derstanding has yet to perceive the graceless boy. Not long before the death of Mr.

SELTER .- Mrs, Amelia Selter died Oct.

ber. Saturday Oct. 18. she met with us and seemed in her usual health and spirits.

The Monday morning following she was found by her daughter dead in bed. The attending Physician pronounced the cause of her death, "Heart Disease." Bainbridge Grange No. 80 at its next meeting adopted the usual resolutions of re-

### THE MARKETS.

### Grain and Provisions.

Maw Yoak, Nov. 13.-Flour, receipts, 25,000 bbls.; dull; depressed. Wheat, receipts, 169,-000 bu.; opened %@% higher; strong and less doing; No. 1 white, nominal; No, 2 red, Dec. 81%@81%; Jan. 33%@84; Feb., 35%@66; March, 87%@857%; April 89%@89%; May 91%@91%. Corn, receipts, 100,000 bu.; %@%c nigher; very quiet; mixed western, spot. 49@53%; futures 47%@52%. Oats. receipts 124,000 bu; better; quiet; western 32@36. Pork, quiet; heavy new mess, \$15.00. Lard, steady, quiet; steam rendered, \$7.50.

TOLEDO, Nov. 13.-Wheat, active, hi No. 2 red cash, Nov. 68; Dec. 68%; May Jan. 70%; No. 2 soft, 82. higher; lay 78%;

Groceries. NEW YORE, Nov. 13.-Butter, moderately active; western, 9@30.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES BEPOBT.

Sugar, stand. A 616-14 Butter, dairy. 13028 granulated ... 6%-14 Entter, dairy. 13028 Dried apples... 6%-14 cx. creamery 25027 Dried apples... 6%274 common 50124 Potatoes, new, bu. 25037 Eggs, fresh ... 20021 Wool, fine w'ahd 31-32 Beans h pick 75c-\$1.45

### Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.-Hogs - Ecceipts, 36.000; fairly active; 10c lower: light, \$4.10@4.50; rough packing, \$4.40@\$4.30; heavy packing and shipping, \$4.40@\$4.70. Cattle, receipts, 10,500; weak; exports \$6.100\$\$6.50; common to choice \$\$4.10@6.0. Sheep, receipts,4,000; 2'c lower; common to good \$1.30@4.00.

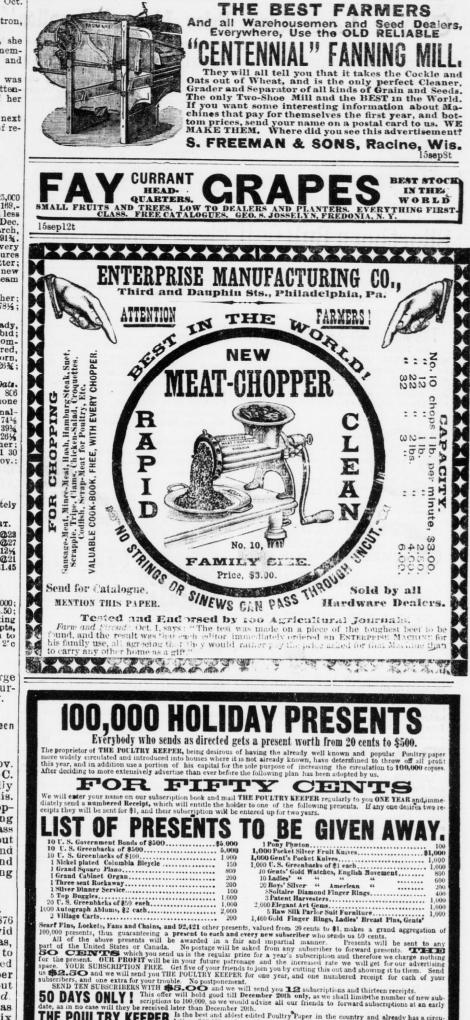
In three days of last week a large brewing establishment in Albany purchased over 100,000 bushels of barley.

