

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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## Postal Jottings.

### A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO ALL! With THE GRANGE TO THE FRONT!

BROTHER AND SISTER PATRONS.—Here is a call that means you. That it should be heeded, none can deny. Will it be as the question, reader, for you to answer. Do not fear a surplus of jottings. Lengthy articles can wait if we should happen to have a surplus of copy at any time.—EDITOR.

I want to take the chair and call the Granges of the State together and open under the head of "Suggestions for the good of the Order." And if you will allow me to lead in the talk, will say that our Grange is in a very hopeful condition, although we are not as large as we were years ago, not as corpulent, not as flabby, not as many old sores to dress; but more healthy, more morals, more courage, more lifting power than we ever had as an organization. Our Grange has been called to order at every regular meeting with but a very few exceptions for the last 12 years, and I take much pride in saying that I have been a regular attendant, but now my physician tells me I must not go from the house until after the poets have got about through writing verses on "The Beautiful Spring," which advice is about as hard to take as his medicine. Now being debarred from Grange meetings by this oral edict I turn to the VISITOR for consolation, and especially to the Postal Jottings, and is it asking too much from each Grange in the State to send in two Postal Jottings in one year? which would keep this page of the VISITOR well filled. We would take an interest in any subject pertaining to the Grange, anything, Worthy Patrons, that may seem of interest to you. I don't ask this especially for myself for I am confident that there are scores of Patrons in the State who can't get to Grange meetings, and are anxious to know about the progress of the Order. Patrons will you please write for this page of the VISITOR? GEORGE CAMPBELL. Groveland, Dec. 24, 1885.

THE 14th annual session of the State Grange of Michigan has come and gone. We were there again after the lapse of four years. During that period the impress of Old Time has been more fully defined upon the brows of many we meet there. Yet the same fraternal greeting awaited us everywhere. The Order was ably represented by delegates, supported by a strong body of visiting members, and all seemed to enjoy themselves well. We formed many new acquaintances and renewed old ones. Among the latter was Brother Cortland Hill. If he received wounds during the recent political contest they are healed, leaving no scars or ill feeling toward any one. We admire the kindly spirit manifested by V. B. in his jottings in the last VISITOR. He says, "Let us agree to disagree," and "Let bygones be bygones." Can any good Patron repudiate these grand principles? Let those to whom this question applies answer for themselves. We have, through the Grange, accomplished much for the elevation of the farmer and his household towards the standing they are justly entitled to in his community. But our object is not yet attained. Greater results await our efforts if we are true to our principles. Then, as we enter upon another year, let us not forget the principles of our Order. Let us hold up Bro. Cobb's hands and advance the interests of our Order by sustaining our own paper. The success of the Order depends upon the success of the VISITOR, and its success upon our aid as subscribers and otherwise. We do not believe there is a family in this State who can not well afford to spare fifty cents for that paper for a whole year. Why, we would forego our tobacco (thank the Lord we never used any), Sunday dinner, work earlier or later, until we had saved or earned that fifty cents. We would not part with our files of the VISITOR for what they cost; no, indeed we would not. They show what progress we have made since our Order was instituted, and if preserved will be read with interest by our children's children after we have passed away. D. WOODMAN. Paw Paw.

Now, Cortland Hill, let me tell you "why so many of our Grange farmers were opposed to Brother Luce." When the Republicans nominate a Republican farmer Republicans vote for him, and when the Democrats nominate a Democrat farmer the Democrats vote for him. That is just the long and the short of it. If I were a voter and wanted to vote for a party man I would vote for the party farmer or no farmer. BREEZIE. Dec. 15, 1886.

PATRONS:—Let us attend the Grange promptly, and keep our dues paid up; always abide by the by-laws and constitution, and be not constant grumblers always finding fault with this and that, until we consider that we are capable of running the whole concern ourselves.

Let us consider wisely that the most capable and competent of our calling have been selected to form a plan of government; and by abiding by their directions and teachings we may be educated so as in course of time to see more plainly the course to pursue towards running this great machine.

When we enter the Grange room let us come with the full intention of making our meetings interesting.

The spirit of the last sentence, fully carried out by every Patron, would do much toward building up Granges now weak and making Granges much stronger that are not in a flourishing condition. FRANK. Vergennes, Dec. 15, 1886.

A. DEAN has been doing some of the corn husking with a threshing machine and he says he does not allow the cobs to go into the fodder and he don't see how those others got them there. He used an "Advance" separator, run by an engine, and when the motion was steady and not too fast the corn was not cut at all, but when the motion was fast the corn was badly cut. The experiment here was tried too late in the season, as the snow had fallen on the corn. At the first experiment he thrashed 100 bushels in two hours, and all were surprised to find how small a space would contain the fodder. He thinks that another year he will find out something more about the process and bring it nearer the right point. H. FINCH. Berrien Co.

OUR Grange is suffering from a sort of lethargy, or at least some of our members are. We have a few faithful ones that are ever ready to work for the good of the Order. We have got our hall so that we can hold our meetings there at the present time, although it is not finished. I think that the prospects are that quite a number will be added to our ranks before the winter closes. At our anniversary, with our invited guests, we had quite a crowd, had a very pleasant time and one long to be remembered. We had quite a program which consisted of an oration, declarations, essays, select reading and singing, after which a sumptuous dinner was served. Our next meeting will be the election of officers. Business is very dull here. Farmers are seeing pretty close times on account of crops being cut off by the drought. Success to the GRANGE VISITOR! Where would the Patrons of Husbandry be if it was not for the welcome VISITOR? MELISSA A. LYKE, Sec. Cleon Grange, No. 633.

BROTHER GOBB.—We were at the State Grange and were very glad to hear so good a report from the officers as to the standing of the Order in the State, but noticed that the office is not allowed to seek the man even in the State Grange, for two good Brothers, evidently each thinking himself just fitted for the office, requested me "if I could, conscientiously," to cast a ballot for him for Chaplain. Another said that if I had no particular man for Overseer he would be glad to have me vote for him. Another asked me to vote for his wife for Flora. This may be right but I don't see it so. A DELEGATE.

ENCLOSED find fifty cents for renewal of VISITOR—send as usual to above address. I presume Montcalm Grange reports all in good shape and will furnish a good list of orders. The VISITOR is and always has been a good Grange paper—standing foremost as an advocate of Grange interests as against monopolies and swindlers. I have at times felt like criticising its peculiar political ways, but its editor is so ingenious in his explanations and defense that while I do not agree with him I can't help but admire him—we now have a farmer Governor and I wish him every success. J. P. SHOEMAKER. Montcalm Co.

AS I HAVE not heard anything from Keystone Grange through the VISITOR for a long time I thought I would write a few lines. Keystone Grange is alive and booming. There were 14 new members given the fourth degree last Saturday night and two old members came back and paid their dues. That is what I like to see. Come one, come all, and join us in the Grange "and we will be gay and happy still." C. T. CARLS. Clinton Co.

MORENCI GRANGE enjoyed a feast at its meeting a week ago, and conferred the fourth degree on eight new members, making 26 new members added to our Grange as the result of a contest we have had. And this is not all the good the contest has done. It has shown us that there is much talent in our Grange that had been done up in a napkin and laid away. We are glad to see these talents brought to light and think nothing but the contest would have brought them out. The praise belongs to these timid, weak ones that hardly dare let their voice be heard, but have stood up so nobly, though timid and trembling, and have done their part. We hope the good work may go on after a new set of officers is elected. Remember election is close at hand and we hope to make better success another year than in the past. MRS. A. J. SUTTON.

IT IS some time since we saw anything in the jottings page of the VISITOR from Groveland Grange; and as I think a good deal of this page and always read it first when I get my paper, and finding the page not as full as it should be, I made up my mind to add something to it.

Now, after the great political battle, and the dead and wounded are all taken care of, and our Worthy Master, C. G. Luce, is Governor for the next two years, let us attend to the Grange and its work. First for the good of the Order is the GRANGE VISITOR. Let us all write for it, subscribe for it and work for it. I am going to see if I can get a few names for it soon. I get discouraged sometimes in trying to get names for it—a good

deal of work and expense and no thanks for it unless it is from the editor.

Groveland Grange is booming. WM. CAMPBELL.

WE HAD a lively election meeting; all went off finely, and went home thinking that our Grange was going to become more prosperous, as in the last quarter we have initiated four sisters and two brothers. Our Children's Day will occur on the second Saturday in January, and our installation will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11. Will have an open Grange and expect Bro. Jason J. Woodman with us to install. MRS. MARY A. EDSON, Sec. Otsego Grange, No. 364.

OUR Grange is still alive, although few in number. We live in peace and harmony and try to have an interesting and instructive program carried out at each meeting. Our election—to-day—was one of the most pleasant events of this year. MRS. EMMA E. LOCHLEY.

EDITOR OF THE VISITOR.—In the VISITOR of Dec. 15th you make me say *protect* emigration where I tried to say *prevent* emigration. You also made me say we do not expect to see Gov. Luce's signature to certain enactments. I tried to say we do expect, &c. Ingham County Pomona Grange held its annual meeting at Capitol Grange Hall, Dec. 11, with a large attendance. Capitol Grange furnished the program and banquet which was a success in every particular. Election of officers in the afternoon and conferring the fifth degree on sixteen candidates in the evening. Capitol Grange elected its officers Dec. 18. A. D. Banks, Master; Warren Smith, Overseer; and Wm. Shaffer, "Steward of the State Grange," was re-elected Secretary. We expect to have a general good time Christmas at which time the children of the Grange will be remembered. O. R. E.

THE past year has been pleasant and profitable in many ways in Benton Harbor Grange. We hold our meetings on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and have literary exercises at almost all our meetings, the Brothers and Sisters taking a lively interest in the discussions. We are not increasing in numbers very fast but we are a live Grange and mean to remain so. We have socials once in two weeks which are well attended by our own people and many from outside the Gates. We had a Christmas dinner with literary exercises by the children and young people. An original poem by our past Secretary, Brother U. B. Webster, and a beautiful tree, well laden with good things, in the evening, good music and singing by home talent. I hope to hear of other Granges that have kept the Christmas time in the Grange. M. J. MEECH, Secretary.

AN INDIVIDUAL'S REPORT TO THE GRANGE. WORTHY MASTER.—In the year past I've stood a furious blast. I've been appointed to many a poshish where I don't love to fish.

FIRST OVERSEER.—So pleased, my mouth went from ear to ear. Until of the lockjaw I had so much fear!!! (And then I was let down to where I felt so queer. But I puffed up and never shed a tear.)

And then I was thrown on to the scales, and in a lower grade I had to trail, And as others that this they couldn't endure, While I was not worthy to be insured, They kindly gave me Steward.

When I felt I was not well secured. Yet I was dropped down to assistant steward. Just here I was weighed again and yet too light. To stay with the sheep on the right, For some did take flight and keep out of sight. So then I was slipped to the left with the goat.

When I began to cramp and to bloat, And now, I don't amount to a Bohemian oat. Now when I begin to get uneasy just to please me. They put me out in the ante-room to freeze me, They put me to tend the gate for those who come in late. Then to tend the goat and feed 'em on Bohemian oat.

So at the next election I'd know how to vote. Very respectfully, JOSEPH BURGESS, General Relief for Official Absentees. Montcalm Grange, No. 318.

OTHER STATES. THE month of November was one of unusual severity for this State. A cold snap the first of the month with several inches of snow reminded us of a Michigan bluster, but the cold, severe while it lasted, was of short duration. The first and second days of December were warm and sunny to that degree that we sat in the shade of a small cottonwood and wished for something larger. We enjoy this Colorado winter's frosty nights and warm, genial, sunny days. When the wind blows from the west it can be seen among the mountains and heard roaring down the cañons for hours before it reaches the valley, then it does blow like the waves of the sea, one gust after another till everybody is driven to find shelter. This is never a cold wind. The article from Algona, Iowa, in Nov. 15, we read with interest, the more so as "our own C. L. Whitney" was mentioned as one of the speakers; but aside from this we are

always interested in Grange work anywhere, and in the progress of the Order. Also the article on Pomona Granges by A. S. Prout is an honest statement of facts and good reasoning in regard to the same. The article will bear to be read and discussed in every Subordinate Grange. Noticing the article on Harvesting Corn we will just state that in Colorado there are machines for husking and shelling corn but it must be pulled from the stalk. This machine does not break the cob or injure the grain. Saving the cob is an advantage in this State as it is very valuable to burn. Words on Work, by J. B., are like apples of gold. Jotting from D. Woodman gave us such a sense of rest that we read it twice. Bro. W. exemplifies the principles of our noble Order, Christian charity. Why repeat the foolish things said and unsaid during the heat of battle by members of the Order? As Brother W. says let us drop these grievances and work for the upbuilding of society through the chosen channel which heretofore has proven so successful. Next to the church we love the Grange. Let us ennoble ourselves by our faithfulness to its principles. Send in the jottings, they seem like letters from friends. V. B., go on with the good work; we can't take up a regular course of reading but your diary provokes investigation good for the soul. G., give us more "Stray Links." S. P. S.

