

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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## Postal Jottings.

Bro Cobb has very kindly set apart a full page of the GRANGE VISITOR to allow correspondents to express their own thoughts in their own way. Such a favor ought not to be abused lest it be denied us. Under this wise arrangement the Jotting page has become the most interesting in the whole VISITOR. Yet with all this liberality, so cheerfully extended by the editor, some are disposed to use the whole of the rope and a little more. This will apply to V. B. of Galesburg, who was an interesting correspondent for the VISITOR until the whirlpool of political corruption struck him, threw him off his balance and caused him to say some hard words against a class of men who are aiming to accomplish the same noble end that we are. He says the prohibitionists "know nothing, learn nothing, and are influenced by nothing but that one idea." This remark is unbecomingly a good Patron and averse to the spirit of the Grange, when applied to such men as Prof. Dickie of Albion College, and a host of other Christian ministers, who are using what they think are the only effectual means of suppressing the greatest evil that ever cursed the world.

Again, Bro Van Buren says that the "prohibitionists are anarchists in the modern temperance conflict." This remark is more unkind than the other, and not the shadow of a point can he offer to sustain this cruel charge. When was Prof. Dickie or any of his co-workers ever known to excite people to revolt, or promote disorder in the State? Many of the friends of prohibition are Christian ministers, preaching the gospel of the Son of Peace, and trying to elevate the character, refine the morals, and induce men to practice sobriety and virtue; and because they do not vote the same ticket that Bro. Van Buren and I do he calls them "anarchists" and ranks them with the felons that Chicago is going to hang on Friday, the 3d of Dec. I wish that Bro. Van Buren would write to Prof. Dickie, take back that naughty word and tell him he is sorry that he ever said it.

"Oh, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Clinton County. CORTLAND HILL. It is really too bad that there was so much lying done in Clinton County that Bro. Hill did not know how to vote. Never mind. If I were you, next time I would vote for the best men even if the party last were applied. Well, I suppose we will have to make the best of it, bearing in mind that the officers elected are our officers whether we voted for them or not. All affairs should be subject to the will of the people. We should let them know what our wants are either through the GRANGE VISITOR or some other State journal. Members of the legislature are often at a loss to know just what their constituents want. Petitions are better than nothing, but they fail to represent the real interest of individuals. A real earnest letter to a few members of the Legislature is better than a petition with fifty names.

A spirited discussion through the various journals of the State would surely lead to good results. If we would each do our duty as citizens there would be less reason for complaint for we would then be more in sympathy with our law-makers. M. T. Cole.

SOME one has sent me a copy of the VISITOR containing a communication from Cortland Hill, marked about in pencil, and as the paper bears his name and address, I conclude he must have sent it himself. He makes a statement in this article, which he has made before in one of our country papers, that is entirely and utterly false. Mr. Luce never said, at any time nor at any place, that "every man of sense and sound mind will belong to the Republican party." I know nothing about the Grange, but should suppose the spirit, if not the letter, of the obligation would restrain one member from slandering and betraying another. He makes a statement in this article, which he has made before in one of our country papers, that is entirely and utterly false. Mr. Luce never said, at any time nor at any place, that "every man of sense and sound mind will belong to the Republican party." I know nothing about the Grange, but should suppose the spirit, if not the letter, of the obligation would restrain one member from slandering and betraying another.

My attention is directed to one other penciled communication in the VISITOR, in which Cortland Hill is referred to as "one of those old Romans." I would like to suggest to Mr. Hill that "those old Romans," as I understand them, accounted as chiefest among virtues, the love of truth and loyalty to friends. ELIZABETH DABOLL. In the VISITOR of November 1, "Aunt Sarah" was a scribe to know why "so many of our Grange farmers are opposed to Brother Luce, when for the last ten years they have been clamoring for a farmer Governor?" With all due respect to Brother Luce, and "Aunt Sarah," too, I will answer that question. It is because Brother Luce does not appear the same man on the stump that he has always been in the Grange. In swinging around the circle, he took in St. Johns, in Clinton County, and while on the platform, the question was put directly to him, whether he ever had voted or ever would vote for a farmer for Governor. He rather evaded the question, but answered it sufficiently clear to give the audience to understand that if he voted for a farmer at all, it must be a Republican farmer. This, together with other unwise remarks, offensive to Democrats, and uncalculated for by Republicans, has probably changed 100 votes in Clinton County. This is the reason, "Aunt Sarah," why so many farmers have gone back on Brother Luce. But he is elected now, and we hope he will not be Governor of the party that elected him, but Governor of the great State of Michigan, and that he will be as wise, impartial and conservative in his rule, as he has been in the State Grange. Then will he be honored and esteemed by all Patrons, who will give his administration their hearty support. "Oh, Consistency, thou art a jewel," when we find thee. CORTLAND HILL.

I just wish to say that Home Grange is yet strong enough to say visiting. On the evening of Oct. 29 fourteen of the members of the said Grange made a raid on Bee Hive Grange

in Van Buren County, and found them up and buzzing, and I guess they are like bees in more respects than buzzing, too. We were very much entertained although we took them at a disadvantage, as we surprised them. But then, that's the way to see how they work. What is the opinion of others about this wholesale visiting from one Grange to another? Quite a number from Hartford Grange dropped in on us a short time since, and we rubbed up our ideas to try to be entertaining. We have arranged to drop in on Hartford Grange soon. Do Granges in other parts of the State try this plan or have they better plans for getting acquainted with their neighbors at distances of ten or fifteen miles? What makes Aunt Kate feel so noisy since election? Is it because the farmer Republican was elected and the farmer Democrat was left out in the cold? H. FINCH. Berrien Co.

Bro COBB.—Please answer the following question and confer a favor upon many of your readers: If a person builds his highway fence of barbed wire is he liable for damages for injury to stock while passing along the highway?

TAKING pattern after some other sections, the Granges of Ingham County engaged Sister Perry Mayo for eight lectures, all that she was able to give at that time. The places and dates were as follows: Cedar, November 19; Capital, Nov. 20; Aurelius, Nov. 22; Alsdon, Nov. 23; Dansville, Nov. 24; Feliz and Bunkerhill, Nov. 25; Stockbridge, Nov. 26. At this writing we can only report for Cedar and Capital Granges, by saying that the lectures were well received. More than this, we can say that many of the members of Capital Grange, who had a chance to make her acquaintance during the afternoon, were much gratified. In the evening the hall was well filled and the audience very attentive. Nothing but great satisfaction was heard on every side.

In the afternoon of November 20, the County Grange met with Capital Grange, Worthy Master O. B. Stillman in the chair. Owing to a very short notice and perhaps some other reasons, the attendance was not large. The topic for discussion was "Instructions to our delegates to the State Grange and to our representatives to the State Legislature." W. J. Beal, of Capital Grange, was elected delegate to represent the Pomona Grange in the State Grange.

We all sat down to a grand intellectual feast at Capital Grange Hall, Saturday evening, November 20. Mrs. Mayo gave us one of her interesting and instructive addresses. She seemed to breathe the new life into many of the members that have grown weary in well doing. She estimates very highly the value of the Grange as an educator of farmers, their wives and children. Such grand work as she is doing among the Granges of Michigan should stimulate every Patron that hears her to greater diligence in making the Grange more of a power for good than ever before. Lansing, Nov. 22. O. R. E.

By order of Bradley Grange, No. 669, I send you a short account of an open Grange and quilt drawing, held at their hall November 19.

Meeting called to order by Worthy Master M. W. Ward and opened with a song. Bro. Dunwell then spoke a few words of welcome to the assembled Patrons and friends, followed by instrumental music by Miss Jones, and a response to the opening address by Bro. Shultz, of Martin Grange. Exercises of the forenoon closed with a prayer by Rev. J. B. Jones. Then came the grand success of the day—dinner—for which 102 tickets were sold. While the committee were arranging the hall for the remaining exercises, toasts were given and responded to by several of the brothers. The room was then darkened, lights were lit, and the following program was disposed of: Song—"The Scolding Wife," Clark Lane. Recitation, Miss Minnie Fox. Reading, A. B. Congdon. Recitation, Miss Liza Dodge. Recitation, Miss Nora Fox. Instrumental Music, Miss Jennie Allgeo. Recitation, Master Clinton Gunn. Song—"The River of Time." Drawing of Quilt. Address, Rev. J. B. Jones. Song—"The Last Hymn," Mr. Clark Lane. Recitation, Miss Emma McCoy. Recitation, Master Fred Newman. Song—"Because he Joined the Grange," by Mrs. J. H. Reed, Miss Liza Dodge, and Mr. Clark Lane.

To say that we had a splendid time would be putting it very mildly indeed. Every body seemed to go away happy and many expressed their determination to "come again to the next one." We had a regular Grange meeting in the evening and conferred the fourth degree upon four young ladies, thus closing a very pleasant and profitable day. Sec'y. Bradley, Nov. 24.

### FROM OTHER STATES.

LOVELAND, COLO. The 16th of Nov. the thermometer stood 16 degrees. Don't let any Michigander come to Colorado to escape a winter; neither come thinking gold lies just beneath the surface and only requires a slight scratching to be brought forth; such is not the case. To raise grain the ground must be irrigated, plowed, planted, irrigated again, harvested, marketed, and the farmer must be satisfied with what the railroads allow him, which generally proves to be a small margin. The climate is so diluted that the natives cannot tell an out and out exaggeration (!) However, we believe there is health for the feeble in this mountain country notwithstanding its cold and heat. S. P. S.

If you wish the VISITOR for 1887 renew early and save us the trouble of striking out your name and then putting it on again some time along toward spring.

## Notices of Meetings.

The Iowa State Grange P. of H. will hold its seventeenth annual session at Redmen's Hall, city of Des Moines, beginning on the second Tuesday (14) of December, 1886, 10 a. m. It is very desirous on the part of officers that each living Grange send a delegate as prescribed by by-laws of State Grange; and each dormant Grange send a representative to make their wants and wishes known. All ancient patrons who are interested, are cordially invited to meet with us in consultation and that if possible we may put the Grange ball in motion so that many dormant Granges may be brought to renewed and active life in Iowa during the coming winter and spring.

There are hundreds of good men and women in Iowa who were once connected with the Grange that are desirous of seeing Granges revived in their neighborhood, for they feel deeply the want of the Grange. "Come, brethren, and let us reason together." J. W. MURPHY, Sec. Newton, Iowa.

The annual meeting of the Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, will be held at Olive Grange Hall on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1886, commencing at 10:30 A. M. A report will be expected from each officer, from the W. M. to the L. A. S. The election of officers and some members of the executive committee will take place on that occasion. In accordance with a resolution passed at our November meeting, the members are to provide themselves with a basket dinner. Olive Grange requests me to note that hot tea and coffee will be served. All 4th Degree members are cordially invited to be present. J. D. RICHMOND, Sec.

The next meeting of Kent County Pomona Grange will be held at Supervisors' room, Lyon St., Grand Rapids, on Dec. 22 at 10 o'clock.

### PROGRAM:

Music by the choir.  
Reports of Subordinate Granges.  
Report of delegate to State Grange.  
Report of officers of Kent County Grange.  
Election of officers of County Grange.  
The question for discussion will be, "The necessity of thorough co-operation among all industrial classes of our people." A cordial invitation is extended to all members to meet with us and contribute to the interest of the occasion. WM. T. ADAMS, Lec.

On December 11, at 10 A. M., Capital Grange is to redeem itself by entertaining again the County Grange, with a full program by its members. In this case the young folks take the lead, as follows:

DECEMBER 11, 7:30 P. M.  
Instrumental Music—Miss Grace Gillett.  
Quotations—Miss Kittie Skinner.  
Recitation—Perry G. Towar.  
Essay—Miss Ida Robbins.  
Recitation—Miss Edith Osband.  
Quotations—Mrs. Kate Everett.  
Recitation—Miss Anna Robbins.  
Music—Miss Lettie Smith.  
Others will also participate. Then follows the annual election of officers. Inclosed is a program for Capital Grange to run till January 22 inclusive. Ingham County.

DECEMBER 18, 10 A. M.  
Annual election of officers.

DECEMBER 25, 7:30 P. M.  
Christmas exercises, conducted by the children, under charge of Mrs. Kate Everett and Mrs. M. J. Valentine.

JANUARY 1, 7:30 P. M., 1887.  
Subject, "Michigan." Meeting conducted by Miss Ida Robbins.  
Song, "America."  
Essay—"Early Settlements," Miss Anna Robbins.  
Essay—"Political History of Michigan from 1760 to 1837," Miss Ida Robbins.  
Declaration, Miss Lettie Smith.  
Song—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."  
Admission of Michigan—Represented by 24 girls.  
Recitation, Miss Edith Osband.  
Essay—"Early Farming," Mrs. Carrie Shaffer.  
Resources of the State—By 21 girls.  
Recitation, Katie Everett.  
Essay—"Famous Michigan Men and Women," Miss Mary Shaffer.  
Song—"Michigan, My Michigan."

JANUARY 8, 7:30 P. M.  
Installation of officers.  
Reports from retiring officers.

JANUARY 15, 7:30 P. M.  
Anti-Saloon program, conducted by A. S. West and Mrs. Amanda Gunnison.

JANUARY 22, 7:30 P. M.  
"Does it pay to run a Grange Store? If not, why not?"—E. M. Hill, J. G. Baumgrass, Henry Robbins and other.  
Select Reading, Miss Kittie Skinner.  
Song, Miss Addie Smith.  
Reports from Mrs. Mary E. Walker on "Cats," and Mrs. A. S. West on "Maples." This is work by the Natural History Society.

