

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE  
Michigan State



COMMITTEE OF THE  
Grange, P. of H.

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YOUR SUBSCRIPTION  
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## THE GRANGE VISITOR,

Is Published on the First and Fifteenth of every Month  
AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,  
Invariably in Advance.

**J. T. COBB,** - - - - - Manager.  
To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.  
Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft

### To Contributors.

As the VISITOR now bears date the 1st and 15th of each month, to insure insertion in the next issue, Communications must be received by the 10th and 25th of each month. We invite attention to those interested to our new Heading "TO CORRESPONDENTS."

### RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Acceptable advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square, for each insertion.  
A Liberal discount will be made on standing advertisements of three months or more.

For Grange Supplies kept by the Secretary, see "LIST OF SUPPLIES" on eighth page.

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UNDER existing regulations we are required to send a copy of the VISITOR free to the Master of each Subordinate Grange. We shall also send a copy free to all Secretaries who send us one or more names of subscribers for the year, with pay for the same.

## A GRANGE REVIEW.

BY THE MASTER OF 76.

Brothers, sisters and Patrons true,  
We've met to have a Grange review;  
Met to review the glorious past,  
Memories of which will always last.  
And on the minds of our Patrons fix  
The glorious record of seventy-six.

A record truly noble and grand,  
Written by a Patron's hand;  
Like the rainbow's tinted hue;  
Thus reflects our Grange review.

And ever since that little band;  
Pledged to by each other stand,  
From south to north, from west to east,  
With rapid strides our strength increased.

Though merchants with a vengeance cried,  
And agents, too, our course belied;  
Not all the threats of foe or knave  
Did tend to stop that tidal wave.

And onward still the current flows,  
Deep'ning and widening as it goes,  
Like rivers drifting to the sea,  
In grandeur and in majesty.

Thus have we forged a golden chain,  
Link by link, but not in vain,  
That binds us in fraternal ties,  
And tends to help the Patrons rise.

So husbandmen, who work and toil  
To reap the products of the soil,  
Remember that they who till the earth  
Should be of high and noble worth.

Then know, ye mason and fair maid,  
Who on our altar a tribute hath laid,  
There is no calling that lends a charm  
Like that of living on the farm.

But while this Grange was toiling on,  
The reaper death has sung his song;  
For low beneath the willow's shade  
Some Worthy Patrons we have laid.

But weep not, Patrons, for the dead,  
Whose immortal spirits from us fled,  
From the Lodge below to that above,  
To dwell in endless peace and love.

For oft methinks I hear the sound  
Of their silvery voices thus resound  
From out beyond the golden shore  
Where death's boatman passed them o'er.

Toil on, toil on, ye Patrons true,  
But ever keep this fact in view:  
That they who would the prizes win  
Must strive to free themselves from sin.

So when the reaper death shall say:  
"I come to reap my sheaves away,"  
Like ripened grain at the reaper's call,  
Ye may before the sickle fall.

Then let us all our voices raise,  
In words of love and songs of praise,  
To Him who rules our Lodges here,  
And is supremely Overseer.

Singular, isn't it that when a man gives his wife a dime to buy a box of hairpins, or a gum ring for baby, it looks about seven times as big as when he planks it down on the bar for a little gin and bitters for the stomach's sake!

TO CURE WARTS.—Cut a piece of potato and rub the warts with it. Continue this every night, letting the moisture dry on it, and the wart will soon disappear.

## Exec'ive Com. Department.

### OFFICIAL MEETING.

HILLSDALE, Oct. 25, 1878.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange held on the evening of Wednesday, the 6th of November, at the Lansing House, in the city of Lansing. Its sessions will continue until all business properly brought before it shall be disposed of.

F. M. HOLLOWAY,  
Chairman.

YPSILANTI, Oct. 7, 1878.

J. T. COBB, DEAR SIR AND BRO:  
Permit me again to trespass on your good nature by writing a few lines, posting the members of the Order, and, through them, the farmers of the State, on the workings of the men who claim to own a patent on the slide gate, so common on our farms. They are now hunting the members of the Grange as well as those who have joined the Defense Association. The first question asked when they arrive at a farm house is: "Are you a Granger, or a member of that organization that is fighting us?" If I answered in the affirmative the next is: "Then, sir, you pay us for the use of those glide gates, that you are sued, or we will commence suit in the United States Court at once. Then they generously inform the farmer what an awful place the Court is (as to costs, etc.). The result is payment of the demand, if the party can be bull-dozed.

Here is a problem to be solved. How can we stop farmers from paying those fellows? If that can be done, we have got them; for if previous use will break their patent, we have all the testimony we want. They are boasting that they are collecting enough of one class of farmers to fight the others with.

Now Patrons, let us stand up as one man, and say we will not pay until we are convinced that they have a just claim, and let us fight.

Over twenty suits have been brought, most of them against members of our Order.

If they had a just claim and were honest men, one suit would be sufficient to test the validity of their patent, but that is not what they want. They calculate by suing one it will intimidate others in the neighborhood, and in so doing they can bull-doze ten and make money by the operation, as the costs are no more in that Court than any other.

