

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

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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 peninsular 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.

Postal Zottings.

No. 655 prospers finely in every way but taking in new members. We are getting forehanded financially, having taken premiums at the County Fair two years in succession and by holding literary and musical entertainments monthly, at the least of which the proceeds amounted to over \$15.00. Now, it we could obtain a few new members we would feel quite encouraged and set about building our new hall with a hearty good will. Mapleton, Traverse Co. SEC'Y.

In my jotting last Spring stating that Working Grange No. 509 had joined with the I. O. O. F. to build a new hall to be used by the two societies, I think I intimated that in the near future you might hear from us again, and it is with a feeling of unalagain, and it is with a feeling of unal-loyed pleasure that I can write and tell you our new hall is finished and dedicated. The 20th of Oct. was the time appointed for the dedication, and Gov. Luce was the dedicating officer. The morning dawned lovely— one of those beautiful Autumnal days, it seemed as though Providence was with us and smiled on our good works. Gov. Luce arrived from Lansing on the morning train and was driven to the hall by brother J. B. Kellogg, and ate a hearty breakfast in the kitchen of our new hall.

The building is of frame 24x52, two stories high the upper portion being used for holding meetings exclusively and the lower for dining hall and social gatherings. There is a nice kitchen partitioned off in the lower story, with pantry, etc. At ten o'clock the main hall was

filled with members, and visiting members of the Order and invited guests; and the ceremonies began by W. M. J. A. Fowler calling the meeting to order and announcing that the exercises would commence by singing, then followed the beautiful dedicating services of our Order, made extremely interesting and impressive by the manner in which they were rendered. At the conclusion of the exercises, dinner was announced, and all repaired to the spacious dining hall below, where an abundance of the good things of this lite had been provided by the kind hearts and willing hands of our sisters. That it was enjoyed by all, goes without saying among Patrons. Between two and three hundred ate. and still there was enough and to

for closing and close at that hour. Have an objective point and work to it and your Grange will succeed. MRS. MAYO.

"WHATEVER we do, strive to do well." Patrons, these earnest words are for you. They imply that you are doing something. What is it? Anything to "advance the interests or elevate the characters" of your associates? If not you are not living up to the spirit of the obligations you have assumed. They who merit and receive success, strive for it. When in attendance at the State Grange and witnessing the vim of the members composing that body, I have said to myself, "Surely, we shall see a great increase in the membership of the Order during the ensuing year, for if this body of intel-ligent men and women go to their homes and the leaven they have received works as it ought, dormant Granges will be revived and those in existence will double or quadruple their membership, and new Granges will spring into existence all over our beautiful State. That was my fancy; here are the facts: The December gales encountered on the way home from Grand Rapids or the Capital City chilled the leaven in the majority of the representatives and it fell, a cold, inert lump into a niche of some subordinate Grange and never emerged. Another important gathering, our National Grange, has honored our State with a session. Will its influence be lost? Less than a year ago we prom-ised that Michigan should again step to the tront of the column in member-ship. Have we redeemed the pledge? If not, why not, and who is to blame? F. W. REDFERN.

WE get, now and then, a little sprinkle, just to remind us that there are blessings in store for us by and by. I have great reason to be devoutly thankful for my farm is abundantly supplied with good water. Ohio is lukewarm in Grange work and our forthcoming report will show considerable of a falling off. I believe now the third party question is settled in politics, and henceforth it will be Democracy vs. Republicanism with the Grange to furnish salt to keep them both from spoiling. Perhaps we will grow now. T. R. SMITH,

Sec'y Ohio State Grange.

THE socialist or anarchist being allowed to utter their pernicious senti-ments in public is working harm to our society. These bad sentiments find lodgment in men's minds and then find expression in some act of the man that may lead to exciting his fellows to a riot. Fielden, who is now a life convict in an Illinois Penitentiary, said that he learned while in England to hate kings and queens, and when he came to this country he merely transferred that hate to those who administer the affairs of this government, from the President down to the policeman. 'Tis said that he had a ready pen and fluent speech and hence was more capable of doing great harm to society by the readiness with which he could scatter his pernicious ideas among the masses, many of whom he made believe that "socialism was a means in their hands of preventing somebody else from taking their property." He made them believe that no man in society is responsible for what he is; that "all the ills that are in society are the product of this bad government;" and that the wealthy class are the enemies to the poor working man, consequently by making war on the mansions they would bring peace and plenty to the cottages. 'Tis said that the Haymarket meeting began to flag and the rabble to disperse from lack of ex-citement, when Fielden got into a wagon and by his fiery harangue called them back and excited them on to the riot that resulted in the death of seven policemen and the wounding of some V. B. 60 citizens. Now that the fall work is mostly over and the evenings are getting long it will be a good time for the farmers to consult each other through the "Jottings" of the VISITOR as to the best course to pursue next year. The ex-perience of one farmer may be very useful to others. Even mistakes and failures are often worth relating; they may prevent others from doing like wise. The page for jottings is just the place to discuss the best methods of conducting Grange meetings. Occa-sionally a short item from the Lecturer of each Grange would be of great benefit to the work of the Order. The item

and throw it into the waste basket. We learned while at Lansing last week that Capital Grange, which is supposed to be the model Grange of the State, always commences its meetings on time without varying one minute. I think other Granges would do well to pattern after Capital Grange in this respect. It would induce each member to hurry up and would be less tedious for those who are always on time. Palmyra Grange holds regular meetings every two weeks. We have a short literary program at each meeting. On alternate evenings we have literary and no Grange work, the whole time being occupied with dialogues, recitations, singing, reading, discussions, etc. It is an experiment. We will let you know in the spring of our success. Shall we hear from other Granges? Lenawee Co., Nov. 22. M. T. COLE.

[The above suggestions are timely at this the close of the Grange year. Gather up the experiences of the year, cull out the benefits and send them to the jotting page. In accord with this idea we ask every Lecturer in the State to send us a brief summary of what he or she has learned in that office, with practical hints and helps that may be of use to the in coming officers of a new year .--- ED.]

TALLMADGE GRANGE, No. 639, at its last session requested the publication of the following: "Tallmadge Grange No. 639 respectfully requests our representative at Washington to use his influence against any repeal or modifi-cation of the present oleomargarine law that would be favorable to the manufacturer of any make of bogus butter. FRANK WOODARD, Sec.

Aotices of Meetings.

THE annual meeting of Hillsdale County Pomona Grange, No. 10, will be held in G. A. R. Hall, Hillsdale, December 7. The forenoon meeting will be devoted to business of the Orwill be devoted to business of the Or-der and hearing reports from subordi-nate Granges. Let every Grange re-port. The afternoon session will be devoted to hearing reports of officers, election of officers, then responsive ex-ercises. Let every Patron be ready to respond. Let us have an active and a pleasant meeting. J. E. WAGNER, Sec'y.

KALAMAZOO County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting Thursday, December 1, with Portage Grange. The election of officers, reports of subordi-

Cheap Wall Paper.

The Michigan State Board of Health has published a book entitled "Shad-ows from the Walls of Death" and placed it in the Public Libraries of the State, in which the use of wall paper is condemned. Not only does the use of paper stop wall respiration, as it is very properly terme i, but the amount of poisonous material which is used in the manufacture of paper, particular-ly the cheaper grades, is arousing a spirit of alarm among scientific men throughout the country, who are pronounced in their opinion that the use of cheap wall paper must be stopped, disaster will follow and disease and death be multiplied. The constantly lowering price of paper can only be met by corresponding cheapness in the process of manufacturing, which has now been brought to the very lowest point, regardless of the results that may follow. The time has come when the attention of all house-holders should be called to this matter that they may for themselves investigate and determine whether, or not, there is r-ason for alarm. In a matter so clear-ly affecting the health of the family, ignorance is criminal.

As a substitute for poisonous papers and unwholesome kalsomines, Alabastine, the durable wall coating is being generally recommended by those wnose opinions are entitled to consideration. As coming from a reliable source and a party who is generally known and acknowledged, as authority on such matters, we append the following letters.

Alabastine Co.-Dear Sirs: At your request I have analyzed specimens of Alabastine manufactured by the Alabestine Co., of Grand Rapids, and find no traces of poisonous material. The material was carefully tested for arsenic and copper, but none could be found. My study has been Alabastined, and I am very well pleased with the result. The Alabastine makes a very firm and durable covering to the wall, and seems to be free from any tendency to crack or scale. It is also free from any disagreeable odor. Yours Truly,

R. C. Kedzie. Prof. Chem.

Alabastine Co.-Dear Sirs: The Alabastine put on the walls of the Chemical Laboratory more than four years ago, is in as good condition and bright in appearance as when first applied, save where water from a leaky roof has injured it. The Alabastine seems to grow harder with age, making a firm and coherent covering, and has no tendency to soil the clothing by contract, as whitewash and kalsomine will. I am well satisfied with Alabas-Yours Truly, tine. R. C. Kedzie, Prof. Chem. Alabastine is a clean, beautiful and healthy wall coating; the only natural finish for a wall that will admit of applying successive coats from time to time that will cement together and become a part of the wall. Write for sample cards showing twelve beautiful tints, and any other information that you may wish to

A. J. ALDRICH & CO.; Printers of the GRANGE VISITOR.

To Subscribers and Correspondents.

All subscriptions to the GRANGE VISITOR, and all correspondence, excepting for advertising, should be addressed to

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

We have arranged with Bro. I. B. Hamilton, of Grandville, Mich., to solicit subscriptions and advertising for the VISITOR. We hope some of our f ends who have neglected to renew will have a call.

To Subscribers.

Remittances may be made to us in postsge stamps, or by postal note, money order, or registered letter. If you receive copies of the paper beyond your time of subscription it is our loss not yours. We aim to send every number of the paper for the time paid for, then strike out the name if not renewed. Renewals made promptly are a matter of much convenience, and we respectfully sosicit such that no numbers be lost to you.

Advise this office at once of a change in our address, or if numbers fail to reach you

There is no doubt the honest worth of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood puri-Thousands, who have been benfier. efited by its use, will attest its virtues. This remedy cures kidney and liver complaint, and eradicates every trace of disease from the system.

spare. At two o'clock the hall was again filled to overflowing, to listen to the

speech of W. M. Luce. The Governor made a strong and forcible address, from the stand point of a practical farmer to farmers and their families. Many saw and listened to him for the first time and showed their appreciation by frequently applauding him. Brother Luce spoke for over an hour and much good will result from it. At the conclusion of his speech a rising vote of thanks was rendered the W. M., of the State Grange for coming so many miles to dedicate our hall and for the able address to which we had all been privileged to listen. Alarms at the gate are so frequent now that the work of initiating almost seems monotonous. yet the good work must and shall go on. From eleven members in March we have swelled our numbers to thirty-one and five new applicants to put through at our next meeting, and, ere the new year comes in, 1 trust our membership will number fifty. We expect shortly to start another contest, and at the same time have Grange socials once in two weeks, to replenish

our treasury. We have a literary program and serve a lunch at our socials, and charge serve a lunch at our at dime each as fees. T. G. CHANDLER.

"How is your Grange doing now?" "Well, not very well, I guess; I do not attend very often, but I guess they are not doing much." "If your Grange is failing it is because you are not there." "But I pay my dues; my name is clear on the books." "Yes, but your dues are just half paid when your money dues are paid. It is your due to your Grange to be there. It will not flourish unless you are. Then put brains into your Grange. It is the best tonic, the best stimulant to a good growth of anything that we know of. Your business will not flourish unless yon put brains into it, your home, your school, nor your Grange. Have an hour for opening and open at that hour, an hour | must be short or the editor will scold

nate Granges, also the reports of offi-cers will be called for. There will be time for reports from those who have threshed corn, which will, perhaps, be of benefit to all. A general attendance is requested.

MRS. H. DALE ADAMS, Sec'y.

THE County Grange of Barry County will hold its next meeting with the Glass Creek Grange at the hall in the township of Rutland, on Friday, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock sharp. Patrons, it is very necessary that you be present on time as at this meeting the election of officers will occur and our literary program should not be omitted. Following is the program:

Ten o'clock A. M., regular order of business in the 4th degree.

Twelve o'clock, M., recess for dinner. One o'clock P. M., Address of welcome-Wm. Otis.

Response-Chas. Biggs.

What lessons in agriculture has the past season taught us-Volunteers.

Essay or selection Sister S. Johnson. The County Fair, have the rules for its management as carried out this year been as satisfactory to the farmers of the county as in years past-Chas. Newland and C. H. Stone. Recitation-Sister Alida Newland.

Is there any part of the Declaration of Principles of the Order of the Knights of Labor that conflicts with the principles of the Grange-J. Dawson and J. Robinson. Soil Exhaustion, selection-A. Parker. A. PARKER, Lect.

THE annual meeting of Allegan County Council will be held at Allegan Dec.6, it which meeting will occur the election of officers, the general business transactions of the Council, also reports of officers etc. The entertainment will consist of music by the Austin and Colburn families, address of welcome by sister M. A. Ely, response by S. C. Foster of Trowbridge, "The world as it moves: its moral motion" by W. J. Shirley of Millgrove, also readings, recitations and essays from those who have failed to respond to the programs this year. The dinner will be basket picnic N. A. DIBBLE

Sec'y Allegan County Council. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Patrons, Attention!

The Secretaries of county conventions in most instances failed to report the postoffice of representatives to the State Grange which meets at Lansing on Tuesday, the 13th of December. On that account we can not send delegates Railway Certificates for a return ticket at one cent per mile. Representatives will please apply to this office at once. Be sure and have them signed by the agent at the point of starting else the certificate will not be of value.

Arrangements have been made with the Lansing House and Hudson House for delegates and visitors at \$1.25 per day where two persons occupy one bed. Other hotels will charge \$1.00 and the Everett House will provide transportation both ways.

Tone up the system and improve the appetite by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new per-Thousands have found health, son. and relief from suffering, by the use of this great blood purifier, when all other means failed.

Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr.

MASTER'S ADDRESS.

THE WORTHY MASTER'S ANNUAL REPORT TO THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE OF THF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Brothers and Sisters of the National Grange:

In compliance with an established custom, I submit this my annual report with some suggestions and recommendations for your consideration.

The progress made in the work of our Order since we last met in annual session, is commendable and gratifying. Success has attended the efforts of our lecturers, as shown by the large number of dormant granges that have been revived and by the establishment of 174 new granges - an increase unceual if not unparallel d in an institution as old and well e-tablished as the Grange. The State Grange of Nebraska has been re-established and we have the pleasure on this occasion of wellcoming Bro. O. E. Hall, her worthy representative, to our meeting. We also have the pleasure of extending traternal greetings through Brother Peckham, the Worthy Master, to Patrons in Rhode I-land who have recently fallen into line with this farmers movement, thus completing the circle of states, and making the Granges "in deed and in truth" a national organization.

In several localities there have been established

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS with objects and principles very similar to those of the Grange. In some instances their establishment has been so rapid and ethusiastic as to overshadow the Grange and retard its work. This, however, in my opinion is only temporary, for in those localities where first organized the re-action has already set in, and our membernow regard their coming as an advantage, as it has aroused them from their lethargy and set them to work. We do not antagonize these orders-on the contrary we welcome them as laborers in the great work of ameliorating the condition of American agriculturists, and wish them success in every good undertaking.