## Obituaries.

BARRITT—Died, at his home in Cambria, October 31, 1886, Brother Worlin C. Barritt, a charter member of Cambria Grange, No. 74. WHEREAS, Death has entered our Grange for the first time and removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, Resolved, That in the death of Brother Barritt, this Grange has lost a faithful member, the community an honest, upright and respected citizen, and the family a kind and loving husband and father. Resolved, That while we bow in humble

submission to the will of the Divine Master, we deeply mourn the loss of our Brother, who has crossed the dark river of death.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to our Sister and Brothers in their deep bereavement and commend them unto One who has said, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee."

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days, that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Grange and a copy be sent to the afflicted family, also one to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. COM. Cambria Grange, No. 74.

HOFFMAN—Died, at his home in Mottville Township, October 10, 1886, Brother Joseph Hoffman, a charter member and the first Secretary of Mottville Grange, No. 237.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father in his wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst to the great Grange above, our ever faithful and respected Brother; therefore,

Resolved, That while in all things we acknowledge the wisdom and goodness of God, yet we do sincerely mourn, and deeply feel the loss of this, our Brother, not only in our Order, but in the entire community in which he moved, an ever pleasant and sociable member.

Resolved, That we extend the earnest sympathy of this Grange to our bereaved Sister Hoffman and the entire family in their loss of a loving husband and a kind father.

Resolved, That as a token of esteem, our charter be draped in mourning ninety days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, also a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. COM.

BURKELL—WHEREAS, For the first time the members of North Burns Grange have been called upon to endure that solemn reality, the fulfillment of providential decree, that dust are we and unto dust we shall return; we desire to give expression to the deepest sorrow as the last token of respect we can bestow upon our brother, William Burkell, who departed this life at his residence in the township of Sheridan on the 8th day of October, 1886.

Though profoundly sorrowful for the separation made in the home by that terrible visitant, Death, the loss of a good neighbor sustained by the vicinity in which he lived, as well as the vacancy created in our Order.

Yet sorrow may be mingled with joy when we reflect upon his many virtues as a man, trustworthy and upright in every particular, carrying with him the reputation of having been a good citizen, and showing that of kindness in the home circle.

In addition he bore an active part in bringing North Burns Grange, No. 662, to its present prosperous condition. Yes, truly we may say his cheerful devotion to our Grange was equaled by few and excelled by none.

Resolved, Therefore, that as we humbly bow and commend him to the "Father of Spirits with whom there is neither variableness nor shadow of turning."

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of this Grange, and also sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. COM.

### STRAIGHT—

THE Grange binds its members together with a golden cord. So nicely is it drawn we scarcely feel its gentle pressure till it breaks and lets drop one from among us, one we learned to love and appreciate. "This then we know its power and its value." Union Grange, No. 368, has been called to mourn the loss of a charter member, one who was with us if possible and thought kindly of us if absent.

Brother Oscar Straight will greet us no more, his seat is vacant; he rests from his labors; and we mourn his loss.

WHEREAS, There is no alternative but submission.

Resolved, That while we grieve for the departed we extend the hand of sympathy to the bereaved family and wish them to feel that their loss is our loss also.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the afflicted family and be spread on our Grange record, and a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for ninety days. COM.

### SHELTRUM—

ONCE more Willow Grange is called to mourn the loss of a beloved sister, Sister J. Sheltrum, who departed this life Oct. 7, 1886.

As we gaze around our hall we deeply feel that there is one more vacant seat in our Grange, another home has been robbed of its most precious treasure and friends are left to mourn her loss.

We would extend our right hand of fellowship unto our brother in his sore bereavement and by kind acts bind him more closely to us, that he may feel in the Grange he has brothers and sisters noble and true.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master to remove from the scenes of her earthly labors our esteemed Sister Sheltrum.

Resolved, That while we grieve for our departed sister and feel our loss, we cherish her memory and extend the heartfelt sympathies of this Grange to her afflicted husband and family.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the space of sixty days. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and also to the GRANGE VISITOR and Wyandotte Herald for publication.

The December St. Nicholas will be made especially attractive as the Christmas number. It will contain the first part of a new sea-story by Frank R. Stockton, "A Fortunate Opening," which is something after the manner of the author's "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine"; and also the first part of a short serial by Mrs. Burnett.



## Communications.

## Pictures.

One of the most pathetic pictures I ever saw was of a sheep guarding her frozen lamb from a circle of hungry carion crows. The snow blew in wild gusts around the heartrent mother and was fast covering her offspring in its icy sheets, while the black robbers whirled overhead and finally settled down in the grim ring they had formed around her. One of two results was imminent; either the mother must turn deserter to her love charge or perish with it in spite of her piteous bleats for help. It was not such a picture as one would choose to live with. It was too sad, too unutterably piteous. One would shudder at it and turn away.

Still, I would rather have such a picture than one that spoke of nothing and asked nothing in return. I do not like blanks, and labels are to be abhorred. Too much of pity is preferable to indifference or falsity; and no one who has observed will deny that there are pictures that are absolutely expressionless and that give untrue impressions. What kind of companions are these to house with?

It is better to have one faithful picture than a score of contorted ones. Think, you whose heads are frost-touched, how many and what pictures hung in your childhood homes. You recall every one, possibly there was but one,—and, if the good VISITOR could listen, would tell how large each one was, what kind of frames they had, where they hung, what they portrayed and the childish fancies you had concerning them. Tell me, will you ever outgrow those memories? How like meeting a friend it has seemed, in all these years, whenever you have seen anything at all like those old familiar pictures,—a face, maybe, that seemed to have come right down out of that quaint, square frame that hung over the mantelpiece and caught the fire's flickering light when you were a boy or girl; perhaps it was a flower, or a bit of sky and orchard with a shady stream along side. Whatever they were, you know them as you do not know,—nor never will know—the finest work of mortal skill. You know them thus well because you were brought up with them and they early became a part of yourselves.

And now, what kind of memories are some of the men and women making to-day to take with them into the to-morrow? Is it advisable that anything, under the name of "picture," be stamped as indelibly into the mold of young minds to-day as those pictures of your childhood were stamped into yours? Pictures grow into one, become a part of one's self from association. It is not economy, therefore, to plaster one's house inside with simply pictures. They must be real pictures, finely finished; but they should be true to the real. They should have had at sometime or now have, an actual counterpart somewhere "in the heavens above or the earth beneath." I have no patience with the man bent on improving nature's art, nor sympathy for the woman who exclaimed over a branch of natural fruit: "Why! them's most as han'some as wax, ain't they?" Nature is art's true teacher and her school is the only one true art studies in.

Of the making of pictures, as of books, "there is no end." In the variety one must select from it is well not to be hasty. It is safe to choose a picture because of some association, from a historical fact it illustrates, for the restfulness of it, or its helpfulness or its exquisiteness, but seldom,—no, never—buy it only because you want to cover a bare spot on your wall, and the bigger and the cheaper the picture is the better. Such pictures commonly are cheap and likely to be of the sort that are "stunning" and "without an atmosphere." They stare at you all day long, do not melt into the life and beauty of the home. You can not look into and beyond in such pictures. They are flat and grow uninviting.

This is a time of illustrated books and magazines. The art of making illustrations is here, too, shamefully abused, but the low price of true and purely illustrated magazines ought to prevent the sale of the bad. A better or purer educator for children can scarcely be conceived of than such magazines as St. Nicholas, Wide Awake, The Pansy, Our Little Men and Women, Babyland and some others, all good.

The aspect of the world, with all its evil and its good, its perfections and its caricatures, assumes before our eyes is largely regulated in ourselves, and he "Who has no inward beauty None perceives, though all around be beautiful."

Where "inward beauty" exists it is much the result of early impressions, worked into the soul ere it is aware what forms are pressing into its pliant mold. That these should be pure ones and true, all will concede. JENNIE BUELL.

## What I Hate To See.

I hate to see a boy come shuffling to his class and stand as though he were trying to get one hip and shoulder upon a level with his ears, while his hands are crammed to the bottom of his trousers' pockets in the vain search for the tops of his boots. I always feel sure that boy is a laggard. He has to be called from the bed in the morning, told to put on his boots, and wash his

face, comb his hair and clean his finger nails, and it is with frowns and snarls that each order is obeyed; or else he comes to the table just as he rolled out of bed and tumbled into his clothes. Such a boy is to be pitied, too; for, oh, what an amount of ridicule he must endure; the butt of every jest, called by various nicknames, but none that an energetic, enterprising lad would wish to wear.

I hate to see a boy who has talent and wealth at his command, lounge away the hours, catching flies, throwing wads of paper at the wall or his fellow students, or making caricatures upon his slate of all the eccentric people in the vicinity to excite the laughter of his mates, for I know he will have many occasions to regret the misspent time. Wealth slips from one's grasp, often without a single note of warning. Talent, unless exercised in early youth, is liable to rust and become useless.

Again, I hate to see a great boy who is just reaching the portals of manhood, and trying to cultivate a splendid moustache, cross and surly to his mother. And I almost want to despise the boy who calls his father "the old man," and orders his sisters and brothers about as though he were the great Mogul himself. It would not take much of a sibyl to tell him of his future life. For thorough selfishness, conceit, and a general air of disagreeableness will be written on every feature; a disgrace to his parents, despised by his comrades and shunned by all sensible people.

But such boys as I hate to see need not be more plentiful than blackberries in June, if they will heed what is told them by parents and teachers, and observe how those of their companions do who are always spoken of as "such agreeable, gentlemanly boys," and follow their example. MAY MAPLE.

Manistee Co., Mich., Oct. 13, 1886.

## From My Diary.

## AN IMPORTANT QUESTION CONSIDERED.

The large percentage of children in every community who do not attend school has long been a hindrance, a serious drawback to the general progress of our schools. Much has been done by teachers, and those most interested in the education of the youth of the land, to arouse a greater interest on the part of both parents and pupils in this matter; and even compulsory laws, in regard to attendance at school during certain ages, have been enacted, yet, it still goes without saying that a large number of children in every school district in the country, still neglect this golden opportunity to secure an education.

A most pertinent question has lately been asked: Why do so few of our young men graduate from our public high schools, so few in comparison with the young ladies who graduate? It is believed the proportion is not above one to four throughout the State.

The reason for this, as given, is that the worldly circumstances of the parents require the personal services of their boys at an early age. But the facts in the case offset this, for very few of the boys in families of easy circumstances remain to graduate, while the sons of poor men frequently do so. We find also that the non-attendance in most cases is against the wishes of the parents. The worldly circumstances of the parents then cannot be relied on for the true reason for this state of affairs. Another reason is given that boys get an aversion to school and school work from the sting of ignominy inflicted on them by cruel corporal punishment in the schoolroom. That thus great harm is done our educational system by the toleration of cruel punishment of boys in school. By its use the teacher becomes cruel and heartless, and the boys sullen and revengeful; that it beats down their self-respect, stultifies their budding manhood, and makes the school where it is inflicted distasteful, if not hurtful to them, and they seek every excuse to be freed from its thrall. This is one statement of the case.

In answer it has been said that the above statement is substantially correct, though in city schools the number of boy graduates compared with that of the girls is more than one third. The argument as to worldly circumstances of parents is not sustained by the facts sufficient to make it of weight, and the discontinuance in school is hardly ever in accordance with parents' desires. Hence there must be some other reason for the greater proportion of female graduates over male graduates.

As to the cruel corporal punishment at the hands of teachers, it is not prevalent enough to make the difference in the case. Besides, boys who manage to get cruelly beaten are of a type who never enter a High School, and certainly never graduate. The reason must be sought somewhere else.

While the argument, stated above, in regard to cruel corporal punishment at the hand of teachers, is sound and commendable, still there are offenses which deserve corporal punishment. One is a flagrant case of cruelty either to animals or to schoolmates. Bodily punishment seems to be the only remedy for this offense. Another is open and violent resistance to authority. For the school is not a republic. It is an organized body over which the teacher is king or queen. For any other offense I deem corporal punishment improper. The less corporal punishment inflicted the

higher will be the type of the school morally and intellectually.

But let me remind you that in this country there are manifold opportunities where boys at an early age can earn, if not a livelihood, a considerable amount of spending and pocket money. This is the temptation to which many a tolerably good boy succumbs. Second, let me remind you of this other important fact, that the worship of the self-made man in this country, though deplorable it may be, tempts the boy to despise, as his father is likely to do, systematic higher education, and to try and carve out his fortune for the future. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the boy fails and speedily sinks to the bottom, never reaches to the fame of the self-made man and is finally found on a level with men of whom thirteen do not even make a dozen. Still the facts remain that there is a great temptation. For the boy is urged into a belief that the higher education is a waste of time, and he can take a short cut and get one of the professions or trades and be just so much ahead. College bred men are quoted below par in this country. Thus he is made to believe that the "three rs" are a better equipment for him than the high school or college diploma. If the stream can not rise higher than its source, then why should the boy think education necessary, or even desirable, when at the fireside, in the press, from the pulpit or the lecture-room, on the stump, at the bar, in fact everywhere throughout the land, the fame of the self-made man is proclaimed.

Is it a wonder then that so few boys ever enter the public high school, when there is so much to persuade them that they can do better without it. Let us not be understood to say one word against self-educated men. We admire them. "The grandest, strongest thought," says Bishop Thompson, "that ever leaped into eternity from human intellect, sprang from a self-educated head." But self-made men are rare. Nature only forms a Franklin, a Greeley, or a Lincoln, once in a century and then she throws away the model. But because Lincoln became a great man without a high school training that is no reason why your boy should evade the training of that school. Lincoln had no such school to attend. But if your boy will be as diligent a student through life as Lincoln was he may not graduate as high up in learning and wisdom as the latter did, but he will have found, Lincoln like, his own schools and schoolmasters, in a trade or profession that will train him and fit him for his full part in life. It makes but little difference, after all, where one gets his educational training, whether in school or out of school, if one only gets it, and enough of it to develop his full intellectual powers. But don't mistake me; bear in mind that the self-made man usually gets his full high school or college course out of school or college, while ninety-nine-one-hundredths of those who worship and imitate him, take no educational course in school or out. They are the would-be self-made men the great majority of whom are never more than one-third developed or made, and thus they go through life. It is so common to underrate or sneer at a high school or college course that it has become quite a popular idea for young men to begin a trade or profession without either. This false sentiment, we say, prevails everywhere and is one great reason why so few young men graduate from our public high schools. V. B.