Now I warn all farmers that are liable to be bull-dozed into paying this kind of black-mail, you are throwing away your money.

The Defense Association have retained as counsel, the firm of Beakes & Catechon, of Detroit, associated with them E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, a team we think stands among the best in the State. More Anon,  
Yours Fraternally,  
H. D. PLATT.

## Communism Among Capitalists.

We had occasion some months ago, to allude to the examples of immorality furnished by men of money to men of labor, in endeavoring to account, in some measure, for the brutal excesses of the latter. It was a plain case that hardly needs arguing. The notorious facts, in connection with the moneyed class for the last ten years, are those which relate to the betrayal of trusts, the watering of stocks, gambling in grain, and other necessities of life, the wrecking of insurance companies, the bursting of savings banks through stealing and reckless management, the running of railroads in the interest of directors rather than in that of the stockholders and the public, etc. etc. Poor people have looked on, and felt all the power of degrading example. The way in which capital has been managed and mismanaged in this country has been utterly demoralizing. The poor have seen capitalists stealing from one another in a thousand ways, and even stealing their own hard earned savings. The gambling in stocks, the gambling in grain, the defalcations among men who have been universally trusted, the malversation of persons high in the church, the "great game of grab," played so generally among those supposed to have money and among the great corporations, all these have tended to break down the public morality, and if the poor have been apt to learn the lessons of life from the "superior classes," they have simply learned to steal. What wonder that trades-unions thrive? What wonder that we have a "commune?" What wonder that we have unreasonable mobs? If stealing is to be the order of the day, the poor want their chance with the rest.—*Dr. Holland; Scribner for October.*

## Lawyer's Power and Farmer's Power.

During the last week in August a Lawyers' National Association was organized, and a local council for each State was elected. Among its declared objects, appears this: "to uphold the power of the profession of law, and to encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American bar." Annual dues \$5. We have no fault to find with it. The lawyers have a perfect right to organize "to uphold their power;" but how about the poor, ignorant, hard-handed and soiled trousered farmers? Have they a right to organize "to uphold their power?" Well, the farmers rather think they have; and they have organized their Granges, their farmers' alliance, their farmers' clubs, etc., to "uphold their power" by every honorable and lawful means that comes to their hand. Plows think, and plows vote, nowadays.—*Iowa Farmer.*

Colorado will have a surplus of over forty thousand bushels of wheat to export this year.

## Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

### FROM PARIS TO FOLKSTONE.

#### England and Ireland.—Homeward Passage.

From Paris to Bologne, we passed through a fine agricultural country for about 100 miles; but near the coast the country is broken, and cut up with marshes, in which large quantities of peat are cut for fuel. Along the coast, the land is sandy and barren.

Bologne is an old French city with an historic record. It was built by the Romans, and celebrated as being the birth place of Godfrey de Bouillon, the valiant crusader and Emperor of Jerusalem, memorials of whom are preserved in the old Cathedral. It was the place selected by the First Napoleon as the spot from which to make his descent upon England, and the army intended to subjugate England was there mustered and trained. At Bologne we took a steamer, and was soon out of sight of the Continent, and in less than two hours on English soil. The waters of the English channel are generally rough, caused by the counter currents of the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, which meet there and create what is termed a "chopped sea." The boats are capable of carrying from 300 to 400 passengers, and as many bowls are stacked up in plain view for the use of the passengers in case of sea sickness. When the waters are much disturbed a bowl is placed before each passenger on leaving port, and it is said that but few of them are unused during the passage. It is a common saying among persons who have made the passage from Europe to America that they do not dread the passage from Liverpool to New York as much as they do to cross the English Channel. We were favored with unusually pleasant voyages both ways, yet many were sick; and I came to the conclusion that the seasickness could be attributed more to the dread of being sick, and the sight of the bowls than to the roughness of the water.

On reaching England, it seemed as though we were getting almost home. For more than three months we had been among people whose dialect we could not understand, and whose habits and customs differ so widely from our own; that when we again heard the English language spoken by every one around us, and cheerful faces cordially greeting us as American citizens, we were forced to the conviction that there is a sympathy and an affinity among the English speaking people everywhere, which does not exist between people speaking different languages.

Folkstone is pleasantly situated upon the chalk bluffs of the English Channel about sixty miles south-east of London. The soil around the city is thin, merely covering the chalk formation which underlies that portion of England. Between Folkstone and London the country is delightful, with many fine farms, and better buildings than are to be seen in other portions of the country. We remained in London over night, and took the early morning train for Derby, thence by the way of Warrington and Buxton, back to Liverpool, passing through a portion of England not before visited by us. I was surprised to find almost a mountainous country in the very heart of England. Hills, high and rocky, with a very thin soil,

and only used for grazing, extend over a large area of country. There is however a large amount of excellent farming country, with indications of better husbandry on that route, more intelligence, and real home comforts, than is to be seen in other countries in Europe among the rural population.