With proper understanding of the methods to be pursued and the objects to be attained, I tkink much good for our class might be accomplished from the successful establishment of other agricultural organizations. There is plenty of room and a sufficiency of good material to maintain a number of them. Though we have a large number of religious denominations begging for members, we know that only a few of our people belong to the church. Though we have a number of charitable institutions seeking members, we know that only a small proportion of our people unite with them. The Grange has been established for years appealing to farmers to join in advancing and protecting their class rights and interests, and, while we are aware that it is the largest and strongest agricultural organization, numerically or otherwise, ever established in the history of civilization, and wielding : very great influence, more through the power of its organization than through its numerical strength, yet we know that we have a small proportion of our even millions of farmers as members. History and our experience teach uthat we cannot organize the greater portion of our farmers into any one organization, but we may secure a working majority in different organizations, and with wise directions work in accordance with the methods preferred to achieve the same ends. THE GRANGE IS THE PIONEER in the work of organization for the advancement and protection of agriculture, and as such it to-day occupies commanding ground. Through its regard for the rights and interests of others and its conservatism in al things, it commands the respect of all classes, and its petitions are treated respectfully by the law-making bodies of the land. To it the farmers of America look for a wise and statesmanlike leadership that will, by and by, relieve agriculture of the hindering causes to prosperity. The eyes of the country are watching this meeting. and, while the thoughtless and overzealous may expect every system of error to be destroyed by the passage of high-soundresolutions, making demind ing which invite scorn and ridicu e, the more thoughtful will expect of this meeting conservative action and wise direction. By pursuing a wise and firm, but patriotic and progressive course, it has reached its present high position in the estimation of the people, and I feel sure that you, its present leaders. realizing your responsibilities, will nobly press on to the accomplishment of the aims of the Order as published in our "Declaration of Purposes." We cannot reasonably expect to extend the order or increase its membership in any other way, than by sending out LECTURERS AMONG THF PEOPLE to explain its principles and purposes It is encouraging to know that suc e. has attended every effort of the kind that has been made. All reports in my possession from the National, State, County and subordinate lecturers, show that wherever they have made an effort, the order has been revived and strengthened. I would therefore recommend that you adopt a system by which our order can be kept as promineutly before the people as possible, consistent with our ability to pay. In this connection I would earnestly suggest that

work done in their respective jurisdic-tions, and not depend upon the National Grange, as its financial ability is not equal to the task of furnishing the requi-ite number of lecturers for all the work. THE GRANGE PRESS

has done, and is still doing, splendid and noble service in sustaining the order. It is needless to say had it not been for the a-sistance of the Grange Press, the order could not have maintained its high standard of efficiency and usefulness, and that without their continued help our future existence would be of doubtful duration. While we are proud of the ability, fidelity and excellency of our press, yet we cannot expect it to extend the Order or increase its members. The living lec-ture must first get the people inter-ested and enlisted in the Order before they will suscribe for our papers. would, therefore, urge upon State Granges the fact that a system whereby lecturers of the Order may be kept contiunally at work is indispensably neccessary to the inture growth of the Grange. We have competent and qualified lecturers in every State, if we would only devise the ways and means to keep them at work.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

of the Lecturer's office, cost during the past year, about one thousand dol. This is a matter worthy of your hars. consideration. Would this amount -pent in the lecture field do more good is a question for your decision. It occurs to me that the best policy to be pursued in this connection is for the National Grange to give such assistance as it is able to those weak juris. dictions where our Grange papers are not taken, and where only the lecturers can do good, and leave for the strong jurisdictions to devise such ways and means for the work as they may think best. If the plan suggested is the better one, then the money expended in the editorial work of the Lecturer's office could be more advantageously expended in the lecture tield.

With three months' active work in each congressional district in the country, by an earnest efficient lecturer, we would add fitty per cent to our membership in the next twelve months.

CONDITION OF AMERICAN FARMERS.

An anomalous condition confronts the American farmers. Producing, as they do, immense crops, which constiuse the greater part of the wealth of the country, they ought to be prosperous, and they would be it the wealth they produced were properly distributed. The lact that they are not is evidence of great wrong and injustice. What is the matter? By what means are farmers deprived of the rewards of their labors? Disguise the fact as you may, cover it up with sophistry and ingenious technicalities. apologize for it by pleading for other industries and the neccessity for in ternal improvements, etc., still the fact will remain that through Class Legislature other interests in the distribution of the weatth of the land are enabled to absorb an undue and unjust mount of the products of the larmers. Every other important interest in the mais protected by herpful legislation, while farmers are discriminated igainst in trade, travel and taxes. The products of their farms are priced for them by others, as also the articles onsumed by them. So studiously prepared and well arranged is this legistation that it is quite dament to trace it up and show just how it op-erates to sap the presperity of armers. One says the farmers are not prosperous because railroads are allowed to charge "all the article will bear." Another says it is because farmers are required to pay more than their just share of the State and county taxes. One thinks it is due to the financial policy of the government Another thinks it is due to the protec tion given to our manufactures. Some think it is due to over production, while others attribute it to a want of liversity in agricultural productions. etc., etc. Now, if there is any truth in any, or all of these reasons, it certainly is the fault of the farmers, as they have the power in their own hands to correct any of the alleged gravancewhether they be in the man gement of the government or in the management of their farms. If the govern-ment has failed to give equal protection to our industry, we should not complain, nor should we attempt reform by making demands through resolutions on paper, but we should use power now in our hands and practice what we have been preaching for the last twenty-one years, and elect with our ballots Representatives who will legislate in the interest of a griculture, and not against it. But, before we adopt this policy. we should be certain: 1st, That we are right; 2d, That we are agreed; 3d, That it is practicable for us to co-operate in securing the proposed reform. Years ago, when the Grange first demanded that railroads should be restrained by law, we were sure that right was on our side, and the National Grange and all the State, County and subordinate granges wer agreed as to the ju-tice of the cause, and the neccessity for action, and with a united front they entered the con test, and so far success has attended every effort. If, as some think, our unsatisfactory condition is due to the unfair proportion of taxes we pay to support our State and county governments, then our State, county and subordinate Granges should look into the matter tearlessly and without delay, and cor-

strument in their hands, viz: a freeman's ballot.

If, as others think, it is due to errors in the financial policy of the government, we should use the means at our command to change the present sys-tem, and have the public debt extinguished, and the national banking system repealed, and legal tender treasury notes substituted for the issues of the national banks. Or, if it be true as contended by some, that farmers are kept poor by protective taxation that manufacturers may keep rich, then we, as the only national body of organized farmers should see to it that this wrong be corrected, and that "equal and just taxation" continue the leading principle of our free government. But we Patrons are not agreed upon this question. Yet its importance dem unds the fullest and freest investigation possible. We should, and do, throw open wide the door to discussion and let in all the light possible that we may see and know how to act, I fully believe the time has come in our history and education when we can dispassionately discuss this or any other question from a non-partisan but pairiotic standpoint, and I think the past history of the Grange will endorse the assertion, that when Patrons are convinced, they have the courage of their convictions and will act together for their mutual benefit, protection and advancement. It sounds unreasonable to say that over-production is the cause of our trouble-bring. ing failures and bankruptcies and producing millions of tramps. It would r ther appear more reasonable to say it is for the want of a sufficiency of money and just legislation to distribute our productions properly and justly. One of the greatest of the many victories of the Grange was the establishment of the

INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION. In the language of a distinguished Congressman, "Had the Grange done nothing more than create the public sentiment which forced the enactment of laws to restrain the injustice of railroad corporations, it has amply repaid every effort and sacrifice made and for all time and money spent in its maintenance." While this is true, yet these corporations are not restrained from trespassing upon the rights of the people as they should be. Only a good beginning has been made by establishing the principle that they are creatures of the law, and therefore subject to the law. It is not claimed that the law establishing the Inter-State Commerce Commission is perfect by any means. On the contrary, it is admitted to be very defectiv , e-pecially in that feature which gives to the Commission authority, under certain circumstances to suspend the operations of the fourth section, which forbids railroad companies from charging more for a short than a long hand. This is a great injustice complained of and every effort hould be mide to have the law so unencel as to take away from the Commission the right to suspend the operations of section four.

Senator Edmunds, in his great speech before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, as attorney representing the state Grange of Vermont, sounded the key note for our future guidance and action when he said: "I think it will turn out to be so in the next ten years -not upon any supposed construction of this law that you may make, or upon any too extended construction of it, but as a fact in the social economies of this country, resting upon justice, which gives to every man his due, and fair play to all, that every service that a rannoad or any body else does for another under regulations, and of which | lection and distribution of seeds, and he is not the master as every man has the right to receive profit from his labor which he can soli at any pric he mooses to take or not) will be regulated' according to the value of the services performed, not according to the particular circumstances of the person, or the corporation, who has to perform it." Again in the same speech, the Senator said: "In less than ten years, unless the people of the United States have lost their reason, this matter will be dealt with by Congress, so far as they have the power, and you will not be troubled with any question about considerations as to compeition. You will only be troubled with the question of what is reasonable according to the value of the service performed, because that stands and on only stand upon principles that are beyond the reach of any contrivances

Congress I offered the first bill, the object of which was to elevate this De-partment (agriculture) and make its chief an executive officer, with a right to a place in the Cabinet of the President. The measure was criticised by some and ridiculed by others. The New York Tribune asserted that it emanated from a member who hailed from a State where snot guns were the principal implements of husbandry, but I am glad to know that it had the effect of drawing attention to this subject and was supported by some of the best men and leading journals of the country. The ranks of its advocates have been steadily augmented until we find to-day but few politicians repre-senting agricultural districts disposed to run counter to the all-pervading sentiment of the people."

Mr. Muldrow, in subsequent Con-gresses during his public service, renewed this measure and ably support ed its passage. Other bills for the enlargement of the powers and duties of this Department were also introduced or supported by members in both Houses, in the Senate by Messrs, Miller, of New York, Jones, of Arkansas, George, of Mississippi, and Windom, of Minnesota; and in the House by Messrs. Aiken, Hatch, Anderson, Updegraff, and others. In the meantime the Granges in nearly every State in the Union continued to pour in on Congress petitions praying for the establishment of this Department. In both Houses the measure was attacked chiefly upon the ground that it was unconstitutional and unnecessary. It was claimed that it would not advance the great cause of agriculture, that it would only benefit the leading officers by increasing their salaries and individual importance and influence, and ultimately injure agriculture by degenerating into a mere political machine.

But the friends of the measure, embracing some of the most eminent members of both Houses, with great power defended it upon grounds of its absolute necessity, its manifest justice. and as a substantial recognition of the importance of agriculture. They had no doubts as to its constitutionality. They exhausted our legislative history and the history of civilized states in multiplying precedents and arguments in its support. Every government n Europe had an Agricultural Deparment fostered and protected by the State. Even Mexico and the South and Central American republics had -uch departments. The most illustrious men of ancient and modern times had borne evidence of its inestimable importance to the people. Among oth ers in modern times, Gibbon has es teemed agriculture as the foundation and support of manufactories. Dr Samuel Johnson maintained that. Agriculture not only gives riches to a nation, but the only riches which it can call its own." And the great Napoleon had described it as "the soul and body of the Empire." In our own country experienced stat smen and scholars, equally eminent for learning and ability, have added their testimony to its importance. Washington, in his first speech before Congress, urged the advancement of agriculture as an interest of primary importance," and in his last speech advocated the establishment of a Board organized by law for its promotion. He regarded it as a proper "object of public patronage." He knew of no "object" to which "the public purse" could "be dedicated with greater propriety."

In 1839 an appropriation of \$1,000 was made to be disbursed under the 'Commissioner of Patents for the col-

ricultural Department may be confidently anticipated. Let us not relax our efforts, however, "to make assurance doubly sure."

THE DRIVEN WELL PATENT.

At former sessions of this body, measures have been con-idered whereby the iniquities of a tyrannical law, as shown in the enforced exactions of royalties on patents, might be alleviated or mitigated without deprivinginventors of that protection towhich they are justly entitled as pioneers in mechanical progress. OurOrder has always gladly contributed by its support and encouraging influence to lighten labors and increase rewards of all who serve usefully in every field of science and art. But we have been compelled again and again to meet the dratts of swindlers for whom the law supplied convenient machinery, and we have gone to the courts with the plea that robbery of which we are made the victims was also a di-grace when it had the sanction of Government.

This has been most conspicuously illustrated in what has been aptly termed the "driven well traud," a scheme of plunder against which our protests have been ineffectual until within the past week, when by a righteous decision of the United States Supreme Court the iniquity is stripped of authority and has now no semblance of support. Yet we can not torget that during the life of a patent founded in fraud, thousands of our people have been compelled to pay tribute to thieves who visited them with demands that left no recourse except through the slow proce-s of law, that in the present instance has uttered its voice too late to afford relief, except for those who are brave enough to resist, while warfare might be protracted through weary years, Still we rejoice in a triumph embodied in the righteous decision which stamps with shame a villainy that has drawn from honest industry vast sums of money, as the price of protection against wrong of even greater magnitude. Let us hope that our representatives in Congress may now see the neces-ity of so modifying the patent system that frauds can not invoke successfully its protection.

There are other subjects to which your attention might be called, but as it would be anticipating the reports of our standing committees, I will desist.

For the business operations and the financial condition of the Order, I refer you to the reports to be made by the Executive Committees, the Worthy Secretary and the Worthy Treasurer. Willing obedience on the part of our members to our laws and ready acquiescence in all decisions and the fraternal regard manifested in all the mutual and reciprocal duties of Patrons, prompts me to say that the discipline in our Order is as perfect as could be desired.

THE WORK AND SUCCESS OF THE GRANGE has been phenomenal and its accomwonderful. plishments Beginning twenty-one years ago with a class unused to organization and unaccustomed to discipline, it has continued to advance until now it has a membership roll in every State in the union, and "binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron; but, although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers." Under such circumstances with its membership segregated and scattered over such a wide extent of territory, with erronous views of the so-called independence of farm life, ignorant of the laws of commerce and the problems of political economy, progress has necsarily been slow n the accomplish. ment of the many objects of the or-ganization. Yet this "slow progress" has proven our safety, for the organization has stood the crucial test of time, criticism and opposition, and now all those who are posted will endorse the assertion that, in all the essentia elements of strength, permarency and efficiency, the Grange, the only truly national farmers' organization in the country, is stronger than ever before. Its establishment has been so triumphant, having as yet made very few mistakes, with nearly every object undertaken in a tair way of accomplishment, and the further fact that so few tailures have been made impress one with the idea that an unseen hand is directing its destuny. There is injury, however, to be apprehended from the restless and impatient spirit manifested by some of our members in demanding radical changes in our Constitution and By-Laws, and in our beautiful ritual. An idea seems to prevail in some quarters that if our fees and dues are reduced to very small amounts, and all the degrees consolidated into one short degree, that our numbers would increase to such an extent as to secure the accomplishment of all our purposes at once. Upon sober reflection it will be seen that we have undertaken an immense work, that of elevating the farmer and preparing him to cooperate intelligently with his neighbors for the protection and advancement of his own rights and interests, and that it will take time and patience, The Grange is not a temporary organization, gotten up to secure some revolutionary purpose. It is to agriculture what masonry is to charity. Founded as i is upon the great principles of truth, justice and equality, it is destined to live on and on, progressing with the march of improvement, the grand conservator of farmhaving been amended in the Senate and not reaching a conference committee, it failed. But the establishment by the Fittight Control of the general in-

devise a system for having lecture rect the injustice with the only in- head. At the first session of the 45th | Fittieth Congress of an Executive Ag- | perimental age, and been successfully STATE GRANGES

that men may make." In addition to the above, I will venture to express the opinion that the time is not far distant when railroad companies will be allowed by law to charge only a specified amount per hundred pounds per mile, just as some of them are now permitted to charge

only a specified amount per mile for passenger travel.

For a number of years the Grange has been agitating the necessity of having agriculture represented in the Cabinet of the President. The idea met with much opposition and ridicule, which has delayed longer than was expected the consummation of our wishes. While our progress in creating favorable sentiment has been slow, it has been sure, and now I think I may with. certainty congratulate you upon the prospect of success in the near future. The importance of this matter deserves more than a passing notice.

Hon. Henry L. Muldrow, of Mississippi, now first Assistant Secretary of the Interior, during a debate in the House of Representatives, in May, 1882, declared that, "If I have a hobby, it is the creation of a Department of Agriculture, with a Cabinet Minister at its

small annual appropriations were subsequently made for the same purpose until 1862 when agriculture was separated from the Patent Office and made an independent Department as it now exists.

Brother D. Wyatt Aiken, from his seat in Congress on May the 8th, 1882, said. "Sir:-Fostering agriculture is no class legislation-much less is it centralizing power in defiance of the Constitution, for it is the people's cause as well as the nation's life. You may s uttle every American vessel and raze t the ground all our manufacturing establishments; this people would remain as proud and independent and as self-supporting as any people on earth. But should the vengeful power of an offended Deity destroy but for a single season all our agricultural products, annihilation, both individant and national, would be our inevitable doom. No. sir; agriculture is a service too vast in its extent, too powerful in its bearing upon the welfare of the people, to be considered in the same legislative category with our other manifold industries."