## The Increase of Crime and the Remedy.

The alarming increase of crime so often spoken of and written about is a fit subject for serious thought. Various causes are assigned for it: tramps, saloons, a growing total depravity of mankind, each receiving the support of zealous reformers. While each theory is true to a degree, yet they are but effects of the same underlying cause, which must be removed before the evils can be remedied.

That cause is "hard times." It is true that crimes have always been committed, and probably always will be. But that the crowding of our poorhouses, jails, and prisons of late years is due to hard times is an easily demonstrated fact, tramping being the first effect.

The first "tramps" appeared about 1869, about the time the contraction of the currency began to be felt. Men who saw in the contraction of the currency a menace to their business began to shrink the volume of their enterprises, to discharge their employees, who thereupon were obliged to walk to some other place in the search for employment, and who, not readily finding it away from home for the same reason that it was not to be had there, became, of a necessity, tramps. There was no alternative but starvation, even while the granaries of the whole country were bursting with what statesmen were pleased to term "over-production" of crops. These tramps in time naturally hardened and imbruted, and as their ranks were being constantly swelled during the years following by tens of thousands of like unfortunates, the tramp nuisance spread apace. Stringent tramp laws were passed, but all the tramp laws in the world could not give a man employment where he could regain his lost self-respect. Eat he must, or die; and when he could not beg he could steal,

he did. It is not long before he is sent to prison for a crime instead of to jail for tramping. Here he finds steady employment, albeit he comes into direct and ruinous competition with former fellow workers outside.

But suppose that his more fortunate comrade does not go on a tramp, because he is not discharged—why should he not prosper?

As the contraction of the currency goes on business contracts with it as a natural result, just as surely as disease follows a violation of nature's laws. As business contracts, so do prices of manufactured goods; and as prices go down wages follow. Our craftsman must now accept such wages as his employer chooses to pay, knowing that if he loses his "job" where he is he must tramp. Moreover, he has been rash enough to marry and has a family to support, so he accepts "cuts" here and there until he receives less than half the wages he earned prior to contraction. Meanwhile prices of farm produce have gone down, but not to him; and clothing, fuel and rents are as high as ever.

His children are too ragged to go to school, or he is, too poor to buy them the necessary books—probably both conditions obtain. They frequent the streets and bad company, or are sent to swell the army of children employed in factories, contrary to law, to reason, and to humanity, where they directly affect still further the already meagre wages of the parents.

Now, there are very often some days of utter destitution when there is no alternative between beggary, theft and starvation. He generally prefers theft to beggary, and the press and pulpit groan over the "alarming increase of crime," and suggest their various remedies none of which will afford relief until these terrible conditions are removed.

First remove the cause—hard times—by giving every man remunerative employment. This can be done in several ways, all of which demand immediate attention at the hands of our legislators. Monopoly of land, of natural wealth, of transportation, of money, demand reform and that soon. KNIGHT.

## "To Keep the Cattle Warm Saves Half the Feed."

[From the Arenac Independent.]

The near approach of winter should remind the farmer of the necessity of looking to the condition of his stables, if, indeed, his long continued neglect to properly shelter his stock has not completely seared his conscience, deadened his sensibilities to the sufferings of the helpless creatures under his charge. Think of the tens of thousands of poor beasts throughout the North, fastened by the head almost immovably, standing the winter through with trembling flanks and arched spine, the picture of suffering and misery, while the wintry blasts howl through the cracks and rattle the loose boarding around them, supposed to be a shelter. Why, brother farmers, to permit this state of things is brutal and degrading to the higher attributes of our rational being; besides, it is a great blunder in a pecuniary sense. Stock cannot thrive, and spring will find them lighter and poorer than in the fall. In other words, the entire feed you have given them is lost. I know we are apt to think we can do no better, that we are not able to build good warm stables from lack of money or proper material or time. Well, I can appreciate all these circumstances at what they are worth. In fact, I plead guilty to my own reflections. When I took possession of my farm here, I was compelled to improvise a stable from a portion of the hay barn. In this rattle-trap I have wintered my cattle several seasons, placating my conscience by a yearly effort to stop some of the cracks with battens and promising myself that this winter should be the last of such management. This fall finds me just as preceding falls, not prepared. A pile of old fence boards attracted my attention and a heap of cow manure near the stable suggested to my mind an idea, which has been put into practice with such good results and so cheaply withal, that I felt impelled to write this article in behalf of the suffering brutes and my brother farmers' interests, or at least that portion of them who can do no better, and I know they are not few. I first nailed two-inch scantling, or strips of inch boards double at proper distances apart perpendicularly, around the stable inside, then nailed on boards from the bottom upwards, filling the two-inch space, as each board was nailed on, with cow manure. Every crevice is filled; a wall four inches thick, better, perhaps, than brick and mortar to repel the cold, is the result. The work of a rainy day, a few old boards. Cheap, certainly, but valuable, nevertheless. The warmth of a stable largely depends on tight-fitting doors in front and rear. I hinge mine at the top, to open upwards and let them shut against a broad, smooth surface all around; make all doors double, with paper between. When every thing is completed, go inside and shut the outside door. If there is not a crack all around about two inches wide, you are lucky. If there is, make it tight, or all your work is practically a failure. In a word, stop every crack, then ventilate as weather or necessity may require. C. S. KILLMER.

Arenac, Mich.

The gods have made only two perfect things—a woman and a rose.—Anon.

## Notes from the National Grange.

General Putnam Darden, the presiding officer of the National Convention, is a happy illustration of the genuine Southern gentleman. He hails from Mississippi. "We are not enemies of railroads," he said, "nor of navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests. We are opposed to such management of public property or of any corporation as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies of capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between labor and capital removed by common consent and by enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. As to politics, no Grange, if true to its obligation, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. This, however, does not prevent us from discussing questions of public policy. The farmers want an organization that will use its influence upon the Legislature, State and National, to protect their interests, and nothing more.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Michigan is represented by Hon. C. G. Luce, the newly elected Governor of that State. He is accompanied by his wife, and is much pleased with Philadelphia. "In my opinion," he said in a pleasant little chat last evening, "Michigan is one of the coming States. I am deeply attached to my State, and think a great deal of everyone that lives there, the Greenbackers included, although they opposed me bitterly. I take a lively interest in the National Grange, and feel that it is doing wonders in advancing and elevating the farmer. We come to the City of Brotherly Love not as invaders, but as the most peaceful army that has ever entered your borders. We come from the South and the great Northwest. Last year we were welcomed in the commercial metropolis of the New England States. We sincerely hope that our coming here may be of mutual benefit and advantage to you. People who live in large cities have a very false impression of the farmer. The vast majority of the farmers send their children to academies and colleges to be educated. Now, I live on a farm in Michigan. I have four children, and every one of them will be educated in a college. The farmer, intellectually, is gaining ground every day. The slow, plodding farmer, as he is shown to us in literature and on the stage, is becoming the exception rather than the rule."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Things are very poor in Iowa," said Mr. J. E. Blanchford, who hails from the northern portion of that State. "We have had a fearful drought this season in our State. Notwithstanding this the crop of corn and wheat is fairly good. We were all greatly surprised at the way the soil stood the dry weather. Every farmer in the State is delighted at the wonderful manner in which the ground stood the drought. I have lived in the State for upwards of thirty years and can truthfully say that I never found anything to compare with this. Are there any Prohibitionists in Iowa? Oh, yes. Some of our farmers," Mr. Blanchford, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "say that a Prohibition State should be a pretty dry State, anyhow. The State is still strongly Republican, and if I am not mistaken the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has been reduced. Trade is rather dull at the present time. Agricultural products of all kinds are selling very low. The State Grange in Iowa is not in a very flourishing condition at the present time. But we still live and intend to for some time."

With Brother Robie as Governor of Maine, Brother Luce as Governor of Michigan, Brother Jones ("He pays the freight") as Lieutenant Governor of New York, Brother Lipscomb as Secretary of State of South Carolina, Brother Williams a member of the Senate of North Carolina, Brother Rhone member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and several others of other states in the same fix, it looks as if all will "get there" in time, and the sooner the better if of the same material as those above named. Farmers are coming to the front.—Farmer's Friend.

The presence of Brother and Commissioner of Agriculture, Norman J. Colman, was a pleasant and valuable feature of the meeting. Bro. Colman was one of the earliest members of our Order, and is still with us heart and hand.—Farmer's Friend.

If any have doubt as to the members of the National Grange being farmers, a few minutes' talk with most of them will convince to the contrary. Bro. Johnston, of California, runs a ranch of 1,800 acres, on which is a dairy of one hundred Jersey cows. He commenced at the bottom and has "worked out his own salvation." Bro. Sneed, of Missouri, also counts his acres by the thousand.—Farmer's Friend.

Bro. Johnston, of California, brought a fine collection of California fruits for exhibition. Bro. John S. Collins, of Moorestown, New Jersey, also made a good display. A curious bouquet of flowers presented by Bro. George H. Gaunt, of Gloucester County, New Jersey, attracted much attention. The flowers were carved out of turnips, beets and other vegetables, and were really beautiful.—Farmer's Friend.



The First Snow Fall.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway,
With a silence deep and white.

Worthy Master's Annual Address to the National Grange.

Brothers and Sisters of the National Grange:
We meet to day, as an Order, after an existence of twenty years, under encouraging auspices and with fluttering prospects.

with grateful hearts, to the great I Am, whose kind Providence overrules all human enterprises.
Much misconception exists as to the objects and methods of the Grange, and there is some difference of opinion among members, upon what are known as "the political features of the Order"

session, after calling attention to the oppression and injustice heaped upon agriculture, concluded with the following distinct utterances:
1. "We shall strive earnestly, within and without our Order, to extend the benefits of education, which shall comprise knowledge of public affairs and the methods of self-government.

THE GRANGE AND OTHER ORDERS.
Several times since our last meeting, I have been officially consulted relative to the propriety of forming alliances between the Grange and other orders and associations. My answers have been substantially as follows:
The Grange is a secret Order, chartered for specific purposes, and cannot enter into alliances, offensive or defensive, with any order or association; yet we sympathize with all land and labor organizations, whose leading object is to protect their members from injustice of incorporated capital, and will gladly work in parallel lines for the accomplishment of common purposes.

We condole with Bro. Thompson in his great loss, and pray God's richest blessings upon "the dear little ones at home."
For the business operations of the Order during the last twelve months, I refer you to the reports of the Treasury, Secretary, and Executive Committee.
There are other questions of importance demanding your attention. As they will be discussed in the reports of the Standing Committees, I will detain you no longer.
Old-Fashioned Ways.
The Journal has briefly told some very obvious truths about the legal fraternity in the following clipping, and smothered its criticism by including other professions. If the press would oftener talk as plainly we think it would be performing a duty it owes the public which it seldom has the courage to discharge:
"David Dudley Field made some sensible remarks in a Buffalo address on law and lawyers in regard to the verbosity of legal forms. They make young lawyers think, he said, that these words and phrases mean something: lead minds to run in grooves; encumber, hinder, obscure and confuse. Every year millions on millions of useless words have to be written at a cost of a great deal of time and money. Bonds, for instance, are copied or described in mortgages, the mortgages must be recorded, and when a foreclosure takes place the contracts are set forth in the pleadings. All lead to fees, and the fees are burdens laid upon the shoulders of the borrowers." It is for the very reason that this verbiage leads to fees, and gives employment to lawyers' clerks if not to lawyers themselves, that the legal fraternity will probably be in no great hurry to abolish it.



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Railway Arrangements.

We have sent to the persons sending us the names of representatives to the State Grange twice the number of Certificates required for delegates

The extra certificates are for any visiting members that may attend and want the benefit of excursion rates.

TAKE NOTICE.

Certificates for reduced fare must be presented to the ticket agent at the point where the ticket is bought and his signature obtained, showing that the holder paid full fare to Lansing. This certificate when signed by me will entitle the holder to a return ticket on payment of one cent per mile over the same route traveled to reach Lansing.

There is some red tape about this arrangement and we advise holders of certificates to look well to the conditions of the certificate that no mistake be made.

Any Patron seeing this notice and desiring to attend the next session of the State Grange should write at once to Geo. E. King, Detroit, or to this office for a certificate. We mean to have a supply on hand to meet all demands.

We are greatly obliged to our friend, Mont Spaulding, for his communication in this issue. He objects to the new manner of harvesting corn which we described in the last VISITOR, and sets forth his objections specifically. His first objection is that the stalks would seldom be dry enough to keep as left by the threshing machine. This objection we cannot set aside by personal observation or experience covering previous years. But where the scheme was first introduced last year in a neighboring county the stalks were run through the thrasher after husking, merely to get them in the best condition for feeding, and we heard no complaint of the fodder heating in the mow. The corn fodder of our own crop fell from the straw carrier well up in our sheep barn two weeks ago, and while we have not made personal inspection, it is reported as in most excellent condition. We were present but half an hour at the time of threshing and from the appearance of the fodder in the mow were confident that it would not heat. If there was real danger it could be obviated by sandwicheing in some dry straw, which, in this district of abundant straw, could be provided for in advance. But our "guess" is that this danger constitutes no serious objection.