### Fast Owl Express-New Line Between Chicago and St. Louis.

Commencing with Sunday, Nov. 2, 1884. the "Burlington route," (C. B. & Q. R. R.) will run fast daily trains between Chicago and St. Louis. These trains will be elegantly eqipped with Pullman Sleepers, Reclining Chair Cars (seats free) and first-class coaches, and will run through without charge, leaving Chicago 8:30 P. M., and arriving St. Louis,7:45 A. M., and leaving St. Louis 8:00 P. M., arriving in Chicago 7:30 A. M.

Ovid Grange, Ovid, N. Y. To the Editor:-In the fall of 1876

Bro. T. A. Thompson was at Ovid Grange, and Lecturer Bro. Thomas, Lears Scott and myself wanted to paint, and Bro. T. recommended the Patron's Ingersoll liquid rubber paint. I must say it has turned out to be the best paint we ever used. It does not wash or peel off or fade as do all other paints. Its now over six years since we put the paint on, and it looks almost as good as new. It is lso the chaspes



so we would advise all our friends to forward subscriptions at an earl eccember 2014, and ablest edited Poultry Paper in the country and already has a circu 000 copies, and only requires 70,000 more to get the desired number. S how to make poultry pay. THE POULTRY KEEPER

**500 GOLD WATCHES EREE** Read How 

There are four differently designed covers in assorted colors, and if you send four or more names you will receive different designs.

May we not depend on our youthful - readers for manynew names before the new year? Now, at once, is the time to begin, while you can offer the paper 14 MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS!

Dear Nieces and Nephews:-Indeed I do rejoice and am glad. One, two, three columns filled by Youth's . Department in last issue. Grace comes with a "cousinly chat" that contains a kind word for us all. Sweet Briar with a continuation of her "visit to Chicago," and still we call for more. Sunflower with a brief, kindly letter and an essay than which we ask nothing better. But when her ever busy hands find leisure, hope to receive that contemplated letter.

contributors I think surely there besuggestion becomes a fruitful germ.

pacity and training; are equal to his. Now I am going to quote some extracts from an article in the Christian at Work, and let me remind you that I think the same sentiment applies to

aration is going on. We are encom-

passed by a vast army of workers, and

it is from the ranks of this multitude

that our leaders and all our useful men

and women came. Shall we join this

grand army and move forward, or by

refusing to see the greatness of small

things-our every day opportunities-

and the worth of persistent effort, go

Paper.

[Read the Hillsdale Pomona Grange

My Patron Friends:-Since I belong

"The future of farmers' sons and

As I have passed but sixteen short

summers upon this beautiful earth,

that belong to the varied experience

of middle age. As I stand to-day, a

member of the Grange with many of

my young friends of both sexes, with

at our command, do you wonder that

my hopes and aspirations for the fu-

ture are rose-tinted and bright or that

my ideals rest upon the lofty pinna-

"Tall caks from little acorns grow, Great streams from little brooklets flow,"

If we may judge from the past his-

tory of some of our most eminent

statesmen, the sentiment in this coup-

let is full of inspiration for farmer's

sons, and I may add, their daughters,

too; for I think the time is not far dis-

man's qualifications, My youthful un-

justice of that law that hinders me

which reads something like this:

by Miss Verna Cooney, of Camden.]

AUNT PRUE.

backward?

boys and girls alike. This writer says: "The grandest products of the farm are the boys and girls. In every avenue of life, where thrift capacity and energy are required, the man who pushes to the front is the son of a farmer. He has the intelligence; there is a sort of broad common sense running through his acts; he has a constitution to endure labor. It is a notable fact, that in the colleges of our country, the best students are the boys from the farm. In the workshop, in the halls of legislation. at the bar, in the pulpit, ninety-nine

hundredths of the men who stand upon the summit, were once boys upon the farm. They went bare-footed, wore patched clothes, and worked for their board. Almost one-half of the

people in this country reside in town. "Where are the town boys in the race of life? Fooling, curling their hair, polishing their boots, while the rough country boy is plunging barefooted along the road to fame, with a book under his arm and a few extra clothes in his hand he passes the elegant home of the town boy and he looks upon ease and luxury almost for the first time in his life, he may be called a tramp, be refused a crust of bread; one day he will return and buy that mortgaged covered house. Where did that boy get his noble purpose, his unfaltering courage? They were born to him on the farm. The warp and