Agriculture has outgrown its primitive state. All the material conditions of the country have advanced a thousand fold; great cities and towns have grown up; population has increased very greatly. Manufactures and commerce, under the fostering care of the Federal Government, have proportionately advanced, and now agriculture, no longer a passive interest, but organized throughout the Union in the National, State, County and Subordinate Granges, has assumed the aggressive in the maintenance of its just rights and acknowledged grand importance to all the manifold occupations and interests of our whole people.

After the presentation and failure of a number of bills in different Congresses, a bill was offered at the last Congress and passed both Houses, but

Dec. 1, 1887.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

and permanently established under the workings of our laws and constitution, and the teachings of our ritual, 1 would suggest that only those changes be made where experience has proven them to be absolutely required.

While we are contemplating with so much pride and pleasure the growth and prosperity of the Order, our hearts are saddened as we pause to pay a tribute of respect and honor to the memory of

BROTHER DAVID WYATT AIKEN, whom we all loved and venerated as a father in the Grange. We use no idle expression in saying we teel the want of his presence, his council and wisdom, for he never missed a representative meeting of the National Grange until prevented by sickness, and the history of the Order bears the impress of his ability, zeal and fidelity. Language is inaucquate to express the emotions experienced in reporting to the National Grange the death of one so thoroughly identified with all its workings and so universally esteemed by the entire membership. His able pen and eloquent voice were ever used to advocate the rights and interests of farmers. He displayed the same courage and earnestness in favor of farmers' rights before the Congress of the United States that he did in the secret meetings of the Grauge. He was truly an able, faithful advocate and friend of the farmer. Last spring 1 heard that he was prostrated by disease beyond the hope of recovery, and knowing the great distance to his home would prevent the attendance at his Inneral of any of the officers of the National Grange, and being assured that it would meet with your ap-proval, I wrote in advance to Brother Lipscomb, the Worthy Master of the South Carolina State Grange, to make his arrangements to be present as a representative of the National Grange and give testimony of the high esteem in which Brother Aiken was held by the Patrons of Husbandry. After I had received from Brother

Lipscomb the sad news that Brother Aiken was dead, I wrote Brother Trimble, our worthy secretary, and requested him as "one of the tounders of the order, well acquainted with his valuable services, to perform the sad duty of writing a tribute to his memory to be officially promulgated." I include this very appropriate tribute and make it a part of this report that you may see how promptly and feelingly these Brothers performed the duties assigned them, as follows:

HON. D. WYATT AIKEN.

DIED AT COKESBURY, S. C., APRIL 6, 1857. NATIONAL GRANGE, P. OF H.,) MASTER'S OFFICE, FAYETTE, MISS.,

May 20, 1887.) To the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry With emotions of the deepest sorrow I ad dress myself to the sad duty of announcing to you the recent death of our beloved broth er, Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, which occurred at his home in Cokesbury, S. C., April 6, 1887, after a long and painful illness, which was borne by him with manly fortitude and Chris tian patience.

Anticipating his death, and fearing that time and distance would not permit me or any other officer of the N tional Grange to attend his funeral, I requested Brother Jas. N. Lipscomb, Master of the State Grange of S. C., to do so as a representative of the Na tional Grange. His report and the following communica-

tions are herewith published as a part of this announcement:

MASTER'S OFFICE, P. OF H.,)

STATE GRANGE OF S. C., COLUMBIA, S. C., April II, 1837.) Hon. Put Darden, Master National Grange:

Dear Sir and Brother - In accordance with your request I attended the burial of Bro. D. Wyait Aiken on the 7th of April, 1887. 1 had it understood that I was present at your request and authority as a representative of

rons of Husbandry to his early advocacy of its principles, and his subsequent and con-tinuous devotion to its interests, can never be overestimated or sufficiently expressed. To quote from the pen of another of the founders of the Order:

"His early conceptions of the possible achievements of the Order were very ad-vanced, and he saw beyond most others its vast and comprehensive educational features. He proved the sincerity of his convictions by his earnest and long continued labors in in troducing the Order throughout his native State as well as in other States, and many thousands of Patrons first heard of the Or der from his eloquent lips or from his able pen. For a period of fourteen years he was a prominent member of the Executive Com-mittee of the National Grange, and no higher praise can be accorded than his continued election to this important and responsible position."

In 1872, when the Order was in its infan cy, obscure and unknown except to a few earnest thinkers and workers, before the first representative session of the National Grange had been called together, Col. Aiken came to Washington as a delegate from his State to an agricultural convention called by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and to satisfy himself as to the merits and claims of the new Order that had been brought to his attention.

Finding that the convention was going to prove a failure, so far as it was proposed to benefit the farmers, he made a short, em phatic speech, in which he was called to or der by the chairman. Brother Aiken, how-ever, held the floor, and, in ringing tones, startled and astonished the politicians and theoretical agriculturalists composing the convention by the following prophetic lan guage:

"This is an agricultural convention, but I have not heard the word agriculture spoken since it convened. We seem to be gathered here in the interests of commerce and educa tion. The interests of the farmers appear to be entirely ignored. This will not always be the case, for there is now springing up among the farmers of our country an organization that will teach them their rights, and, know ing them, they will dare to maintain them I mean the organization known as the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

At a similar convention, called by the Department of Agriculture a few years later, Bro. Aiken read an address upon "The Grange; its Origin, Progress, and Education-al Purposes," that so profoundly impressed the convention that it was printed and widely circulated by the Department. More than 20,000 copies of this famous address, which has become one of the classics of the Order, has since been distributed by the Nationa Grange.

During his many years of service in Con-gress he was ever vigilant and active, in com mittees and on the floor, whenever the inter ests of the farmer were affected by proposed tegislation. When a change of national administration

rendered the appointment of a new Commis-sioner of Agriculture probable, Bro. Aiken's name was promptly and earnestly presented to the President or that important office. His feelings in the premises are best explained by quoting from a private letter to the writer un der date of March 25, 1885: "It was delightful to experience the relief

I felt on Saturday when I saw that Bio. Col-nan was made Commissioner of Agriculture I did not want the office; it would have been a serious sacrifice to have taken it. My ev ery earthly investment is in my farm and home and to have saerificed them for four years would have been trying. My wife sel dom alluded to the possibility of my success without tears. My home, my Church, my children—all lamented it, and I myself almost prayed against it. The National Grange most prayed against it. The rational Grange most kindly presented my name and thi-compliment I could not have ignored, for I can not realize to what extent I would not make sacrifices for the Patrons of Husbandry and for this reason alone I consented to the use of my name.

"I would rather to day be Master of the Na tional Grange than to be Commissioner of Agiculture, even if I were out of Congress, for there I think I could find my field of usefulness

Verily, in the death of Bro. Aiken the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry has lost one of the strongest pillars of its support.

I can not close this brief and imperfect tribute to the memory of Brother Aiken without bearing my personal testimony to his moral woth and his exalted Christian character. The teachings of our religion had often been the subject of our serious consideration. Just before leaving Baltimore, where he had been for medical treatment, I spent a Sunday with him.

ent who remember with affection this book. Warner's safe cure phamphlet, in good Brother George Dexter Hinck-ley, the first Master of the New York State Grange, who gave that body the commanding influence that has made it since an able coadjutor in our work, and a living monument to the memory of our departed brother, whose wise counsels have from the earliest formation of our Order exerted such beneficial influence. In this presence I may be permitted to say that every member of every subordinate Grange in our land, when impressed by the beauties of our ritualistic service, has felt the silent influence of thought that had its origin in the mind of our departed brother George D. Hinckley, for to him we owe some of the most delightful lessons of our ritual that have survived without change all the years since they were first considered by the few brothers and sisters who were pioneers in a work that has its late-t exemplication in this 21st annual session of the National Grange, in a State upon whose rolls are honored names of its Governor, its distinguished statesmen, jurists, teachers and thousands of Patrons to whom the life of George D. Hinckley was the benison that virtue gives to all who seek to promote the good of their fellows and the weltare of mankind.

ELLA MOLLIE LIPSCOMB.

The mortuary roll, that in its reading now thrills with pain every heart is extended by the mine of a sister in whom were grouped all the virtue that adorn highest womanhood, and the charms that beget affection sublimated as the appreciation of womanly worth and the graces that by their sweet influence refine and elevate human character. But two short years since you who attended the ninetcenth unnual session of this Grange gave glad welcome to Sister Lip-comb. who in the session but one year be fore had brought within our circle a new charm, but whose days, now numbered, have been too short, and whose life closed ere its noon day ra diance had reached its full, has left sul remembrance of departed joy. To our sister belonged the dignity of exalted womanhood, with all its powerof useful influence, against which the hursh decree of inexorable fate inter posed, while life was yet in the bloom of rich promise, has not been wholly eff etual, for its charm is still left as a sweet reminder of virtues that in their exemplification by those who remain we humbly trust will insure to our Order that immortality which is the ever present desire of the soul as a distinction of mind and its subtle quili ties, invisible but real as our world. limited by life, so far as human vision is concerned, but more real when the vail shall be lifted, as it will be at last. to us all. Fraternally submitted. PUT DARDEN.

THAT BAD MAN!

Some of the Influences that Make Sinners of us Instead of Saints!

Moral characteristics are too often the outgrowth of physical causes. so should a man with a diseased body be trusted with armies, banks, railroads or other great enterprises?

In order to strengthen the mind, we must strengthen the body. But in tiding physical forces, certain muscles are frequently strengthened, because of their use, at the sacrifice of the parts of the body unemployed.

Tho oarsmen develops the muscles that are brought into use in rowing. and by continually developing them he is prepared for the great event. The poet and the artist study nature to improve the mind and the eye.

which we find very valuable information in regard to diseases, the causes of their existence and their cures. It is very ingeniously put before the reader in conversational style, the reader asking questions, and the publishers in their answers making very plain some points but seldom understood. This matter will be received with much more interest than the mass of stuff which is floating about the country, prochiming the various merits of pretended nostrums.

He Tried Eviction.

The wholsale evictions of farmers from lowa railroad lands reminds me that at one time I essayed to be a land shark, and although years have passed I shall never forget the pleasure experienced during the few short hours that I held a claim-or thought I held it. It was railroad hand, too, in the garden spot of a western state, and is now among the most valuable proper ty in a rich county. But to the story: The Sioux City & St. Paul railroad

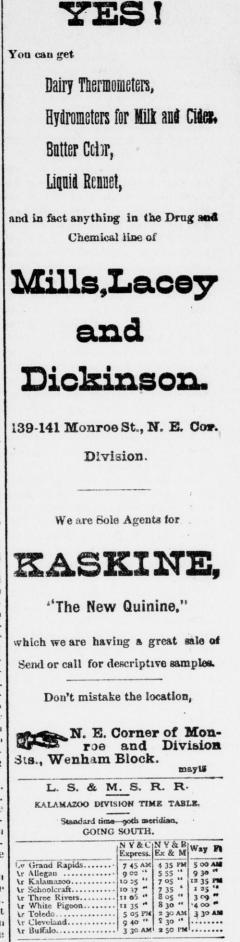
company had torteited its claim to a large tract of hand-torfeited by non compliance with the law under which the grant was made The tormal declaration of torfeiture had not been published but there were a number of mbryo planters with their ears to the ground waiting for the announcement; and I was one of them. One pleasant winter afternoon the report came that congress was about to do something. The news in itself was inspiring, the more so when it was learned that that something" was to throw the torteited and open for settlement. A number of oppressed and tax-ridden freemen held a meeting in the upper chamber if a private re-idence that evening. und a map of the lunds was carefully investigated. We divided the property honestly, and we were a self-satisded party after dispatching an agent o Des Moines to locate our claims. There was a chipping in of \$20 each to pay the emissary's expenses.

In about a week the agent returned with a roll of maps, diagrams and blanks, which were devided in the sume generous manner that marked the apportioning of the lands. 1 had a tree-claim and a homestead -- not wishing, you see, to absorb the whole earth it the first gulp. My tree claim is still lying out of doors without a tree upon it; but the homestead was that pon which I intended to rear my little family and raise poultry. It wa-located in section 32, township 92. range 45, and without much difficu ty I discovered that I had struck a snap." The "quarter" had been under cultivation for several years, being in the possession of a sturdy farmer who had bought it from the railroad company on a contract, and was waiting for his deed.

I was always of a peaceable turn. and pain in others made me sorrowful. I didn't want to turn the unfortunate farmer out into the bleak winter without a place of shelter. The good in me predominated, and kept predomintting until I indited a letter to the quatter. That letter said:

By virtue of a certain filing now on record in the register's office, I am the sole, only and rightful owner of N. E. 1 32-92-45, and I write to suggest that you call upon me and make, me an ofter looking to a settlement. Of course I recognize in you a squatter, with no rights on the premises, but I have no lesire to make you any trouble. I would rather that we arrange matters amicably. I wish to move my family upon the farm at my earliest convenience, and it therefore will be necessary that you call upon me soon.

That was a pretty well written let-



GOING NORTH. NY&BNY&C Ex & M Express Ex & C. M. Express 11 55 AM 11 40 AM 5 40 PM 5 35 '' 3 to PM 5 55 AM 2 40 PM 6 00 AM 6 23 '' 3 09 '' 6 45 '' 6 49 '' 3 ,8 '' 7 35 '' 7 30 '' 4 0 '' 8 35 '' 8 28 '' ,18 '' to 15 '4 0 45 '' 7 30 '' Lv Buffalo Ir Clevetand Ir Coledo Ir White Pigeon Ir Three Rivers Ar Schoolcraft Ar Kalawaroo Ar Kalamazoo.....

3

Mills, Lacey& Dickinson's Pharmacy

N. E. Cor. Monroe and Div. Sts.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

the National Grange, and that had time permitted a much larger number would have been in attendance.

I had arranged with the Secretary and oth er officers of the State Grange to be present in regalia, but they were unable to arrive in for the funeral. I was the only one who succeeded in arriving in time to take part in the services. I was from home when I received the telegram, and took the next train from where I was. I send you by this mail a newspaper containing resolutions and an account of the funeral.

Very respectfully and fraternally, JAS. N. LIPSCOME.

I soon after addresse I the following letter to the Worthy Secretary of the National Grange:

NATIONAL GRANGE, P. OF H.,) MASTER'S OFFICE, FAYETTE, MISS., May 2, 1887.

Dear Brother Trimble: Brother D. Wyatt Aiken is dead. He whom Patrons everywhere loved for his fidel ity and devotion to the Order of the Patrons of Husban iry, honored for his integrity, ability and zeal, and revered for the sincerity and purity of his Christian character, now rests in eternity.

It is right and proper that his distinguished services in behalf of our order should be officially recognized.

I therefore request you, and I am confident Patrons everywhere will endorse the re-quest, as one of the founders of the order, well acquainted with his valuable services, to perform the sad duty of writing a tribute to his memory to be officially promulgated.

Very truly and fraternally, PUT DARDEN,

Master National Grange.

To which the following reply was received:

NATIONAL GRANGE, P. OF H.,) SECRETARY'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1887.

Hon. Put Darden, Master National Grange: Dear Sir and Brother- Although inadequate to the task, I take a melancholy pleas re in complying with your request to lay a bribute of our respect upon the tomb of our lamented Brother Aiken, for few men knew him better or loved him more. For fourteen years I was in almost daily personal interourse or in frequent friendly or official correspondence with him. We were bound together by the strongest ties of friendship, fraternity and religion.

Aiken, taking advantage of my pres-Mrs ence, had gone to church and we were alone together. He had been informed of the aopelessly incurable nature of his disease and believed death to be near and inevitable. Our conversation naturally turned upon religion and the future life. In response to my inquiries, in the most earnest and solemn manner, he declared his belief in Christ and in the efficacy of H's atone nen', and that through H m his redempion and s lvation were assured. It was the sublimity of Chris tian faith. In every relation of life his character stands as a shining exemplar, worthy of all initiation. In conclusion, allow me to quote from an editorial in the Charleston News and Courier, whose columns had been

so often enriched by Bro. Aiken's pen: "Faithful and fearless, tried and true, honest and honorable, independent and incorruptible, fearing God and guided in all the walks of life by the one unvarying rule of right, D. Wyatt Aiken was a son of whom South Carolina had more than reason to be proud, and a citizen whose loss she has every reason to mourn sincerely and long."

Sorrowfully and fraternally yours, JOHN TRIMBLE.

Patrons, as your representative, I desire to endorse, emphasize, and repeat every expression contained in the above; and, turning to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, in your name, beg permission to reverently approach the sacred precinct of their grief, to mingle our sympathizing tears with theirs, and to assure them that the hallowed grave of D. Wyatt Aiken will ever be to us, as Patrons, holy ground.