The second objection is valid but not insuperable. The advantages of promptly disposing of a crop of 20 acres of corn in a day at half the usual expense, and no sore fingers to doctor at night, will warrant some investment for caring for the shelled corn in something more than the "ordinary way." We suggested a way in a former number of the VISITOR and are ready to suggest another when there seems to be more occasion. Friend Spaulding does better than most men who tear down a plan; he provides another that he esteems better, and in his plan it seems to us his third objection is included, that is if he expects his stock to eat the corn stalks when cut as he proposes. If he does not it is quite likely that the rejected stalks cut into inch pieces are so much better for bedding and to handle in the manure pile than uncut stalks,

that his plan has some merit on that score. But experience based on careful tests is worth more than any theories, and a gentleman of our acquaintance has for several years used a cora cutter that had a grater attachment which reduced the stalks to such condition that his cows, numbering a dozen head, eat all the fodder without waste. This fact alone would not prove its value; but this farmer was an experimenter, not a "gucsser," and determined the relative value of his corn fodder cut and grated and fed uncut, by weight and time tests, and his conclusions are that grated corn stalks have more than twice the value of stalks fed in the usual way, which means the stalk is rejected altogether whether cut or uncut. The threshing process tears the stalks into shreds and is equivalent to the cutting and grating process.

Mr. Spaulding's fourth objection reads: "It was not designed that man should put corn on a threshing machine table seven feet high from any vehicle which can be loaded by man from the ground," by which we suppose he means that "it was not" so "designed" by the inventor and patentee of the three-wheeled wagon. But as corn harvesting by the threshing process is a great economic success, and we shall not presume that friend Spaulding believes that "it was designed" that women "should put corn on a table seven feet high," we suggest that as our friend has his inventive genius turned in this direction that here is an inviting field in which more mental labor might prove profitable to the inventor and useful to the farmer. A hoisting device to be used in connection with his three-wheeled wagon and third horse would make an outfit of which any inventor might be proud, and we shall take great pleasure in giving our friend some more "free advertising" as soon as he gives us notice that his hoisting device is in good running order.

The returns of the State Board of canvassers will soon establish what is already accepted as a fact, that Farmer Luce is Governor elect of the State of Michigan.

This result of the election is gratifying to many hundreds of his friends who from a personal acquaintance with him have entire confidence in his ability and fitness for the executive duties of a great state. To other thousands who have little or no personal acquaintance with him but who in the last ten years have listened to his earnest appeals to the farmers of Michigan to seize upon every educational facility within their reach for the improvement of themselves and their families, this result is most welcome.

The political campaign, which terminated with his election was conducted with great vigor by all parties and to us it seemed with unusual disregard of truth. This one conclusion may have grown out of the fact that never before were we so involved as to have been a target for the ingenuity of reporters and of unscrupulous editors. On our part believing that the time had come when the farmers of the state had come to see that the agricultural class were entitled to recognition and were ready to sustain that opinion by their votes, we did not hesitate to commend Mr. Luce as a candidate eminently qualified by familiarity with public affairs on the one hand and with all the details of farm life on the other, to give to the people of the state an administration watchful of every interest, economical without parsimony, and in the spirit of progress solicitous for the observance and enforcement of law. That our motives were misrepresented, our language perverted, selfish and mercenary schemes fabricated and charged to us for base partizan purposes all know who are at all familiar with the history of the campaign. Denials and protests against predetermined and persistent falsification were useless. That kind of political warfare in this country by usage has license and no man's record, public or private, however untarnished, is protection from the attacks of those who, making politics a trade, have partizan purposes to subvert. Every careful reader of the VISITOR will bear witness that at no time has its editorial page commended one political party more than another.

For years we have represented to the farmers of Michigan that they were without that representation in Congress from their own class that their rights and interests demanded and within their several parties they should make a determined effort to bring competent representative farmers to the front for official positions. These are the men who should have a share of official responsibilities, be benefitted by the education that comes with official experience and share with their fellow citizens of their avocation in the honors more or less that attach to official life.

We have not been able to please all our readers, but of one thing all may be sure: Our interests as farmers are identical and it is our ignorance, or our prejudice that makes us antagonize each other on election day. If we will keep this fact more in mind, we shall often vote together with an eye to the elevation and improvement of the farmers as a class.

The Independent and the GRANGE VISITOR one year for \$3.00.

We have not received articles from one valued contributor, C. S. Killmer, as often as we should have liked through the busy season of the year, and failing to receive direct, we have appropriated the reasonable article "To keep the cattle warm, saves half the feed." Mr. Killmer is evidently a practical man, and it is the practical man who not only succeeds in business, but in care of stock, while prompting his own interest has regard for the comfort of his animals.

A farmer can't afford to let his stock suffer with cold. If his human instincts do not actuate him to shelter and protect them his financial interests should, and the only wonder is that men who read articles like this of Mr. Killmer's, or at least those who take Agricultural papers and have opportunity, so generally neglect to avail themselves of suggestions that by adopting would put money in their pockets. We know nothing of Arenac County, only that it lies west of Saginaw Bay and is a part of what we call northern Michigan, where land is more plenty than settlers, but by many is supposed to offer quite as inviting a field as Dakota for those seeking homes. In Southern Michigan with a milder climate, more favorable to diversified farming, many farmers have made ample provision for the comfort of their stock, but not all. Many a farmer even in Southern Michigan, might add to the comfort of his stock and to their value by some inexpensive arrangement that would protect them from the cold that belongs to this latitude. Some who neglect this matter have business in town almost every day in the week, but now that the country has been saved once more and will not require so much of their time again for the next eighteen months, the advice of Mr. Killmer about the care of stock might be heeded with profit.

Does your subscription expire with another number of the VISITOR? If yours does not several thousands do, and it is not too soon to gently remind all such that we desire to continue, and as we are not sure that they all have the excellent habit of promptly attending to such small matters at a reasonable time, we write this as a reminder. Some one must look after this business or else many of those who would like to remain subscribers will let it go by default. Forward your subscription early. Don't lose a number; we know prices of farm products are very low, and so is the price of the VISITOR correspondingly low. Some people have the excellent habit of renewing early, while others want to be called on by some one more ready to work in a good cause without direct pecuniary reward. We hope all who believe they get value received, will give this matter of renewal early attention. We can hardly expect those who do not, if there is any such, to respond to this call. Shall we hear from you direct or through a friendly solicitor? Do not think because we have referred only to renewals that we are indifferent to new subscribers. There are scores of farmers in every township who would subscribe for this paper if solicited to do so by a friend. We hope friends of the VISITOR will not overlook this matter, but do some canvassing for the good of the Order.

The strike mania has for the present nearly subsided in Chicago. The strikers have failed to carry their point. The eight-hour experiment was premature and impracticable, and failed. While many men have resumed work at former prices, which were really liberal, others have been displaced by importations and are out in the cold without a job. Employers have suffered in their business and the general public have suffered loss in ways that we can see and in other indirect ways not so easily defined. Many will jump to the conclusion that the loss has been total and that the country is just so many millions poorer on account of the strikes. We do not concur in this conclusion. Men often learn more by failure than by success. A little education of this kind may be expensive to individuals, to organizations, and to the general public, but education almost always costs and frequently more than it is worth to some people. The revolution which is going on in the industrial world, affecting capitalists and corporations as well as the daily laborer, is educational, and we are hopeful that much good to the toiling millions will ultimately come of it.

A FATHER can give his young son no better present than a year's reading of the Scientific American. Its contents will lead the young mind in the path of thought, and if he treads there a while, he'll forget frivolities and be of some account, and if he has an inventive or mechanical turn of mind, this paper will afford him entertainment, as well as useful information, than he can not obtain elsewhere. Copies of this paper may be seen at this office and subscriptions received. Price, \$3 a year, weekly.

NOW IS THE TIME TO send subscribers for the VISITOR. It is the solicitor's harvest-time when the year is closing.

WHEN in Chicago early in November we spent a couple of hours viewing the Panorama of Shiloh. Here the artist has brought before the visitor a great battle with its equipment of officers, men, horses and all the paraphernalia of war, all engaged in the terrible work which war signifies.

The scene brings back the days of peril to our country when news from the front was each day the subject of anxious expectancy from so many thousand homes all over the country both north and south.

A feeling of wonderment is constant with you when looking at this Panorama and that of Gettysburg, which we had seen before, at the success of the painter in representing in such close proximity on the canvass objects apparently both near and distant. The citizen who visit Chicago, and fails to visit Shiloh and Gettysburg, loses an opportunity for which he can hardly hope to be forgiven by those who have seen either. A large city has many attractions, but none that so interests us as the panoramas to which we have referred.

We are sorry our old friend, Cortland Hill, has by his jotting in the last VISITOR, made of himself a target. Should have been very glad to have left his jotting, and all that it has provoked, out altogether, but could not have suppressed his jotting without being subjected to the charge of discriminating against a good Democrat, and in all this political matter we have meant to be fair and impartial. We have not, of course, pleased every body. That is too much to expect. The election is a thing of the past and we advise that contributors in the future look not back and by unkindly references and unnecessary friction keep alive any soreness that may have been produced by any of the events of the campaign.

In Jottings "Q" asks the editor as to the liability of owners of barbed wire highway fences to damage for injury to stock while passing along the highway.

Not having a library of judicial decisions at hand, we shall not attempt an answer. Law and judicial decision do not always run in the groove of common sense and we should be very likely to give an opinion wanting in legal precedent and therefor presumably wrong. We think among our readers there may be some legal gentleman who will favor "Q" with an answer.

State Grange of Michigan—Fourteenth Annual Session.

The following is a list of representatives, as far as reported to this office, elected to attend the next session of the State Grange, which will be called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. in Representative Hall in the city of Lansing, Tuesday, December 14, 1886. We give names of representatives so far as reported to us up to the time of going to press:

- Allegan 3—J. Jordan, M. V. B. McAlpine, S. B. Lewis.
Antrim 1.
Benzie 1.—Luman Case,
Barry 2—R. C. Norton, Chas. W. Biggs.
Berrien 3.—Geo. F. Cunningham, Oliver C. Spaulding, Willis C. Peck.
Branch 2.—Hiram Horton, Geo. Fuller.
Calhoun 1.—J. W. Woodworth.
Cass 1.—E. C. Long.
Crawford 1.—C. E. Wilcox.
Clinton 2.—Newton Baker, David Scott.
Eaton 2.—F. E. Andrews, S. L. Bentley.
Emmett 1.
Genesee 1.—P. B. Taylor.
Grand Traverse 1.—Charles H. Monroe.
Griatiot 1.—Frank G. Palmer.
Hillsdale 3.—K. Herring, T. Dopp, Alonzo Hewitt.
Huron 1.—A. M. Lettich.
Ingham 2.—George S. Williams, E. H. Angell.
Ionia 2.—J. S. Locke, Wm. Hixon.
Jackson 1.
Kalamazoo 2.—O. P. Morton, H. Dale Adams.
Kent 3.
Kalkaska 1.—Richard Towers.
Lenawee 2.—G. B. Horton, C. T. Cheeney.
Lapeer 1.—Wm. A. Montgomery.
Livingston 1.—W. H. H. Dean.
Leelanaw 1.—David Treadle.
Macomb 1.—W. B. Shattuck.
Manistee 1.—Chas. McDiarmid.
Mecosta 1.—C. F. Richardson.
Monroe 1.—T. G. Casandler.
Mason 1.—M. L. Agens.
Mastoulin 2.—E. C. Herrington, Martin Hickland.
Muskegon 1.—Wm. H. Harrison.
Newaygo 1.—Jno. Brotherton.
Oceana 1.—Nathan Adams.
Oakland 3.—Chas. Bartlette, A. J. Crosby, J. K. Tindall.
Ottawa 1.—Robt. Alward.
Osceola 1.
St. Joseph 3.—Geo. M. Bucknell, J. W. Parker, Jas. A. Marsh.
St. Clair 1.
Saginaw 1.—Jno. Fisher.
Sanilac 1.—S. A. Terpenning.
Shiawassee 1.
Tuscola 1.—C. E. Hinson.
Van Buren 2.—Geo. H. Barker, Chas. Lurkins.
Washtenaw 1.—A. R. Graves.
Wayne 2.
Wexford 1.—Ezra Harger.
REPRESENTATIVES FROM POMONA GRANGES.
Calhoun No. 3.—Frank Garrett.
St. Joseph No. 4.—A. J. Hoyt.
Oakland No. 5.—Hiram Andrews.
Washtenaw No. 7.—Daniel E. Smith.
Wayne No. 8.—M. R. Strong.
Hillsdale No. 10.—H. H. Dresser.
Newaygo No. 11.—J. E. Packer.
St. Clair No. 12.—A. W. Campbell.
Van Buren No. 13.—J. E. Gould.
Ingham No. 14.

- Kent No. 15.—Ass. Merch.
Ionia No. 16.—W. H. Mattison.
Lenawee No. 18.
Western No. 19.—Benj. Whitney.
Cass No. 20.—John Barber.
Manistee No. 21.—I. N. Carpenter.
Branch No. 22.
Allegan No. 23.—D. D. Tourtelotte.
Montcalm No. 24.—E. R. Barton.
Clinton No. 25.—F. W. Redfern.
Kalamazoo No. 27.
Eaton No. 28.—Hiram Shipman.
Lapeer No. 29.—Sister N. H. Bradshaw.
Tuscola No. 30.—A. N. Hatch.
Shiawassee No. 31.
Livingston No. 34.—C. Fishbeck.
HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS.

Hotel arrangements have been made at the following rates per day:

Lansing and Hudson Houses, where two parties occupy one bed, \$1.25; one only \$1.50. The American, where two occupy one bed, \$1.00; one only, \$1.50. The Capital City and the Everett \$1.00. The Everett will provide a free bus to and from the Capital building.

The three hotels last named I am informed are temperance houses. There are other places in the city where good accommodations can be had at \$1.00 per day. No one need stay away for fear of not finding good quarters.

If the past furnishes a criterion by which to judge of the future we shall all be well received, well treated, and have a good time. The Patrons of Michigan have never had occasion to complain of the good people of Lansing, and it has been the uniform testimony of representatives and visiting members that a visit to the Capital City and attendance at a session of the State Grange was worth more than cost. We hope to see a large number of visiting Patrons.