Boulder, Colorado.

POTOMAC GRANGE No. 1 holds its meetings once a month in the building of the Department of Agriculture. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Norman J. Colburn, is Master. The meetings are interesting and instructive, and the membership is now rapidly increasing. W. M. Saunders, Supt. of the grounds of the Department, is one of the oldest members. For six years he was Master of the National Grange, and in his office the National Grange was organized Dec. 4, 1867. Mr. Trimble, present Secretary of the National Grange, is a member. Mr. King, Chief of the seed division, Dr. Vasey, the botanist, and many others of the Department of Agriculture, are members, besides farmers and gardeners of the vicinity. Grange, desirable reports or seeds can best obtain them through the Congressman from their district. A. A. CROZIER. Washington, D. C.

THE late Citrus Fair held at Sacramento, Cal., will help to bring more people for settlement in northern California than anything that has ever been done previously; to that end the exhibit will be displayed in Chicago, and all the readers of the VISITOR that can avail themselves of the opportunity should see what can be done in northern California in raising oranges, olives, grapes, etc. F. P. San Francisco, Dec. 20, '86.

RED WILLOW Grange, No. 628, met in regular meeting last evening, carried out the regular program, received three applications for membership, spent an hour in social enjoyment, and adjourned till the 27th, when we elect officers for the ensuing year. Find enclosed two names for the VISITOR. I hope to send you more soon. L. C. ROOT. Red Willow, Neb., Dec. 19, '86.

## CORRESPONDENTS in this number

have referred to the late session of the State Grange, and we most fully endorse the opinion so generally expressed that the 14th session of the Michigan State Grange was exceptionally strong in ability. We will not say that it had more zeal, more enthusiasm or more faith in the principles of the Order, but its average talent was of a higher order than any legislative body of Patrons that have ever before assembled in this State. And this is as it should be. The Grange, we claim, is an educational organization, and, as such, its members should show such improvement from year to year as would substantiate the claim we make. From the substantial make-up of this State Grange, and from all indications, the outlook for the year upon which we have just entered is good. The men and women present at Lansing were those who have breadth of thought, and, comprehending the grand principles upon which the Order rests, recognize what it has already accomplished for the agricultural class in an educational way, and understanding the opportunities the Grange affords for the improvement of the farmer and his family, can, we trust, be depended upon to devote some time and effort to the work of building up and strengthening the Order in the several localities where they live. We shall have some earnest Grange lecturers in the field this year, and we join upon the Brothers and Sisters who were at Lansing that it is especially obligatory upon them to cooperate with these appointed laborers in the field of Grange work.

## Communications.

### Arenac County.

There is very little in a new country to attract or induce one to settle in it, unless it be the more favorable conditions to make money or secure a farm cheaply. This is more especially true if one loves refined and cultured society and appreciates the beautiful in the imposing edifice or the attractive landscape. Here when the eye wanders over the fields it finds no objects of beauty to rest upon. Instead, log heaps and stumps, blackened and hideous, and the farmer's hovel with surroundings indicative of barbarous nature or great destitution. The so-called highway is a misnomer, and a vexation to those compelled to use it. The conveniences of the farmer's home are usually wanting. In fact we seem to live on the dividing line between the savage and civilization. This is a dark picture, but may be relieved by a silver lining. These conditions are but temporary and the necessary preliminary steps to the broad fields and beautiful homes of the future. It is a favorite theory of mine that there is no want in nature or aspiration of the soul but somewhere in the infinity of time and space it may be filled or gratified. Now there may be some farmers without farms, tradesmen or manufacturers without employment, small capitalists seeking profitable investment, who might conclude to locate here if a fair statement of the condition of things were presented to them and thus an inharmonious made harmonious and all interested parties benefited. It is the rule, I believe, to paint "our location" in glowing colors, carefully excluding all sombre tints. The picture painted true to nature, however, is best appreciated in works of art.

Arenac County is located 30 miles north of Bay City, Michigan. It is bounded on the east by Saginaw Bay for a distance of 30 miles, thus securing cheap transportation. The M. C. R. R. runs through the entire length north and south. The lumber interest, now nearly through with, has left numerous roads, such as they are, and quite a population scattered over the whole County, besides several villages. Schools are accessible to all. Improvements are being made rapidly. During the present season 17 miles of County drains have been constructed, mostly through new sections, and the outlook is encouraging for the rapid settlement of the vacant lands. There is a variety of soils here: some clear sand, almost worthless, sandy loam and clay loam. The latter is abundant, and is equal in fertility to any soil in the State. Desirable stump lands—that is, those that have been completely lumbered—can be had for \$3 to \$8 per acre. The climate will permit the cultivation of anything grown in Michigan, but is not quite so well adapted to corn or buckwheat, perhaps, as the southern counties, as our summers are not so long. Grass and clover are the most natural products. Indeed, I never saw elsewhere such spontaneous and rapid growth of white clover, June, red top and other varieties of natural grasses. It follows of course that stock raising is the most profitable branch to follow, especially as it costs nothing to summer cattle. Instead it is, or should be, a positive benefit, aside from the cattle themselves, as after chopping, pasturing a few years prevents the aftergrowth of small trees which spring up thickly and grow so rapidly that by the time the stumps are ready to pull their removal would cost as much as the large timber. Besides, there is unlimited pasturage for young stock on the commons, and it is the universal practice to let the young stock get their own living in summer, which they do and are always in good condition.

Now it appears to me, and I believe it to be a fact, that with a given amount of capital a farmer can do fifty per cent. better here where land is cheap and the summer keep of cattle costs nothing, than where land is dear, aside from the increase of values sure to follow improvements. He will need some capital to take advantage of these conditions, but an industrious poor man can gain land and little by little clear it up and finally own a good farm. Work is always plenty and necessary expenses few. C. S. KILLMER.  
Arenac, Mich.

### A Plea for Direct Taxation.

[Read before Calhoun County Grange Nov. 1886, by C. C. McLeod, Lecturer, and forwarded for publication at request of Grange.]

The average American citizen knows not when, or how much, or why, he is taxed by his representatives at Washington. It is not intended that he should know. He pays his tax without complaint (when

he buys his sugar, or medicine, or tobacco, it may be) because he either knows, or thinks, nothing about it. He knows that he works hard, lives closely, and wastes nothing, yet does not "get ahead" financially; while he has good reason to believe that the average official in the employ of our common Uncle Samuel fares sumptuously, spends money, and especially the public money, freely, and moves heaven and earth to keep himself and his set in office and the other fellows out. He knows, further, that in some way, not clearly perceived by him, he and the rest of the dear people finally foot the bills. But just how much needless weight is added to his own particular burden, how much wrongful tax is levied from the price of his day's work, he does not stop to inquire. The tax is levied indirectly on purpose that he shall not know that large amounts may be raised without attracting attention or exciting opposition.

Indirect taxation is not an American invention. It has come down to us as a legacy from the despotic governments of the old world. Its theory is that the people will refuse to provide for the necessary expenses of government unless they are hoodwinked and deceived—unless they are made to pay taxes without knowing it. Is this the attitude which a government "of the people, by the people and for the people" should assume toward its citizens? Are the people, the masters of our affairs, unworthy the confidence of their servants? Is it not an unwarranted slur upon American citizens, upon you and me, that our general government dare not rely upon our intelligent, hearty and sufficient support, if it plainly and without concealment asks us each for our share of its necessary expenses? I state it as a truth self-evident, that any tax which an intelligent and virtuous people will not readily pay, when its supposed necessity and propriety are made plain to them, ought not to be paid. The fact of its condemnation by a number sufficient to prevent the collection of the tax, is proof of its folly or wrong. Our State, County, Township and school taxes are each and all collected without difficulty by direct methods: why cannot we thus collect the amounts needed for our national expenses?

Indirect taxation is oppressive and burdensome. It taxes a man not in proportion to his property, but in proportion to his necessities. The poor day laborer with a large family is often compelled to pay more than the bachelor millionaire. The first pays the tax upon the necessities of many little bodies, the latter of none. If he be content to live plainly, he may shift the burden of supporting his government, the expense of protecting his property, upon his poor neighbor, while his millions are practically exempt. We tax not what a man has, but what he needs. The burden falls lightly upon the rich and heavily upon the poor. The system is unjust and wrong from the beginning—false in its underlying principle.

Its collection is expensive and wasteful. An army of officials is required, collectors, gaugers, weighers, appraisers, clerks of high and low degree, detectives and informers, to collect our customs duties, at vast expense; while direct taxation would require but a small addition to our present State machinery, and disband and return to productive labor this vast and useless army, greatly to the advantage of our political system.

But the most serious objection to our present system, in my view, is that it naturally and necessarily tends to extravagance and corruption in the administration of public affairs.

We pay our taxes without knowing it, and consequently can easily be made to pay millions more than is necessary. Government positions are eagerly sought by a horde of hungry politicians for the simple reason that they pay vastly more than the same labor will command elsewhere. Public officials, like all others, ought to be compensated on a strictly business basis. They should receive exactly the same pay that equal talent and industry will command in other walks of life. The famous saying of the old Democratic hero, General Jackson, "To the victors belong the spoils," ought to become obsolete ("to fall into innocuous desuetude" is the modern phrase, I believe,) for the reason that there should be no spoils of office possible to apportion among the victors. Every dollar's worth of work done for the public should command one hundred cents of pay, no more and no less. I believe the spoils maxim never will become obsolete so long as we raise our public revenues by indirect taxation. Economy and good government demand that the people know and feel every burden laid upon them that they may

promptly resent and rebuke every extravagance and fraud.

Under our present system extravagance pervades every department of our general government. Note a few examples. We have lately doubled the salary of our President, and now pay him \$50,000 per year. In addition we make lavish appropriations for his servants, his stables, his furniture, his greenhouses and other expenses, until the total largely exceeds \$100,000 per year (with no deduction for the days he goes fishing).

We pay our Senators \$5,000 per year, with 20 cents per mile additional for riding on free passes, and they vote themselves each a private secretary at \$1,500 per year, paid from the public treasury. We send an honorary committee to bury a dead Congressman, and the sad Congressional mourners have one long carouse from Washington to California and return, with palace cars, wines, imported cigars and other refreshments at the expense of the nation. It costs us more to bury the dead Congressman than his year's salary while he lives.

Our Department of Agriculture (supposed to be founded and carried on for the benefit of the farmers) expends a large part of its energies and funds in providing rare and choice bouquets for public officials and their families. Why all these abuses? Mainly because indirect taxes are paid without inquiry, without serious complaint, without being felt; and extravagance and corruption are the natural, necessary fruit.

Our national taxes are greater in amount than all others we pay combined—State, County, Township and school. Figure with me. Our population is estimated at 55 millions or thereabouts: our government expenditures in 1884 as officially reported, 291 millions. (Later figures were not at hand when this paper was prepared. They vary but little from the amount given for 1884.) Our annual national taxes then exceed \$5 per head—call it \$5 for convenience. Suppose the average family in wealth and numbers to consist of six persons. Its national taxes are \$30 per annum. Does the average family pay \$30 per year taxes for all other purposes?

Figure from another point. One-third of our population only, according to our census reports, have gainful occupations—work by which they earn money. A large proportion of these are women and children whose earnings are necessarily small. One dollar per day, or \$300 per year, would be a large estimate of the average income of the workers of the nation. As two-thirds have no direct income, the total income being produced by the one-third having gainful occupations, it follows that the grand average annual income of our people is but \$100 per capita, which must pay national taxes amounting to \$5. In other words, for every \$20 earned by the average citizen, one dollar must be paid in indirect taxes to our government. Would we pay it if assessed directly, without loud and long complaints? And would not the watchword of our next campaign be "Retrenchment and Reform"? And woe to the administration that should fail to respond to that watchword. Allow me to restate my axiom. Any tax which an intelligent and virtuous people will not readily pay when its necessity and propriety are made clear to them, ought not to be paid. I believe our people would cheerfully pay all our necessary public expenses—our unnecessary ones ought not to be paid.

Let me anticipate an objection. You ask me, What of that protection to American industry which has been our settled policy for many years, and which we have heretofore strenuously urged?