GEORGE DEXTER HINCKLEY.

Soon after the last annual session many of the members who attended our meetings in the formative period of our Order, were prined by the sad intelligence that one of its most val- have swakened the medical men from ued workers had been called hence, his their le hargy on the importance of earthly labors closed, a useful life u i

The obligations of the Order of the Pat- ended. There are members now pres-

The irritable man, the unjust man,

the unsuccessful man, the woman in her duties of life, the counting room defaulters, and the thousands continually making failures, receive too little charity, even when the result is p ostration by disease, or sudden death by suicide, or some terrible crime. For not until life is ended, and the result ot the post-mortem examination is known, can the physician declare that the cause was organic derangement of the system. They pronounce it blood-poisoning, melancholy, loss of vigor, or nervous prostration. These so-called diseases, nine times out of ten, arise from the kidneys, which are di-eased so that they cannot expel the waste matter from the blood.

There are hundreds of thousands of people who do not know that the same quantity of blood that passes through the heart (this much favored and admired organ), passes also through the kidneys. If the latter organs are healthy, injurious matter is not retained, but the pure blood that has be-come filtered by the little hair like tubes which fill the kidneys, goes to the heart to be diffused through the entire body, producing health, and again taking up deadly waste matter, it goes

But if the kidneys are diseased, the uric acid attacks the weakest organ in body, which must eventually way. It is then that the physician and the patient treat what are really the effects, not the causes. The strong point that the proprietors of Warner's safe cure make is that their great remedy cures so many general diseases because it corrects the causes, leaving the effects to right themselves.

Now, nearly every one who becomes prostruted, is, if fortunate enough, able secure the attentions of a physician, who seeks to make an analysis of the fluids passed. We have no doubt that the founders of Warner's safe cure Insia

We are to-day in receipt of a little

ter. I didn't wait many days for an in-wei; and it was the most soul-satisfying letter that has yet come into my life. Few and short were the words it said, but it said them right out. The reply read:

SIR: If you take me for a sucker, you are wonderfully mistaken in your man. No spindle-legged tenderfoot can scare me into giving up my rights can scare me into giving up my rights to the farm I bought and paid for—no, not if I know it. Just come up here and take possession! I won't shoot you; you needn't be afraid of that; but Day Expreto the farm I bought and puid for-no, not if I know it. Just come up here this I do promise: I'll kick you from here to the county seat, and then make you go before a notary and swear that I did just such a thing. If you feel like setting me out in the bleak winter under the circumstances, try it on. My heart got the better of my judgment, and I let the fellow have undisputed possession of the property, and he holds it to this day. I abandoned real estate speculation then and there. -Evening Journal.

Beauty Without Paint. "What makes my skin so dark and muddy? My cheeks were once so smooth and rud sy! I use the best cosmetics made," Is what a lovely maiden said. "That's not the cure, my charming Miss," The doctor said—"remember this: If you your skin would keep from taint, Discard the powder and the paint. "The proper thing for such ills Is this," remarked the man of pills: "Enrich the blood and make it pare-In this you'll find the only cure." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do this without fail. It has no equal. All druggists.

The National cattle growers' association, at Kansas city, denounced the pressed beet monoply; declared in favor of the oleomargarine law; urged congress to pass a pleuro-pneumonia bill, and in view of the presence of cattle diseases in Europe, called upon the secretary of treasury to take prompt action to prevent the importation of infected cittle.



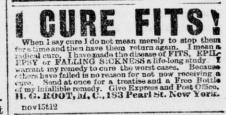
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at Sto, bring passengers from east at 12:45, P. M. H. B. LEDVARO, Gen. Manager, Detroit, J. A. GRIZR, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. &. T. A., Chicago





for Frico List. WRD's

Oct.1m3.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.



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J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

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The National Grange.

The twenty-first session of the representatives of the several states was called to order in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, November 16, at 11 o'clock, by Worthy Master Darden, of Mississippi. Little was done beyond the appointment of a committee on credentials at the morning session and recess was taken until evening. It was announced that the evening session would be public and that the annual address of the Worthy Master would then be read. It will be found on another page and we commend it to the careful consideration of our readers. At its close briet speeches were made at the suggestion of the Worthy Overseer by Giller, of Ilinois, Hawkins, of Alabama, Messer, of Vermont, and Whitehead, of New Jersey, and the Grange took recess uhtil Thursday morning.

THE second day of the National Grange opened at 9:30. The standing Committees were announced, resolutions were presented and refered, officers of the National Grange who were prepared read their annual reports and they were ordered printed in the journal.

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year from States as dues were \$5917.08. The Secretary's report gave 143 new granges organized and the receipts of the offi :e \$3586.99.

Reports of Masters of State Granges were called for. W. M. Hawkins, of Georgia, said the Grange had liv d beyond the period of inflation, had struck bottom with but a numerical remnant and was now on the up grade with excellent prospects. Many members are availing themselves of the advantages of co-operation with good re-ults.

Brother Draper, of Massichusetts, referred to the work of his State done in Rhode Island which aided by the National Lecturer had brought that state into the hne of Grange States within the last few months.

California represented by its newly elected Master W. L. Overhiser has by her splendid exhibit been at the front ever since the doors of the senate chamber were opened on the first day of the session. The exhibit of the agricultural products of localities has been a prominent feature of Grange work in California. The State Agricultural Society offering special premiums to Granges as did the Mechan-

and low prices tends to make farmers give it the preference. He, too, asked that the initiation fee be reduced and quoted as authority "the language of our lamented Bro. Aiken: 'Our mitiation fee never kept out a corrupt man, but it has excluded many a poor but worthy man."

Hon. Frederick Robie, of Maine, reported a good healthy growth of the Order, with a present membership of 15,000, twelve new Grange halls built and dedicated within the year and many more in process of con-truction: Grange halls in Maine are very numerous, costing from \$',000 to \$5,000, and they are a strong element of sucess. The keynote of Grange success is the education and development of the brain power of the farmers of this nation. The Chautauqua methods of active co-operation have done much tor the Granges of Maine."

"There is hardly a Grange that has not added new member- the past year," said the wice-awake James Draper, Master of the Massachusetts State Grange. A Deputies' Inspection Service has been established in Massachuetts. The authorized officer inspects the entire work of the Grange when in session, the books of the Secretary and Treasurer, points out errors in manner of doing business, Grange work, care of regalia, and in this way secures contormity and makes the Order more highly educational. This State has also "organized a Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company on a solid basis, confining risks to members of the Order."

Gov. Luce, responding for Michigan, reported the Order in "healthy condition," but recognized "a tendency to apathy and carelessness in some places," referred to the" contest plan" as useful in stimulating rivalry and developing the boys and girls, the men and women of the Grange, to the great benefit of individuals and the Order.

Bro. R. Coles reported for New Jerev. With little gain the Order is ex erting a healthy influence. "The Farmers' Reliance, a Grange fire insurance. company organized and conducted by the Order, has given it much strength. The State Board of Agriculture and the Grange are working in harmony and giving much strength to each oth-

Bro. Charles M. Daniel, Worthy Mas ter of New Hampshire, by his report proved his diligence, He referred to the authorized "Arbor Day," "Children's day," the success of the Patrons' Fire Insurance Company, the second annual State Grange Fair, with its 20 000 people in attendance. "No gambling, poolselling, or horse-racing allowed; temparance was fully illustrated." The Order is flourishing in the old Granite State.

W. B. Williams, the Worthy Master from North Carolina, said: "The Grange has been on the up-grade the last year in my State, but within three months a real boom has set in. We have organized two new Granges, re-organized 55 and have at least 1.000 more members than a year ago. The most of the re-organized Granges had not had a real existence for nearly 10 years. The Alliance is moving rapidly forward in almost every county. It claims to be cheaper and more aggressive than the Grange."

he means r and that with the drouth | Fire Insurance Association has been | richness beyond conception, a populamore than self-sustaining the past year. Our paper, the Texas Farmer, is extending its usefulness every year. * Perhaps there is no State doing more for the education of the colored people than Texas, with her free school-houses all over the State, and a public fund that maintains the schools from four to six months in the year."

> Worthy Master A. Messer represented the Grange for the Green Monntain State. Said he: "The gain in membership has not been large, but the gain in public sentiment and tangible results has been satisfactory." In referring to the agencies that had educated the farmers he referred to the aid afforded by the National Grange Lecturers, Bros. Whitehead and Wing, of Maine, to the Rural Vermonter, an ag ricultural paper of the S ate, and last ly, to the "victory gained over railroad monopoly at the hearing before the Inter State Commerce Commission at Rutland, in September, by which the farmers of the State vindicated their rights and secured a reduction in freight rates of nearly 331 per cent." He gave great credit to the Governor of the State for assistance and added, "Great honor is also due to U.S. Sena tor Geo. F. Edmunds for his able argument of the case for the Grange be fore the Commission. His valuable services to the farmers of the State and Nation in this connection will not soon be forgotten."

The report of X. X. Chartters, of Virginia, was in no wise discouraging, although no great advance has been made. Some gain, however, in the way of increased knowledge among the people concerning the objects of the Order has been made. Trade under the ordering system" has given great sati-faction to the Patrons of the State. Worthy Master Carr, of Wisconsin,

was hopeful but could not report an improved condition of the Order.

Other states that we have passed were not ready to report.

We print the condensed report of the Public Reception in Representative Hall on Thursday afternoon as it appeared the next day in the State Repub-lican.

The idea of the State of Michigan teaching the Southern States and all the rest of mankind a lesson in hospitility would heretofore seemed like sending coals to Newcastle; but that she has done it, well and effectually is conceded on all sides, and her praises and the praises of the people of Lans-ing are echoed on all sides in eloquent even extravagant terms. Said Col. Brigham, of Ohio: "You've made us happy and done yourselves proud." Hon. Jonathan Woodman:-"The arrangements are surprisingly complete." Col. Hiram Hawkins:-"Never expected such an ovation. Hope we may be able to approach it at Mont gomery, some of these times." Secretary John Trimble:-"The arrangements are the nearest perfect of any in my experience of the Grange, and I thank you reporters very much for not pestering me as they usually do. But oh ! the proprietor of this hotel keeps it terribly warm." Mortimer Whitehead:-"I know Michigan well and told the boys they would get the best reception they ever had and I was right." Worthy Master Put Darden: -"We are perfectly overwhelmed with kindness and attention. Michigau's a great state." Treasurer Mc-Dowell:--"The utmost courtesy, the strictest attention and the best accommodations we ever had. I for one am very much gratified." Hon. J. M. Lipscomb:—"The finest building and the best accomodations ever placed at our disposal." Dr. Blanton:-"A right good, hearty welcome. I hope we may have the pleasure of reciprocating at Richmond some time."

tion whose wholesouled generosity and ho-pitality were unquestioned. It was with pardonable pride and pure de-light that he stood as the mouth piece of Michigan's people in extending a warm welcome to the brethren from the North, South, East and West. The Southern representatives were greeted with especial warmth, and those from the tar Western slope were as joyously received. Gcn. Put Darden, of Mississippi,

MASTER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE ably responded to the welcoming ad-dress. The 21st anniversary of the ordress. gamzation of the National Grange c died forth delegates from nearly every State in the Union and the joyous reception which has been tendered them by the people of Michigan in general and the citizens of Lansing in particular has made an impression on their minds and hearts that time will never efface. The organization of the National Grange, the object of which was first accepted with grave doubts, formed an epoch in the life of the American farmer that will stand out in bold relief in the annals of the ages.

"For years a great deal of ignorance was manifested as to the motives of the society," said he. "Whether the great channel of communication, the Press, ignored the order or whether the

ORDER IGNORED THE PRESS

know not, but it is probable the limited notice given the body has been for its eternal good. Its growth has been steady and sure, and to-day is a power in the body politic. Organization is the only means by which a farmer can protect his home and fireside. Referring to the great military organizations of England and continental Europe and the great results they accomplish, he advocated the necessity of co-perative work to resist the enroachments of organized capital in the shape of monopolies. Of the 7.000,000 farmers in the United States, but 3,500,000 own their own farms and they are hopelessly mortgaged. The Grange is the great protector of the tiller of the soil, and he who is thoroughly informed in the order and doubts it is of poor understanding. "I am a

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRAT,"

said Gen Darden, "and Cyrus G. Luce is a Michigan Republican. When cruel war swept our fair land Gov. Luce was on one side and I was on the other. But when I received information as to his gubernatorial nomination I was thrilled with joy that was only exceeded when the happy news came of his election. Educated husbandry knows no partisanship, and when the people of Michigan chose for their chief executive one whom we Grangers knew would subserve the best interests of Michigan we all rejoiced.' In reference to agricultural education Gen. Darden spoke of the Missis-ippi Agricultural College, the excellency of the institution and the good work that is being accomplished. High compliments were paid to Profs. Gulley and Meyers, former students at the MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

who are rendering efficient service in th t Southern institution. The courtesies extended by the Michigan State Grange and the Capital City were most gracefully received. Gen. Darden is a clear forcible speaker, and is an ethusiastic worker in the interests of husbandry.

HON. O. M. BARNES' ADDRESS

On behalf of the citizens of Lansing, Hon. O. M. Barnes welcomed the visitors and tendered to them the freedom of the Capital City. His remarks home. Her sons and danghters are found in every State, city and town in this broad land, and they have filled an unusual number of places of

GREAT HONOR AND TRUST.

The blood of New England mingles with that ot every kindred current. But let the New Englander emigrate where he will, he never forgets but continues to love the pine woods, hills and valleys, of Maine, the granite hills and White Mountains of New Hampshire, the Green Mountains of Vermont, the sound and roar of the ocean as it breaks upon the rockbound coast of Massachusetts, the lakes and cultivated hills of Worcester and Berkshire, the power and influence of little Rhody, the Charter Oak of Connecticut and its beautiful river hustling on to the sea .- All presents itself in view before the native of New England. Gov. Robie dwelt in fond recollection on the

FARMER OF MARSHFIELD

and his honorable and commendable The Grange has built up a record. powerful organization in New England and is fully represented at this National meeting.

PRES. EDWIN WILLITS.

President Willits, of Michigan's Agricultural College, delivered a wholesome address upon the subject of Agricultural Colleges. His enthusiasm on this point is widely known. and the great success of the institution of which he has charge fully demonstrates the practicability of his theories. His remarks struck a popular chord, and his apt comparison occasioned frequent and liberal applause. Scientific agriculture is the great demand of this age. Farming was mankind's primitive occupation and every man has the natural right to be a farmer. The world gets along after a tashion without kings and princes, lawyers and merchants, poets and priests, drive wells or patent medicines, but you blast the world's agriculture and mankind would disappear as a snow-flake in mother earth. The Agricultural College believes that it is no disgrace to be a farmer. There is no disgrace in the proper exercise of a natural right. A man has no natural right to steal, therefore a thief is whipped out of decent society. No man has a natural right to make another a drunkard, and he who does 18 marked with infamy. His occupation is a disgrace and always has been. But the sun shines in regal glory around the labor of the farm. It has been the stock sneer of men who live on the labor of others to deprecate farming. Any wretched cub in their estimation is good enough for a farmer or for a minister, while it is apparent to all candid thinkers that this s a field of wide scope for the best intellects in agriculture and religion. The field has been occupied by some of the brightest minds that adorn the pages of history. Mr. Willits pro-gressed at some length, and none but a prejudiced mind could fail to appreciate the great and important benefits of agricultural institutions' where farming is taught from a thoroughly practical and scientific basis.

After music by the choir, Gov. Luce introduced

HON. J. M. LIPSCOMB,

of South Carolina, and Master of the Palmetto State Grange. A slight disturbance was prevailing in the rear of the room and in the gallery, occasion-ed by the excessively crowded condition of the house, but Mr. Lipscomb's quaint expressions and sallies of wit very soon placed the audience in good humor, and the gentleman's address was immensely enjoyed. He has attended every meeting of the National Grange, and for the pa-t 12 years has een an active member of the Order. He considers the organization the great benefactor of the South. Mr. Lipscomb is a farmer, and while not actively engaged in superintending his agricultural interests he is looking after the duties of a governmental po-sition at the National Capitol.

ic's Association of San Francisco. Sev enteen Counties competed for prizes.