A Talk on the Tariff.

In the VISITOR of Nov. 1 is an article over my signature, D., which is replied to in Nov. 15 issue by Bro. Alexander, and in reply to him I would say that I do not think that he answered the article on Grange principles but with partisan sneer or insult.

If I was wrong why not try and lead me aright and not twit me of ignorance? The first question asked is, who led you to believe in tariff? I was led by reading what I may think reliable information and by trying to observe things from the standpoint of justice, and believe a man should be protected in his labor whether he be a farmer or a mechanic. It was not anything produced by the Democratic party, for as a party they oppose a tariff for protection, while the Republican party believes in it and believes that the man who labors should be protected in it and they wish to see him live well, dress well, and be a man among men.

You say there is a tariff on rough lumber of \$2 per thousand and it is one of the most grievous taxes ever imposed on a free people and not a cent of revenue arises from it.

What's the matter? Where does the revenue go? The business is in the hands of the President and his officials, and he is a Democrat. How many of the 55,000,000 would be benefitted more to have the tariff removed from lumber and wages reduced or labor in the lumber woods stopped entirely than there are now benefitted by the way it is?

Please tell us how we can have a light tax and a very large revenue.

Why is it that 75,000 foreigners come to this country some years and go right to competing with American labor? Would it be so if they could do as well at home? I think not.

In regard to eggs and poultry I can not say; perhaps it is to benefit New York City, as that is a Democratic city, and thousands of poor people therein.

March 3, 1883, tariff on hay was \$2 per ton; if it is on the free list now don't cuss it or you may hit some of your leaders. You should remember that the House and President are Democratic. You say that everything a farmer has to sell is on the free list, and there is a high protective tariff on everything he buys, almost. Well, it was not so in 1883, and I think that is the last compilation of tariff issued, and if there is anything dropped from that list charge it up to the Democratic party. You see I am partizan and I would like it understood that the Republican party is in favor of tariff for protection and the Democratic party is not; and now that election is over it may be a good time to discuss political questions to get at the true state of things, with due regard to cause and effect. In 1883 the tariff on sawed hemlock, whitewood, sycamore and basswood lumber was \$1 per M, all other articles of sawed lumber \$2 per M, board measure. Tariff on hay was \$2 per ton, and there was a duty on almost everything that a farmer raises and many articles which a farmer buys were on the free list.

A Michigander should not complain of tariff on lumber when there are so many million feet that need be sold instead of being burned to clear the ground for farming purposes. One great source of Michigan's wealth is her beautiful forests of valuable timber.

The result of the late election shows how Michigan stands on the question of tariff and free trade. Perhaps I do sit in the "amen corner." I hope that I am not as "a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." J. W. DICKERMAN. Solon, Mich., Nov. 24, 1886.

THE VISITOR Clubbing List will be found in this issue. We aim to move more good literature on to the farm, and in this list will be found the best periodicals printed at a reduction of price. Look it over and see what you need.



Science in the Cornfield.

I notice the matter of corn harvest is still open for discussion, and inasmuch as I believe the plan advocated by V. B. and endorsed editorially in the last Visitor is "away off," I concluded to ventilate my guessing machine and knowledge box a little.

Now I will tell you what I know; maybe it will not be worth much, but it will not cost much. In the first place make a corn horse the ordinary way, a pole with two legs and long stick, etc. Now make a windlass with a crank about 12 inches long, and set it in a frame about 24 inches long and 6 inches wide.

The binding machine and 3-wheeled wagon are my own inventions. The binder is not patented but the wagon is, and so I will try and get a little free advertising on that and say for all farm business its advantages are nearly as great as in handling corn, which is immense.

MONT SPAULDING. Orleans, Mich., Nov. 17, 1886.

Some Things to be Noted.

At the late State Fair of Illinois Patrons had space assigned them for headquarters where they could find a resting place and feel at home. We had the pleasure of meeting many members of the Grange there, from Illinois and Michigan, during the fair.

We think it time the tramp nuisance in our State was abated. Every little while some house is broken into, ransacked and robbed, during the absence of its owner, or some barn fired, because the owner failed to treat some of these wandering vagabonds according to tramp etiquette; or somebody killed while defending their rights.

nuisance, while ours has become their tramping ground. We claim any person able to tramp about the country is able to work, and as there is plenty to do they should be made to earn their living. We trust our State Grange will take this matter in hand and present it to our Legislature soon to meet.

Our State has rung with the cry for protection during the recent canvass, but that kind of protection we do not approve of. It is the kind wolves give to lambs "covering and devouring them." We are a protectionist, out and out, but of another stamp. We are in favor of protecting our homes and property from tramps, our home laborers from the ruinous competition of imported labor.

Paw Paw. D. WOODMAN.

Philadelphia Practical Farmer. Plague, And How to Escape From it.

The animal industries of the United States are in imminent peril from the ravages of an insidious, contagious and incurable disease in cattle commonly called pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague. Many years ago it obtained lodgment on the Atlantic seaboard from imported cattle, and notwithstanding repeated warnings of the danger to be apprehended from its spread, based upon the experience of European countries that have suffered severely from it, our people blinding themselves to their peril, and by spasmodic and half way measures simply averting the disease for a time in particular localities, have allowed it to spread until it has now obtained a firm foothold in the western States, as well as in a number of the Eastern ones;

In this way and in no other can the plague be checked, and effectually stamped out. While the present outlay of money to accomplish this may be considerable, yet it will save millions of money in the future, protect the food supply of our country and open the foreign markets which have been closed against us for seven years, by reason of the existence of the disease in this country, and in the end as a matter of investment alone prove of incalculable benefit to the cattle interests of the country, and indirectly be of advantage to all consumers of animal food.

JOHN W. GADSDEN, M. R. C. V. S. Eng. Philadelphia, Oct., 11th, 1886. A PRIVATE letter from a former resident of our township, had enclosed a resolution and half a score of questions addressed to the three candidates nominated for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District of Iowa.

ger to be apprehended is from these chronic or apparently recovered cases. Prof. G. T. Brown, Royal Veterinary College, London, professional adviser to the British Government on contagious diseases of animals, in answer to an inquiry I addressed to him, says, under date of October 21, 1884: "It is quite impossible to tell at what period recovered animals cease to be capable of communicating pleuro-pneumonia, but we have ample evidence to prove that they are the cause of numerous outbreaks of that disease in various parts of the country; in fact, you may take it to be a matter of absolute certainty that it is quite impossible to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in any country where the so-called recovered animals are allowed to remain alive."

In the face of this testimony, coming as it does from gentlemen who are eminent in their profession, and who have had exceptional facilities for observing and experimenting with the disease, and taken in connection with our own actual experience of the constant spread of the disease and its steady march westward, can we afford to longer close our eyes to the danger that threatens us, and allow all our cattle to be affected, before we awaken to the fact that action, prompt, heroic and effective, is needed at once, to avert this dire calamity.

JOHN W. GADSDEN, M. R. C. V. S. Eng. Philadelphia, Oct., 11th, 1886.

Resolved, That there be a committee of two appointed to correspond with the three Congressional candidates of this the Ninth Congressional District of the State of Iowa, and obtain their views or pledges on the leading questions of the day. The committee have agreed on the following, viz: Will you, if elected, pledge yourself to support (or introduce, if necessary) bills as follows, viz:

- 1. The Reagan interstate commerce bill (or something similar), but not the Cull m bill.
2. A bill forfeiting all unearned land grants.
3. A bill opening all Government lands to actual settlers.
4. A bill prohibiting all foreigners owning land in the United States.
5. A bill repealing the present silver coinage laws, and in its place a law permitting the free coinage of silver the same as gold.
6. A bill for a constitutional amendment making the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer.
7. A bill protecting innocent purchasers of patented articles.
8. A bill taxing all foreign labor.
9. That you will not support any measure favoring the repeal of the oleomargarine law.
10. A bill restoring the tariff on wool.

We would like to have your views in regard to subsidizing our merchant marine so as to give our carrying trade to American shipping. Also, what do you think about Congress appropriating more money to stamp out contagious diseases among stock?

This is an Agricultural District, and you are before the people asking them to elect you to one of the most important offices that the country affords; therefore we, representative farmers of said Congressional District, claim the right not only to ask but to demand of you a pledge that you will (if elected) look after our interests, not the interests of lawyers, monopolies and railroads. A refusal or neglect to answer or an attempt to dodge any of the issues herein presented to you will be taken for granted that you are not in sympathy with the farmers of the West, and we shall vote and use our influence accordingly, independent of any political party.

Hoping to hear from you by return mail, we are yours truly.

A JUDSON, H. C. MARSHALL, Committee.

MAJOR LYMAN'S ANSWER.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Oct. 6, 1886. A Judson, Esq., Silver City, Iowa—Dear Sir: Yours of the 4th inst., at hand. I have no hesitancy whatever in answering the questions propounded to me.

- I am asked the following questions, viz:
1. Will you support the Reagan interstate commerce bill, or something similar? Answer. I will.
2. A bill for forfeiting all unearned land grants? Answer. I will.
3. A bill opening all government lands to actual settlers? Answer. I will.
4. A bill prohibiting all foreigners owning land in the United States? Answer. I will, if you mean by foreigners, aliens. Naturalized foreigners should, in my judgment, be allowed to purchase real estate.
5. A bill repealing the silver-coinage act, and in its place a law permitting the free coinage of silver the same as gold? Answer. I am in favor of putting silver and gold on an equality before the law.
6. A bill making the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer? Answer. I will.
7. A bill protecting innocent purchasers of patented articles? Answer. I will.
8. A bill taxing foreign labor? Answer. I am in favor of controlling foreign labor, and will so vote.
9. That I will not support any measure favoring the repeal of the oleomargarine law? Answer. Decidedly not.
10. A bill restoring the tariff on wool? Answer. I certainly will support such a bill.

I am in favor of doing all in our power to encourage and upbuild our merchant marine, so as to give our carrying trade to American shipping. And also in favor of appropriating as much money as may be necessary in order to stamp out contagious diseases among stock.

Trusting the foregoing may be satisfactory, I am very truly yours. J. LYMAN.

The National Grange as I saw it.

Again the National Grange, with its twenty-seven states represented, has assembled in its 20th annual session, in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of counseling, instructing and improving the workings of this great and grand Order. At the opening session we were received with a hearty welcome by gentlemen representing the different business houses, that are under contract with the Grange and to whom we are more than grateful for many kindnesses.

The public meeting, which was pronounced a complete success, and for which great credit is due to the untiring energy of Master Rhone and Secretary Thomas, was one that will be impressed upon the memory of every person present. The stage was beautifully and appropriately decorated with flowers and palms furnished by the committee of arrangements. The addresses of welcome given by the Master and the Governor of the State, Mayor of the city and rep-

representative of the press, each of which contained a lesson to be learned, and the responses made by Masters of Alabama, Ohio, Maine and New York, were equally as good and entitled to the same commendation.

The following day, afternoon and evening, was devoted to the conferring of the 6th degree upon between 500 and 600 Patrons. As the Worthy Flora of Massachusetts was not present, the Master appointed our worthy Sister Woodman to fill the vacancy. To say that we of Michigan felt proud would only feebly express our gratitude for the honor she did our State. After this degree was conferred, the business transactions progressed very slowly, so much so that I overheard one good Brother make the remark that he had come to the conclusion that at the rate they were disposing of business they would remain until the year 1890.

The subject of determining a place for the next annual meeting also caused a great degree of talk. Five invitations were extended—Washington, Sacramento, Madison, Elmira and Lansing. After balloting three times, Lansing had one more vote than Washington. So, Patrons of Michigan, let us unite our forces and give the members of the National Grange such greeting as they have not received heretofore.

But nothing created so much talk as the question of woman suffrage; for then the good sisters became so interested and enthused, (who, I regret to say, were largely in favor of its adoption) that they even talked. But much to their disappointment, the question was lost when voted upon.

The memorial exercises in behalf of Brother Eshbaugh, of Missouri, who at the time of his death was Lecturer of the National Grange, and Brother James, Past Master of the State of Indiana, and Sister Thompson, wife of the present Master of Delaware, were very pathetic and impressive, and could not be otherwise than of some consolation to the bereaved friends, from the fact that they were held in such high esteem by this national organization. On Thursday evening the labors were finally closed, much to the gratification of all. Friday morning, after the general handshaking and parting farewells were given, each prepared to leave for his own greatly beloved State.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

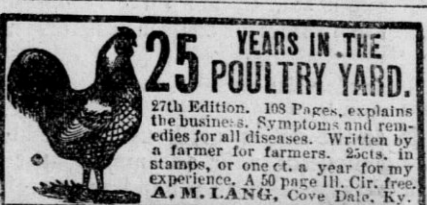
W. S. Lilly, one of the foremost philosophical thinkers of England, has prepared for the December number of The Forum an article which is likely to command wide attention, on "The Present Outlook for Christianity." He holds that the belief of Christendom stands absolutely intact and unassailable from the point of view of science.

The New York Tribune is authority for the statement that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is, numerically, the strongest secret organization in the United States.

Visitor's Clubbing List for 1886-87.

Table with 3 columns: Publication Name, Regular Price, With Visitor Price. Includes American Farmer, American Grange Bulletin, Atlantic Monthly, Babyland, Breeders' Gazette, Century (Scribner's), Cultivator and Country Gentleman, Chautauqua Y. F. Journal, Cottage Hearth, Detroit Free Press, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Monthly Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Harper's Young People, Independent, Inter-Ocean, North American Review, The Forum, Our Little Men and Women, Our Little Ones, Scientific American, St. Nicholas, Tribune, The Pansy, The Cottage Hearth, Vick's Monthly, Wide Awake, Western Rural.

An examination of the above list will show that our clubbing combinations offer very low rates on first class literature. Only the best periodicals and newspapers are quoted. Low rates are given on them in order that farmers may supply their families with first-class reading and secure the greatest good for the least outlay. Clubbing with the Visitor will pay. Try it. It is well to perfect your plans and determine at an early day what your reading matter for the next year will be.