Allow me, Yankee fashion, to ask the gentlemen on the other side of that question, "What becomes of your tariff for revenue only?" Direct taxation hits your doctrine harder than it does mine.

I believe most thoroughly in protection to American industries. So long as we have a tariff, I think it should be framed with a view to such protection. Let the free list include what we cannot make, and the dutiable list such articles as our farmers and artisans produce. And when all tariffs shall be abolished, and direct taxes substituted in their place, we may very properly and profitably encourage such industries as may need protection by a bounty upon the American products of such industries. The system is not new or untried, but has proved successful and economical in practice. The doctrine of protection does not fail with the abandonment of indirect taxes.

But if protection can not be maintained without continuing the dis-

trust, injustice, extravagance and corrupt public expenditure always accompanying a vast system of indirect taxation amounting to 300 millions of dollars per year, then protection ought to go.

I do not believe that the wrongs now accompanying the system are a necessary part of it. I believe that the good of the plan can be retained and the evils rejected; while the plan of a tariff for revenue only seems to me wrong in its central idea, and in its incidental relations.

But whether we be protectionists or free traders, I think we shall agree that any just system of taxation must be based either upon the amount of a man's property, or the amount of his income, either of which implies direct taxes.

I think we shall further agree that our national government cannot afford to continue a system false in principle and unjust and oppressive in practice; a system based upon distrust of the people, expensive in its workings, without proper restraints upon the amount of taxation, and necessarily tending to extravagance and corruption in national expenditures. And when we as a nation find a correct solution of the main problem, I think we shall not be seriously troubled by its minor details.

### A Running Sketch of Michigan State Grange.

The fourteenth annual session of the Michigan State Grange convened at Lansing Dec. 14. About 130 delegates were in attendance, with visitors enough to fill the hall. At this session the biennial election of officers occurred and Worthy Master Luce, Governor-elect of Michigan, was re-elected, almost unanimously, for the fourth constitutional term. Brother J. J. Woodman said that at the National Grange in Philadelphia a month ago, only one Grange in the Union stood above Michigan, and while this fact was mortifying to him, it made the Worthy Master of Maine stretch himself up two inches higher than usual. During the session, the members of the Grange expressed their unfeigned respect for the services of Sister Mayo by presenting her with a \$75 gold watch. On the presentation, the heart of the little woman fluttered, and fluttered, and she tried to speak but her emotion was too great for utterance, and she could only express her joy in tears. The present was just what she needed, and the liberality of the donors, showed how well she deserved it.

Many resolutions and recommendations were offered and discussed, with enthusiasm on both sides, and after a spirited debate, in which both parties were sure of being right, several resolutions by the sound judgment of the majority were laid on the table to sleep the sound sleep of oblivion.

Good advice and wise recommendations were offered for the guidance of the incoming Legislature, which will, no doubt, have the same powerful effect upon that honorable body that the croaking of a tree-toad would have upon a cyclone. With the growing sentiment of farmers in our ability to hold the reins of government, and occupy the halls of legislation, we find it very convenient to have a little sprinkling of lawyers like J. G. Ramsdell and others to prepare papers for legislative action. On Friday night the session closed with a public meeting and the installation of officers, which was appropriately and impressively conducted by Brother H. D. Adams of Kalamazoo county. Thus the labors of the session closed with no discord or unkind feeling, and each repaired to his chosen home with anticipation of meeting again, in this same hall on Wednesday the 16th of November next, not only the brothers and sisters of Michigan State Grange but the chosen and honored members from every State Grange in the Union. CORTLAND HILL.

Clinton County.

### The Tariff and Lumber.

Brother J. W. Dickerman, of Solon, in the last VISITOR gives us a talk on the Tariff, and I am glad to see farmers looking into this subject, but I fear he is no better posted than I am. He says why is it that 750,000 foreigners come to this country some years and go right to competing with American labor. There may be 750,000 foreigners in this country some years, but I have never known them to reduce the price of labor in Michigan. Those who come from foreign lands to this country generally prefer to beg or peddle notions or go into a saloon, stable, or barber shop rather than work on a farm. The good brother is quite sure that if the tariff of \$2 per M on lumber does not go to the Government it must be the fault of the President and his officials who are Democrats. But this brother ought to know that the Government

gets no revenue from lumber unless it is shipped from other countries. And while 1,000 feet is shipped in from Canada, with a revenue of \$2 to the Government, our own lumbermen cut more than 100,000 feet for which they get \$2 per M to put into their own pockets. There is where the revenue goes to, my brother, \$2 to the Government and \$200 to the mill owners, and the President has nothing to do with it. The brother should further consider that if a tariff of \$2 per M on lumber is a benefit to the farmer and laboring class, then \$10 per M would be better and \$25 per M would be better still. But let the brother try it for one year and he will see the rich going up a sliding scale and the laboring man going down to ruin with a rush. Brother D. wants to know how many of the 55,000,000 inhabitants would be benefited more by removing the tariff on lumber than there is now by the way it is. I answer by fractions 54,989,000. And I form this estimate on the fact that where one man has lumber to sell there are 5,000 who have none to sell, so that one in 5,000 is benefitted by the tariff and 4,999 pay him \$2 per M. each for the privilege of buying his lumber. But Brother Dickerman says that a "Michigan" should not complain of a 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." I have lived adjacent to pine lands in Michigan almost 50 years and never yet have found a man so destitute of common sense as to clear pine lands for farming purposes. 1st. The timber standing is worth ten times what the land is. 2d. The land is not worth fencing after it is cleared. 3d. No farmer ever buys pine land for farming purposes. The pine lands are all owned by rich capitalists who are able to put up mills, hire hands to manufacture lumber, and wait a year for it to season before they sell it, and when they have cleared the land of all valuable timber they let the land go back to the State for taxes, or sell it for fifty cents an acre if they can find any one green enough to buy it.

I hope that the Bohemian oat swindlers will not see Brother Dickerman's article for they will surely think that if a good Patron can be induced by silly politicians to believe that a tariff of \$2 per M on lumber is a benefit to the working class, that it will not be difficult to convince him that oats at \$10 per bushel are very cheap. CORTLAND HILL.

Clinton County.

### Patrons of Husbandry—Lecturer's Department—National Grange.

The object of the Grange is not to antagonize any other class, not to wage a warfare against any other interest; for it recognizes the right and importance of every legitimate enterprise and vocation; and is quite willing to concede to them every right upon the principles of justice to which they may have claims. Farmers in the Grange will cheerfully aid in the advancement of every useful interest, and shall strive to secure them protection, justice and equal rights with others.—Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.

We believe that stock gambling which raises or lowers at the pleasure of one man the price of food products is a crime. So thought the National Grange at its last session when it favored laws, both State and National, prohibiting all dealings in "futures."

"In the present industrial and political crisis the voice of agriculture, the great conservative reserve power of the Nation, should not be silent, her influence unfelt, her power unsuspected, her rights disregarded, her necessities unrelieved." Farmers believe this fully, hence the Grange with its new lease of life, steadily grows and prospers. Farmers are looking to it as their only hope.

Every neighborhood that ought to have a Grange will yet have one, even if years ago one was organized and failed. It is better understood now. Its plans and lines of action are well defined. It offers farmers the only organization that covers the whole country. The hundreds of Granges reorganized during the past year prove that farmers see in it their best organization.

Alta Grange, No. 350, Illinois, is trying the plan of a Reading Circle in connection with the Lecturer's program. They have taken up Nordhoff's Politics for young men, and a member is appointed to open the topic or chapter at each meeting with a written essay.

Someone has wisely said: The

teachings of childhood are the cornerstones on which to build the foundations of character. If those are laid in wisdom and faithfulness we may look to see the superstructure rounded and beautified by the lesson of life's experience." The Grange now admits young people of the age of fourteen years and its beautiful and good lessons are helping to form their characters and shape all their coming lives.

Montrose Grange, Va., lately held a fair. On three sides of the room Ceres, Pomona and Flora presided over displays appropriate to their own sphere, while the fourth side was dedicated to the babies of the Grange and was separated from the rest by lace curtains and festooned with evergreens. On the platform were two rows of seats, one above the other and filled with the little ones. And a sweet picture it was, with two dozen smiling little ones from three months to four years old.

"How much have the ties of this Order done to harmonize and unify the people of the various sections of this country; to obliterate and remove all bitterness, hatred and jealousy; to heal the breaches and wounds of our late civil war? So do you not see that in the near future it will remove all sign and semblance of sectional strife, and make us a harmonious and united people—*J. N. Lipscomb, Master South Carolina State Grange.*

At last there are signs of a Grange awakening in Rhode Island. If the little State wills it her farmers can take their place alongside of those in all the other States and help us in our battles for the right. In our work we must not have any States out of the Union. Brother James Draper, Master of Massachusetts, has present oversight of Grange matters in "Little Rhodie."

The late session of the California State Grange was a most successful and profitable one. Advance ground was taken upon several important State questions. Another victory was rejoiced over, that of the defeat of the corporations on the "Debris question," whole hills and mountains had been washed down for mining purposes for years and the soil or debris carried upon the farming lands; the utter ruin of thousands of acres. One of the reports read: "To convince all of the usefulness of our organization it seems only necessary to refer to its accomplishments, when thoroughly united and in earnest. It never attacked a foe that it did not subject to law and equity, and which was maintained by the highest tribunals in the land."

"Tis ours to guard a sacred trust.  
We shape a heav'n born plan;  
The noble purpose wise and just,  
To aid our fellow man.  
From Maine to California's slope  
Resounds the reaper's song;  
We come to build the Nation's hope,  
To stay the giant wrong."

From my Diary.

NICKNAMES.

The word nick in nicknames is allied with the German word nicken, to mock, to quiz, and the English word nag, to tease or provoke. Hence to nickname is to tease or mock. "A good name will wear out, a bad one may be turned; a nickname lasts forever." What a book could be written on the history of nicknames; and who would not be in it? How many an innocent person has been hit by an epithet dipped in gall, or made the target for a satirical fling or a witty gibe or jeer that has stuck to them like an evil mark very often. How many a person has been rechristened in some way with a nickname that he has borne through life. Some people are fated to catch nicknames as readily as they do burrs, woodticks, or a cold. A prominent citizen of Detroit, a noted wit and story teller, caught the name "Old Salt" by which he was ever after known. There were few people in the State during his time but who either knew or had heard of "Old Salt" Williams. Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, is more readily recognized, and known by the nickname, "Long John," than by his real name. They call me "Old Pewter-foot" said the soldier to Gen. Jackson, and I can't stand it any longer; I shall leave the army if they don't stop. Well, says the General, they call me "old Hickory," now I will swap with you, I'll take pewter-foot and you, "old Hickory," and let them do their worst.

A trifle may create a nickname, but what power can dispose of one when once attached to a person? Thus a trifle gave the New Englanders the name "Yankees" but they will ever bear it. A volume of meaning may lurk in the epithet that

is flung at a person or a body of individuals, enough at least to babble evil of them all the days of their lives; thus the word "copperhead" will ever stick to that class of northern men who sympathized with the rebellions south and the epithet "mugwump" yet sticks like a political burr, to a certain class of disaffected Republicans. Sometimes the fame of the person makes the nickname distinguished and honorable. The splendor and glory connected with the name of Napoleon can never eclipse the epithet "Corsican" or "little Corporal"; think of separating "Marengo" "Wagram", or the glorious sun of Austerlitz from his name as these nicknames that he has immortalized. The same may be said of "Ursa Major" applied to Dr. Johnson, and Iron Duke to Wellington.

Facts and logic may command the assent of the few, but a nickname may enlist the passions of the million on your side. The word slave, attached to the southern negroes made them free men. It was nearly a century in pleading their cause, but it won at last. The French Revolution was caused and controlled by epithets. Napoleon was aware of this, when he said—"it is by epithets that you govern mankind." During the reign of terror in France, the King and Queen trembled for their safety, when the rabble in the streets of Paris sang out.

"My little Queen, not twenty-one,  
Maltreat the folks as you've begun,  
And o'er the border you shall run."

But when the rabble, as they passed the palace, and, looking up to the window of the Queen Maria Antoinette, hurled at her the opprobrious epithets—"Madame Deficit"—"Madame Veto"—the "Austrian," and the fearful title "the woman Capet!" they came as fated and terrible words presaging her doom.