The old Nutmeg State has made commendable progress in Grange work "Holding our membership in all Granges in the State and making moderate gains in most of them and with the organization of 21 new Granges we have added more than a thousand members to the Order within the year." Such is the language of Worthy Master J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, and he adds, "Our relations with other agricultural organizations are 'of the most cordial character." Little Delaware reported a gain in membership of 10 per cent. to its 25 subordinate Granges. Georgia was reported as holding its own without discouragement under embarrassments and difficulties. E. A. Giller, of the great agricultural State of Illinois, said: "We are holding the fort with a slight gain in membership; have wiped out a debt and have a little surplus in our treasury which we intend to use for lecture work." Milton Trusler, of Indiana, said: "The Order still lives and does much to mold public sentiment. We have several fire insurance companies that have saved thousands of dollars to the farmers."

Kentucky's Worthy Master, J. D. Clardy, said: "We are about holding our own with some favorable signs of improvement." He hoped the fee of admission would be reduced.

Bro. J. H. Blackford, of Iowa, while regretting the low condition of the Order in that State, was glad to report a g in, and a gain that he believed would continue to grow. He said: "The rapid growth of the Farmers' Alliance

Little Rhoda was next heard from through her Master, J. G. Peckham, who gave a brief history of the work and its results that made him so soon a member of the National Grange.

Worthy Master Nelson made a very brief report for Tennessee, in no wise flattering.

A. J. Rose, the Worthy Master of the Texas State Grange, might well be proud of the position of his State. standing, as shown by the report of the Treasurer of the National Grange, as it does, next to the head of the column in its contribution of dues to the National Treasury. He said: "Our wholesale and purchasing Grange, the Texas Co-operative Association, Patrons of Husbandry, has done remarkably well. returning a net profit of over \$20,000 the past year. This Association has established a purchasing agency in the city of New York. This has brought us to the door of the manufacturers, thus accomplishing one of our declared

purposes. This is an important step, one in which every State should unite in order to secure the best results. In failing to unite and carry out our principles, is the great hindering cause to our progress. The key to our present and future success will be found in the

PUBLIC RECEPTION EXERCISES.

Both gallery and floor of Representative Hall were crowded to their utmost eapacity when the National Grange was called to order in open session Thursday afternoon. Every foot of available space was occupied. Many were unable to gain admittance. It was probably the largest gathering that has ever congregated at Michigau's Capitol. At a low estimate not ess than 5,000 people were present. The exercises were opened with a welcoming song, followed with a tervent prayer by Patron Rose, Worthy Chaplain of the National Grange. In his supplication, God's greatest gifts were especially petitioned for the Peninsular State and its worthy Governor.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

As Master of the State Grange and Chief Excutive of the great commonwealth of Michigan, Cyrus G. Luce extended to the visitors a most cordial welcome. He deemed it the proudest day of his life to be thus able to receive at the political metropolis of the State one among the grandest organizations that has ever been consummated in the Federation of States. Reterring in a casual way to the several sections of this Union, their wealth of soil, great natural advantages, and the hearers the unbounded resources of this great State of the North, its pro-

were pleasing and very appropriate. Among other remarks, Mr. Barnes called attention to the great foreign immigration which has Ameri a for its destination, and cited the dangers to which our free institutions were subjected if these strangers were invested with governmental authority shortly after setting foot on these shores. Political ideas that have caused rank disorder among the nations of the old world should not be countenanced in this free land of America and 811

ANARCHIST OUTBREAKS

should be summarily dealt with in subserving the best interests of this peerless commonwealth. And the tarmers, of all others, should see that, government is maintained. The gentleman's remarks were well received.

Deviating from the regular program, Elton Esselstyn favored the audience with a solo, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." His magnificent voice was in fine form and the vast audience evinced an appreciation of his effort by most liberal applause.

EX-GOV. ROBIE, OF MAINE,

Master of his State Grange, and one of the most enthusiastic patrons of agriculture that this country has ever presented, was the next speaker. He is hardy and robust, of rugged constitution, and a gentleman of the old school. His subject was New England, and his consideration of the theme did him great credit. Beginning with the early history of New England, he marked the progress of events that characterized the settlement of that section, from the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock to the present era, his eloquence of words measuring with magnitude and solemnity those stirring annals. The influence of the early fathers of New England has followed the history progress down to the present period. The typical New Englandler has done

CAPT. ALLEN, OF YPSILANTI.

Hon. E. P. Allen is a familiar figure to every Michigander and especially to the citizens of Lansing, where he passed the winter of '77-'78, ably representing the Washtenaw district in the House. Capt. Allen is not a member of the Grange, but addressed the body at the request of Gov. Luce. His remarks were timely and a high tribute was paid to the Patrons of Husbandry. Upon the point of education he refered to the great advantages of this State and other commonwealths in the North, but deplored the lack of opportunities South. He expressed himself as heartily in favor of the National Government appropriating aid for educational benefits and declared it to be her sacred duty to assist the Southern States in this vital matter. He also strongly advocated the necessity of elevating the Department of Agriculture to a cabinet position. The address of

HON. J. H. BRIGHAM,

was the last upon the program. He is Master of the Ohio State Grange, and is a strong speaker. His subject was the "Great Northwest," and he is most emphatically a worthy representative of that favored section. He considered briefly the early settlement of the Northwest Territory, its rapid progress and transformation from a howling wilderness into a region unsurpassed for productiveness and great National consequence. excellency of their people, he filed of the Nation through all of its re-not to impress upon the minds of his markable revolutions, changes and Dwelling upon the organization of the Grauge, and the great traternal feeling which it has aroused between the proved that the farmers felt that they means that will unite us in carrying ductive farming lands, forests of ines- his part in populating and developing North and the South since the devast-ought to organize." The Alliance is out our Declaration of Purposes. Our timable value, mineral deposits of the country beyond his New England ation of that once prosperous region

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

by the throes of war, Col. Brigham grew grandly eloquent, and the brotherly manner in which he grasped Gen. Darden's hand thrilled the audience with an ecstacy of delight, and more than one swift move cleared away a tear of joy.

THE CLO-ING EXERCISE.

The closing exercise was a recitation by Columbia and thirty-five associates, the verses of which were published in Thursday's STATE REPUBLI-CAN. Lansing High School sung "My Michigan" in most praiseworthy style and by request Columbia was produced. Three cheers foa Michigen were then offered by Col. Brigham, and they were given with a will.

The most interesting feature of the whole session was the program as arranged by Gov. Luce and carried out in its completeness on the atternoon of Thursday with the following

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music.

Prayer, Chaplain.

Address of Welcome, Gov. C. G. Luce. Response, Put Darden, of Mississippi, Master National Grange.

Address, Hon. O. M. Barnes, Lansing. Address, Ex Gov. Frederick Robie, Maine. Address, "Agricultural College," Hon. Edwin Willits, President Michigan Agricultural College.

Mu-ic. Address, Hon. J. M. Lipscomb, South Carolina.

Address, Hon. E. P. Allen, Vpsilanti. Address, Hon. J. H. Brigham, Ohio. Exercise, Columbia and thirty-five Asso-

ciates. Music, Lansing High School.

By all odds the prettiest feature of the open session was the exercise by 36 young ladies, who personified Co lumbia and the sisterhood of States in costume, and gave the following recital:

COLUMBIA-ANNA ROBINS. Welcome, welcome daughter fairt Our kindest wishes let e ch share Columbia's hundred years have passed, Bach one more prosperous than the last. From 13 to 38 w 've grown. And each some source of wealth has shown. Shou'd Uncle Sam ask us to-day Some token of our love to nav. Some tok-n of our love to pay, What could you bring with hearty will This horn of plenty here to fill?

MAINE-PEARL BANK. The Border State will give you spars For ships whose masts will reach the stars; And if you lack in the good cause Can furnish Prohibition laws.

NEW HAMPSHIRE-IDA SOPER. The Granite State with looms and mills, Vieids fabrics for your frocks and frills; Her valleys furnish finest grass Her cheese and butter are first class.

VERMONT-NELLIE CREVTS. Our wool and men are fine and strong, Our guls and sugar sweet as song Pure marble and the purest state Are found in the Green Mountain State.

MASSACHUSETTS - KATIE EVERETT. From Massachusetts you may choose Her woolens cottons, knick-knacks, sho From Plymouth Ro k and Bunker Hill We give you lsyal fealty still.

CONNECTICUT-MAUD ALLEN. Connecticut with Yankee skill Can give you n-velties at will; Old Time with s-ythe is now old stock, We give instead a Yankee clock.

RHODE ISLAND-DAISY CHAMPION Little Rhody's two plantations Will give their share of Grangers' rations; And though the quantity is small, The quality will suit you all.

NEW YORK-CLARA SMITH. e Empire S ate finds wealth in these: sck-breeding, broom-corn, hops and cheese; wea'th and commer e, numbers, shops, o ther States she overtops.

PENNSYLVANIA-MAE VALENTINE. The Keys'one State beneath her soil, Finds coal and iron gas and oil; Her woods as in the days of Penn, Yield walnut which delighteth men.

NEW JERSEY-JOSIE MCKIM. New Jersey's garden-truck and fruit Will e'en the most fastidious suit:

TENNESSEE-MAY BEAL Our wheat and stock, our hemp and hay Are at your service without pay. Our mines and forests, too, are rich. In fact we're far from the last ditch.

KENTUCKY-AMANDA GREEN Kentucky's cattle take the prize, Her horses too delight the eyes; We raise of hemp the largest crop, And beat the world on mutes and pop.

OHIO-ELLA FELTON. Now if there's anything you lack, Don't be discouraged. don't hang back; From fine wool sheep to corn in shock, Ohio keeps it all in stock.

ILLINOIS-MAMIE SMI'H. In wheat and corn our State ranks first, In other grains she's far from worst; In other grains she's far from worst; Our hogs are fat, our horses strong, We'll always help the cause along.

WISCONSIN-EDITH OAKLAND Vast crops of grain from out our soil, Repay the farmer for his toil. And lumber, factories and mines In various parts are healthful signs.

MINNESOTA-MINNIE MAIN. Of wheat and oats we have great store, Our mills gr. 1 many bushels more.

11100URI-JESSIE BEAL Missouri's crops are corn and wheat, In raising hogs she's hard to beat. In zinc and iron and in lead, I think we are well towards the head.

IOWA-MAGGIE MURPHY Our prairle soil is rich and black, For grain and corn we do not lack; With hogs, potatoes hay and flax, Iowa very hitle lacks.

ARKANSAS-MINA STANFLY. We're Grangers all in Arkansas, wheat, corn cotton on us draw; We'll cure them of their ills "right quick."

NEBRASKA-IDA COOK Corn and cattle do we bring. And fike our sisters of them sing.

INDIANA-MISS BURKEY. The Hoosier boys are good for grain, Hogs and hominy and blue jean;

KANSAS-FANNY OVIATT. In fiercest strife our State was born, Now prairies teem with wheat and corn; On western slopes our cattle graze, And droves of porkers eat our maize.

COLORADO-AMELIA HEIDER. Colorado came in late, You call her your "Centennial State." Our wealth is our silver ore, But farming now is at our door.

CALIFORNIA-NETTIE MCCURDY. The Argonauts of forty-nine Wheel California into line; Her gold and woods, her fruits and grains, She sends by car-loads o'er the plains.

In response the 50 school children of the fitth and sixth grades present sang "Michigan, My Michigan," and Columbia proceeded to impart to the States a very good quality of advice for future action, the most striking being:

"Keep your old Saxon honor bright, Not ask what's policy but right "

The final verse was recited by all the States in chorus.

No resolution offered during the session was adopted with more hearty unanimity than was the following offered by Brother Chartters, Virginia, which was adopted by a rising vote: "That the thanks of the National Grange be extended to the young ladies of Capital Grange, Lansing, Mich., for the entertaining exerci-es which contributed so much to our enjoyment; also to Mrs. Rarick and the pupils of the high school, for singing.

THE THIRD DAY.

The business of the session on the third day was opened by the adoption of a resolution presented by J. N. Lipscomb, of South Carolina, "That the Commissioner of Agriculture when the incumbent is a Patron in good standing, shall be ex-officio an honorary member of the National Grange during his term of office and have all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto."

Rhone is of such length and contains so many good points that we propose to present it to our realers in full when we have a less pressing demand upon our columns.

Worthy Master Simms, of Kansas, reported a slight gain in membership and closes with these words, "while the outlook is not encouraging; we are by no means discouraged, and propose during the coming year to make a strong effort to recover lost ground." In the early Seventies the Western States had Subordinate Grange organizations established by the thousands. They came into being flushed with a visionary hope, loaded with promises and in a few brief years they had disappeared with general disappointment often with personal loss. This fact we should bear in mind as we hear from these western States.

Missouri is hepeful as the opening paragraph of the Worthy Master D. N. Thompson indicates.

"I have the pleasure of saying to you that the Grange in Missouri has made a forward move in the year just closed. There have been some new members added and some forty Granges reord, and I believe we have passed the Rubicon."

J. H. Brigham, Worthy Master. made report as follows: "In some counties of Ohio remarkable zeal and activity in Grange work has been manifested during the year just past, and good results have followed. In other counties, where zeal and activity has not been so manifest, the order has suffered in the estimation of farmers and has lost somewhat in numerical strength. I am sure that the interests of the order in Ohio would be promoted by a reduction of membership fees to one dollar, as many of our tarmers wait for the time to come when they can spare three dollars to pay the initiation fee, and before that time comes the boy has grown to manhood, or lost his desire to enter the Grange or gamzation. We hope for increased interest and membership for next vear."

Nebraska losing her connection with the National Grange ten years ago, has this year recovered it. Her representative O. E. Hall closed his report as follows:

"We do not expect to see the rapid growth of '73 and '74 again in Nebraska. Neither do we desire it. But we do expect a steady and wholesome growth and one that will stand by the Grange permanently. We are weak in numbers, yet I have no fear in saving to our Brother and Sister Patrons throughout the world, that the Grange is in Nebraska and is there to stay.

The report of Worthy Master Darden, of Mississippi, had no rosy hue though he believed in time farmers would find their true interest demanded loyalty to this Order.

Brother Lipscomb, of South Carolina, the last to report believes the Grange should be more aggressive. The Order has made some gains in his State and would be strong if it could at 3:30 o'clock P. M., on Suidiy, fulfill its intended mission.

AFTERNOON OF THIRD DAY. The advertised program of work required the conferring of the sixth degree on all fourth degree members who presented the proper vouchers. Those not having previously been instruc ed in the fifth degree were first obligated in a class by themselves by Bro. Whitney, who, as is his habit, was in attendance to render what service he could to the Order.

Order. The report of Worthy Master during the past six years. Through our influence we now have a law similar to the Reagan bill. We also have a Railroad Commission doing pretty good work; their recommenda-tions if obeyed by the R. R. (and I think they will be) will save two dollars per ton on the wheat shipped from eastern Oregon and Washington, which will amount to not less than 250,000 tons annually. These laws were not only supported by the Grange, but the original bills were drawn by the Legislative committee of the Grange and presented to the Legislature by members who are Patrons.

We are now preparing to secure just laws on taxation that will compel the very rich tax dodgers to pay on their property as farmers pay, and we are also in favor of a graded income tax. We are also satisfied that tarmers will never be able to get their rights until they take them, and that they will never take them until farmers fill the public offices in such numbers as to dire t public policy and secure a public integrity that cannot be corrupted by money, corporate influence or political patronage.

This sort of millenium is not in sight, but the right thing to do is to make it an objective point until we have secured our fair and equitable; share of power and influence in the legislation of the country.

Invitations to visit the Agricultural College and the State Reform School had been received and accepted and Saturday afternoon had been set apart for the excursion. The city authorities generously provided transportation. The afternoon was stormy and disagreeable, but it did not deter the Patrons as the long line of hacks and other vehicles filed across the bridge looking like a funeral procession. But the inmates were jolly despite all disagreeable conditions, and returned well pleased with these Institutions of which Michigan may well be proud.

In the evening the National Grange, visiting Patrons, and some of the citizens of the city attended a reception to which they had been invited by ex-Mayor Donovan and lady. And here we wish to recognize one of the best features of the social character of the Capitol City. There is probably no other city in the State where the wealthy citizens are so free from that offensive "I am better than thou" spirit in all their social relations as Lansing. The most perfect freedom seemed to be felt and enjoyed by all present. The refreshments and service were of the best and nothing occurred to mar the general enjoyment so generously provided. This closed both the labor and recreation of the members of the National Grange for the first week of the session.