## Ladies' Department.

## To a New Bride and House-keeper.

You little guess the loneliness that's coming o'er my life,  
When you have left the farm and me to be  
Will Johnson's wife;  
But I suppose my mother felt just so, when  
from her side,  
Your father came one summer's day, to carry  
home his bride.

Ab, me! how happy had I been, if Providence  
had spared  
My good old man to see this day, who all my  
feelings shared;  
But, then, I would not bring him back, not  
even if I might,  
Nor change one crook that's in my lot, for what  
God does is right.

But as I sit alone and think, I see some things  
I'd change;  
I might have made him happier; then do not  
think it strange  
If I should speak some warning words, to save  
you, if I may,  
From making thoughtless, sad mistakes, to  
bring clouds o'er your way.

So just remember, Hannah, dear, that, though  
you're pretty bright,  
It may be very possible you'll not be always  
right;  
Perhaps when you are fretting o'er some other  
body's sins,  
You'll find the fault was all your own if you  
would look within.

As when we washed the window-panes to-  
gether, face to face,  
So that the smallest spot or stain would find  
no resting-place,  
You would insist, however hard to make you  
see I tried,  
That every spot was my fault, when 'twas  
really on your side.

And, Hannah, oh! be patient, if you find Will  
sometimes slow;  
Your wife flash out like lightning-streaks, as  
swift to come and go;  
Now, lightning is a handy thing in stormy  
nights, 'tis true,  
But, after all, a steady shine is kind o' useful,  
too.

And if there's any difference comes 'twixt  
your good man and you,  
Don't stop to ask whose fault it is; the only  
way to do  
Is just to take the thing in hand and try with  
all your might,  
Before it grows too big to change, to fix it up  
all right.

You know the dough, when first 'tis set, is  
molded as we will,  
But when 'tis baked, we cannot change its  
shape for good or ill;  
So now, when you are starting out in your  
new home, is just  
The time to see what ways you'll set to hard-  
en into crust.

But, dear, you'll not succeed alone, no matter  
how you try;  
You'll have to go down on your knees and ask  
help from on high.  
We soap and rub, and boil and rinse, but after  
all, you know,  
It takes heaven's sun to make the clothes as  
white as new-fall'n snow.  
—Good Housekeeping.

## The Girl in the Kitchen.

I.  
The girl in the kitchen sits all alone,  
In her work-worn, faded clothes;  
With only the night to call her own,  
With only the wind to voice her woes.

II.  
The kitchen girl, like a pinioned dove,  
Has a heart grown heavy and slow;  
For a father's kiss and a mother's love  
Are the dim-like visions of long ago.

III.  
The kitchen girl has love as true  
As the maid in the drawing-room;  
And her poor heart aches as her thoughts  
pursue  
Their faded fancies athwart the gloom.

IV.  
But the Christ who lay in the manger straw,  
Will find in the kitchen even His own;  
A girl as pure as the saints, who draw  
In a reverent circle about His throne.  
—Charles Knowles Bolton.

## What is Woman's Duty.

[An essay read at a regular meeting of  
Maine Grange by Mrs. S. Felton, and sent  
by request to the Visitor for publication.]

It is probable that the answers to that  
question would be as various as the  
minds that consider it. I once heard  
it asserted by one of the "lords of crea-  
tion" that woman's most imperative  
duty was to get three square meals a day,  
and that opinion seems to prevail to an  
alarming extent; but I could not help  
thinking that if I had been that man's  
cook, washerwoman, general house-  
keeper and the nurse for his children,  
I should have managed to make his  
"three square meals" such trivial affairs  
that he would almost have ceased to  
consider them necessary, much less  
"woman's most imperative duty", so  
repugnant to me is the idea of living to  
eat.

The body must be fed and woman's  
hands must minister thereto. During  
the greater portion of the year "she ris-  
eth while it is yet night and giveth meat  
to her household" and up and down the  
days, the months and the years, does  
she journey, with the weight of this ever-  
lasting routine of work upon her; but I  
believe it to be one of her many duties  
to remember that the housewife is of  
more consequence than the house; and  
while "she looketh well to the ways of  
her household" see to it that her own  
mind does not become narrowed,  
cramped, and incapable of appreciating  
the beauties and pleasures that even her  
life may hold.

Home is said to be woman's kingdom  
and the immortal Milton assures us  
that

"Nothing lovelier can be found  
In woman, than to study household good."

If to the duties of housekeeper be  
added those of wife and mother then,  
indeed, will heart and hand and brain  
be fully employed. Her duties! Their

name is Legion. But among them all  
the one duty that stands pre-eminently  
above every other one, embodying every  
other, and every virtue that goes to  
make up the perfect woman is, first, last,  
every time and all the time, her duty to  
her children, and if faithfully fulfilled I  
hold it to be of greater value to humani-  
ty than the much desired ballot in her  
hands. These may be old-fashioned  
views; they may be away "behind the  
times," but allow me to go a step farther  
and confess my belief that if parents  
and teachers had, through all the ages,  
realized the terrible responsibility upon  
themselves as such and had been en-  
abled, by earnest, unceasing effort, to  
do their sacred duty toward the children  
entrusted to their care, the crime and  
misery that fill the world to-day would  
never have been.

The W. C. T. U. with its noble pur-  
pose would never have organized, and  
White Cross Army would never have  
raised its banner because the evils  
which these societies seek to extermin-  
ate could never have held so large a  
portion of the human race in such a  
dreadful bondage. The Rev. Sam Jones  
quotes someone as saying "if I could  
mother the world I could save the  
world," and I truly believe the right  
kind of mothering here, there, and  
everywhere, would effect wonder even  
in this day and generation.

William Ross Wallace intended it as  
a compliment to woman no less than a  
self-evident truth when he said

"The hand that rocks the cradle  
Is the hand that rules the world,"

but it has sometimes seemed a very  
doubtful compliment. Another has  
said, "As the mothers are, so will the  
nation be." And there is another  
thought, less patriotic perhaps, but one  
that stirs the mother's heart as nothing  
else can do, the thought that the future  
of her children, their happiness, usef-  
fulness and success all hinge upon the  
home training.

## A Plea for our Little Ones.

Do we, as parents, provide for and  
sympathize with them as we should? Are  
we not frequently unjust in our demands  
on them, and do we realize that it is be-  
cause they do not understand things  
correctly, or not at all, that they do  
wrong? Many of their little pranks are  
innocently done, but at the same time  
need correcting, gently, of course. Right  
here is where most parents fail to do  
justice to their little ones. They will  
sometimes fly at them in anger and give  
them a severe whipping or cuffing, then  
shake them up well and send them off  
by themselves until their crying from the  
smart of punishment is stopped, which  
as a rule does not take long. It is well  
it does not, for if it did, there would be  
more dispositions ruined than now by  
injudicious government. We believe it  
the duty of parents, fathers as well as  
mothers, to be gentle and reasonable  
when they reprove their children, ex-  
plaining to them what is right and what  
is wrong. Children will honor and obey  
parents much more readily who govern  
them in this manner, than the ones that  
make them tread to the crack of the  
whip or continually scold and find fault  
with them. It may be necessary to use  
the rod in extreme cases, but not often.  
I am not so much in favor of whip-  
ping as I used to be (grandmas never  
are.) When my little children were  
young parents used the rod more than  
now. I was taught to obey without  
knowing the whys and wherefores so I  
commenced to govern in the same way  
when I had children, but after awhile I  
grew to be quite humane with my little  
ones and now it gives me pain to see  
one whipped.

Children that are too young to know  
what you say, can be accustomed to  
certain rules which, in time, will become  
fixed habits in them, but it requires good  
judgment and much patience to adopt  
such a plan and make it a success.  
There is no set of rules that will answer  
to govern all children by. Every little  
one has ways of its own and should be  
managed so as to make the least trouble  
and at the same time receive justice.  
Parents have grave responsibilities rest-  
ing on them. To provide for a family  
of children suitable food and clothing  
is no small item, yet that is but the com-  
mencement compared to the after train-  
ing. The morals must be looked after,  
truth and virtue must be stamped in  
every mind, also the intellectual and spir-  
itual training must be provided for, if  
we expect our children to be good and  
noble men and women.

Parents are to blame for many of the  
bad habits of their children. They do  
not set good examples before them as  
they should; they tell them it is wrong  
to do thus and so and at the same time  
they indulge in the same habits or worse  
ones. Such influence seldom makes  
children any better. It needs example  
more than precept to teach children to  
do right. They are quick to learn and  
for this reason we should be careful  
what we say and do before them. Par-  
ents should gain the confidence of their  
children if they expect to control them.  
How can this be done? By doing all  
we can to keep them good-natured and  
happy and to sympathize with them in  
their troubles and trials, for little chil-  
dren have troubles and all that their lit-  
tle minds and bodies can bear, and more  
too, for they are often made sick by  
neglect and harsh words if we but knew  
it. Some say you can govern domestic  
animals better by kindness than by any  
other way, and I believe it. Then why

is it not better to govern children by  
love and kindness?

A few words on the subject of chil-  
dren's dress and I am done for this  
time. There is nothing that contributes  
more to the comfort of a child than good  
suitable clothing made comfortably and  
put on in a way to protect their little  
bodies from cold. I am heartily glad  
that it has become the fashion again to  
make little girls' dresses longer and I  
think it would add to the comfort of our  
little boys if their pants were a few  
inches longer too, especially for winter.  
I have always talked against them for  
cold weather and think they are not so  
becoming as dresses that come a few  
inches below the knee. Girls generally  
are not dressed nearly as warm as boys  
because fashion will not allow it. Most  
material for children is light flannel and  
cotton goods, fine shoes and stockings  
having but little warmth in them, that is  
such as is generally worn by children  
now-a-days. I know there are good  
warm wraps for children ready made  
and good cloth to make them of, but  
there are so many that can not buy such  
goods because they have not the means.  
What must we do? Our children must  
be clothed. Buy cheaper goods and  
line their clothing or dresses with old  
cloth if you can not do any better, and  
where you can knit their stockings, do  
so, they are so much warmer for winter.  
Make every thing count that is about  
the house that will help make a child's  
garment. You will surprise yourself  
when you see the number of articles you  
have made from garments partly worn  
or outgrown. It takes so little to make  
a child a suit, it does not seem that they  
should be obliged to go cold when  
goods are so cheap.

I have laid much stress on the way of  
managing young children, but not half  
as much as I have had in my mind.  
There are so many things that would  
contribute to the present and future  
welfare of the children, that parents  
should be in duty bound to study, and  
which I would like to speak of, that  
hardly know where to stop. I hope what  
I have said will call forth some remarks  
from many of our good brothers and  
sisters who read the GRANGE VISITOR.  
I remain as ever, the babies' friend,  
AUNT KATE.

## None Liveth to Himself.

Why Rose C— was more compani-  
onable than Nora R— was not quite  
plain to me, for Nora stood at the head  
of all her classes in school, her work re-  
ceived the highest praise of our teach-  
ers and we all knew she was sure to  
come off "brightest and best" in every  
dramatic struggle for intellectual premi-  
ums. She could, upon occasions, write  
beautiful essays and was "splendid" on  
a debate (if she was on our side.) She  
could read eloquently, commit to mem-  
ory without an effort and could put into  
her songs that peculiar sweetness that  
no one ever tires of. In fact, wasn't it  
strange that we girls all enjoyed fifteen  
minutes with Rose, who had none of  
these gifts in more than the commonest  
degree, better than an hour spent in  
Nora's company? So we sometimes ques-  
tioned; but, without answering, we con-  
tinued to call out Nora's accomplish-  
ments on state days, when the class had  
much at stake, and as soon as victory  
was ours to tuck Rose's arm under our  
own and chat it all over.

Then we left the halls of our Alma  
Mater, separated and lost sight of one  
another in the labyrinth of duty's paths.  
Since then we have found whole classes,  
when we supposed individuals stood  
alone, in possession of their character-  
istics. Among them have been many  
a Nora and Rose. More often than not  
we are still conscious of the difference  
in the classes they represent without  
looking for the cause of that difference.  
It is well to seek a reason this once, at  
least, and charitably consider it. What-  
ever of good we can find in an individ-  
ual or class, that we are in duty bound  
to emulate. We may analyze, choose  
the better part, seek out a way to attain  
it, and leave the other part untouched.

Nora was accomplished, gifted, cul-  
tured, but she kept her gifts and culture  
secluded. Her talent was cumbered  
with a napkin. She kept it for special  
seasons. Her songs were for the crowd  
ed room, not to soothe the invalid's un-  
rest; her elocutionary powers were re-  
served for the public only, never for the  
"shut in" ones and the lonely "must  
stay at homes;" her familiarity with lit-  
erature was for the *litterati*, not for the  
home tea table or sitting-room. She had  
been ambitious, eager to amass learning,  
and she had done so. She was brilliant,  
but it was with a meteoric lamination  
that she shone, quite unlike the soft,  
steady light of the stars. No thought  
seemed to enter her plan to be more  
than a reservoir of knowledge.