Hazlitt says an eminent character told him that he did more to produce the war with Bonaparte, by nicknaming him "The Corsican," than all the state papers and documents put together. The first steps towards overthrowing a great wrong is to fix upon it a nickname that expresses its character. When taxation without representation was called tyranny by the colonies then they began to be safe. For taxation without representation, was like Hotspur's starling, it was ever shouting tyranny in the ears of the American colonist. The insulting, degrading epithet will stick to a man long after it has been proved to be false or malicious. Like the scar, from the wound received, it will remain long after it is healed. Cunning and craft was attached to the name of a certain American statesman after he was nicknamed "The Fox", and the "little Magician." And who venerated John Tyler as chief magistrate after he was christened "His accidency"? Gen. Scott's prospects for the presidency in 1852, were ruined by his being called "old-Fuss-and-Feathers." Tom Corwin has killed many a political move or measure in Congress by an epithet, and ruined many an opponent's speech by a stinging epigram. "Give a dog a bad name," says the proverb, "and you hang him." Give a man a bad name and every body will beat him with it wherever he goes. Nicknaming Burke "the dinner bell," made his rising to speak the signal for emptying the house. The epithet "Popinjay" given to a nimble witted, political orator in Michigan, was probably the cause of driving him into the western country. "Old-boots" went down to the grave with one of our sterling legislators, and will ever be associated with the memory of the man. That brilliant writer, wit, and politician, S. S. Cox, will ever be known as "Sunset" Cox. Tom Benton said in the U. S. Senate (speaking of a certain bill under discussion) "you may call this bill a financial scheme, but you cannot legislate that name to it, it won't stick even with a constitutional "tag," the people have given it their name, the "fiscal agent," and by that it will go down to posterity." That fine steamer, the "Belle of Creole," that forty years ago plied between New York and New Orleans, soon lost its beautiful name and was called The Belle Croll, and later the "Croll," and finally the "Owl," by which name it was ever after called.

A nickname is like a blow given you that you can't ward off, stinging severer than satire, and as lasting as it is severe. The word "heretic" steeped in Catholic theological renown was fastened upon all non-Catholic believers. The Mussulman labels the Christian a "dog"; and the Christian retorts, and your very name "Turk" is but a nickname for a "wanderer" or "out-cast."

Dayton Hedge.

William Lehr, of Athens, asks if the Dayton Hedge Company has assigned to the Michigan Hedge Com-

pany. I think they have not. The Dayton Hedge Company is a wealthy company and transacts a large amount of business. My impression is that the Michigan Hedge Company is a branch of the Dayton Company. Mr. Aylesworth, who lives in Adrian, is manager of the Michigan Hedge Company. He seems to be a very fine man, and I think they intend to do business on the square.

I have one hundred rods of the Dayton Hedge. It was set two years ago last spring. It has made a very fine growth, and I think will do to plash next year. I have no fear that the company will abandon it.

There seems to be two serious difficulties in getting hedge started. Most of the farmers do not prepare the ground properly. But very few prepare and tend it according to their contract.

The second trouble is in the setting. The men often set them so rapidly that their work is slighted. The earth should be tramped firmly around the plant. Sometimes bundles of plants heat in the center and the plants fail to grow. The company do not agree in their contract to plash the hedge the fourth year. I supposed so at first, but look at your contract and you will see they agree to plash when the hedge is of sufficient size. They should be as large as broom handles before plashing. I think there are thousands of rods in this county that will never do to plash. Some set them under large trees, others fail to care for them, and the time already spent, together with the dollar per rod, will have to be added to the loss side of the ledger.

M. T. COLE.

Lenawee Co.

A Reply.

Please allow me a few more lines, not that I wish to be captious or have the last word, but I would like to be understood. Bro. D., of Solon, wishes to know where a high protective tariff tax does go to if not into the treasury.

Hon. J. G. Blaine is reported to have said in Niles six years ago, "that to double the tariff is to halve the revenue, and to halve the tariff is to double the revenue." That is, the nearer we approach a prohibitory tariff the less the revenue; and when we have reached prohibition we have all the tax and no revenue. The manufacturers by combination and organization keep the prices up to the protective standard, else where is the protection?

The Constitution provides, that Congress shall provide means to carry on the Government. But I look in vain in the Constitution for the power to enrich one class and impoverish another class. A tariff on what we farmers export is a hollow mockery. To have the tariff on wheat of any use we should have the price in Liverpool and the tariff added; and then we wouldn't be any more than even with the other fellows.

The fact is we farmers have everything added to what we buy, freight, tariff, insurance, profit and all, and everything taken out of what we sell. But farmers have no rights that other people are bound to respect. Bro. D. is my superior in politeness, for which I am sorry.

Allegan Co. J. B. ALEXANDER.

At the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Iowa Butter and Cheese Association, held at Cedar Rapids, December 7th, 8th and 9th insts., and at which there was a representative attendance of Farmers, Dairy men, Creamery and Cheese Factory Men, Dealers and others, the following resolutions were presented in general convention and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That both self respect and interest make it the duty of every Dairyman to patronize only those dealers who confine their transactions to the handling of pure dairy goods. We are told by respectable and ancient authority that men cannot serve both God and Mammon. No more can the dealers serve both the genuine and the counterfeit dairy interest. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to patronize only those who serve the dairy interest by dealing exclusively in genuine dairy goods.

Resolved, That local pride, local interest and our duty to our families and neighbors demand that we should withhold our patronage from all stores, groceries or other establishments that take out licenses for the sale of oleomargarine or bogus butter.

Resolved, We can view the intrusion of the bogus product of an enemy to the dairy farmer and the dairy industry, and we ask the farmers of the land and the press of the country to take cognizance of the principle underlying this resolution.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this association be empowered to take such action as will best carry out the sentiment of the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the association be authorized and requested to obtain the names of dealers who have taken out licenses and others comprehended by these resolutions for the information of dairymen everywhere.

ROBERT M. LITTLE,  
Secretary Iowa Butter & Cheese Association.  
Davenport, Dec. 13, 1886.

The Ideal Newspaper—An Interesting Essay on Journalism by Henry Waterson.

Yet, after all, has not literature, and particularly fictitious literature, under its old forms, very nearly run its course? Is there anything in books which the newspaper, adequately rendered, cannot better produce and supply, except the records of times when there were no newspapers, admitting that works of the imagination have exhausted their possibilities and spent their force? Mind you, no man thinks less of the current newspaper than I do. It is a vast power misdirected, and I was almost going to say, wasted. But I have in my fancy a newspaper not so misdirected and wasted, conducted under the largest sense of public and personal responsibility, edited with tact, ability and care, intelligently, and cleanly, and where the occasion requires, brilliantly written, and yet furnished with all the resources of modern enterprise and organization.

No newspaper answering this description now exists in the world, and perhaps none is likely to exist for a long time to come. But one will exist as soon as the experiment is tried by a man equal to the task and master of the situation immediately at hand. Then the public, seeing what a newspaper really can be, will not hesitate to make its choice; and, after that, it will pay no man of brains and ambition to fish mud out of the sewers.

But, it may be asked, what ought a newspaper to be, and what can it be? It should, to begin with, be a history and a complete history, of yesterday, neatly and justly told. It should, to end with, be a chronicle of the life and thought, and, as far as may be, a reflection of the temper and tone of the people, done with absolute fidelity. The newspaper which first achieves these purposes will be the greatest of the practical successes, just as these newspapers which have approached them nearest have been the greatest practical successes.

THREE CARDINAL PRINCIPLES.

At the bottom of this scheme lie three cardinal principles. They are: Disinterestedness, cleanliness and capacity.

The ideal editor need not be—nay, he must not be—a neutral or a "freelance." Often the worst kinds of servility and corruption are found masquerading under the pretense, and sometimes the actual belief, of "Independence." No man can amount to much in this world who does not believe in something, and who has not some method in his believing, and to say of a man that he is not a partisan is to imply that he is either a scamp or a skeptic. The ideal editor may be as partisan as he pleases. But he must be disinterested; that is to say, he must be what he claims to be, and must seek to represent truth, as he sees it, for truth's sake, and not for the sake of an office or a job. He must deal fairly and frankly by the public. Even the professed advocates of special interests by doing so have gained great credit; how much more credit is to be gained and merited by one who dedicates himself wholly to the general interest? Too honest to be bought and too brave to be bullied, such an one needs only capacity to compass every end possible to the reason of his being. He will establish between his readers and himself a perfect understanding as is established between the upright banker and his depositors or the honest lawyer and his clients.

The business of the journalist is to arrest the attention of the public from day to day, and this puts a strain upon the inventive faculties and the nervous energy which are at war with the steady and sturdy composure indispensable to successful administration. In his public intercourse the journalist is a debater, not an administrator. He must be ready upon the instant for all comers, is allowed no time to reflect or prepare, and has to speak to every disjointed thought, giving each its proportion. An event, an idea, no bigger than the first ray of the morning sun, appears above the surface of affairs; he can not wait for this to disclose itself; but must deal with it at once; it shows its face a little more, and he must mark the change and deal with that; and, finally, by the time it has reached its complete development and is ready for the statesmen to take hold of it, the journalist has put it before his readers in many ways, according as it may have altered its aspects in the process of rising above the horizon and ascending to its zenith.

He who is unwilling to submit himself to the limitations which such work as this imposes had best leave journalism severely alone; but to those who realize it and accept it there are lively times and plenty of usefulness ahead, for few pursuits in the world are more variable and exciting than journalism.

LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM.

But I was speaking of literature and journalism, and the gradual crowding out of the one by the other. Already the greatest publishing houses are the great newspaper offices. The eminent propagandists of Christendom no longer rely upon books. To be excluded from the newspapers, or ignored by them, is to be lost. To Mr. Gladstone and to Dr. Doellinger, to Mr. Ruskin and to Mr. Henry George, the newspaper is a necessity. The press of the world can, any day of the year, and by a flash, as it were, supply 50,000,000 of readers. Its wealth is proportionate. Three or four newspapers can form a syndicate to overbid any possible combination of book publishers. The end must be, therefore, that the best writing will find its best compensation to the journals, and, as time goes on, the journals will gradually draw to themselves the best writers. When that time comes, it will not be, as now in journalism, a contest of epigrams and epithets, in which those who are the sanest comes off victorious, but an open and responsible competition for legiti-

mate patronage, based upon the principles of supply and demand which prevail in other lines of business enterprise.

No man who has marked and considered the wonderful progress of journalism the last forty years can doubt this, or fail to see that the journal of the future will surpass the journal of the present day in character and tone quite as far as the journal of to-day surpasses the journal of yesterday in opportunity and equipment.

The ideal journalist must be independent of the political managers and the party workers. To be so independent he must keep out of their company. He must be independent of the advertisers. To be so independent he must give them a medium of communications which they can not dispense with. He must be independent of money pressure. To be so independent he must mind his own business exclusively, a process which rarely fails to secure pecuniary independence, the root of every kind of independence. Ten years of honest effort in these directions will establish him who makes it in public credit, and that alone is any man's fortune.

Henry M. Stanley's Work.

At the meeting of the common council yesterday Mr. Morrison recounted the services which Mr. Stanley had rendered to the world at large. In 1868 he was in the British expedition to Abyssinia, and for purchasing abundance of rations at critical periods and in assisting Captain Speedy (of the intelligence department) he received a silver medal from the British government. In 1871 he discovered Livingstone and relieved his immediate wants. In 1872 he equipped another expedition to enable Livingstone to complete his discoveries. In 1874-'75 '76 and '77 Mr. Stanley completed the discoveries of Speke, Grant, Burton and Livingstone, with the result that he found that the grandest river in Africa, the Congo, was available for the easy promotion of commerce and civilization throughout the whole of west equatorial Africa. Between 1879 and 1884 he returned to Africa and established forty stations in the Congo basin, and steam communication between the Atlantic ocean and Stanley falls—1,400 miles inland. He united all the tribes along the Congo river into a native confederation under the flag and auspices of the International association. He assisted as one of the delegates (he being a technical counselor) at the late Berlin conference. At the conclusion of which the explored regions of Africa (on which he had thrown light by his travels across the continent in 1874-'77, and which he had subsequently developed) were recognized by the European powers as the independent state of the Congo. Eight years previously barbarism of the grossest form was prevalent, and the marauding Arabs raided for slaves. These regions were now under the influence of light and civilization, Stanley having planted several stations for the purpose. The river he descended in 1877 was now policed by armed steamers, and 700 miles of navigation had been thrown open to commerce. At various places there were missionary settlements and schools in a fair way of progress. Trading companies, encouraged by the peaceful character of the country, had established themselves at Stanley pool, and their steamers were exploiting this immense and fertile region. There were now five lines of steamers running to the Congo per month, and a telegraphic cable was being laid along the west coast of Africa which would reach the Congo settlement. Arrangements were being made for the construction of a railway to pass the cataracts, and if successful, the Congo basin would, on account of its great wealth and variety of tropical climate, become a superior Brazil. From 1879 to 1884, when Stanley completed his labors, and brought the concessions granted by over 400 native chiefs, there was not one shot fired; and as the state had 1,100,000 square miles, inhabited by over 30,000,000 people, it had been a grand victory over barbarism without the guilt of blood that had too often stained the triumphs of civilizing enterprises. Mr. Stanley had received the thanks of the great learned societies of London, Paris, Vienna, New York and elsewhere, and it would be a fitting compliment if the corporation conferred upon him the freedom of the city for the great and everlasting benefits he had conferred.—London Telegraph.