Stopping one day in Liverpool, we took a steamer for Ireland, and after twelve hours of stormy weather in crossing the Irish Sea, landed in Dublin. The city is situated on both sides of the river Liffey, has a fine and commodious harbor, and considerable commerce. The surrounding country is delightful, with a deep, rich, and well cultivated soil. We mounted a "jaunting cart" and took a ride through the city, visiting most places of interest, including the Old Tower—nearly as old and famous as the Old Tower of London, the State House, Wellington's monument, the great Park, and then took a trip into the country, returning by the stock yards which were filled with fat cattle and sheep of superior quality. Ireland is a stock raising country and the shipments to England and the Continent are large. Stock raisers and dealers are apprehensive that the shipping of beef and cattle from this country to Europe, which has commenced with such satisfactory results, will ultimately injure the cattle business of Ireland, just as our wheat does wheat growing in England. I was informed by a very intelligent English farmer who was connected with the English Agricultural department of the Exposition, that our wheat from the United States, can be procured in that country for less than the actual cost of raising; and, unless the government protects that industry, wheat growing must be abandoned. It is stated upon good authority, that "Agriculture is declining in England;" and the question, how to stimulate it to renewed life and prosperity? is being seriously considered among statesmen, land-owners and farmers. For that purpose an International Agricultural Exposition has been proposed to be held in London next year; but not yet definitely decided.

Dublin is the capital of Ireland, or was when it was a nation, and contains a population of 250,000. It has many fine buildings and streets, but indications of poverty, beggary and wretchedness among the laboring classes, meet the eye at every turn. On the following morning we took the early train for Limerick, and passed through a country possessing natural advantages unsurpassed by any other country in Europe. The soil, climate, and lay of the land are all that could be desired. There is but one reason why the people of this most delightful land, are not as prosperous and as well supplied with the comforts of life, as those of England or any country upon the continent, and that is, they are ground down under the iron heel of the moneyed powers—the Nobility of England. A few men who live in London, hundreds of miles away, own the whole country, and many of the tenant farmers are compelled to live in hovels unfit for human beings to inhabit, and work for a scanty subsistence. All of the products and wealth of the country as fast as produced, is removed, leaving nothing for improvements or to create business and give employment to the people.

Limerick is a city of considerable importance, situated on the river Shannon. It has a fine cathedral, and contains the ruins of one of the oldest castles in Great Britain. Its manufactures are principally laces and gloves. From Limerick to Mallow there is

a large amount of good grazing land; and fine herds of cattle and flocks of sheep were feeding on the pastures, securely enclosed with thorn hedges. We passed through a portion of what is called the "bog lands of Ireland," a tract of about 17,000 acres, entirely worthless for any purpose, except for the "turf" or peat which is cut and dried for fuel. We also passed through the "turf lands," which have been pastured with sheep and cattle for centuries, and are yet the most luxuriant perennial sheep pastures in the world.

The city of Cork is situated on the river Lee, fourteen miles above Queenstown, and accessible to ocean vessels of the largest size. The river is spanned by numerous massive stone bridges. Some portion of the city have a cheerful business look, but like Dublin, the streets are filthy and thronged with beggars. At Cork we took a steamboat down the river to Queenstown. The landscape scenery on either side of the wide, placid waters of that beautiful river, is unsurpassed by any that we have seen. When Queen Victoria visited Ireland she landed at Queenstown, and gave it the name it now bears. It contains about 1,400 inhabitants, and is situated on the hill side on the west side of the harbor, which is one of the best in the world. The town has a new and cheerful aspect, and considerable enterprise seems to exist among the business men. A cathedral is being constructed, on which has already been expended £80,000, and it is said that as much more will be required to complete it. This seems rather extravagant for so small a town whose streets are thronged with beggars, when it is understood that the money is raised by donations.

The steamship on which we had engaged passage to New York, arrived in the harbor at 7 o'clock in the morning, and at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th of September, we went on board the ship, and our European tour and sight seeing closed.

Our ship was crowded with passengers, mostly Americans returning from their visit to Europe, and the Great Exposition. There is no better place to study human nature than on shipboard. Four hundred guests, simultaneously brought together and crowded into one floating hotel, which is rocked and pitched about by the furious winds and maddened waves of the ocean, or gently tossed upon deep rolling billows, or sailing smoothly upon a calm sea, when all can be on deck promading or reclining in chairs, talking, laughing, singing, reading or sleeping, tends to bring into action the foibles and controlling passions of each individual, and they stand before each other like illuminated houses with the shutters wide open. No stereoscope or magnifying glass is required to delineate character or bring out human nature. Solid worth and peculiar eccentricities are often combined in the same individual. Among the passengers was a Scotch barrister, ripe in years and learning, gentlemanly and affable when in the company of gentlemen and ladies, yet almost every evening he could be seen in the smoking cabin, drinking and dilating eloquently upon his great achievements before the "Queen's Court," and entertaining his few admirers with stories and language unfit for the ears of decent people.