On the other hand, Rose was a chan-  
nel, through which flowed a full stream,  
ever deepening and widening its bed,  
and carrying blessings with it. Her life  
was "love's large cup at overflow, yet  
ever to be filled." She gathered that  
she might scatter. Whatever gifts she  
had, however small, shone by use. Like  
that on her loom silver, we cherished  
her polish because it was the polish given  
by constant service for us. Her con-  
versation was helpful. Now an item of  
current news, mention of a new book,  
a historical fact, a scientific secret, a  
scrap of heart-verse, or a poem of lofty  
cast, lurked in the hiding places of an  
hour's chat. Her letters were in like  
spirit. No accomplishment, however

scant of perfection, was too mean or too  
good to serve her humblest friends.  
What she acquired was mustered at  
once into active, practical service, and  
was at the command of her associates.  
She cultivated the habit of storing up  
whatever she gained, in the best shape  
to give away. If you walked with her,  
the stones recalled vivid pictures of the  
long-ago ages and she cited the history  
of some rough, gray boulder till you  
would fain have respect for that old  
stumbling-block that had been in the  
way of generations. Possibly you were  
as fascinated with this sort of conversa-  
tion as to have heard what a taming-of-  
the-shrew sort of life the man led, who  
lived across the street; or, how "con-  
temptibly small" her next neighbor was.  
Or, possibly you enjoyed her compar-  
ison of the sky tints with what she had  
seen in Powers's Art Gallery, and you,  
instead of counting it a total loss never  
to have been in that coveted spot, reck-  
oned it somewhat seen to see through  
another's eyes. There lies the secret.  
Her eyes, her heart, ears and brain are  
photographers for others and her words  
the lenses that enable us to see in part  
what she has seen, to hear somewhat of  
what she has heard.

"The lily is not less fragrant for the  
odors it flings upon the passing breeze;"  
neither was our Rose less wise that she  
helped us to be wiser. "The sun is not  
less resplendent for all the light it  
sheds," and neither was Rose's path less  
sunny that ours caught ray after ray of  
her light.  
JENNIE BUELL.

## Health and Amusement.

## A Thief in Your Bed-room.

Invisible, but real, he hovers in the  
close atmosphere you have breathed  
over and over again, if there is no place  
for fresh air to enter to purify the air  
that is poisoned by the carbonic acid  
gas exhaled in every breath.

A wise person has truly said: "God  
gives us nearly every thing we need in  
these three, sunlight, pure water and  
fresh air."

The first two people take as a matter  
of necessity, but on the last how many  
place the value that health demands?  
Winter is here and the biting air with-  
out bids us prepare warm clothing and  
fires to resist the cold.

Now follows the season of colds and  
distempers, which are often the initi-  
atories of a run of fever towards spring;  
doctors get rich and patients—fare worse.

Most of the sickness of winter results  
from a debilitated system—the system  
clogged with impurities. The blood is  
the all important agent in the economy  
of the body, carrying away the impuri-  
ties and replacing the waste in every  
part with new material and thus main-  
taining the harmony in nature's plan. The  
impure blood is sent to the heart and  
from there it is sent to the lungs to be  
purified and renewed by that vital prin-  
ciple in the air we breathe—oxygen; the  
impurities from the blood are passed off  
in the air expelled from the lungs, as  
carbonic acid gas—a poisonous vapor.

By sleeping in close rooms and  
breathing over and over again this poi-  
soned air, the blood becomes loaded  
with impurities and nature takes her pay  
in colds or fevers.

It is a truth that the main causes of  
colds are impure air or clothing, and  
when the system becomes clogged it rids  
itself of the offending matter through  
the lungs or head.

It is not sufficient to "air" the room  
only during the day. Any one can test  
the truth of this by entering in the  
morning a sleeping-room that has not  
been ventilated during the night. The  
odor is any thing but pleasant.

Let us study the laws of health more  
and we will need medicine less.

Fresh air is one of our greatest bless-  
ings. Do not be afraid of it because  
the weather is cold. Of necessity we  
have to stay in doors a great deal in  
the winter and thus lose the enjoyment  
and benefit of our door exercise, but  
while we are occupied in doors let us  
not slight our best interests by breath-  
ing vitiated air and losing our enjoy-  
ment of life by neglecting to observe  
the laws of health.

"Pure air" is a motto that never loses  
vigor. Put it in your bed room window  
and the thief, Carbonic Acid Gas, will  
go with his long train of medical at-  
tendants where he belongs—to feed  
plant life—and you will awake in the  
morning refreshed in body and mind  
and the jewel of health will be yours in  
richest blessings of a vigorous life.

Forget these imperfect lines if you  
can, but do not forget pure air, and the  
doctors will not get more than their  
share of riches, and their patients (if  
they have any) will fare better.

Yours, in F. H. C. and F.,  
GRANGER.

## Encouragement.

The suggestions and instructions offer-  
ed under the head of "The Program  
Builder" by Jennie Buell in the VISITOR,  
meet my warmest approval. There are  
thoughts that I wish to offer in addition  
to those given by her, both similar and  
dissimilar, bearing upon program work  
and Grange action and conduct, more  
particularly that of the members one  
toward another than of the officers in  
the performance of their duties of en-  
couragement or oversight, in which you  
have been so wisely directed.

We are over-anxious to listen to the

ready speech, recitation or worthily  
written essay from the mind of the di-  
plomatist, and quite as reluctant to sit  
with unruffled features and quiet de-  
meanor paying due attention to the  
ones who are so abashed at a first at-  
tempt, they have no confidence to give  
their subject or power to turn their  
thoughts from themselves or the many  
eyes directed upon them. With trem-  
bling voice they waver and blunder  
through their work, feeling at the time  
there is no good in it, although when  
preparing their thoughts and schooling  
their minds to brave the attempt, they  
exercised their best efforts, hoping to  
succeed. How discouraging the results  
to them. When the out-gush of feeling  
and response is manifested in behalf  
of those who need little more encourag-  
ement than the consciousness of what  
lies couched in their now practiced  
ability and success, those not so well  
assured are met with marked indiffer-  
ence and silence.

We are told "if lecturers of Granges  
and conductors of programs are really  
eager to find hidden talents in the mem-  
bers of a company, they have doubtless  
been surprised at the development they  
have made under their treatment. Very  
true; yet the treatment of the company  
has an equal share in establishing con-  
fidence in the hearts of the naturally  
timid as has the encouraging manner of  
the dictating officer. I call to mind an  
instance which I will relate from among  
very many others where my sympathies  
have been touched and feelings pained  
at the thoughtless, rude and inconsider-  
ate conduct of some members of the  
Order who have made bold to show  
contempt a something not quite to their  
taste. A lady of fair musical ability,  
whose practice had been only in private  
was requested and urged to sing a song  
with organ accompaniment, that was  
very appropriate to Grange work. She  
consented but not until the last verse  
was reached did she regain her self-  
possession so as to do justice to her  
voice power; when through, she was  
rewarded by the audible whisperings of  
a sister member who said, "If I couldn't  
sing any better than that, I would never  
sing away from home." What encourag-  
ement was that to the one who had  
done the best her confidence would al-  
low, and had truly added enjoyment to  
an appreciative ear? There are still  
other causes for regret and censure  
which have come under my observation  
and experience. I consider that Grange  
an unfortunate one to say the least, that  
has among its membership persons who  
have, through favorable opportunities  
and push of circumstances, rather than  
by their own exertions, gained an edu-  
cation; yet who are so deficient in a  
refined sense and good will as to foster  
and manifest such a contemptible spirit  
as to sneer and jeer at some homely  
phrase or ungrammatical error which may  
occur in the language or writings of  
those less fortunate brothers or sisters.  
No matter what pith of argument or  
sense is conveyed they sit with unbend-  
ing will and determination to do noth-  
ing themselves. One faithful Brother  
Patron has been known to remark, after  
having felt the effects of such a course  
for several years, from those who edu-  
cationally should have been leaders in-  
stead of scoffers, "that he could bear  
and enjoy a jest, but when secret con-  
tumely was indulged in he had no pa-  
tience left." And again it is said, "The  
sunshine of approval and encourage-  
ment will accomplish wonders in bring-  
ing out the colors in many retiring  
pieces of humanity," while the Program  
Builder fulfills his part of the work in  
"selecting the lesser lights as essentially  
needful as the great light-towers of elo-  
quence and unmatched wit and judg-  
ment. We, when acting the part of  
listeners, should as carefully direct our  
interest and attention in behalf of these  
lesser lights as of the greater ones, and  
bear with true sympathy and good will  
the best they can do with encouraging  
word and act."  
DWIENS.

W. H. CLARK, of Groveland, who looked  
upon the Bohemian oat when it prom-  
ised big returns, is in Rochester, N. Y.,  
seeking to bring the Ypsilanti Bohemian  
Oats Company to justice. Clark had  
bought oats from the company, and it  
agreed to sell double the quantity for  
him at \$10 per bushel. This part of the  
contract the company kept, but paid  
Clark in worthless notes, and he is now  
anxious to discover if there is any jus-  
tice in the land. After clearing about  
\$100,000 the company moved to New  
York.

## A New Wonder

is not often recorded, but those who  
write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine,  
will learn of a genuine one. You can  
earn from \$5 to \$25 and upwards a day.  
You can do the work and live at home,  
wherever you are located. Full particu-  
lars will be sent you free. Some have  
earned over \$50 in a day. Capital not  
needed. You are started in business  
free. Both sexes. All ages. Immense  
profits sure for those who start at once.  
Your first act should be to write for particu-  
lars.

In a sensible family, nobody ever hears  
the words "shall" and "shan't"; nobody  
commands and nobody obeys, but all  
conspire and joyfully co-operate.—Em-  
erson.

What God made woman able to do,  
that He intends she should do.—Wen-  
dell Phillips.



Deacon Sand's Ideas upon Education.

"John, where should you like to go to school this fall?" "I've thought I'd like to go to the Groveton High School, father. Dan Parker has been there for two years. I could drive down and back, and perhaps Tom Hinkley would go with me and pay something towards the team."

For Dyspepsia

Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Weakened Energy Indigestion, Etc. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE A liquid preparation of the phosphates and phosphoric acid. Recommended by physicians. It makes a delicious drink. Invigorating and strengthening. Pamphlet free. For sale by all dealers.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Imitations. July 15/91

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time—both meridians.

GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns for station names (Lv Grand Rapids, Ar Allegan, etc.) and times for Express, Ex & M, and Way Ft.

GOING NORTH.

Table with columns for station names (Lv Buffalo, Ar Cleveland, etc.) and times for Express, Ex & M, and Way Ft.

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line.

Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME TABLE—MAY 18, 1884.

Standard time—both meridians.

WESTWARD.

Table with columns for train types (Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Evening Express, etc.) and times.

EASTWARD.

Table with columns for train types (Night Express, Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, etc.) and times.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily.

Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays.

All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows:

No. 29 (east) at 5:10 P. M. and No. 30 (west) at 8:10, bringing passengers from east at 12:45 P. M.

H. B. LEWIS, General Manager, Detroit.

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

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

Money to Loan.

There has been placed in my hands money to loan in sums of five hundred dollars or more, to be secured on good improved farms.

J. W. OSBORN, Attorney at Law, No. 121 South Burdick St. Kalamazoo, Aug. 9, 1886. Aug 15/91

Reduction in Price of Paints.

THE PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have made another reduction in the price of Paints, notwithstanding they are cheaper than any other Paints in the market, even if the others cost NOTHING. Why? Because TEN THOUSAND PATRONS TESTIFY THAT THEY LAST FOUR TIMES AS LONG AS WHITE LEAD AND OIL MIXED IN THE OLD WAY.

WE DELIVER 10 GALLON ORDERS FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR DEPOT. WE SEND YOU AN ELEGANT PICTURE OF SOME OF THE LEADING MEN OF THE ORDER. A pamphlet, "Everyone their own Painter," sample of colors, references of many thousand Patrons, etc., free upon application. Masters and Secretaries, please name your title in writing.

Jan 1 1872 PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, 64 Fulton St., New York.

Grand Rapids' Agency. H. W. Green, Manager, 69 Waterloo St.

White Bronze MONUMENTS!

Over 150 Erected in Kent County.

The only monuments that are guaranteed to be free from all the objections known to stone. A few of our patrons:

Hon. Thos. D. Gilbert, Chairman Soldiers' Monument Committee, Grand Rapids; Geo. C. Fitch, Grand Rapids; N. W. Northrup, Grand Rapids, Mrs. David Fisher, Grand Rapids; Geo. H. Soule, Grand Rapids; Hon. A. B. Cheny, Sparta; J. M. Griffin, Grattan; W. R. & E. J. Mason, Grant; John Headley, Ada; Arch. McMiller, Ada; Hon. M. A. Holcomb, Bowne; Rev. Thos. Robinson, Belding; Hon. M. N. Hine, Lowell; Mrs. John Proctor, Whitneyville; Wm. Hartwell, Cannonsburg; Mrs. Anthony Yerkes, Lowell; Send for circulars before ordering elsewhere.

Wonderful Discovery in Laundry Soap.

One Bar of Ingersoll's New Discovery Soap does a Wash with one hour's light labor. This is a saving of eight hour's hard labor. A Box contains thirty-six Bars, thus saving thirty days of grinding labor. It is estimated that the wear on clothes by using the old alkali soaps amounts to one hundred dollars a year, all of which is saved by using Ingersoll's soap. It is elegant for the toilet.

TRY A BOX.

Sample box delivered to you, freight paid, for only three dollars. Sample bar mailed for the postage, 14 cents. Patrons' Soap Works, 64 Fulton St., New York. Our new book, "The Grange, its Work and Workers," containing pictures of twenty-six leading Patrons, and testimonials to the above effect from hundreds, mailed free. aug17

German Horse and Cow

POWDERS!

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The Framers of the Constitution.

BY JOHN FISKE.

In its composition, this group of men left nothing to be desired. In its strength and in its weakness, it was an ideally perfect assembly. There were fifty-five men, all of them respectable for family and for personal qualities—men who had been well educated, and had done something whereby to earn recognition in those troubled times. Twenty-nine were university men, graduates of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Oxford and Glasgow. Twenty-six were not university men, and among these were Washington and Franklin. Of the illustrious citizens who, for their public services, would naturally have been here, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were in Europe; Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry and Richard Lee disapproved of the convention and stayed at home, and the greatest man of Rhode Island, Nathaniel Greene, who might have succeeded in bringing his State into the convention, had lately died of a stroke at the early age of forty-four.