Since the last meeting of the National Grange, four of its members have crossed to the other side.

In recognition of this solemn fact, by a special order, the Grange assembled and was declared in open session by Worthy Master Darden for

MEMORIAL EXERCISES. he:

This has been Michigan Grange law for years. The other amendment adopted authorizes State Granges to coufer the sixth degree on all members in good standing for which the required tee is one dollar, one-half of which goes to the treasury of the State Grange and the other half to the treasury of the National Grange.

Reports of standing committees with discussion and final action thereon occupied the entire day. The Grange adopted the recommendations of the committee on Good of the Order for "a reissue of tractional currency for use in the mails"; the abolition of the present postal note and "provision for the issuance of postal money orders in sums of \$5.00 or less for a fee of three cents." The Grange had previously approved of a restoration of the former rate of a half cent an ounce on seeds, plants, etc., instead of the present one cent per ounce rate, which is exorbitant as compared with papers which are carried for two cents per pound. A resolution was also adopted authorizing the overseer of a State Grange to represent a State when from any cause the Master is unable, and if the Overseer is unable the Executive Committee may appoint a substitute.

The following, presented by the Master of the State Grange of California, was adopted :

Resolved, That the National Grange urge our Representatives in Congress to only prepare and present to Con-gress such bills for enactment as will better protect the rights of our people, and rigidly enforce our present laws against legislative and judicial corruption.

At the 19th session of the National Grange a system of lecture work was adopted and the sum of \$3,000 appropriated. At the 20th, or session of 1886, \$5,000 was appropriated less the unexpended amount of the previous appropriation, and the country divided into four districts under the supervision of Thing of Maine, Lipscomb of South Carolina, Brigham of Obio and Woodman of Michigan. The report of the Executive Committee showed that \$4,583.83 had been expended by the National lecturer and his assistants. A badge pin was adopted at the last session, patented, and a contract for the manufacture of the same made with Simons Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia. Space will not permit farther reference to the very lengthy report of the Ex. Com. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported the following amendment which was adopted:

1st. Amend article VII by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "A State Grange shall have the power to regulate the fees for membership within its jurisdiction, provided, however, that the minimum fee shall not be less than one dollar "

An invitation from A. O. Bement, an extensive manufacturer of the city. had been received and accepted by the National Grange and visiting Patrons to attend a reception on Monday evening. We were absent from the city, and lost an occasion for social enjoyment that was spoken of by those who attended in very flattering terms. We omitted to state in place that an invitation by Capitol Grange to attend a regular meeting on Saturday evening the 19th inst. had been accepted and several distinguished members of the National Grange put in an appearance at an early hour. That the meeting under such favorable conditions was a success goes without saying. The printer complains that he is overloaded with copy and we shall defer farther report of the National Grange session until the next issue. only adding that the officers of the last two years were nearly all reelected, rnd the next session of the National Grange will be held in Topeka, Kansas,

5

Berries apples, cid-r, clams, Pumpkins, cabbages and yams

DELAWARE-LAURA STALKER.

Her strawberries and peaches fair Give fame to little Delaware, And Jersey's farms will grow to grass Lee they excel our "gardon sass."

MARYLAND-LORA MURPHY.

Whose luscious bivalves do we eat? Whose fruit and fish are hard to beat? Potomac's waves, that bay so grand. Give back the answer "Maryland."

VIRGINIA-LIBBIE DOWNER.

long as men will use the stuff, Of go d tobacco we've enough; noble men we grow as well, As famed historic records tell

WEST VIRGINIA-GRACE GILLETT. Salt and tron, oak and coal, From West Virginia's riches roll; Ve've sulphur springs of which a smell, Will make the sickest traveler well.

NORTH CAROLINA-. RHODA CLARK.

The Old North State adds to our joys, Peanuts and gum, for girls and boys; Potato s sweet, and tar so strong, We add to help the world along.

SOUTH CAROLINA-ANNA RAPP.

Our is and cotton and fine rice, Command the market's highest price; Thus, South Carolina adds her share, To fill the horn of plenty there.

GEORGIA-NORA REEVE.

Georgia's rich in various ways, Rice and cotton on her bays, Golden corn her uplands bear, Of coal and iron she's a share.

FLORIDA-SUSIE ANGELL. Here's Florida, the "Land of Flowers," Bananas oranges and showers; Here fruit and vegetables abound. And alligators sometimes found,

ALABAMA-JENNIE TOWAR. Alabama, "Here we rest." Her corn and cotton are her best, Great mines of coal and iron ore, Will run the horn of plenty o'er.

MISSISSIPPI-MOLLIE CARPENTER On Missis ippi's bottom land, of corn and cotton stand; ar by where pines and cypress grow.

LOUISIAN 4-MABEL CHAPPELL

Louisiana yields to thee Good sugar for thy evening tea; Her rice and conton, too, not small, She gladly offers you her all.

TEXAS-BESSIE GUNNISON The Lone Star State will treely bring A little of almost everything; Cotton, corn and hosts of stock, And sheep by thousands in the flock;

Brother A. N. Brown, Delaware, offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Worthy Master of the National Grange is hereby instructed to extend the fraternal geeetings of this National Grange to the National body of the Women's Christian TemperanceUnion Conuention, in annual session in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, and express our high appreciation of the noble work of their association for God, home and our native land.

Under the call ot unfinished business Masters of State Granges who had not reported on Thursday made reports.

First that of Worthy Master Armstrong, of New York, is so brief and encouraging that we present it entire.

"The Grange in New York has made progress in the past year as in each ot the half dozen years immediately preceding, its course having in that period been uninterruptedly marked by gains in membership. It is gratifying, however, to observe that gains in the past year have been greater than before. New fields have been occupied, new organizations effected in localities from which radiating influence ex-tending into still wider fields gives promise of a larger harvest awaiting only the process of time. As a proof of interest in the Order, it is worthy of note that several officers of the New York State Grange attend this session as visitors, moved by desire to know more of the Order in which they have rendered useful service. In the State of New York all signs are encouraging. There is that confidence which is begotten of strength. There are no jealousies, but everwhere good will abounds and hope is buoyant."

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange have with greater persistency perhaps than any other State endeavored to secure pecuniary advantage to members of the legislation has constantly increase.

The facilities for conferring this degree in form by the National Grange were of the very best, and the gay court of Flora presented such a rare picture of beauty that there was a general demand that it be photographed. This was done the next morning, and although not advised on that point we suppose all who wish can be supplied. The afternoon and evening were devoted to the work of the sixth degree. Some who expected to li-ten to the beautiful lessons of this degree were compelled to leave on evening trains before their wants were met. Four hun tred and sixteen Patrons, mostly from Michigan, will remember with pleasure th brilliant spectacle that met their expectant gaze when first introduced instructed, welcomed and advance. to this higher degree.

The morning session of the fourt day was devoted to business. Numer ous resolutions were introduced anreferred. A report from R. P. Bois-Worthy Master of the Oregon Star Grange, was read. Not being able 1 attend the session, he had forwarde his report by mail. The report as whole was favorable as to the condition of the Order. Its value to tl people of the State may be inferre from this brief extract:

Our influence in matters of Stai

We have assembled here this Sunday evening for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect and honor to the memory of a departed sister and three deceased brothers, that we may commemorate their virtues and consecrate a page in our proceedings with a token of our affe tionate regard.

Time, in its onward flight, is destroying and being destroyed by its own operations.

But yesterday the friends whose death now saddens our hearts and makes this an occasion of mourning were with us. They have crossed the dark river and now rest securely in the great unknown beyond. To-morrow will come our time to surrender to the destroyer Death, when others will drape our chairs in mourning and place our names on the death roll he Grange, which is now so rapidly increasing. It is right that we should honor the memory of our dead. May impressions be made here that will prepare us to meet them in Heaven.

The several committees previously ppointed made most touching refernce to the departed dead, presented -uitable resolutions that were supplenented by remarks from sisters and rothers full of affectionate rememrance and fraternal regard. Space vill not permit farther reference to his memorial exercises and we can nly add that there was no mistaking he sincerity of the sorrow so well xpressed.

Monday, the fifth day of the session, ound the Grange in session at the sual hour. The Worthy Master romulgated the amendments submitd at the last session which had been tified by the constitutional majority f State Granges.

The first authorizes County or omona Granges to be represented in tate Granges under such regulations .s the State Grange may provide. cedence.

SINCE the last issue of the VISITOR the press has given free circulation to a decision of Justice Blatchford, of the United States Supreme Court, in a driven well suit, that decision being adverse to the claim of N. W. Green. This report has occasioned general rejoicing; but we are not sufficiently advised at this date of the real facts and are not ready to assume that we are out of the woods until we know more about this matter, which we hope to before another issue of the VISITOR. If the decision is final the Michigan people may well be thankful to the State Grange for promptly coming to their rescue and standing in the breach between them and the parasites who so vigorously and successfully plied their trade in other states to the annoyance and cost of driven well owners.

SEVERAL articles are crowded out of this number that will appear in next. issue. National Grange proceedings to those who did not attend has pre-

GRANGE VISITOR.

Communications.

[The following poem was written for and read before Pomona Grange, No. 1, of Berrien County, held at Pearl Grange hall Oct. 25 and 26, 1887.]

The Farmer,

The farmer is the keystone man, He fills the center of the curve, His arms the common wealth doth span, With muscles strong and steady nerve

To-day he is a leading man, With well developed, patent brain, He helps to guide, to form, to plan, As well as grow the golden grain.

His home is cultured and refined, His children are his special pride, He strives to cultivate t ie mind And awkwardness to thrust aside.

'Tis true he has a cheek "of tan.' And brawny arms for farmers' work, He can not sit in shade with fan, And all the hot sun's labor shirk.

But while he trudges with the plow, Or cuts the golden grain or hay, His brain is busy tuinking now, And mea of t rought help clear the way

No more he keeps those old back seats, No more he stands with silent lip, But living issues now he meets, And holds those issues in his grip.

He knows the all-prevailing truth, "The world is moving," moving fast, And if he would preserve his youth, He must not linger with the past.

But he must think, and thinking do There's work for all in many a way; Reject the false, accept the true, And labor "while 'tis called to-day."

There's work for hand and work for brain, Work for the great and for the smill; Thon sing again that glad rollain, There's labor, earnest work for all

Then, farmer, know thy rank and worth, Come to the front with battle shout, Be tillers of the mind aud earth,] And error and corruption rout. W. B. WEBSTER.

Notes by the Way.

Waco, York Co., Neb., is a thrifty town of 400 to 500 innabitants, on the line of the B. & M. R. R., with a good class of citizens and growing. It has three elevators, two lumber yards. two drug stores, three hardware, three churches, one weekly newspaper, besides several dry goods stores, groceries, etc. The country surrounding is prairie, of a dark clay loam about three feet deep, then clay from 50 to 60 feet in depth before suid is reached. where water is found. The crops raised are corn, oats, barley, flix, and buckwheat, in the order named-very little wheat. Corn is a two-thirds crop, with very little old on hand; new is selling at the present time at 25 cents.

Feeding cattle for beet is done by a few on quite an extensive scale. One neighbor has 126 head that he has fed about a month, feeding corn from the field in troughs. It takes one man to shuck and draw to them. There i-quite an amount of prairie still unbroken which turnishes good feed and stands drouth. When once broken and subdued the natural grass does not return. Clover and timothy seem to de well and are sown quite extensively by the older farmers.

Horse raising is quite an industry or will be. All the trouble has been farmers have used common stock and there are a great many small 900 and 1000-pound horses; but the improvements are coming and heavier horses to ship and use will be raised in the future. The mule is here in plenty and when of good size out-sells his friend. the horse. Almost the worst thing the horse has to contend with is the wire

Platte River you flud sand and plenty of it. This is the third week we have been here and every day has been pleasant; roads good but somewhat dusty. There must be some improvements going on as nearly every third team you meet draws more or less lumber into the country.

There are some queer expressions here. For plowing, "stirring" is used, plowing corn instead of cultivating, shucking instead of husking, etc. The country here is settled by an intelligent class of people from most of the eastern states and Canada. Very few foreigners are in this neighborhood, but south of Waco they have nearly an entire German settlement. Grangers are not very plenty. The Grange organ-ized here failed to have a good working set of officers and has not held meet-ings in a long time. East of here, in Screene Court, they have a good working Seward County, they have some extra good Granges, I understand. The Order should be built up in this country and ought to be self-supporting and prosperous.

Nov. 9, 1887 .-- On our way home. A damp, rainy day, the first since leaving home.

A- you remember, wearrived in this place at midnight, so that we really saw nothing of the country this side of Om tha. Utica, the first town east, has the same general thrifty appearance and is about the same size as Waco, with new buildings, etc., and it has about the same country or prairie around it. As we near Seward, the county seat of Seward County, we strike bottom land and find it more uneven. One condition of this country, hard to account for, is what is here called "draws," commencing on the level with slight depression and gradually deepening until near some streams they become deep and impussable ravines with very crooked and uneven borders, breaking the land into an almost worthless condition for anything but pasture. It does not seem possible that it could have been done by either water or wind, being covered with the prairie sod; but who can tell what thousands of years' constant wear may do?

As we go towards Lincoln, we find the surface level with considerable timber on the bottom land until we reach Omaha ou time and with better luck than when coming out. We arrive in Council Bluffs without delay, ready for the train; raining hard and just the thing for this section, they having had no rain of consequence for a long time. Shelby, again, and a ride of two miles in the rain brings us with our friends. After a night's go d rest we find the weather fine. The rain has not done the benefit expected and hoped for. There is considerable complaint of having to lower wells for more water. Corn is mostly husked and in the crib; not many sales and the farmers have plenty of time to spare for the next three months.

Thursday evening, clear and pleasant, when we continue our way towards home. The question of most interest it present is, "What will be done in Chicago to-morrow? Will law and order prevail, or must we see mobs and unrehists destroy life and property?' It would seem to be the proper time now to settle the vexed question for all time to come, for it must be settled 30011.

As we near Des Moines we see more timber and the first rail fences since leaving Chicago; also a saw mill and wood piles at the stations. Des Moines. with its coal mines and quarries, with its central location in the State, must become a large and important city. Stopping only a short time, we saw very little of it, but what we saw inlicated a prosper sand growing soon night overtakes us and we fail to see the wondertal Mississippi River und the grand bridge at Rock Island. which we have many times wished to We cross it about 11 o'clock and when daylight comes we are near Chicago. As we go over the G. T. R. R. we see the first winter wheat in Indiana and the small growth indicates that it has been dry weather or cool. and the same appearance remains until

wizard shall arise to recover the forgotten truth." When such a writer shall arise who shall set forth in fiction, which is the vehicle, not of fact, but of truth, the sweetness, the purity, the loveliness, and the heroism of the seventeenth century. Dutch history will be justified. May that genius soon arise and do his part, while the scholar and historian, with clearest argument, will demonstrate the Hollander's part in the making of America and the Constitution of the United States.

From the wise statesman down to the busy merchant and houest toiler, what does not New York owe to the Knickerbocker element?

It has been said by an able French tourist that New York has produced lawyers, but no jurist. To repel this charge we have but to point to Edward Livingston, of the old Knickerbocker family of "Livingston Manor," who is recognized in America, as well as in the Old World, as an eminent jurist. In statesmanship, law and oratory, we have the Livingstons, Van Nesses, Van-Burens, Hoffmans, VanVechtens, Van-Derpools, VanShacchs, and many other of the genuine Knickerbocker fraternity.

But our theme also finds a rich development in Kuicker's oker literature. This literature may be defined as embracing the poet wand prose produced in New York Cit State during the first half of the dineteenth century. As it was the "sober, second thought" that characterized all things a public matterthat the Dutch from statesmanlown to the simplest affair of lite, so it was the "sober second though?" of its authors that gave depth, var und richness to the Knickerbocker citure.

The pioneers among these authorwere those literary partners, James K. Paulding and Washington Irving, who were joint writers of "Salmagundi,' which hit off the humors of the day in a good-natured and spicy manner. Besides Paulding and Irving, there were Bryant, Cooper, Drake, Halleck, Hoffman, Morris, Willis, Verplanck Poe, Taylor, and many others, as essay. ists, historians, novelists and poets the chief of these authors, most of whom have long ago ceased their literary labors, the reading public are well acquainted with through their books. We have a few words to say of their less prominent fellows: Samuel Woodworth (1785-184?)

who may be called a single-song poet. is chiefly known by his fine lyric of 'The Old Otken Bucket."