An old man, said to possess great wealth, had lost the wife of his youth, and to prevent going down in sorrow to the grave was basking in the sunshine of new connubial bliss; and who could be so uncharitable as to question the sincerity of his young and dashing bride in her apparent devo-

tion and love for him and his money. There was another with grey locks and flushed countenance, who had been spending a few months in Europe for the sole benefit of his niece who was his only traveling companion; and the curious whispered that "she was probably somebody's niece." There was a clergyman, who measured 6 feet 4, by 2 feet 5, and weighed 300 pounds, who read constantly to a company of interested listeners, and preached us an excellent sermon upon the Sabbath. "He was troubled with a poor appetite and food fairly went against his stomach." No one doubted it, who sat at the table with him, and saw dish after dish emptied. There were three very dignified gentlemen, dressed in plain black, with smooth faces, and white neckties. They were sociable and affable, but firm in the conviction "that good brandy would prevent seasickness," and a game of cards shorten a long evening on shipboard." A company of ladies, also dressed in plain black, with bonnet capes and fronts of snow white linen, received a great deal of attention, and won the good will and wishes of all. They were "Sisters of Charity," going like "Ministering Angels," to relieve suffering among the sick and dying in the yellow fever districts at the South. A young and blooming widow, "by the advise of her friends" had been traveling in Europe for the purpose of diverting her mind from the deep affliction and distress occasioned by the early death of her "dear, dear husband," and judging from her appearance, the remedy had proved successful, and

"The grief that was heaving her breast  
Boiled over in billows of craze."

At last it seemed to be all *outside*, and was purchased while abroad. Longfellow says

"This is killing men that live  
'Tis not mourning for the dead."

Ten days of ocean life brought us to New York, and we landed on the free soil of America, and separated forever; forcibly calling to mind the following beautiful lines of Grey, which must have been inspired by an ocean voyage.

"Ships that pass in the night and speak  
each other in passing,  
Only a signal shown, and a  
distant voice in the darkness:  
So in the ocean of life we pass  
and speak one another,  
Only a look and a voice,  
then darkness again and a silence."

I have enjoyed continued good health, and nothing has happened to mar the pleasures, or detract from the interests of my visit to Europe and the Great Exposition.

As my official term closes with the meeting of the State Grange, it becomes necessary for me to make a full and correct statement to that body, of the condition of the Order in this State, which is impossible for me to do, unless the reports are made to the Secretary of the State Grange as provided in Article 13, of the By-Laws of the State Grange; and I call upon the Masters of Subordinate Granges, to attend to it at once, and have the reports promptly made. I have requested the Secretary of the State Grange, to furnish me with a list of all delinquent and dormant Granges, together with such information as he may be able to obtain, in relation to the same; and the charters of all Granges found to be hopelessly delinquent or dormant, will be suspended.

Pigs and poultry, when in confinement, need some fresh green food, and a few chopped cabbages or corn fodder will be greatly relished.

## Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKOGON.

## WHAT IS TO BE DONE ?

For several issues this department has been omitted, not because there was not enough to write about or an inclination to write, but for two other reasons: One, it was unnecessary for want of matter, and the other and greater reason, the writer has been very busy with his own and the matters of the agriculturalists of his vicinity. A large and successful Fair, the first ever held at this place, has taken a large portion of the time of the State Lecturer. But now the Annual Fairs are over, the fall grain sown, long, pleasant evenings, and leisure hours have come in their usual round. Soon the meetings of the biennial campaign will be over, and then all of us can give more attention to the Grange.

But what is to be done? Is there one who claims membership in our noble Order that for a moment thinks the mission of the Order finished? Unworthy Patron, look about you and see the fields for labor open before you. Have you investigated the causes of the last year's successes and failures, or measured even their extent? Have you laid them before the Grange and compared notes with brothers and sisters in toil, that a mutual exchange of experience may take place? Are you gathering the precious pearls of other's endeavor strewn before your observation? Are you leading others to aid you in polishing by discussion and study the rough and apparently less valuable gems found by the wayside of the past, forming from them the beautiful and useful jewels that may shine in your future year's successful labors? If all this has been and is being done you are prepared to do other equally good work. You may look without the gate and see if there is nothing to be done there. Are there none to whom you may lend a helping hand? Are all the tillers of the soil within the fold teaching and being taught the lessons of the past? May not many a weary, discouraged man or woman be brought to take part in our grand organization, adding strength to her walls and beauty to her inner courts? Are the young men and maidens within your reach still thirsting for the gilded palaces of wealth and luxury, where vanity, idleness and intemperance will likely be the portion of the farmers? Are your and your neighbor's sons and daughters, who are about to step upon the platform of active life, possessed of the principles taught in the *golden pages*? Have they been taught individual responsibility, and learned the value of industry, prudence, respect for the past, and those things that go to make up a successful life?

Are the still younger cared for? What are your public schools? By whom taught? What lessons do your school houses and surrounding grounds silently teach your children, as each day they absorb but too readily ever to forget? Have you carefully studied and prayerfully considered those young, delicate and imperishable minds, capable under wise direction of development into grand powers of thought, noble capabilities of judgment, and a wise and loving guardianship of human intellects? Do you visit them at school? Do you ask them what is to be done? Enough! Enough to require a meeting every week for the next six months. Enough to employ every mind and energy of every grange for years. Enough to do at home,

Enough to do in each member's heart and head! Do you ask how to do? He who has a will to do will always find a way; nay, many ways to do what he ought, and every true Patron will, in whatever he strives to do, strive to do well.