There is a bit of history connected with the origin of church pews that can not help but prove interesting. In the early days of the Anglo-Saxon and some of the Norman churches, a stone bench afforded the only seating accommodations for visitors or members. In the year 1319 they are spoken of as sitting on the ground, or listening in a standing posture. At a later period the people introduced low, three-legged stools and they were placed in no uniform order in the church. Directly after the Norman conquest wooden seats came in fashion. In 1387 a decree was issued that none should call any seat in church his own, except noblemen and patrons, each entering and holding the one he first found. From 1530 to 1540, seats were more appropriated, and a crowbar guarded the entrance, bearing the initials of the owner. It was in 1608 that galleries were first thought of and as early as 1614 pews were arranged to afford comfort by being raised or cushioned, while the sides around were so high as to hide the occupants—a device of the puritans to avoid being seen by the officer, who reported those who did not stand when the name of Jesus was mentioned.—Pretzel's Weekly.

DEFINITION OF A MUGWUMP.—The mugwumps do not form a party or nominate a ticket. They sit in judgment on the other fellows. They are not political kickers. They want no office for themselves, but they demand the best services for the State.—Boston Herald.

## The Grange Visitor.

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J. T. COBB, Editor,  
Schoolcraft, Mich.

### To Advertisers.

All persons desiring to advertise in the GRANGE VISITOR, should address A. J. ALDRICH & Co., Coldwater, Mich., as they have assumed complete charge of that department. Prices will be furnished upon application. Average circulation for 1886 has been over 6,800 copies. Regular edition 6,000 copies. The paper circulates in nearly every county in the lower peninsula of Michigan and into families of as intelligent a class of people as can be found in any state in the union. The VISITOR, also has a good circulation among the Patrons of Iowa.

A. J. ALDRICH & Co.,  
Printers of the GRANGE VISITOR.

### Editorial Review.

With this number our relations to the GRANGE VISITOR as its editor and manager are resumed by direction of the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

We do not come a stranger. We need no introduction to the most of our readers. As the last few months of our editorial service developed more feeling, more friction, more personal antagonism than during any of the previous ten years of our management of the VISITOR, it is perhaps a fit time and place to briefly refer to the past. We do not do this because we believe apologies are due to any one for what we have at any time said, nor have we any confession to make, but rather to bring some history to the attention of our complaining brothers to the end that the "Good of the Order" may be promoted, and we believe we have at no time lost sight of this, the chief duty of our official life.

The first impulse with every man when charged with wrong doing is to justify, and although we are not unlike our fellows and so far as personal considerations are involved should not care to spend any time over the matter, yet as there are some who honestly entertain the opinion that we did not deal fairly with all persons and parties in the heated political campaign of 1886, we are disposed for the "Good of the Order" to present some editorial matter of 1886 which seems to us a complete vindication of every editorial line printed in 1886 and which some of our complaining brothers seem to have wholly forgotten. Our aim is, of course, to establish what we assert as a fact that the editor has at no time been partisan in his management of the VISITOR, and that he has succeeded in maintaining for the editorial page a neutrality that was as ready to criticize one party as another.

As early as June in 1880 under the heading "Our Next Governor," we gave two columns to the consideration of the claims of the farmer class to the executive office and in referring to the disregard of political parties to our claims as farmers, used

the following language: "Just the other day in the selection of delegates to the Chicago Convention by the dominant party of this State the farmers were ignored altogether although they will be depended on for votes in November to elect Palmer, or some other lawyer, for Governor, and a full delegation of lawyers to Congress." Which party got hit that time?

In the next issue, July 1, under the heading "Michigan's Next Governor," after severely criticizing one of the Republican candidates, we find this sentence: "Farmers of Michigan, will you be good to yourselves, to your fellow farmers, and the whole country by such honest, independent action as will secure a competent farmer to administer the executive department of the State Government for two years from the first of January next?"

"The VISITOR and Politics" covers a two-column article in the next issue in which is the following paragraph: "That there will be three or more political parties in the field is a fixed fact, and we should be glad to see at the head of each ticket a practical farmer—some man of good business experience, who has given proof of executive ability to discharge the duties of his office with credit to himself, to the agricultural class, and to the great state of Michigan." A month later the three political parties of that day had held their conventions, adopted their platforms and nominated their candidates. We criticized as best we knew and in language not difficult to comprehend the action of the Republican Convention, saying that "Through cowardice, or blindness, it carefully ignored the most important question that to-day affects the material interests, the general prosperity and consequent happiness of the American people." And in the same article commended the Greenback State Convention for incorporating in its platform a plank covering "the duty of Congress to regulate interstate commerce." "Our politics" in the next issue referred mainly to members of the Legislature, a careful perusal of which will fail to disclose any party preferences although reference is made to a Republican Senator, a lawyer whom we had scored until his absurd pet bill had been laughed out of sight.

The course of the VISITOR prior to Oct. 1, was condemned by the Republican press of the State and here is a part of what we had to say in answer in the issue of that date: "We have seen another statement equally wide of the truth in several Republican papers, intended to disparage Bro. F. M. Holloway, the Democratic candidate for Governor. It has been assumed that he was selected from among prominent Democratic candidates in response to the demand for a farmer candidate, which seemed to us a very plausible statement and a very sensible move for the party to make. Now, the statement that we refer to is that Bro. Holloway is a 'city farmer, that he don't live on his farm and farms altogether by proxy.' The truth of the matter is that he was raised on a farm, and now lives on a farm two and one-half miles from Hillsdale; that he bought the farm (mostly uncultivated) in 1851, and that he has not only lived on it since 1861 but has carried it on himself for these 30 years, never having even rented an acre of it in all this time." In the article we had referred to Bro. David Woodman, the Greenback candidate for Governor, and together we said of them: "Of course the parties who manufactured these falsehoods made no mistake but purposely undertook to make political capital at the expense of the consistency and good name of these gentlemen, both of whom are honorable, highminded men and practical farmers, who have religiously lived up to the principles of the Order, which demands that 'the office should seek the man and not the man the office.' The letter of acceptance of Col. Holloway is alike creditable to his head and heart, and his delicate reference to 'the fact that this is but the second time in the history of our State when the office has been tendered to one actively engaged in tilling the soil,' commends him to the farmers of the State who are more interested in elevating the agricultural class and protecting their interests than in the success of the party."

There is more of like import in the article but we pass to the next number to find the following answer to some Greenback complainant who alleged that we were not giving Bro. David Woodman, the Greenback candidate for Governor "a fair show." We stated that "He is an elder brother of J. J. Woodman, of Van Buren County; we think a member of some church, a radical temperance man, and, as we understand

politically of Democratic antecedents, and a good farmer." \* \* \* "And more, David Woodman is not only a successful farmer but a Patron of Husbandry, and gave early proof of his devotion to the cause of agricultural progress by joining the Grange when its claims were first presented to the farmers of the State and he has been active in promoting the good work of the Order from his first connection with it until now; never for a moment faltering, but always ready to meet every claim of duty that might in any way advance the cause of truth and promote the best interests of his fellow farmers."

"We can hardly expect to please all the readers of the VISITOR. Some would have had us pronounce in favor of Bros. Holloway or Woodman regardless of the fact that to have done so would have antagonized men of both of the other political parties. We hoped as the claim to the office of Governor on the part of the farmers, was so well established as a matter of right, that as we long ago said, each of the political parties would recognize our claim and nominate farmer candidates for Governor.

"The Republican party ignored our claims. The other two parties recognize them. As the matter stands we have at no time thought it our duty or our privilege to advocate the claims of one of these candidates against the other, but we have advised and do advise independence in voting. When you know what you want, try and obtain it by all honorable means and if that includes scratching your ballot, do so, without any apprehension that the country will be ruined if all the candidates of your party are not elected." \* \*

"We believe enough Republican votes will be cast for one or the other of the farmer candidates for Governor to indicate a very decided improvement in this matter of electing men to official position, and we hope enough to teach every party to respect a claim so just and right as the demand made by farmers, for a farmer Governor to succeed C. M. Crosswell."

"Brother farmers, vote for no man for any office who is hostile to your interests or too stupid to understand that it is not a fair thing for a class numbering one-half the whole population and representing the most important industry of the country, having plenty of competent men in its ranks, to be always represented by men of other professions. To think about this thing and talk about it is well, and to act as you think and talk is to prove that you are the chattel of no party, but an independent citizen."

We hardly know that we are excusable for giving so much space to evidence in proof of the non-partisan character of the VISITOR, for every one who has been a regular reader of the paper knows full well the charge of partizanship has no foundation whatever.

This is the season of the year when most subscriptions expire and we have given this review of the work of the VISITOR in 1886 to restore impaired confidence in the minds of some of our brothers who had listened to the wicked accusations of an unscrupulous partizan press that attempted to make its readers believe that the VISITOR had abandoned its neutrality and become a partizan Republican sheet. We think those who will not accept the evidence here given of the non-partizan character of the editorial page of the VISITOR are beyond the reach of proof. To condense our political history in its connection with the VISITOR we add a few more sentences.

From the first issue we have endeavored to impress the fact upon farmers that more political independence was needed to protect their own interests. We have urged that they should attend the primary meetings of the several parties to which they belong and do what they could to bring competent farmers to the front for official positions.

For eight years we have made the "Farmer for Governor" a sort of hobby, based on the fact that out of more than 100 different men in this agricultural State who have represented Michigan in Congress and held the executive office since Michigan became a State but three farmers have been thus honored.

We have ignored the idea of a farmers' party, but continually urged farmers to do what they could within their several parties to secure the nomination and election of a competent farmer for Governor, and have at the same time urged independent voting. In 1880 this matter had been so much discussed that it figured prominently in the nominating conventions, two of which presented farmer candidates. We commended both and recommended independent voting. More than this, in justice to each, we could not do. Two years

later we denounced the dominant party for its scheming and treachery to a wide-spread demand on the part of the people for the nomination of a farmer for Governor, alienating friends and receiving only good words from a party that in 1886, when we were following the same line of political policy, did what it could to alienate members of the Order, by the most unjust and false charges against the VISITOR and its management. Personally we are indifferent to all this sort of wickedness. Human nature in politics shows some of its meanest points and if one party is meaner than another during a political canvass it is because it happens for the time being to have sharper men giving their attention to its political work through the press and on the stump.

In conclusion, we will simply add that we hope no wounds have been inflicted that time has not healed and that if scars remain they are not so large as to disfigure the fair face of our noble Order. We have all the while aimed to maintain a political neutrality acceptable to all and believe that we have at no time given cause for offense. We have worked for a purpose all these years but that purpose was not the elevation of a farmer of this or that political party but simply for the elevation of some competent farmer to the executive office, and as the matter now stands we believe we have done good work for the Patrons, the farmers and the agricultural interests of the State.

### The Banner Grange.

While we were reading proof in our office of the report of the committee on "Good of the Order" and had reached that reference to the competitive work of Palmyra Grange, No. 212, Miss Buell opened a registered letter from the Secretary of the Grange, and with the report for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, counted out \$46.82 as substantial proof of the success of the "Working Contest" described by Worthy Master Cole, in a Jotting in the VISITOR of Nov. 15. This scheme has the merit of novelty, of amusement, of real present profit, while being worked, and our cash receipts proves that it was made to pay to the subordinate, the State and the National Grange, and we venture a prediction:

A Grange that has the brains, the industry, and the vim to organize and put on the market and work to a successful issue such a scheme, will have the ingenuity to provide attractive programs that will bring out its members, give them something to do and make them do it. This accomplished and the Grange will be popular, will grow and thrive, and be a blessing to its members and the community.

Members of Granges almost dormant we hope will ask each other if Palmyra Grange does not present a pattern worthy of imitation. To such we say, don't look over the ground and conclude that you can't do as well as did Palmyra Grange, and so do nothing. The true theory of success is to get a whole loaf if you can, if you fail in this, get half a loaf, and if not successful say at once that a slice is better than no bread at all, and go for the slice with determined cheerfulness. This is the doctrine we believe in, the theory we preach, and in our daily life bring, as we think, into pretty successful practice.