Of the two most famous men present, little need be said. The names of Washington and Franklin stood for supreme intelligence and consummate tact. Franklin had returned to this country two years before, and was now president of Pennsylvania. He was eighty-one years of age, the oldest man in the convention, as Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, aged twenty-nine, was the youngest. The two most profound and original thinkers in the company were but little older than Pinckney. Alexander Hamilton was thirty, James Madison thirty-six. Among political writers, these two men must be ranked in the same order with Aristotle, Montesquieu and Locke; and the Federalist, their joint production, is the greatest treatise on government that has ever been written. John Jay, who contributed a few pages to this immortal volume, had not been sent to the convention, because New York did not wish to have it succeed. Along with Hamilton, New York sent two commonplace men, Yates and Lansing, who were extreme and obstinate anti-Federalists; and the action of Hamilton, who was thus prevented from carrying the vote of his own State for any measure which he might propose, was in this way sadly embarrassed. For another reason, Hamilton failed to exert as much influence in the convention as one would have expected from his profound thought and his brilliant eloquence. Scarcely any of these men entertained what we should now call extreme Democratic views. Scarcely any, perhaps, had that intense faith in the ultimate good sense of the people which was the most powerful characteristic of Jefferson. But Hamilton went to the other extreme, and expressed his distrust of popular government too plainly. His views were too aristocratic and his preference for centralization was too pronounced to carry conviction to his hearers. The leading part in the convention fell, therefore, to James Madison, a young man somewhat less brilliant than Hamilton, but superior to him in sobriety and balance of powers. Madison used to be called the "Father of the Constitution," and it is true that the government under which we live is more his work than that of any other one man. From early youth his life had been devoted to the study of history, and the practice of statesmanship. He was a graduate of Princeton College, an earnest student, familiar with all the best literature of political science from Aristotle down to his own time, and he had given especial attention to the history of federal government in ancient Greece and in Switzerland and Holland. At the age of twenty-five he had taken part in the Virginia convention, which instructed the delegates from that State in Congress to bring forward the Declaration of Independence. During the last part of the war he was an active and influential member of Congress, where no one equaled or approached him for knowledge of English history and constitutional law. In 1784 he had returned to the Virginia Legislature and been foremost in securing the passage of the great act which gave complete religious freedom to the people of that State. No man understood better than he the causes of the alarming weakness of the federal government, and of the commercial disturbances and the popular discontent of the time; nor had any one worked more zealously or more bravely in bringing about the meeting of this convention. As he stood here now, a leader in the debate, there was nothing grand or imposing in his appearance. He was small of stature and slight in frame, like Hamilton, but he had none of Hamilton's personal magnetism. His manner was shy and prim and blushed came often to his cheeks. At the same time, he had that rare dignity of unconscious simplicity which characterizes the earnest and disinterested scholar. He was exceedingly sweet-tempered, generous, and kind, but very hard to move from a path which after long reflection he had decided to be the right one. He looked at politics judicially and was so little of a party man that on several occasions he was accused (quite wrongly, as I hope hereafter to prove) of gross inconsistency. The position of leader, which he won so early and kept so long, he held by sheer force of giant intelligence, sleepless industry, and an integrity which no man ever doubted. But he was above all things a man of peace. When in after years, as President of the United States, he was called upon to manage a great war, he was out of place, and his reputation for supreme ability was temporarily lowered. Here in the Federal Convention we are introduced to him at the noblest and most useful moment of his life.—November Atlantic.

Why Wheat is Low.

The future of Indian wheat, says the British Mail, is the question of the hour for wheat growers in Europe and America and there are indications that the attention of the farmers of Australia is likely to be directed to the consideration of the problem more closely than they will care for. Two vessels have landed 500 tons of wheat each in Australia from India, and 1,000 tons more are following. There is no doubt that the wheat resources of India are enormous, and that, with the now stunted labor in the world and a

splendid soil, grain can be produced at a price which few countries can hope to rival. The extension of railways and the low freights which have prevailed during the last three or four years have opened the eyes of the merchants and growers in India to the possibilities that lie before them, and the problem of the hour in the trade is how much wheat is India likely to put on the market year by year, and can she continue to send it at the ruinously low prices which have recently prevailed? The alarm of wheat-growers is not groundless. Ten years ago India was exporting about one million cwt., and she is doing that and making a profit when farmers everywhere else are in consternation at the price at which they have to sell.

The chief secret of India's ability to undersell her competitors is the nominal wage for which the ryot will work. Sir James Caird says that an Indian family of four can live comfortably on £5 6s. a year, and clothe themselves for 90s. more. An American, writing from India a month or two ago, said that twenty-five farm coolies cost no more for wages there than one farm hand does in the United States; in addition to which the Indian boards and lodges himself. The Chinaman has always seemed to the Yankee to have reached the lowest possible point in cheap living, but this writer says that, as compared with the Hindoo, he cannot get a foothold. The tools used are of the cheapest and most primitive character. What passes for a plow is a rough wooden implement which simply tears up the ground. It costs 1s. 8d. and is drawn by a pair of bullocks, the average cost of which is 32s. the two. The only other implement used is a clod-crusher; and this is merely an ordinary log of wood, which is dragged by bullocks sideways across the field. One of the most serious items in the cost of cultivation is watering the soil. This has to be done three times during the growth of a crop, and costs altogether about 10s. an acre. This is an item of cost which, with improved irrigation arrangements, may be reduced. The total cost of cultivating an acre of wheat in the Punjab has been stated to be as follows:

Rent, per acre, 14s. 6d.; cartage of manure, 4s. 10d.; 150 pounds of seed, 6s. 8d.; plowing twenty times, 3s. 12d.; sowing by hand, 7d.; watering three times, 10s.; reaping and carrying, 2s. 6d.; threshing, 1s. 5d.; winnowing, 3s. 1d.—total £2 1s. 11d. On good irrigated land the crops average about 17 bushels per acre. On ordinary dry land 10 bushels is the average. Two crops are got in a year—one in October and the other in April. The Northwest province and Oude are the chief wheat producing districts. They comprise an area of more than 100,000 square miles of excellent soil. Last year the total area devoted to growing wheat in the whole of India was 27,820,223 acres, which produced close upon 300,000,000 bushels. It has been contended in some quarters that as India has with full crops only been able to export about one-sixth or one-seventh of her production, she is not likely to glut the markets of the world to any serious extent. The fact however, seems to be overlooked that India is only just developing facilities for getting its wheat away from some of the most productive districts. More wheat has not been exported simply because it could not be got to ports of shipment at reasonable cost. In good years enormous quantities have been left to rot on the ground because there were no means of exportation. But once open up a market for the grain, and make it possible to reach it easily, and there is scarcely any limit to the quantity that can be produced.—U. S. Economist.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SOUTHERN VOTE.—Mr. Edward McPherson, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, in answer to an inquiry made by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, has classified the vote by Congressional Districts, as cast in 1876 and 1884, and the result exhibits in a startling manner the extent to which the practice of suppression has prevailed in certain sections of the South. Thus the figures show that in the late slave states the total vote decreased in eight years more than 6 per cent., while in the other states of the Union there was an increase of 11 per cent. during the same period, indicating 17 per cent. as the measure of suppression. In the Gulf States, where the colored population is largest, the results are still more striking. Thus the average vote by districts in Alabama fell from 19,648 in 1876 to 16,169 in 1884; in Mississippi, from 27,566 to 17,280, and in South Carolina from 37,149 to 12,939. Averaging the three states together, the decrease in the vote was from 28,121 in 1876 to 15,396 in 1884, or almost 50 per cent. Adding this to the 11 per cent. of increase in the Northern States during the same period, there is a difference against these three states of about 61 per cent. Doubtless the returns of the election of 1886 will show equal or greater outrages of a similar character. The facts are not explainable on any other theory than that the colored voters have not gone to the polls or have not had their votes counted. Practices of fraud and terrorism have succeeded in producing a practical suppression of the negro vote. To this fact the Democratic party owes its present supremacy, and on the perpetration of this policy of fraud and force it depends for its supremacy in the future.—Chicago Evening Journal.

Never vote for any man for any office whatever in your own respective party, who is not in favor of temperance principles and opposed to saloon influence. Every sensible voter, no matter to what party he may belong, who has the good of his country, his sons and daughters, his neighbors and his own peace of conscience at heart, is opposed to the rum power. The saloon is an arrangement for the propagation and maintenance of the worst vices, that destroys every elevating influence, kills shame, manhood, ambition, family ties, affection, honor, and all that makes life worth living—for a vice that promotes brutality, self-indulgence and all the train of ignoble and degrading passions and inclinations.—Josiah W. Bogola.

Manual Instruction in the United States.

[From The Century for November.]

Some idea of the need of instruction in the mechanic arts in the United States was probably present in the minds of the Senators and Representatives when the Land Grant Act of 1862 was passed. A clause in this act reads as follows: "The leading object shall be, without excluding scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." The report of the Secretary of the Interior, on Industrial Education, 1882, gives a list of forty-two different schools and colleges in various parts of the Union which owe their existence to this land grant. Most of these are agricultural and engineering colleges. The words in the act in regard to teaching such branches of learning as are related to the mechanic arts being usually interpreted to mean instruction in the use of carpenters' and machinists' tools. Of these land grant schools, the best known are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston and the Hampton Institute at Hampton, Virginia. Each of these illustrates an interesting experiment in industrial education. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology might properly be called a school for foremen, as its graduates may be found superintending industrial establishments all over the United States. The pupil in weaving, for instance, is required to design or copy a pattern and then work it out on the loom. In molding he makes a drawing, models the wooden pattern from it, and casts the pattern in the metal. The course of instruction is four years—mathematics, chemistry, history and the modern languages forming a part of the educational scheme. Hampton Institute was founded by Gen. S. C. Armstrong as a normal school for colored teachers. General Armstrong, while serving as a staff-officer at Fort Monroe during the war, was brought in contact with the fugitive slaves who took refuge at the fort. When slavery was abolished and four millions of men, women and children became the wards of the Nation, General Armstrong conceived the idea that they could be best educated and civilized by the aid of their own people. It was as necessary to teach this vast multitude who had never been beyond the sound of a master's voice how to work for themselves, as it was to teach them to read and write. Manual instruction was therefore a necessity at Hampton Institute. The male graduates were to be leaders on the farm or in the workshop, as well as teachers. The female graduates were to be capable of cooking, sewing, or caring for the sick. How thoroughly and successfully this scheme has been carried out need not be stated here. Another type of the industrial school is to be found in the Worcester (Mass.) Free Institute. At this institution three and a half years of general education is combined with instruction in mechanical engineering, in carpentering, and in machinists' work. This school more nearly approaches the trade school as many of its graduates are returned as "journeyman mechanics." The Worcester school was founded by private liberality. Without such aid it may be added neither the Massachusetts Institute of Technology nor Hampton Institute could have reached its present usefulness. If the European technical schools provision is made for instructing young men already in the trades by a course specially adapted to their wants. In this country this important branch of industrial education has received but little attention. The Carriage Makers' Association in this city maintains a school in designing and construction for the young men in their trade. The Master Plumbers of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago have plumbing schools for their "helpers." The Cambria Iron Works in Pennsylvania and several private firms, like R. Hoe & Co. of this city, give scientific instruction to their lads, while two railroad companies, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio, have shown not only what it is possible to do, but how much can be done at a trifling cost for the young men in the employ of great corporations. Beyond this short list, little has been done to supplement shop work with systematic instruction. In the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company's shops at Baltimore, five hundred young men are employed. They are placed in charge of a graduate of the Stevens Institute, whose duty it is to see that they are not employed too long at one kind of work. He can change their work as often as it may seem desirable for their future interests. He can also take parties of them from their work at any time to explain to them the machinery they may be engaged upon or may see around them. A neat building has been erected for their use, which contains a library and class rooms for instruction in mechanics and drawing. The lads are required to wear a uniform, which, besides giving them a jaunty appearance, tends to habits of personal neatness. What is done by the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company, could be done in any manufacturing town by the union of a few large employers.

Manual instruction has already been incorporated into the public school systems of Boston and Philadelphia. The New York Board of Education has maintained for several years a workshop at the Free College. It now proposes to open schools all over the city, where boys and girls will be taught to use their hands. A great impression was made last spring by the exhibition, held by the Industrial Education Association of New York, of children's handwork and of the different methods of teaching them how to work. Not only was it shown what varied and excellent work little fingers could do, but school-teachers and superintendents came to testify that brain work was benefited by hand work.

When politics get down so low that men who wouldn't be trusted as referees at dog fights boldly ask the citizens to support their candidacy for places of honor and trust, it is about time for party managers to be retired into obscurity.—Fall River Advance.

LINCOLN, ANDERSON, AND DAVIS.—In the December Century, the author of the Life of Lincoln's final release from the service of the United States after the Black Hawk campaign "was signed by a young lieutenant of artillery, Robert Anderson, who, twenty-nine years later, in one of the most awful crises in our annals, was to sustain to Lincoln relations of prodigious importance, on a scene illuminated by the flash of the guns of the Civil War." The authors further state that the story to the effect that Lincoln was mustered into service by Jefferson Davis is not confirmed by the strictest search in the records. They publish in a foot-note a statement by Adjutant-General Drum giving all the known facts in relation to his story.

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Table listing market rates for various commodities including Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Apples, Wool, Veal, Turkey, Chickens, Roosters, Ducks, Geese, Eggs, Butter, Creamery, Clover seed, Timothy, Cranberries, Hides, Pelts, Hops, Honey, and Beeswax.

On produce not named write for prices. I will advance on all car lots of choice winter apples \$1.00 per bushel; also 5c per lb. on all evaporated apples on their receipt and will also keep all posted on all values here that will correspond with me in relation to what they have to dispose of. Respectfully yours, THOMAS MASON, 163 South Water St., Chicago. Business Agent Michigan State Grange.

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FOR 1886-87.

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