The County, and Pomona Grange can also find enough to do, and should meet each month until every Subordinate Grange has been visited and awakened to duty. They have it in their power to revive the work in the hearts of all, to encourage the active and awaken the dormant. Now is the time for them to devise a plan for the work of the year, and then proceed systematically to carry out the work in detail.

Brothers and Sisters, shall we, in the weeks to come show ourselves worthy of our noble fraternity? and shall we also strive to make the Order still more worthy of still greater effort on our part and those who succeed us. Work thus until the Grange shall be a synonym of the true, the noble, the active, the good, wherever known.

## In the Field.

In the northern and western counties of the State our Order prospers nowhere better or is more vigorous than in the county of Oceana.

They held a large picnic in August at Hart, and another early in September near Flower Creek, and on the 17th inst. organized a strong Pomona Grange at Shelby.

The following are the names of the officers elected and initiated at the organization of Oceana Pomona Grange No. 23:

Master—Wm. F. Lewis, New Era.  
Overseer—Wm. F. Barry.  
Lecturer—Geo. W. Woodward, Shelby.  
Steward—Martin Baker.  
Asst. Steward—Emmett White.  
Chaplain—A. A. Darling.  
Treasurer—A. D. Van Wickle.  
Secretary—George C. Myers, New Era.

Gate Keeper—Thomas Twinin.  
Pomona—Jane E. Sweet.  
Ceres—Sally Payne.  
Flora—Mrs. J. C. Stevens.  
L. A. S.—George Dykeman.  
Executive Committee for two years—  
I. C. Stevens, E. T. Mufford.

For one year—A. D. Van Wickle and George Woodward, and the Master and Secretary ex officio.

We think this organization means work and will become an efficient co-worker with the Subordinate Granges in the county, aiding the members in a successful accomplishment of what they sought in becoming Patrons.

On Saturday, the 19th, we had the pleasure of meeting with Lisbon Grange, of Ottawa county. A goodly number were present, although but short notice had been given.

A barrel of kerosene oil was distributed among those present and did not go around—another will need be obtained.

Our Lisbon brothers have the use of a very pleasant hall belonging to the Good Templars, and being adjacent to a church the sheds of the latter were convenient for the teams.

Specimens of grain and fruit were brought by the members and put upon exhibition, a good practice for all Granges to get into, to which should be added explanations of the system of growth and culture.

## Extra Numbers of Visitor.

I have a number of copies of the VISITOR, besides the files, and will send them to any brother or sister wishing to complete their files. Have the following on hand: For 1875, (1st Vol.) a large number of the 1st of April number, also some each of June, August, September and No-

vember. For 1876, some each of June, July, September, November and December. For 1877, April, May, June, August and September. For 1878, Nos. 31, 36, 37, 25 and 38.

Any person wishing any of the above can have them by writing, enclosing one cent stamp.

If any person has any of the following numbers I should be glad to get them, and will send stamps to pay the postage. I lack, to complete my files, January, February, March and December, (2 of last.) 1867. Also, numbers 33, 39, 44, 45, 46 and 48 of 1868, I have had and used these to show the VISITOR when canvassing, until worn out or lost.

Address, C. L. WHITNEY,  
Muskegon.

## State Agent's Department.

J. H. GARDNER, - CENTREVILLE.

I am unable to get any kerosene oil of Michigan test at Cleveland and can only fill orders at market rates on the day of purchasing. It is now twenty-five cents a gallon by the barrel in Detroit and Three Rivers on car, and is still advancing. The oil dealers have contracted all the refiners turn out, of Michigan test, and have got control of the markets, and the price will continue to advance as long as people will take it.

Mr. Editor and Worthy Master, you are supposed to know everything and I would like to have you inform farmers and grangers why the lives of Michigan people are valued higher by the Honorable Legislators of our State than are those of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

We are now compelled to pay thirty to forty cents a gallon for our illuminating oil, while our neighbors on the other side of a line of stakes are getting theirs for about one half, and I have yet to learn of any more disasters from its use in those States than in this on the opposite side of the stakes.

The Cincinnati *Bulletin* of a late date quotes Indiana test oil at 16 to 10½c a gallon; Ohio test, which is 150c at 11½c; and Michigan test at the same date is 24½c at Detroit, the test of which, by act of Legislature, is 140c. The freight on oil from Cleveland to Detroit is about one-half a cent a gallon in oil cans.

Now, why is it that oil of 150c to 175c test, best head light, is selling in the markets for about one-half the price at retail and wholesale of oil of 140c test?

I think this is something for you to enlighten the people on, and it is information some desire to know. It is a heavy tax on all but those who are in the ring. I am informed by creditable persons that it is practiced along the border of the neighboring States to procure oil across the line sometimes, and that it burns as well and frequently better than that sold this side.

Shall we not exact now of every candidate for our Legislature a pledge in writing—whether National, Democratic or Republican—before election, that they shall use their influence, if elected, at the next session, to so amend or change our laws that it may be lawful to sell and use oil bearing the stamp of the Oil Inspector of any State?

It appears folly to think that the lives of people in Michigan are of more value to our Legislators and better cared for, than are those of our neighbors; and it is well known they are incorruptible.