THE readers of the VISITOR are widely scattered. Comparatively few of them know much of the city of Coldwater where the VISITOR was printed in 1886. In most respects it is not unlike the other inland cities of Michigan. It has its rich and poor, its churches open six hours on Sunday to help make the people better, and its saloons open every day sixteen hours to help make the people bad, besides the other influences, organized and unorganized, for good and ill that belong to our civilization. It has had some notoriety for its sporting men, trotters and cigar manufacturers. But these things, common to other cities, are overshadowed by the generosity of two of her citizens who, in marked contrast with the wealthy of other larger towns, have given to this an honorable distinction above that of any of her sister cities of the State. The Lewis Art Gallery has for years given to Coldwater prominence and character not only in Michigan but in other states among cultured people and lovers of art. Without in the least detracting from the merits of Mr. Lewis (now dead) who had done so much for Coldwater, another of her citizens has come forward and erected a monument to his memory. The Edwin R. Clarke Library Building was formally presented by Mr. Clarke, on the evening of December 29, to the

Coldwater Free Public Library and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Less than a year ago Mr. Clarke made public his intention to build a Public Library and donate the same to his fellow citizens of Coldwater for their use and for the use and benefit of their successors. The dedication shows this intention an accomplished fact. The building we shall not describe. It is sufficient to say that every modern improvement has been utilized and now when complete, the plan, the work in every department, the internal and external appearance, meet with universal approval. The citizens of Coldwater may well be proud of so fine a building, devoted to such a noble purpose; but they should, as we trust they do, feel more proud of a citizen who, in these days of grasping activity, presents such an example of unselfish regard for the moral and educational interests of his fellow men. The appreciation by the citizens of the value of this gift may be somewhat measured by the importance given to the ceremony of dedication. No ordinary occasion would have commanded the presence of President Angell, of the State University, and Thomas M. Cooley, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. We have only to add, that there are in every city of Michigan men of wealth who, though they can not establish the first Free Public Library, might add others, and their own names to the list of Michigan's public benefactors.

### A Michigan Day.

Lecturers, kindly consider the advisability of following the example of Capitol Grange, No. 540, in the matter of holding a Grange meeting with a Michigan program. Can not a Michigan Day be kept in the Grange all over the State to advantage?

Jan. 26, the anniversary of the admission of the State into the Union, would seem to be a more opportune season on which to commemorate the virtues of our noble State than on any other day. Public schools in places keep a State day with increased interest as year after year guides historical light, discovers new resources, multiplies industries, erects public buildings and educational institutions and promotes her men and women to prominence. The Grange can profitably do likewise. Statistics, incidents, anecdotes, songs, pioneer stories, with pictures, mineral specimens, relics and curiosities from Michigan could not fail of a patriotic and profitable occasion.

WHEN in Grand Rapids the other day we met a Patron from Buffalo, Cass County, Dak. There are not a large number of Granges in Dakota, but if the few they have look after their business affairs as well as the Grange to which Bro. Edwin Haywood belongs, the few they have are worth more than half of those in some of the older states that have an existence though they can hardly be said to be alive.

Binding twine is used in the wheat growing districts of Dakota to such an extent that a very few farmers require a car load for use each season.

The retail dealers at Buffalo wanted 22 cents per pound in 1885 and that was the price generally paid in that district for a good article. Bro. Haywood said for the years 1885 and 1886 members of his Grange bought each year 22 tons for 12 cents per pound delivered, and that of the very best quality.

It pays there financially to be a Patron and pays elsewhere where there is concert of action and such good common sense applied to business affairs as successful business men give to their own affairs.

Bro. Haywood was a Michigan Patron before he went to Dakota five years ago and as the Grange to which he belongs has recognized the VISITOR with a fair subscription list and this brother promised us jottings we will say no more of the good things he told us at the time of our brief visit.

THE attention of every reader, old and young, is called to the portion of the report of the Committee on Suggestions for the Good of the Order, printed on another page. Every sentence is fit for consideration, at this, the opening of a new year of progress or retrogression in every subordinate Grange. We hope the report will be read in every Grange where the VISITOR circulates and that it may stimulate and assist you to renewed efforts in behalf of the Order. It is prolific of program features that can, in one way or another, be used successfully, moreover they are practical, having been tested. Study the report and select what is adapted to your use.



Ladies' Department.

Evening Solace.

The human heart has hidden treasures. In secret kept, in silence sealed— The thoughts, the hopes, the dreams the pleasures,

Whose charms were broken if revealed. And days may pass in gay confusion, And nights in rosy riot fly

But there are hours of lonely musing. Such as an evening silence come, When, soft as birds their pinions closing,

And feelings, once as strong as passions, Float softly back—a faded dream, Our own sharp griefs and wild sensations,

The Old Man who Lived in a Wood. There was an old man who lived in a wood, As you may plainly see:

He said he could do as much work in a day As his wife could do in three. "With all my heart," the old woman said,

"But you must milk Tidy, the cow, For fear that she go dry; And you must feed the little pigs

The old woman took a staff in her hand, And went to drive the plow; The old man took a pail in his hand,

"High, Tidy! Ho, Tidy! high! Tidy, do stand still! If ever I milk you, Tidy, again

He went to mind the speckled hen. For fear she'd lay astray; But he forgot the spool of yarn

Oh, for a man! the clear voice sang, And through the church the echo rang. Oh, for a man! she sang again—

The bad boys grinned across the aisles, The deacon's frowns were changed to smiles. The singer's cheek turned deepest pink

The girls that bore the alto part Then took the strain with all their heart: Oh, for a man, a man, a man—

To sing with all their might and main The fairs to the girl's refrain: Oh, for a mansion in the skies,

Dakota As I Saw It.

NO. 1.

It was in the early gray of morning on the 25th of March last that I caught my first glimpse of Dakota, and as I looked away across the prairie

But this first view of the territory was necessarily brief, for soon after the rising of the sun came the wind and with the wind came clouds

I have a somewhat confused recollection of leaving the cars rather precipitately a few hours later, of being enveloped in a fur overcoat, and when I next saw daylight

But March winds ceased to blow in April, and the dust cleared away and I saw a small part of the great territory in all her spring barrenness.

furrows awaiting the seedtime, on the other a broad expanse of faded grass reaching to where the sky and prairie met;

Adonis's gardens That one day bloomed and fruitful were the next.

Wherever I was I seemed to be in the center of a vast circle with villages and farm buildings standing on the outer edge, the whole bounded by the horizon.

The part of Dakota in which I spent the summer was 47 degrees north latitude, about twenty miles west of Red River, near the center of Cass County, the county which is said to raise more wheat than any other county in the United States.

The spring opening early the most of the grain, wheat, oats, and some barley was sown in April. Many harrowed before and after sowing, the majority only after.

Prairie fires rivaled the grand aurora displays in early spring. One evening there was a long line of flame in the southeast, while in the north brilliant, tremulous streams of light were shooting up from the horizon to the zenith.

In May we had a universe of green; and how clean the country looked. No litter, no dilapidated fences sandwiched with weed stalks or bushy growths.

A murmur of bees, birds a-singing, A bright warm sun that banishes gloom, A gentle breeze that in clouds is bringing

The yellow disks of dandelions gleaming, A perfume faint though sweet withal, A feeling that summer no longer is seeming,

Woman's Success. (Read by Mrs. D. Callis before Silver Creek Grange No. 644 and sent for publication by request.)

Permit me to suggest one fact that I do not think any of the Patrons have as yet written upon. The thought entered my mind the other evening as Brother Leonard made the suggestion that the women be sent to Congress to lay down the laws for the men.

Oh, for a man! the clear voice sang, And through the church the echo rang. Oh, for a man! she sang again— How could such sweetness plead in vain?

The girls that bore the alto part Then took the strain with all their heart: Oh, for a man, a man, a man— And then the full voiced choir began

To sing with all their might and main The fairs to the girl's refrain: Oh, for a mansion in the skies,

A Great Reward will be secured by those who write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. Full information will be sent you free, about work that you can do and live at home wherever you are situated,

Members of the Order are wont, naturally, to keep a solicitous oversight, the one of the other. But there are varieties of Patrons, as among ordinary human persons, and some of them unconsciously challenge from us a most vigilant looking after.

Secretary Cobb said, "There are here more brainy men—deep, broad, thinking men—than I have seen together at any other session."

After the conferring of the fifth degree on 70 members, Thursday evening, memorial exercises were held in memory of ex-Governor Crosswell, whose funeral took place on that day at Adrian.

Notes from the State Grange. It was the universal opinion that no more intelligent, good-looking and decorous assemblage of the Grange was ever held in Michigan than assembled in the fourteenth annual session in the city of Lansing on December 14 to 17, inclusive, 1886.

Notes from the State Grange. It was the universal opinion that no more intelligent, good-looking and decorous assemblage of the Grange was ever held in Michigan than assembled in the fourteenth annual session in the city of Lansing on December 14 to 17, inclusive, 1886.

Many were the expressions of satisfaction heard from the members in attendance at the return of the Grange to the spacious and elegant Hall of Representatives in the "State's Pride" building.

Resident members drew upon the Agricultural College greenhouse for the floral decorations which enlivened the Master's and Flora's tables. They also contributed the dishes of fruit which were noticed in their appropriate places.

Speaking of the symbols of the office reminds us of our lady officers, retired and active. In the choice of them the Grange has shown its good taste, if nowhere else, for how otherwise could it have spared the graces of Sisters Luce, Remington and Belknap had it not replaced them with the stateliness of Mrs. Gould, the vivacity of Mrs. Perry Mayo, and the composure of Mrs. Bentley?

It is a fact worthy of comment that the two State Granges, whose Masters have been elected Governors of their individual states, are the states that pay the most fees and dues into the National Treasury. Little Maine leads the van; Michigan follows next in order.

No more enthusiastic Patrons attended the Michigan State Grange this year than those from the new Granges in the north part of the State. Their counties were represented by a strong delegation—strong in more senses than that of numbers alone. The enthusiasm they brought was encouraging; their determination, invigorating.

Professor Beal, representative from Ingham Pomona, remarked: "I think this is the strongest Grange we ever held—strong committees—strong reports."

A great quickening of impulse should be the result in the Granges throughout the State.

No couple was more heartily welcomed by all at the annual gathering than Past Master of the National, as also of the Michigan State Grange, J. J. Woodman, and his no less amiable wife. Whenever absent they have been sorely missed. It was to the universal satisfaction that Brother Woodman was invited to the chair when Worthy Master Luce was compelled to vacate it on Wednesday evening.

The question of the admission of girls to the Agricultural College called forth some warm, earnest speeches and showed how deep the waters of Patrons' hearts run. The Grange was the first secret organization to admit women and it has ever kept her interests well to the front in all its actions. In an appropriation of funds by the Legislature for the building of a girls' dormitory there is a looking forward to large advances in behalf of the young women of Michigan.

Members of the Order are wont, naturally, to keep a solicitous oversight, the one of the other. But there are varieties of Patrons, as among ordinary human persons, and some of them unconsciously challenge from us a most vigilant looking after. Therefore it fell out that the members of the State Grange this year felt it to be for their best interests to particularly watch one of their number. In accordance with an apprehension, so prevalent as this seemed to be, Professor Beal presented, in behalf of the members, Mrs. Perry Mayo with a gold watch and chain as a "simple token of the esteem in which the lady is held by the members of the Order."

Secretary Cobb said, "There are here more brainy men—deep, broad, thinking men—than I have seen together at any other session."

After the conferring of the fifth degree on 70 members, Thursday evening, memorial exercises were held in memory of ex-Governor Crosswell, whose funeral took place on that day at Adrian. The hall was gracefully draped within the Capitol, and without the national colors floated at half-mast. A biography was read by Sister Mayo and personal reminiscences cited by Brother Thos. F. Moore,

followed by brief words of tribute to the memory of the departed man by Hon. J. J. Woodman. In the Capitol building, with which the memories of the deceased Governor were so closely associated, and in the presence of representatives from all parts of the State he had served so well, it was an impressive hour.

The self-appointed committee of hotel entertainment furnished the spices of the session. In the geniality and social presence of such as Sisters Platt, W. T. and H. D. Adams, Mars, Cobb, Cole and Porter, no talent flagged, no merry-maker rusted. Every habit of entertainment was drafted into service, every song was chartered and every luckless man captured to add his wit to the impromptu occasions.

The public installation of officers took place on Friday evening, H. Dale Adams, of Galesburg, officiating. A noticeable feature of the election of officers and executive committee members at this session was the precedence given to younger men than it has been the wont to do heretofore. Mr. Jason Woodman, of Paw-Paw, was promoted to the Lecturer's chair and F. W. Redfern, of Maple Rapids, and G. B. Horton, of Fruit Ridge, to places on the Executive Committee.