John Pierpont (1782-1866). His po em called "Passing Away" is regarded imong the sweetest in our literature I once heard Vandenhoff read it and the "prssing away" sounded like the echoes of a distant bell. "Warren's Address" was a favorite with the genial old poet. Gulian C. Verplanck (1786-1870).

He is best known by a volume of essays on the "Nature and Uses of the Various Evidences of Revealed Religion. Ilis edition of Shakespeare is yet popu

James Abraham Hillhouse (1789-1841). His published works are poem und address

Dr. John Wakefield Francis (1789-1861). He, with Dr. Hosack, edited The American Medical and Philosoph ical Register. The purely literary work by which he is best remembered is his "Old New York" or "Reminiscences of the Past Sixty Years." He was a genuine old Knickerbocker. John Howard Payre (1791-1852) Is

is enough to say of him that he was the author of that deathless song-"Home, Sweet Home."

William Leete Stone (1792-1844). His most important works are Memoirs of Brandt and Red Jacket, a History of Wyoming and Border Wars of the American Revolution. Charles P. Clinch (1797-1880). He was one of the authors of "The Croak-He had a versatile pen and was ers.' a worthy Knickerbocker,

Ladics' Department.

Life and its Aims.

[Essay read at the last regular meeting of Lenawee County Pomona Grange, held with Madison Grange, by Sister C. Baldwin.]

The question has been asked, "What is our lite?" Human lite comes nearest to Divinity of anything belonging to our sphere. Even t'e most humble lives are marvels of wonder which the greatest minds can hardly comprehend. From our earliest intancy life seems to have its aims. At this period our chief aim is to supply the physical needs of our natures, but each milestone changes our aims from physical to moral, from moral to mental and from mental to spiritual. Longiellow tells us in one of his beautiful poems:

> Our lives are rivers gliding free To that unfathomed, boundless sea, The silent grave.

Our cradle is the starting place; In life we run the onward race, And reach the goal.

When in the mansions of the blest, Death leaves to its eternal rest The weary soul.

Life is something grand if we are fired by noble purposes and high aspirations. If we stand with folded hands until occasion tells us what to do, we will reach the end with our mission unfulfilled. There is a neces sity for action on the voyage of life. We must not allow our barks to drift with the tide. We must take the oars in our own hands and make a vigorous effort to reach the aim we have in view I think all are aiming for happiness out in how many different ways do we tind it. Some seek for it in this life and in the pursuit of pleasure mingle with companions of corrupt habits. with the protane, the drinking, the subbath-breaking, with those whose chief delight is in visiting scloons and whose highest ambition is to excel in cards and sleight of hand tricks. But this is not true happiness and when time is told you can but feel that your tays have been misspent, your life wasted and literally thrown away and you will reap the bitter fruits of your tolly. If our aims end in this world how very short will be our day of re joicing.

Let us make duty, patience, virtue charity, and Christianity our aim. Let as aim to elevate the minds of all those with whom we come in contact year by year. Let us strive to do good, and thus while seeking the good of otherwe ourselves will be lifted to a higher plane in life.

The mines in the mountains of the west are beautiful illustrations of our lives. The precious metals are mixed with rock and rust and common clay and it is with much labor that they are brought to a state of perfection. Our lives are filled with loves and hates, doubts and faiths, hopes and tears, aspirations and ambitious, joyand sorrows, with tendencies for good and evil, and we must sift the drosfrom the pure metal and make the most of our opportunities.

As we were going over to the dedi-cation of Working Grange Hall, we passed two teams drawing heavy loadof wood, on their way to town. A tarmer was driving the first, while his rife drove the second. My husband remarked: "There are no Grange meet ings for them; they are aiming to get rich and they probably will." "Would you exchange places with them?" I anwered." No, indeed; a thousand times, no. I would not exchange our modest home and the opportunities we enjoy far all the riches such a life can bring. Whatever be our calling, whatever be our station, let us aim to do right. There is an old adage, "He who aims at the sun will not hit it, yet his arrow will fly much higher than his who aims at the earth;" and so it is with our lives. If we aim to be pure, houorable, honest, charitable men and women we will come much nearer pertection than those who have no aim. "Ah, a life is before thee, a life full of cares, Gentle youth, and mayhap, thou wilt fall in its snares.

invalids may be surprised to learn that a cold doucheon the feet, or a foot ball as cold as it can be borne, is an almost intallible preventive means against catching cold. It habituates or toughens the nerves of the feet to the im-pression of cold; it is followed by a warm reaction in persons who are far too delicate to endure a general cold bath; and thus it is available for all. The water should be as cold as it can be had, at first only for a minute or two at a time. It is surpri-ing how soon this simple remedy will cure cold feet, even in those who have been lifelong sufferers, and how effective it is in preventing one from catching cold. This simple and common-sense remedy deserves to be better known and more widely practiced than it is."

The proper test as to the good result of a cold bath, general or local, is the warm reaction which should always tollow.

"The most valuable effects of a bath," says our author, "are the tonic effect of the cold and the friction of the skin which should always accompany it."

The theory of closing of pores is ex-plained away by Dr. Coan and the good health of many uncleanly people is thereby accounted for.

"It is next to impossible to clog the pores of the skin except by some firm and indissoluble coating, as varuish, etc."

"The pores of the skin are a million little rivers; you can not stop their running by putting mud in their mouths."

"On the other hand it is quite possible to remove too much of the epider-mis for safety. To sum up the whole loctrine of cold bath-: In health they are the best of tonics for the skin, the aerves, the circulation, and they stimulate, too, the action of the viscera. For he feeble, they are, if properly used, a nost valuable means of toning up the vital energies, but they must be used only with intelligent reference to the constitution of the patient. In conjunction with friction, the cold bath constitutes one of our most valuable means of preserving and restoring health."

Upon good authority salt is recommended to be added to the water.

When we consider the many serious results of "catching cold"-one author says, "More people have died of colds than were ever killed in battle"-we will do well to consider these things.

As the season is at hand when houses must be closed to shut out the cold, a lew words on the subject of ventilation may not be ill-timed.

A simple and effective ventilation may be produced by raising the lower window sash about three inches and letting it rest on a board of the same width, thus closing the lower opening entirely. The ventilation is carried on where the upper and lower sashes overlap and a dratt is prevented.

It is a bad plan to open windows in my other way in a living room, especially where there are little children.

We know how vitiated is every exhalation from the lungs with carbonic wid and organic impurities and that the blood can only discharge impurities by coming in contact with the oxygen of the air. Then, every breath we draw which lacks the necessary mount of oxygen to do its perfect work of turning the carbon of the blood into carbonic acid and water to be carried out into the great out door world to be renovated, serves to start the half-cleansed blood out again on its building-up tour, for it can not strike for better pay only as it strikes at the constitution, which it invariably does, and every stroke of the ceaseless pump, the heart, sends on a new supply to be restored. When we realize that it takes 2,000 cubic feet of good air every hour and more for one person. we do not wonder at so much ill health nor at Dr. Hale's statement that every one must spend two hours every day in active out-door exercise in order to preserve health, in all seasons and in all kinds of weather. Every one who leads a sedentary lite should at the end of every two hours step out doors or before a raised window, and throwing the arms back and forth and in different directions, breathe with closed lips for five minutes the life-giving oxygen of the outdoor air.

fence. They are raised and cared for the same as cattle. If they have a straw pile and grove to break the winter wind they are lucky.

Stock looks well although it has been dry all the fall. Ther has been quite a loss in hogs by the cholera. One of the former Kalamazoo boys has lost 53 out of his herd. One sale of cattle near here a tew days since included 100 spring calves-heifers, \$17; steer-, \$15 per head; so that young cat tle are worth more than in Michigan. A small town eight miles north and

west on a branch of the C. & N. W. R. R., just finished so as to run trains, where there was only a mill and postoffice three months ag , has two good elevators, stock yards, two stores, etc., so you see the country is growing some. Nebraska is called the treeless State. So it was in nature, but most kinds of timber do well and every farm has its grove generally set on the north and west of buildings for protection. It seems rather peculiar for a Michigan m u to see cobs used for fuel in place of wood. Soft coal of a good quality is shipped here from Colorado and costs from \$5 to \$6 per ton. There is a tendency here to build on the higher ground without any regard to the road. It is not uncommon to see buildings from 20 to 40 rods from the highway and to have them spread over two' or three times as much ground as need be. Fences are mostly barbed wire with some hedges, but both are scarce on a good many furma. Houses are good but not so large as in Michigan. Barns are not very plenty. The remark I made in my first still holds good-why do the people sell the corn and not teed it?

York, the county seat, with some three lines of railroad, with a \$75,000 Court-house, built on a square with ing all four sides, situated in a valley on the Beaver River. This country is by going north a few miles. Not only with like potency of style and creating and other strong drinks are losing is it more rolling, but as you near the tive mystery of genius some literary their place in agricultural fairs.

we reach home, Schooleraft, Mich. M. C.

.... The Knickerbockers.

This word, made famous by the wizard pen of the immortal Deidrich Knickerbocker, has become historic a id will ever be used as a typical name for the Dutch of New York

The Dutch first settled New York and established there a new nation. with all the customs, habits, manners and mode of life of their fatherland across the waters, and it has been Dutch thought and industry, Dutch honesty and commercial integrity, Dutch love of business and trade, that have made New York the great commercial metropolis of America, and if Eagland may be called the mother country of this great commonwealth, has not Holland a right, through the Pilgrim Fathers, to be called its spiritual fatherland?

"But what avails history before Irving's fascinating caricature and immortal jest?" His caricatured Dutchman is so admirably and felicitously drawn that it has become the real Dutchman. "New England historians and bookmakers, with unconscious but tell-tale precision, get their so-called facts, copy

their ideas and daub on their local col-4,000 population, lays 12 miles west,on ors' from Irving." Oh, the magic of style and the might of mirth? Ages may be required to overcome the spell the business portion of the town front- of this humorous glow cast over the early history of New York by one of her sons. It will be only overcome not all level or praisie as you may find when diamond shall cut diamond; when "Who bore without reproach

The grand old name of gentleman." Robert Charles Sands (1799-1832). He, with Bryant and Verplanck, wrote the three volumes of "The Talisman." He was from 1827 till his death editor of the Commercial Advertiser. He was a member of the old "Sketch Club" which was merged into the present Century Club of New York.

Caroline Matilda Kirkland, nee Stansbury (1801-1864). This successful teacher, charming conversationalist, and admirable author, lived in Michigan from 1835 to 1843, when she removed to New York City. Her first works were "A New Home; Who'll Follow?" "Forest Life," and "Western Clearings," relating to pioneer life in this State. Then followed "Holidays Abroad" and a well written "Life of V. B. Washington."

A Horse Who Can Talk!

Everybody has heard of a "horse laugh," but who has ever seen an equine gifted with the power of speech? Such an animal would be pronounced a miracle; but so would the telegraph and the telephone have been a hundred years ago. Why, even very recently a cure for consumption would have been looked upon as miraculous, but now people are beginning to realize that the disease is not incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it if taken in time. This world-renowned remedy will not make new lungs, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy state when all other means have failed. Thousands can gratefully testify to this. All druggists.

. It is gratifying to observe that beer

Can thy bark speed thee now, without wind, without tide.

Without the kind angel, thy beautiful guide? Ah, no? then what lures thee, fair youth, to depart?

Wast thou rushed into danger from impulse of heart?

Lo! above in the bright arch of heaven I see The vision, the aim so alluring to thee. 'Tis the temple of fame, with its pillars so

fair, And the Genius of wisdom and love reigneth

there. Advance, then, proud vessel, thy burden is

light,

Swift speed thee and guide his young steps in the right, For in hfe's fitful changes are many dark

streams, And paths unillumined by the sun's golden

beams."

Health Notes, etc.

A year or two ago Mrs. Lyman, author of "The Coming Woman," visited our town and among the many good things we learned from her halt dozen conversations on health and dress wis how to cure cold feet, a subject in which, it is needless to say, many were interested. On taking up the last issue of the Chautauquan we found the same remedy suggested for the same thing and as I can testify to its efficacy I am philanthropically moved to "set the ball a rolling" for the benefit of like afflicted mortals.

We quote Dr. Coan: "There is a local tonic effect of cold to which I would call the earnest attention of deliwho suffer from frequent colds. Such his farm.

Thus it was that Mrs. Emma Willard preserved robust health to a ripe old age.

We have no right to neglect this or any other physical duty, not only on our own account but for others. ignorantly or carelessly disobey a law of nature and an innocent person may be compelled to imperil health to minister to us as the result of our foolhardines.

MRS. BELLE M. PERRY.

"As glares the tiger on his foes, Hen med in by hunters, spears and bows, And, ere he bounds upon the ring, Selects the object of his spring."

So disease, in myriad forms, fastens its fangs upon the human race. Ladies who suffer from distressing ailments peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful mensuruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in the ovaries, ac-companied with "internal heat."

Samuel Baker, of Filertown. Manistee county, has obtained a supply of cate invalids, and especially of those carp and intends to stock a pond on

Dec. 1, 1887.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

The farmer who is out of debt is very independent any where; he is always sure of a good living, and that is about all that can be enjoyed by any one. But multitudes of young farmers (and some old ones) are in debt, paying 7 per cent, and sometimes more, while with taxes and necessary expenses they cannot make the ends meet, and their minds are constantly revolving the query: "What shall we do to be saved?" The an-wer is plain. Raise such things on your farm as will command a ready sale at remunerative prices. Now, what shall it be? We will venture an answer which is deduced from our own experience and observation. Large horses always command a ready sale, and at good prices. What then? Raise or buy colts from large stock; let them run in the pastures in the summer and in a yard with a good shed in winter: they will pick up all the coarse butts of clover which sheep leave; also the refuse from the mangers of the cattle: and with a very little grain, and hay if nécessary, they will grow into money value at very little expense, and the more you do for them by way of breaking and training, the more

money they will bring. Always keep a tew sheep, not the thoroughbreds, f **r** the general farmer, for only those popularly adapted to the business can make them pay, but good sized grade ewes, with sire which will secure large lambs are very profitable. Last year we received over \$2 per head for our wool, a lamb from Cotswold sire worth \$3, and have the ewes left just as good as ever, only a year older. Nothing on the farm brings us easier money than sheep.

Next get few calves of the larger breeds, not thoroughbred, but good grades, they cost less in the start and will command a fine price in the market: small, scrawny cattle are not profitable, they eat nearly as much and are not much sought for in the market. A few hogs and those of the best breeds are fairly profitable, but too many sometimes prove expensive as they are generally good eaters.

Lastly, don't run into extremes in anything, but try a little of several things and then you may make a little and cannot lose very much .-- Exchange.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau o" Statistics at Washington on sheep industry shows that the number of sucep in the United States rose from 19.000,000 in 1840 to 51.000,000 in 1884, but declined to 45.000,000 in 1887. This marked decline occurred mainly in the Southern and Western States. notably in Texas, and is attributed in great part to the decline in the price of wool since 1884. A series of tables illustrates the increase in products and in importations and the relationbetween the two, as for example, from 1864 to 1868, 161,000.000 pounds were produced and 43,000.000 imported: from 1874 to 1878, 198.000,000 were produced and 45.000.000 imported: from 1882 to 1887, 297.000.000 were produced and 92,000.000 imported. From 1822 to 1831 the annual imports of wool in manufactures averaged over \$9,000,000 in value, or more than seventy-one cents per capita; while from 1832 to 1841 they reached over \$14.-000,000 or eighty-four cents per capi-ta. The value of the United States woolen product of 1850 was \$25,000, 000 in round numbers, and of import-\$19,000,000. In 1880 the product had grown to \$164.000,000, and importwere valued at \$31,000,000, being \$3.91 per capita.

Bay City anarchist named Rob-

When hens begin to eat their eggs it becomes neccessary to watch them, but such work is troublesome. The safest plan is to make the nests in a dark place, with only sufficient light to enable the hens to go in and out.

Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor:--

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permantly cured. I shall be glal to send two bottles of my remed FAEF to any of your readers who lave consumption if they will send me ... ieir Express and P. O. address.

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indiges-

tion, unless they refrain from eating

what is unwholesome : but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sar-

saparilla. Thousands all over the land testify to the merits of this medicine.

Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth

street, South Boston, writes : "My hus-

band has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has

A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering

for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street,

Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year

nom Dyspepsia, so that she could not

eat substantial food, became very weak,

and was unable to care for her family.

Neither the medicines prescribed by

physicians, nor any of the remedies

advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia,

helped her, until she commenced the

use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three

bottles of this medicine," she writes,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass,

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"cured me."

and, by its use, was entirely cured.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st.,

been greatly benefited."

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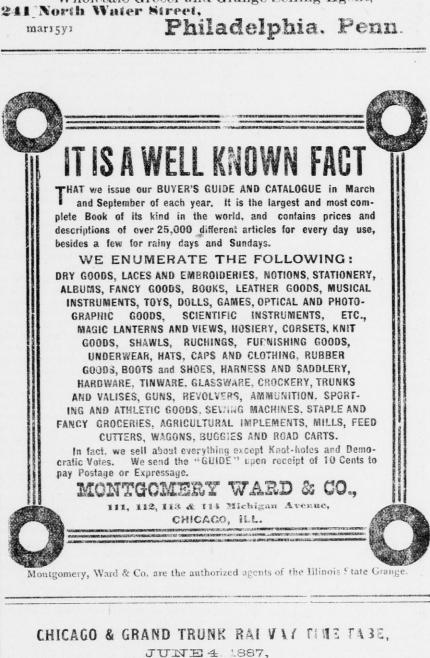
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THORNTON BARNES,

Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent,



TRAINS WESTWARD--CENTRAL MERIMAN TIME.

INO. 18.

ert Rachow hoisted a red flag draped in mourning, and stirred up so much feeling that he came near being hoisted himself. The mayor ordered the rag down and the police carried out the order. The people also hung Linng in effigy.

Brams will show their quality on the farm as well as any where else. They are the best tertilizers. Edmund Burke said it required more intelli gence and toresight to be a good farm er than for any other occupation, and he was right about it.

The great secret for preventing decay in fruit through autumn and winter, is to preserve a uniformly low temperature. If changing and fluctua-ing, they quickly rot. Currents of air are bad, because they make changes in temperature.

Present prices of produce will not allow farmers to pay steady faithful hands as much ready money as they can get by working at some trade in the cities, and thus the depopulation of the country continues.

At Bay City a couple of saloonkeepers have been arrested for concealing their bars behind screens, contrary to the new liquor law. These are the first prosecutions of the kind and are regarded as test cases.

Too many people cling to an old custom or method as tenaciously as they do to their birth-place, after the proof has been placed before them that they are behind the times and are losing money by so doing.

Jacob Seligman, of East Siginaw, has been giving cigars to the newspaper men of Marquette by the box, and they propose to make him a permanent fixture of their town if they have to kidnap him.

Anarchist Rochow apologized to Bay City authorities for hoisting the red flag, and said he would not have done so had he supposed it would be an affront to the authorities and citizens.

Chronic nasal catarrh positively eured by Dr. Sage's Remedy.



Chartered Feb. 13, 1878. All Orders Receive ProperAttention. AT FREQUENT DATES EACH MONTH Make Your Money Easy! FARMERS and Farmers' Sons can make The provide the state of the st Write for particulars. Standard Publishing House, FLINT, MICH.

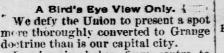
TRAINS EASTWARD-CENTRAL MERIDI N. TIM

No. 1, No. 3 No. 5, Mail. Express. Express,



THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Dec. 1, 1887.



8

Lansing is shaken from centre to circumference with eagerness to evince a cordial welcome to the Patrons gathered in its midst. Public buildings present a gala look-flags quiver from every point and "Welcomes," unique, ingenious, artistic and suggestive are at frequent turns. The fruits of agriculture have been utilized in more ways than can be dreampt of in the philosophy of the home staying Patron.

Pumpkins, turnips and onions with their retinue of garden neighbors adora desis heretofore sacred to the works of art and literature.

The very senate chamber itself is given over, as one of its last winter's inhabitants was heard to observe, to a devotion to agricultural interests such as it never before witnessed.

No organization extant or that has existed has ever called together such a body of men and women in the interests of the farmer as does the Nat-10nal Grange annually. To day it celebrates its majority anniversary in Michigan with a Mississippi man in the Master's chair, and, 'as there is nothing more inspiring than appre-ciation, this desirable soil for the luxurious growth of the twenty-first session, Lansing fnrnishes in unstinted area.

The would be listener and spectator, standing atop the uppermost seat in the gallery, fourth tier, back, unable to see the speaker's desk in Representative Hall to-day, had plenty of time and material for mental soliloquy. It was such a sight as was never seen in Michigan before. Hundreds, coming probably near 2000, intelligent men and women were gathered from the distant states, with a majority from our own, for the declared purpose of exalting and promoting the farmer's cause. There were Honorables ("So are they all, all honorable men") without number, there were some of the world's best specialists, there were scores of men in the rear ranks of learners and listeners who, in other assemblies, occupy the platforms and front scats.

The entire body is marked by a dignity and intelligence in the highest degree creditable to the high principles the members profess. The atmosphere of the occasion is invigorating and must refresh Grange energy in every part of the State.

It is little more than a preview that one can give of the work of the National Grange at this writing, the regular sessions of the Grange having only fairly begun. So far time has been mostly spent in settling into its new quarters and finding out what sort of a place we Wolverines inhabit. The weather is most propitiously smiling and it is to be hoped it may continue so, inasmuch as naturally we are eager to impress our southern and western triends with northern sunniness in letter as well as in spirit, as it were. We do not mean our Calfornia friends shall carry off all the laurels. Nor is it needful here and now to

attempt a full account of this great conclave of farmer folk. At a later date broader and more comprehensive pens than mine will take up the work of the session and speak in particular of our distinguished visitors. If from these hasty notes the home abiding Patrons of the VISITOR only catch atter the skirts of the spirit of such a gathering as this is and are filled with some regret at missing so large a treat of helpfulness and inspiration, comfort and rest, I shall have accomplish-J. B.

Oceana, 1-Wm. H. Barry. Oakland, 3--A. B. Kichmond, Geo. W. King, S. McCartney. Ottawa, 1 - Reuben Woodman. St. Clair, I-Wm. Sage.

St. Utarr, 1--wm. Sage. St. Joseph, 3-Gutelius Snyder, Jno. Mat-thewson, Stephen A. Nichols. Saginaw, 1-Adelbert Reed. Sanilac, 1--F. W. Tempieton. Shiawassee, 1--Chas. Stevens. Tuscola, I-Van Buren, 2-Jesse Thomas, Sam'l Bier. Washtenaw, Imarine Wayne, I-Wexford, 1-H. D. Griswold. POMONA GRANGE REPRESENTATIVES. Cathoun No. 3-Chas. C. McDermid.

St. Joseph No. 4 - Wm. Hull. Oaniand No. 5-Washtenaw No. 7-Wayne No. 8-Huisdale No. 10-H. H. Dresser. Newaygo No. 11-W. C. Stewart. St. Ciair, No. 12-Van Buren No. 13 – Wm C. Cook. Ingham No. 14 – W. J. Beal. Lenawee No 15–E. R. Poucher. Kent No. 18-Ionia No. 16-Western No. 19-H. E. Hudson. Cass No. 20-Manistee No. 21-Branch No. 22-Allegan No. 23-A. T. Stark. Monicalm No. 24 - Geo. Gibbs. Clinton No. 25-Kalamazoo No. 27-Judson Edmunds Eaton No. 28 - Kelly Bosworth. Lapeer No. 29--Ira Keed. Tuscola No. 30-Shiawassee No. 31-Livingston No. 34-Huron No. 35-Duncan Buchanan. Gratiot No. 36 -

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gists.

How Intelligent Women Decide. When the question has to be met as to what is the best course to adopt to secure a sure, sate and agreeable remedy for those organic diseases and weaknesses which afflict the female sex, there is but one wise decision, viz., a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an unfailing specific for periodical pains, misplacement, internal inflammation, and all functional disorders that render the lives of so many women miserable and joyless. They who try it, praise it. Of druggists.

New Pullman Line Between Detroit and Chicago.

The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee and Chicago & Grand Trunk railways have placed a line of Pullman sleepers between Detroit and Chicago, via Durand. The new cars are named "Paulina" and "Fernando" and are the most elegant sleeping cars ever turned out of Pullman. They are composed of drawing room, smoking room, buf-The tet, and have 10 regular sections. larger part of the cars is finished in mahogany, highly polished. The upholstery of the seats and of the body of these magnificent parlors on wheels is a pale blue "glase" plush, which makes a strkingly beautiful contrast with the mahogany. The carpets are of the richest Wilton make, in attractive designs. The general effect of the furniture and decorations is highly pleasing. A particular drawing room at one end of the car is finished in satin wood, with large mirrors on several sides. The upholstering is in terra cotta plush. The smoking rooms have sides of linerusta Walton of unique design are fitted with divans, and are the very seat of comfort. Drawing rooms, the smoking room, the sections and even every seat are furnished with electric annunciators.

The cars will be on exhibition at the Brush street depot every day this week, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. They will run on the new Detroit and Chicago Line, leaving Detroit at 8 P. M. and arriving in Chicago at 8:10 A. M. Break fost will be served in a duning car before reaching Chicago. East bound, the steepers will leave Chicago at 8:15 P. M. and arrive at Detroit at 8 A. M.-Detroit Evening Journal, Nov. 21, 1887.



Old Ladies' Beaver Cloth Lace, all Flannel Lined, at \$1.25 per pair.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.—Children's Solid Grain Button, 850; Children's Heavy Kip Lace, 900 ren's Best Pebble Button, 870; Children's Solid Leather Tips, 900; Children's Solid Heavy Grain, \$1 00; ren's Good Dress Kid, \$1 to; in all sizes from 4 to 10½. Economize and save, and buy your "Boots and "a tWholesale Prices. Child

RUBBER GOODS.—Men's Best Rubber Boots, \$2 75; by the case (12 pairs), \$2 50. Ladies' Rubber Boots \$1 50. Boys' Rubber Boots, \$2 10. Best Rubber Boots \$1 50. Boys' Rubber Boots, \$2 10. GRAND OPENING OF HOLIDAY SLIPPERS.—Gent's Finest Velvet, \$1 25; Gent's Finest Morocco, \$1 00; Gent's Alligator, \$1 50: Gent's Embosed Plush \$1 50.

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Ging Cinna Clove Allsp Mace Nutr PURE GROUND SPICES.

Black

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Sal Soda, 112 lb kegs, per lb.....

ed my	humble (obj€	ect.	
Lans	ing, Nov	. 18	3.	

Representatives to State Grange Fifteenth Annual Session.

The following is a list of representatives, as far as reported to this office. elected to attend the next session of the State Grange, which will be called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., in Representative Hall, in the city of Lansing. December 13, 1887. We give names of representatives so far as reported to us up to the time of going to press. The printing of this should be suf-

ficient notice to delinquent Secretaries. Those who don't take the VISITOR should be kindly reminded by some Patron friend of this official duty.

Allegan, 3-Ernest L. Harr, Marshall Bug-den, M. W. Ward. Antrim, 1-Barry, 2-Frank S. Jenkins, C. R. Honey

well.

Branch, 2 - Ellison Warner, L. M. Bowers. Berrien, 2 - R. C. Thayer, R. M. Shaffer. Benzie, 1-Calhoun, I-T. W. Huggett. Cass, 1-Robt. Wiley. Crawford, 1-W. O Bradford. Clinton, 2-Wm. E. Crampton, Jos. A. Hunt. Emmett, 1-Eaton, 2-P. H. Nye, D. G. Carpenter. Genesee, 1-Grand Traverse, 1--Wm. Rose. Gratiot, I – J. N. Guthrie. Hillsdale, 2 – Reuben Strait, F. N. Kirby. Huron, 2-A. M. Leitch, Edward Fitz gerald. Ingham, 2-Amos C. Lawrence, G. F. Ful-

ler. Ionia, 2-Henry Pierce, T. S. Colton Jackson, I-J. A. Courtright. Kalamazoo, I-J. Q. Adams. Kalkaska, 2-Homer Ennis. Kent, 3-I. D. Davis, Wm. C. Slayton, Frank Dale. Lapeer, 1-Levi Soles. Leelanaw, I-Lenawee, 2-F. C. Youngs, M. J. Martin. Livingston, 1-M. Sabin. Macomb, 1-Robert McKay Manistee, 1-C. T. Gregg. Mecosta, 1-E. F. Blakley. Montcalm, I-Coridan Rice Muskegon, I-Jos. Minnich. Newaygo, 1-Lewis Reinaldt

For constipation, "liver complaint," or biliousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from a disordered con-dition of the liver and stomach, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets-a gentle laxative or active cathartic, according to size of dose.

The following is a simple way to make nice brown bread: One quart of outtermilk, enough soda to sweeten it which of course depends on the sourness of the milk, one teaspoon of salt; one cup of brown sugar. Stir in Graham flour enough to make a thick bat-ter, let it rise in buttered tins forty minutes, then beke forty minutes in a moderate oven.

It is wise to provide against emergencies which are liable to arise in every family. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., a bottle of Aver's Cherry Pectoral will prove a never failing remedy.

Changing the subject, I will give my method for making an omelet: For a family of four, six eggs; add salt to taste and two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk to the yolks and stir well, then add the whites which have been beaten to a stiff froth, and stir all well together, then thrn into a hot, well buttered spider and cook, not too fast, for about five minutes, or until the whole seems done. Loosen at the sides and underneath with a knife and dexterously fold once and slide upon a plat-This requires a little skill but it ter. makes a lovely and palatable as well as a healthful dish, with very little trouble. It should be eaten at once.

Persons prematurely gray can have heir hair restored to its youthful their hair beauty, by using Hall's Vegetable Sic-

	Flour sulph	ur per	lb	5
	Bi-carb sod	1. loose	, 112 lb kegs	4
	14 41		25 lb boxes	5
1	** **	**	to lb boxes	5
	11 11	in lb	packages	6
	** **	in 1/4	lb packages	7
	Corn starch	. Gilbe	rt's, per lb	6%
			ea's, per lb	7
	Starch, lump	,Dury Gilbe	ea's, 40 lb boxes, per lb	3%
	Corn starch	new t	process,	5%
			s, lump	33
	**	• ••	6 lb boxes	6
	4.	**	t lb boxes	5%

What a Time

People formerly had, trying to swallow the old-fashioned pill with its film of magnesia vainly disguising its bitterness; and what a contrast to Ayer's Pills, that have been well called "medicated sugar-plums"-the only fear being that patients may be tempted into. taking too many at a dose. But the directions are plain and should be strictly followed.

J. T. Teller, M. D., of Chittenango, N. Y., expresses exactly what hundreds have written at greater length. He says: "Ayer's Cathartic Pills are highly appreciated. They are perfect in form and coating, and their effects are all that the most careful physician could desire. They have supplanted all the Pills formerly popular here, and I think it must be long before any other can be made that will at all compare with them. Those who buy your pills get full value for their money."

"Safe, pleasant, and certain in their action," is the concise testimony of Dr. George E. Walker, of Martinsville, Virginia.

"Ayer's Pills outsell all similar preparations. The public having once used them, will have no others."- Berry, Venable & Collier, Atlanta, Ga.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine,

3 MEH of good character wanted in your vicinity ary from start. BROWN BEOS., Nurserymen, Chicago, Li,

Century	4	w.	4	
Good Housekeeping	2	50	2	5
Harper's Magazine	4	00	3	7
Harper's Weekly	4	00	3	9
Harper's Bazar	4	00	3	9
Harper's Young People			2	Ī
Inter Ocean, Chicago, (weekly)			I	4
Our Little Ones	I	50	I	8
Our Little Men and Women			I	2
Pansy	I	00	I	2
St. Nicholas	3	00	3	1
Scientific American			3	2
The Cottage Hearth	I	50	I	2
The Forum	5	00	4	7
Treasure Trove	I	00	I	2
Vick's Magazine			1	5
Woman's Magazine			1	2
Western Rural			2	C
Wide Awake			2	5
Young Folk's Journal				2

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This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsyl, vania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The recipe is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co, Phœnixville, Pa. It helps to di-gest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy and in-creases the production of eggs. It is also of

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most reliable remedy in use, for colds,

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