As the Home Sewing Machine Company have appointed Agents in many

parts of the State, and now decline to send their machines only through such Agents, I have bought some machines of the Wilson Company, the prices of which are nearly the same as the Home machines, which I will send anywhere. It is a good and nicely finished machine and has some nice points in its working. I will send circulars and prices to any one wanting to buy. I am still selling the Home in St. Joseph county, also at Lansing and vicinity, at former prices.

Fine salt is now 75 cents, solar \$1.10, and dairy \$2 a barrel at Saginaw. A car can be loaded with some of the different grades as desired. I fill all orders under grange seal; payment to be made promptly in ten days from receipt.

Best warranted wagons remain the same price as before, \$51 and \$52 at the shops, which will be sent subject to examination and approval whenever the pay is placed with the Grange Master on sending the order, and he certifies to it. If not satisfactory they need not be taken. When shipped from here the price is two dollars more for advance freight.

My stock of boots, shoes and rubbers is yet ample to fill all orders at very low rates; also groceries and domestic dry goods. I have some mowing machines, hay rakes and wheel cultivators which I will sell at less than first cost for cash or approved notes on short time.

I wish all sending orders would give plain shipping directions and sign their postoffice and name plainly so as to avoid mistakes.

## Composition for Hen Roasts.

A correspondent of the *Poultry Yard* recommends the following method for making perches for fowls:

Make a trough for the roost by nailing lath on both edges of a piece of a scantling or board three inches wide, projecting upward half an inch or more. Fill this trough with mortar, into which has been put to one part of mortar half a pound of sulphur, half a pint of crude carbolic acid (liquid), and half a pint of kerosene. If you want the mortar to set quickly, add one pound of calcined plaster, such as dentists use for casts. Mix thoroughly. The mortar can be knocked out easily, and removed once or twice a year. Have these roosts loose, so they may be turned over bottom side up in very cold weather to guard against freezing the fowls' feet by contact with the cold mortar. Poultrymen will find this much more effective than patent eggs etc., as the whole flock sit on the roost ten or twelve hours every day, instead of a part of them a few minutes, when they are laying. The above is neither expensive nor troublesome to make, and should be used by every one who keeps fowls.

## Prices of Paint Again Reduced.

The Patrons' Paint company having largely increased their steam machinery for producing Ingersoll's Ready Mixed Paints have again reduced the price of their celebrated Pure, Fine, Ready Mixed Paints, making the discount 40 per cent from the retail price, which makes the price much less than the materials can be bought for mixing paints in the old way; and besides the Ingersoll paint looks elegantly, and will endure so much longer.

Any one can have the company's Book, "Every one their own painter," and decorated with illustrations of Colors, Brushes and Putty, mailed free by mentioning this paper, and addressing R. Ingersoll, Manager, 102 South Str., New York.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, NOV. 1, 1878.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

Officers and members of Subordinate Granges in corresponding with this office, will please always give the Number of their Grange.

BLANKS.

- Blanks that are sent free from this office on application are: Blank Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Subordinate Granges. Blank Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Pomona Granges. Blank applications for organizing Pomona Granges. Blank applications for Membership in Pomona Granges. Blank Bonds of Secretary and Treasurer. Blank Election Reports of Sub. Granges. Blank Certificates of Election to County Convention. Blank Certificates of Representatives elected to the State Grange. Blank Reports for Consolidation of Granges. Blank Applications for Certificate of Dimit. Blank Plaster Orders. Blank Certificates of Incorporation.

CANDIDATES' OPINIONS AND PLEDGES.

Answers to the Circular of inquiry addressed to the candidates for the Legislature of the different political parties, by gentlemen in the several counties of the State—to whom the Circular was sent for distribution—are being received from day to day.

We give below a summary of these answers from several of the counties. We have neither time or space to reproduce all answers received, but give all answers received from a county as far as we go. We shall have a big bundle of opinions, and promises from defeated as well as elected candidates to draw upon for future use as occasion may arise.

It is, to say the least, laughable to see how timid some of these gentlemen are. The prominent traits of character crop out as from one and another comes an emphatic yes, with perhaps two or three lines of endorsement, or in a long-winded effort of non-committal sentences, which go to show that the writer don't know what he thinks himself on the question presented, and is only anxious to so run between different or conflicting views that he can by no possibility damage his chances of election, or if elected, be held to any well-defined opinion. These are the men whose votes are depended on by the good talkers in our legislative bodies to aid in carrying any measure of doubtful utility.

From the candidates in Kalamazoo County we have before us replies.

The lead was taken by Mr. E. L. Brown, one of the senatorial candidates, who in an open letter to the editor of the Telegraph, declares in an despairing way that "much time and talents have been employed to devise a remedy for the law's delays—hitherto to little purpose."

He also gives it as his opinion "that there are multitudes of learned and able lawyers who would be glad to see a code of procedure adopted, if one is possible, that shall insure the prompt, speedy and equitable trial of all cases that shall come before the courts."

We are sorry that the petty, third-rate lawyers have been able to overcome, set aside and nullify all the good intentions of this "multitude of learned and able lawyers through all these years from Shakespeare's time, and before, to the present."