woof of his life were threads of gold." As I read over the names of our Now I think the person who can express such sentiments as those must long to the class "that is willing to be wise in the knowledge of experilearn, and with whom a promising ence and observation; but I think he be sent to the Grange Visitor also Newaygo fails to estimate the farmer's son or papers. The advantage offered by this de- daughter in their true capacity as sucpartment may seem small, and they cessful farmers. In these days when are not great. Only a means where- agricultural colleges are open to farby we may improve a little. But we mers' sons, with their capacity to deall claim to be students, do we not, monstrate the chemical relations of and as such are searching after knowl- plants and grains to the different soils edge, and desire wisdom. Now Plato of the earth; it seems to me that here says wisdom is a science, and further- is the sphere where grand possimore that it is the only science that is bilities of a useful life lie before him. the science of itself and of all the That he may start from his own homeother sciences as well. If we aspire stead and through the beautiful teachto master anything so intricate. we ings of farm life, he may reach the should not despise the little things summit of a well deserved fame. It is that will help us along, nor fold our here that he should push to the front, hands and wait for these opportuni- and enroll his name in shining letters ties to come to us. Not by patiently upon Life's unsullied pages. Now let decea

Adams. The gentleman replied, "I have been reading the published letters of your mother.'

"If," this gentleman remarks, "] had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his mother, his eyes could not have flashed more brightly, nor his face glowed more quickly, than did the eyes of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He stood up in his peculiar

manner and said: "'Yes, sir; all that is good in me I owe to my mother."

It is becoming more and more evi-dent every day that the ancients knew pretty much everything that is now known. Prof, Sayce has just desciphered an Assyrian tablet which describes a transit of Venus 1,600 years before the Christian era.

### THE REAPER DEATH.

FARRAND.-Again, has Death invaded our midst and taken from our number our beloved sister, PHEBE M. FABBAND, who debeloved sister, FHEBE M. FABRAND, who de-parted this life, Oct. 2nd, 1884, aged 57 years. Her illness was a trying ordeal to herself and friends, and proved in her character a forti-tude and patience seldom equaled. In this bereavement the family has lost a loving wife and mother, the church a consistent member, and our Grange a charter member, who, although her long and tedious sickness prevented her attendance at our meetings prevented her attendance at our meetings, yet, in her mind, she was often with us. To the family and friends, as a Grange, we ten-der our sincere sympathy, and desire, as a memorial of respect and esteem for the de-cessed that these lines her publiched in the ceased, that these lines be published in the GRANGE VISITOR and, also copied, in our Grange record, and that our hall be suitably draped in mourning.

COX.-WHEBEAS our heavenly Father has seen fit to call our aged sister, MRS. Cox after years of suffering to lay down her cross and accept her crown we would meekly sub-mit to His divine will with the assurance that she has made a happy exchange. *Resolved*, That although willing to leave all with our great Master we will extend our

sympathy to the family of our deceased sister and with great love and respect will drape our charter in mourning for ninety days.

olutions

### NICKERSON .- At the regular meeting of Benton Harbor Grange held on Saturday, Nov. 1st. the following preamble and resolutions were presented by the committee and

adopted by the Grange: WHEBEAS, death has entered our Grange and removed our beloved Lecturer, Bro. ELKANAH NICKEBSON from among us, therefor Resolved, That in the death of bro. Nickerson the Grange has sustained an irreparable loss, but we feel that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we tender the relatives of the deceased our sympathy Resolved, That the Lecturer's chain and

regalia and the charter of the Grange be draped in morning. Resolved, That these resolutions be published

in the local papers and in the GRANGE VISITOR and a copy presented to the family of the

paint on firs than any paint we ever use, and all in this Grange will use no other. We think it our duty to inform all Patrons of its quality. Fragernally, J. C. BROKAW.

See advertisement.-EDITOR



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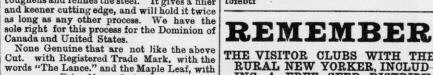
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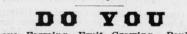


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