Brother L. A. Strong acted as Treasurer this year, as last, in place of E. A. Strong, his father, who unfortunately has been detained from both sessions by illness.

While the presence of Chloe, Aunt Hattie, Aunt Prue, M. A. R., Cortland Hill, A. C. G., Mrs. W. K. Sexton, F. W. Redfern, M. T. Cole, D. W., and other past and present writers for the VISITOR gave a home-like atmosphere to every meeting, many well known names were spoken without response—none oftener than those of our Myra, Aunt Kate and Mrs. S. P. Sykes. It is to be hoped that representatives took courage and cheer to all such absent ones.

It is said of the citizens of ancient Athens, that every one of them was capable of filling a public office, so thorough was their education and training in matters pertaining to the city's prosperity. As one looks upon the State Grange in its present advanced state of improvement, listens to the forcible, clear and often eloquent reports and speeches of the representatives and officers and notes the attentive interest manifested by all in every action of the body, he can but be impressed with the thought of the influence, the accomplished ends and the future possibilities of the Patrons of Husbandry.

The sales of The Century Magazine have gone up over 30,000 copies in six weeks, since beginning the Life of Lincoln. A second edition of December will be issued on the 15th. A veteran New York publisher predicts that the permanent edition of the magazine will go beyond 300,000 before the completion of the Lincoln history.

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Young Folks' Club. PRESIDENT MAE.—I looked the December number over but found no "Club" except a political club wielded by one or two old veterans with such gentle violence we hope no harm will result. But how about our Club? Girls, you who have responded, let's get up a "corner" and "resolve" ourselves into a committee of the 'whole' (that is the vacuum caused by the absence of old contributors) and run this institution to suit—well, ourselves with President Mae to direct. Of course we do not wish to debar anyone, even though they should have a prickly name, or are old and ugly. We are not proud; we are willing to associate with common folks. Don't let's have any boys, they are always rude and tell everything; but don't speak of this. Sunflower, you dear benevolent blossom, ask Mrs. Mae what we shall do and oblige a COUNTRY SCHOOL MARM.

Visitor's Clubbing List for 1886-87.

Table with columns: Name, Regular Price, With Visitor. Includes American Farmer, American Grange Bulletin, Atlantic Monthly, Babyland, Breeders' Gazette, Century (Scribner's), Cultivator and Country Gentleman, Chaatunqua V. 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, Chicago (weekly), The Pansy (weekly), The Cottage Hearth, Vick's Monthly, Wide Awake, Western Rural (including W. R. premiums to new subscribers).

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.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

(Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 432 Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Table of market prices for Philadelphia. Includes PURE SUGARS (Cut loaf, Pulverized, Standard granulated, Standard A White, Best white soft A, Good white soft A, Extra C white, Standard B, Extra C yellow bright, B yellow, Brown, New Orleans extra light) and SYRUP AND MOLASSES (Sugar drips pure sugar, Amber drips pure sugar, Fancy white maple drips, Extra golden pure sugar, Fancy New Orleans new crop, Good New Orleans new crop, White honey drip, vanilla flavor).

Table of market prices for Philadelphia. Includes COFFEES—GREEN AND ROASTED (Fancy Rio, Green Rio extra choice, Green Rio prime, Green Rio good, Green Rio common, Green Maracaibo choice, Green Laguayra choice, Green Java choice, Roasted Rio best, Roasted Rio No. 1, Roasted Rio No. 2, Roasted Laguayra best, Roasted Java best, Barnes' Golden Rio roasted) and TEAS (Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong, Japan, Gunpowder).

Table of market prices for Philadelphia. Includes FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS (Raisins, New Muscatella, Old Muscatella, London layers, Valencia, Seedless mats, Ondara, Prunes, French boxes, New Turkey, Currants, new) and WHOLE SPICES (Black pepper, White, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Mace, Nutmegs).

Table of market prices for Philadelphia. Includes PURE GROUND SPICES (Pure pepper, black, African cayenne, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, allspice) and GROCERS' SUNDRIES (Sal Soda, Flour sulphur, Bi-carb soda, Corn starch, Starch, lump, Corn starch, new process, Starch, new process, Grain bags, two bushels, Georgia bags, two bushels, Chocolate Baker's, Barnes' Perfect Baking Powder).

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ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. Includes an illustration of the truss and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

TEN DOLLARS A MONTH will buy a farm in Claremont Colony. Maps and full particulars free. J. F. Mancha, Claremont, Va.

Scientific Miscellany.

VOLAPUK.—The plan for a "universal commercial language" originated about five years ago by Herr Schleyer, of Switzerland, seems to be meeting with greater favor than has been accorded other projects of the kind.

THE NERVES OF TASTE.—The discovery that heat influences one set of nerve-points in the skin while sensations of cold are received by another set, has been followed by some interesting experiments, by two Italian physiologists, which indicate that the various tastes result from the exciting of quite distinct sets of nerve-fibres in the tongue.

A LENGTHENING LIST.—While the number of chemical elements had not reached seventy a decade ago, Prof. H. C. Bolton has prepared a list naming over forty elementary substances whose discovery has been announced since 1877.

AMONG THE ELECTRICIANS.—Applications of electricity are daily becoming more varied. Among recent ones are tele-barometers, tele-thermometers, tele-hydrobarometers, which respectively record, at distant points, air-pressure, heat, steam-pressure, and water stages.

SCIENCE IN AUSTRALIA.—The colonies of Australia and the neighboring islands have some twenty scientific societies, with a membership of between 2,500 and 3,000. These organizations are to meet in 1888 for the purpose of forming an Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, similar to the important associations now existing in England, France and the United States.

SPEECH RECORDING.—A promising method of recording and reproducing speech is that of M. Leon E. quille, by a modification of the phonograph. The speaking is done before a diaphragm having a highly polished surface from which a ray of light is reflected, and the record of this speech is obtained by simply photographing the ray of light upon a traveling band of sensitized paper.

SPANISH GEOGRAPHY.—The field for geographical exploration is not yet exhausted even in Europe. Sohrader states that in the north of Spain several ranges of mountains exist, some reaching a height of 10,000 feet, which have no place on any geographical map.

THE CAMERA IN MEDICINE.—A new suggestion is that photography may become a useful agent in medical diagnosis, disclosing symptoms of disease before they are otherwise perceptible. In a recent negative of a child the face was shown as thickly covered with an eruption, no trace of which could be seen on the child itself until three days afterward.

THE STUFF OF DREAMS.—Most dream representations, according to the investigations of Wundt, emanate from actual, though weak, impressions on the nerves during sleep. Thus, an inconvenient position excites visions of laborious or painful experiences, difficult respiration produces the agony of nightmare, flying is suggested by the rhythmic movements of breathing, nudity by a fall of clothes from the bed, crawling things by skin irritations, etc.

EUROPEAN ALTITUDES.—A German estimate places the average height of Europe above the sea at 974 feet. Switzerland shows the greatest mean height, 4,624 feet, and the Netherlands the least, 31 feet.

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 15/1

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time—60th meridian.

GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: Station, N.Y. & C.N.Y. & C. Express, Ex. & M. Express, Way Pt.

GOING NORTH.

Table with columns: Station, N.Y. & C.N.Y. & C. Express, Ex. & M. Express, Way Pt.

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—97th meridian.

WESTWARD.

Table with columns: Station, A. M., P. M., M.

EASTWARD.

Table with columns: Station, A. M., P. M., M.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily.

Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays.

Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No. 29 (29) at 5:10 P. M. and No. 30 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12:15, P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit.

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

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

Current Rates on Chicago Market.

Table listing prices for various goods: Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Carrots, etc.

On produce not named write for prices.

I will advance on all car lots of choice winter apples \$1.50 per bbl; also 7c per lb. on all evaporated apples on their receipt and will also keep posted on values here that will correspond with me in relation to what they have to dispose of. Ship from this on in lined or refrigerator cars. Respectfully yours, THOMAS MASON, 163 South Water St., Chicago.

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.

(Ester T. Housh, Editor.)

A year's numbers contain: 12 beautiful full page engravings; 360 large pages of the best literature produced in attractive form. Illustrated poems culled from the best sources; and discusses almost every subject of interest to housekeepers during the year.

Editor's notes upon topics of general interest and importance to all. \$1 a year, in advance.

FRANK E. HOUH, Publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.

A NEW INVENTION.

1 1/2 cords of brush have been saved to one man in 2 hours. Hundreds have saved 5 & 6 cords daily. "Reveling" what every Farmer and Wood Chopper wants. First order from your vicinity secure the Agency. Illustrated Catalog FREE. Address Folding Sawing Machine Co., 303 to 311 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

50 Olden Yarns, etc., illustrated Cards & Prints. 10c. OLIVER BROS., Chicago, Ill., door 303.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R.

It is the only line with its own track from CHICAGO TO DENVER, Either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junc., St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City.

It connects in Union Depots with through trains from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND & CITY OF MEXICO.

It traverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO with branch lines to all their important cities and towns.

From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, it runs every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver, Chicago and Omaha, Chicago and Council Bluffs, Chicago and St. Joseph, Chicago and Atchison, Chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and Topeka, Chicago and Cedar Rapids, Chicago and Sioux City, Peoria and Council Bluffs, Peoria and Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha, St. Louis and St. Paul, Kansas City and Denver, Kansas City and Omaha, Kansas City and St. Paul, Kansas City and Omaha.

For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest. Its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring comfort and safety.

For Tickets, Rates, General Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address T. J. POTTER, 1st V.P. & GEN. MGR., CHICAGO. HENRY B. STONE, ASST. GEN. MGR., CHICAGO. PERCEVA, LOWELL, GEN. PASS. AGT., CHICAGO. dec15/16

GROUND OIL CAKE.

OLD PROCESS.

Now is the time to buy the genuine article cheap. To be had in Michigan of F. VAN DRIELE & CO., Grand Rapids; MAYOR RANNEY, Kalamazoo; T. B. TAYLOR, Jackson City Mills, Jackson.

W. S. PENFIELD, 219 Woodward Ave., Detroit; Joseph H. Hughes, Esq., Ft. Wayne, Ind. SIR—Having used your Star brand of Old Process Oil Cake Meal, I can cheerfully recommend it to farmers and stockmen. Yours truly, J. C. STERLING, Sec'y Mich. State Ag'l Society. Ask for STAR brand, manufactured only by JOSEPH HUGHES & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

The SUGAR BEET.

Illustrated Quarterly. 50 cents a year including postage.

LEWIS S. WARE, M. E., EDITOR. HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO., PUBLISHERS, 310 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

This is the only publication in the United States devoted exclusively to the cultivation and utilization of the Sugar Beet. Farmers and Capitalists should remember that from the beet is manufactured one half the sugar consumed in the world. The beet manufacturing processes are not in their experimental stages—they are obtained not only sugar, but also meat, alcohol, etc.

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 Aug15/1f

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM.

Poland China Swine a Specialty.

Brood Stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited.

B. G. BUELL, LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, Cass Co., Mich.

PATENTS.

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GERMAN CARP. Orders filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed; address, SILL & KEVE, Dexter, Mich.

THE Patrons' Grocery House

Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvania and New York State Granges and recognized by the State Granges of Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware to furnish Granges with all kinds of Groceries. We carry a large and complete stock of all Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Spices, etc. We fill all orders from Patrons when the order is under Seal of Grange and signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange, and upon receipt of goods and found satisfactory payment to be made within 30 days from date of bills.

THORNTON BARNES, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, 241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn. mar15/1

THE GUIDE.

We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 304 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 inches in size, 28,576 square inches of information for the consumers. It describes, illustrates and gives the prices of nearly all the necessaries and luxuries in daily use by all classes of people, and is sent free to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to pay the cost of carriage. We charge nothing for the book. All of the goods quoted in the Guide we carry in stock, which enables us to make shipments promptly and as ordered. We are the original Grange Supply House organized in 1872 to supply the consumer direct at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are the only house in existence who make this their exclusive business, and no other house in the world carries as great a variety of goods as ourselves. Visitors are invited to call and verify our statement. Send for the Guide and see what it contains. If it is not worth 10 cents, let us know, and we will refund the amount paid without question.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., (Near Exposition Building) CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE, JUNE 26, 1886.

Table with columns: TRAINS WESTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME, TRAINS EASTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.

Way Freight carrying passengers going East, 3:30 P. M.; going west, 10:05 A. M. \*Stop for passengers on signal only. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 run daily. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all parts of Canada and United States. For through rates and time apply to G. M. WATSON, Local Agent, Schoolcraft; W. E. DAVIS, Assistant Gen'l Passenger Agent Chicago; W. J. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit.