It is a sad commentary on such an

aggregation of legal wisdom, and we cease to wonder at the discouraging tone of Mr. Brown's reply. Hoping against all probabilities, however, he would still be willing to commit this admitted collection of abuses that have grown up under the watchful eyes of these "multitude of learned and able lawyers" to "a commission of learned and able lawyers" for treatment and disposition.

Mr. J. W. Brees, another candidate for the Senate, in his reply to the circular, after raising a constitutional objection to the proposed change, says: "Many of the complaints made in your preamble are well known to exist, and I deem it the duty of every good citizen to take all lawful ways and means to remedy the same, and to lessen the burden of taxation to the lowest possible limit."

Mr. Alex Cameron, the third candidate for the Senate, replies to the interrogatory of the circular affirmatively, and adds, "that in a majority of cases litigated in our County in the last ten years, the amount in controversy has been so insignificant that it was lost sight of, and it became a question of who should pay the cost. All such suits should be terminated in a Justice Court, or by arbitration."

Mr. W. G. Kirkby, a candidate for the lower House, says, "I answer most decidedly, yes," and adds, "You will find on our Court Records an appealed case where the judgement was \$274, and the costs taxed to the County \$93.00; and other cases with judgements of less than \$20.00, taxable costs to the County from \$100 to \$200." He farther adds "that if we cannot have a law of limitation in this matter of appeal, we must demand that persons who desire to have their will, and gratify their personal spite by dragging their neighbors into court should, at least, be compelled to pay their own expenses."

From Mr. John F. Oliver we also have an affirmative answer to the circular. He says, "I agree with you that there is much that is wrong, unnecessary, annoying and expensive in the machinery of the law, and, if elected, it will afford me much pleasure to assist, in any honorable manner, to remedy the evils mentioned in your circular, and I deem it of great importance to the people of the State that some means be devised to lessen the expenses of our Courts, and secure prompt decisions in all matters of difference of parties at law."

To the question of the "circular," Mr. H. Dale Adams, another candidate for the lower House, answers, "I have no hesitation in giving a full and unqualified affirmative answer, believing, should such a law be enacted, there would be a saving of thousands of dollars annually to the tax-payers of Kalamazoo County alone."

The candidates for the 1st district of this county have not responded to the inquiry of the circular, which, if they have received, they either deem an impertinence, have not made up their minds, or are not yet quite clear as to the requirements of policy.

From St. Jo. County we have a straight-forward, emphatic, affirmative answer from J. W. French, a candidate for State Senator.

Mr. John Hamilton, of Constantine, says: "I fully realize the justice of your complaint," and then goes on to beat around the bush, and not commit himself to any definite action.

Mr. G. B. Markham thinks "the Circuit Court, as now run, is a very costly luxury," and that a large proportion of the cases that go there would be better settled by arbitration." He is ready to endorse anything that can be done to discountenance and prevent costly litigation,

"but has great reverence for the right of appeal," and thinks the experiment should be tried on a smaller scale.

Returns from Allegan County open with—

"BRADLEY, Oct. 16, 1878.

HENRY SHULTES, Esq., DEAR SIR: Yours is received. Should I be elected State Senator, I should favor and vote to enact such a law.

Yours truly, JOSIAH E. HARDING."

Hon. F. B. Wallin, candidate for Senator, says, "I am in favor of the general object sought to be obtained by the legislation referred to, and of simplifying our judicial system in the direction of more speedy justice to the parties, and the reduction of the cost to the people. \* \* \* Again, I am heartily in favor of progress in the direction of courts of amicable arbitration. This principle should be urged upon the people, and the law so adjusted as to commend such a method to the popular judgment. The right of appeal is, and always has been regarded as a sacred private right, equal to the right of trial by jury, and the right of petition. To what extent the public good may require the individual to yield to that right, I cannot at present determine."

From H. E. Blackman, of the same County, we have: "In answer to your question, will say that I am in favor of giving the parties to a suit the best chance of getting a just decision, and also protect the public from the costs of the suit: and think if men can afford to quarrel and go to law, they should pay all costs."

Mr. Will J. Sproat, another Allegan County candidate, writes: "Yours of 1st inst. at hand. In reply will say that I believe a law, similar to such as your communication proposes, would be of great good to the people of this State, \* \* \* and, if elected, I will do all I can, honorably, to bring about a reform in regard to costs and appeals."

Mr. Crosby Eaton answers to the "Circular." "I can heartily say that I will, believing it to be not only in the interests of the tax-payer, but the litigants themselves."

Mr. S. M. Eggleston, another of Allegan's prospective legislators responds: "I feel free to answer that, if elected, I will do all that I can in this direction or any other, where reform is wanted."

Mr. N. W. Lewis, also of Allegan County, after acknowledging receipt of the Circular, continues: "I must say your reasons are clear and to the point on the question—one in which all tax-payers (except attorneys) are interested, and, I think, should favor." He also goes on to say: "I recognize the necessity, and am advocating many reforms in our County and State matters;" and proceeds to refer to various laws and usages—unnecessarily expensive and burdensome. Without knowing anything of the man, his business, or political affiliations, we must say that we rather like his earnest, vigorous letter. He is certainly wide-awake.