Table listing train routes and times: Port Huron, Lv., Lapeer, Flint, Durand, Lansing, Charlotte, Battle Creek, Ar., Vicksburg, Schoolcraft, Cassopolis, Marcellus, Cassopolis, South Bend, Valparaiso, etc.

Way Freight carrying passengers going East, 3:30 P. M.; going west, 10:05 A. M. \*Stop for passengers on signal only. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 run daily. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all parts of Canada and United States. For through rates and time apply to G. M. WATSON, Local Agent, Schoolcraft; W. E. DAVIS, Assistant Gen'l Passenger Agent Chicago; W. J. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit.

GROCERIES!

It will be interesting to every Farmer in the vicinity of Grand Rapids to learn that the

Wholesale Grocery House

OF

ARTHUR MEIGS & CO.

Have Opened a

Mammoth Retail Department,

and are selling all goods at much LOWER PRICES than any other dealer. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be given large purchasers. OUR STOCK IS LARGE, and embraces everything in the line of Groceries and Provisions. When in town don't fail to call on us.

ARTHUR MEIGS & CO.,

Retail Department,

77 and 79 South Division St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. dec85/1

GRANGE COMMISSION HOUSE.

THOMAS MASON,

General Commission Merchant,

163 South Water St., Chicago,

Respectfully Solicits Consignments of

Fruit, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c

BONDED AGENT of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Association,

Chartered Feb. 13, 1878.

All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

Never Mind What They Say.

Don't worry or fret About what people think, Of your ways or your means, Of your food or your drink, If you know you're doing Your best every day, With the right on your side, Never mind what "they" say.

Lay out in the morning Your plans for each hour, And never forget That old Time is a power; This also remember 'Mong truths old and new, The world is too busy To think much of you.

Then garner the minutes That make up the hours, And pluck in your pilgrimage Honor's bright flowers. Should grumblers assure you Your course will not pay, With conscience at rest, Never mind what "they" say.

Then let us, forgetting The insensate throng That jostles us daily While marching along, Press onward and upward, And make no delay— And though people talk, Never mind what "they" say.

Report of Committee on Transportation State Grange of Michigan.

Worthy Master and Fellow Patrons: Your committee on transportation beg leave to report as follows:

We understand the fact that the transportation lines of our great commercial interests are what the life blood is to the physical body; that a check to transportation would mean commercial disaster and we have no wish to place hampering restrictions upon the operations of such a great business; but we of the farm are but human, and request that a fair share of the products of our toil should revert to us.

In times of financial depression it is but just that the stringency should fall equally upon all, and that when the farmer is obliged to fall back upon previous accumulations to tide him through, no other industry should be able to make large profits.

For the year just ended, in spite of the fact that most industries were scarcely able to keep even, the railroads of this country cleared in excess of their profits for the previous year ninety millions of dollars. Is there aught of justice or decency in this? Year by year many of the farmers of our broad and fertile country see their comfortable, and often beautiful, homes made dear to them by all the tender associations that cluster round the family hearth, slipping, slowly but surely, from their grasp while they stand unable to prevent the sacrifice. While to no one cause can this be attributed, the extortion of railroads may be cited as the greatest. "All the traffic will bear—" has done more to cause financial disaster, especially in the west, than any other one thing.

With the money wrung from honest toil they debauch our law-making bodies and courts of justice. Immense salaries and fees are paid to the unscrupulous lawyer who can best steer them clear of all impediments. Senators and Representatives of State and Nation stultify themselves and prove recreant to the high trust with which they are invested by becoming their counsel and accepting their bribes. We should demand of these, our servants, by the right of the great interest we represent, and by the might of the ballots we control, that they free us from this oppression. "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just; and he but naked, though locked up in steel, whose conscience with injustice is corrupted." The railroads are certainly locked up in steel.

Your committee believe that state laws are inadequate to fully protect us, and are liable to be oppressive in cases where one road passes through different states whose laws are different, and that the matter of inter-state commerce should be regulated by Congress. Two bills are now pending in Congress: the Reagan bill introduced in the House, and the Culom bill introduced in the Senate. The places of their inception is sufficient proof to us which should pass. The U. S. Senate is no friend to the producers of our country, and nearly all the legislation in our favor, originating in the House, is throttled by it.

When the election of Senators is given to the people, then can the strong arm of public indignation reach out and throttle them. All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK B. GARRETT, J. S. LOCKE, G. S. WILLIAMS, J. C. JORDON, JOHN STRONG.

EX-CONGRESSMAN MURCH went from his stone-cutting in Maine to Congress, from Congress into the saloon business, from the saloon to an insane asylum, from the asylum to the grave.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Worthy Master and Patrons:—

WHEREAS, It is impossible to obtain any law for the present to protect the innocent purchasers of patented articles, therefore,

Resolved, That the State Grange recommend as a means of protection that when any person or company wishing to sell a patented article, which is likely to be universally used by the Patrons, they shall exhibit their letters of patents to the Executive Committee of the State Grange for inspection, who, after they have carefully examined said letters and find them correct, shall make such statement through the columns of the GRANGE VISITOR.

Resolved, That when any company similar to the Bohemian Oat Company wishes to operate in this State it shall get the sanction of the Executive Committee of the State Grange and cause the same to be published in the GRANGE VISITOR.

Resolved, That we will heartily endorse and support all legislative action having for its object the entire suppression of polygamy in this country.

Resolved, That the State Grange so far as in their power will endorse and co-operate with the members of the in-coming Legislature in making and carrying out all laws having for their object the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That these two resolutions be printed in the GRANGE VISITOR.

AGE OF CONSENT.

WHEREAS, no proper protection is afforded the young girls of this State, and,

WHEREAS, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is endeavoring to secure such extension of present laws as shall place the womanhood of our daughters on grounds at least as secure as common property, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That the State Grange declare its endorsement of this most worthy effort of these noble women. And

Resolved, 2d, That we demand that the in-coming Legislature enact a law raising the age of consent from 10 to 15 years, and making the slightest penalty under the law for all violations, imprisonment for a term of years in the penitentiary.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. HERRINGTON, DAVID SCOTT, E. H. ANGELL, JAMES H. MARTIN, MRS. BAKER, MRS. CARLISLE, MRS. AGEUR.

At the last session of the State Grange a large number of members manifested a great desire to procure pictures of Sister Perry Mayo. I will state to those interested that having been asked to take charge of this matter that I will be prepared after the 10th of Jan. to fill orders for photographs, cabinet size, at 30 cents each. Those who wish a larger size, suitable for framing, will please notify me by postal card to enable me to form some idea of how many to order. These photographs are warranted first-class in every respect, and well worth the price asked. Address, GEO. F. CUNNINGHAM, Benton Harbor, MICH.

ELECTION RETURNS are coming in slowly—too slowly. Retiring Secretaries, bear in mind it is your duty to report the newly elected Master and Secretary, with address of each, to this office.

If our law-makers could be impressed with the great truth that we need our present laws perfected more than we need new ones enacted it would be a blessed thing for the country.

CHILD LABOR IN THE COAL REGIONS.—The miner's boys and girls have no childhood. Hundreds of children from 7 to 15 years of age are at work at the hard coal mines, slat picking, and at the soft coal mines, coke trimming and mule driving. Hard, drudging toil is the lot of these little ones all day long in the dust and grime of the picking shed, winter and summer. What wonder that the majority of graves in the miner's cemetery are short ones. A stunted, defrauded childhood, a sickly and infirm youth, and a manhood old and decrepit before its time; this is not an uncommon experience among these coal workers. It is true that there is a law forbidding the employment of young children in collieries, on the statute book, but the evidence is convincing that it is very rarely enforced. The poverty of the parents and the indifference of the employers stand in the way. As late as 1883 there was no compulsory school law in Pennsylvania, and if there be one now, it is, like the law referred to above, almost never enforced in the coal regions. When work is slack the miner sends his boys to school, where they get all the education they ever have. At other times they, as well as their father, must work.—Exchange.

A prominent Knight of Labor says: "We are tired of wheeling into line behind every paltry politician who happens to buy a nomination and steal an election and who forgets us as soon as he is sure our votes are cast. We are tired of endorsing partisan nominees and having legislation and execution dictated by capitalists."

In behalf of yourself renew your subscription. In behalf of your wife and family renew. In behalf of the cause you have espoused renew. That you may not backslide renew.

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Obituaries.

BUCK—Scipio Grange has been called upon the second time within a year to mourn the loss of one of its members, Sister Hannah Buck, who died Nov. 15, 1886.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master to remove Sister Buck from her earthly labors to her labors above, therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Grange tender their heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved husband and relatives.

Resolved, That a minute of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Grange and a copy sent to the bereaved husband. Com.

ANDREWS—

Passed away at her home in Watson, Sister Andrews, aged 54 years, wife of Wm. Andrews. Though for many months, through illness, our Sister was unable to meet with us, her interest in the Grange was unabated. She was ever glad to hear of its prosperity. Long and sadly will the gentle presence be missed by husband and children. To them we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

She has crossed the dark river She has reached the evergreen shore, She is happy now in glory Her sufferings all are o'er

Dear Sister she has left us But is beckoning us to come, To meet her there in glory In her bright celestial home.

PITCHER—

Died, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Isola Steele, of Montcalm County, Oct. 26, 1886, Mrs. Matilda Pitcher, a worthy and respected Sister of Home Grange, No. 188. Suitable resolutions were adopted by the Grange. The charter ordered draped with crape sixty days. Com.

BURNHAM—

Died, Nov. 12, 1886, at her residence in Newton, Calhoun County, Sister Emma Burnham, a worthy member of Home Grange, No. 129.

WHEREAS, Death, God's dispenser, has called from our home our W. L. A. S., who filled her office with dignity and trust, and was an intelligent and influential member who will be sadly missed in many departments of our Order, one dear to us by ties of united effort, an affectionate wife, a tender mother, an only daughter of aged parents; therefore,

Resolved, That realizing no words of ours can bring peace to the hearts of our bereaved Brother and motherless children, we, in deepest sympathy, point them to our Heavenly Master who knows full well how to heal the wound, He, by love, inflicts.

Resolved, That our charter, her vacated desk and staff be draped in mourning sixty days, these resolutions be placed on our records, and a copy be sent to the VISITOR and our city paper for publication. Com.

WARD—

Died, Nov. 8, 1886, at his home in Gilead, Brother Cassius T. Ward, a member of Gilead Grange, No. 400.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our worthy Brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Ward, the Grange has lost a worthy member, the community an honest, upright and respected citizen, and the wife a kind and loving husband.

Resolved, That as a Grange we deeply and sincerely mourn the death of a most worthy Brother and friend, and hereby record our high estimation of his character as a citizen and Patron.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved companion of our deceased Brother, commending her to Him who alone can give consolation.

Resolved, That our charter and her chair be draped in mourning for sixty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved companion; also spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication; also a copy to the Courier. Com.

BROOKS—

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Master to remove from our circle Brother Isaac N. Brooks, Master of Danby Grange, No. 185; therefore

Resolved, That in his death our Grange has lost a faithful and true Master, the community an honest and useful member of society, and his family a kind husband and father.

Resolved, That while we mourn for our departed Brother, we extend our sympathies to his family in their great affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, under seal of the Grange, be sent to the family of our deceased Brother; also a copy to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be spread upon the records of our Grange and the charter be draped in mourning for sixty days. Com.

MILLARD—

Died at her home in Three Rivers, Mich., Nov. 19, Mary J. Millard, aged 31 years, a member of Riverside Grange, No. 178.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst by death our beloved Sister Mary Millard. By the death of our worthy Sister we have lost a valuable member who was ever ready to work for the good of the Order. Her merry voice will no more be heard within our Hall, and another chair is left vacant by her death; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Grange realize with sadness her absence from among us, and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved husband, mother and friends, well knowing that God only can heal the wounds made by death; who has said "I will not leave thee, neither will I forsake thee."

Resolved, That the Sisters of our Grange, decorate her grave with flowers Memorial Day; also that a copy of the above be sent to the bereaved husband.

Resolved, That our Hall be draped in mourning for thirty days and a copy of the above placed upon the memorial page of our Order. Com.

LEECH—

Once more Hartford Grange, No. 89, is called upon to mourn the loss of a beloved member. Sister Gilbert Leech was a former member of Keeler Grange, but since their removal to Hartford has been a member of our Grange. She leaves a husband, a large family of children and large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Therefore

Resolved, That we tender her bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of our Grange, also copy sent to GRANGE VISITOR for publication. Com.

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