Mr. L. W. Ward, of Berrien County, answers to the Circular: "If elected, I will use all honorable means, by my influence and vote, to secure the enactment of a law as set forth in said Circular."

Mr. A. L. Drew, of Berrien County, replies: "I feel that the wrongs spoken of by your Circular are to be lamented; but there are other wrongs to be rectified of more importance than those of which you speak. The Criminal Courts are, as now run, the greatest tax upon the people. \* \* I am in favor of litigants being compelled to pay all costs." He also refers to the injustice of our tax laws, and other matters demanding careful

legislation for the protection of the people." Hon. Wm. Chamberlain, the present Senator from Berrien County, sends answer to E. M. Ireland: "I heartily concur in the proposition, and would gladly support a Bill of that kind."

Mr. Henry F. May, of Cadillac, Grand Traverse county, replies:—"After looking through your circular, I find I can support a bill embracing the ideas contained therein. I think it would help the poor man to obtain justice much more speedily, and at much less expense of time and money." E. W. Bond, of the same county, writes: "I most heartily agree with the sentiments of the circular, and if elected will do all that I can to get a law enacted that will prohibit the appeal of any cases when the judgment is less than \$100. I would even prefer to restrict appeals to twice that sum."

The reply of John C. Patterson, a lawyer of Calhoun county, and candidate for Senator, is courteous, safe, and non committal. To comply with its terms will require no special effort or action calculated to disturb the present condition and character of laws affecting the subject under consideration.

Mr. Walter H. Bidwell, a candidate for Representative, declares himself in full sympathy with the views contained in the circular, and pledges his influence and vote to secure the proposed amendment or enactment.

Mr. Geo. Robertson, expresses a definite opinion upon a general subject, but as that opinion and subject have no particular connection with the question presented, we are disposed to respect the request implied in the last of the three short sentences which compose his answer. "My answer is to you personally, and not to the public."

H. J. Redfield, candidate for the State Senate from Monroe county, says: "I will support any measure to simplify the process and economize the costs in petty cases. Perhaps a well regulated statute to confine complaints to a limited amount to arbitration and confine justices fees to a per centage, would relieve the present evil. \* \* \* I will support any fair means to remedy the evils of which your circular complains."

Mr. J. C. Hale, another senatorial candidate, responds: "I will say that I insist on what the whole people demand, viz. Severe retrenchment and strict economy in every department of the government."

E. G. Mattison, candidate for Representative from same county, gives his unqualified pledge if elected "to use all honorable means by my influence and votes to secure the object expressed in said circular."

D. Woodman, candidate for the lower house, in Van Buren county, answers: "I am decidedly of the opinion that no suit where the amount is small, should be allowed to go to the circuit court. I believe all such cases, if appealed, should be settled by arbitration, or submitted to a new jury before another justice."

Mr. Robertson, from the same county, endorses the demand for this reform.

J. E. Furgeson, of same county, responds: "I can see nothing in your proposition but what I could heartily support. If there is any way to simplify and do away with much of the litigation and long drawn out law suits under our present system, I am in favor of it."

The October returns to the Department of Agriculture place the average condition of the corn crop at 96 per cent., or 4 per cent. less than a year ago.

We find that up to the time of going to press the officers of the County Conventions held on the 16th inst., of the following counties, have not reported the names of the delegates to the next State Grange. Those who have neglected so long are not likely to attend to this matter without a reminder, and we shall expect to hear from delinquents soon. It is important that the list be made complete.

Delinquent Counties, Barry, Branch, Eaton, Jackson, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Montcalm, Saginaw, Tuscola

WILL Secretaries please remember that reports for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1878, are the last for the current fiscal year, which expires Nov. 30th, and that it is important that all reports from every grange in the state that has any vitality or means to live in the future should be received previous to that date. We expect that the Master of the State Grange will carefully examine the condition of all delinquent granges, and where there is apparently no good prospect of the continuance of a grange in a healthy condition that its Charter will be suspended, that we may know with the close of our present official term how many granges there are in Michigan.

We would call the attention of Masters to the above and invite them to make inquiry and ascertain whether the Secretary of their grange is delinquent, as is sometimes the case. All Secretaries do not take the Visitor, and some will not see this reminder. While the Masters, *more fortunate*, get something for nothing, and should look after this matter to which we have referred.

E. M. Ireland, of Berrien Springs, suggests that all patrons who have winter apples to market, correspond with Bro. Tho. Mason, 183 South Water-st. Chicago, who will be glad to aid all such in obtaining the best possible prices for their fruit. The suggestion is a good one and should be adopted, as Bro. Mason is in a position to help those who need help this season of cheap fruit. And another good suggestion of Bro. Ireland is worthy of attention. "Put apples into barrels for shipment when ready to ship, and then they will go into market fresh and nice."

BATTLE CREEK, Sept. 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Perhaps it may be interesting to some of the readers of the GRANGE VISITOR to know that Battle Creek Grange No. 96, may still be numbered with the active granges of the State.

Our last meeting was our first in our new Hall over the co-operative store.

We conferred the second degree on two new members, after which a sister read a production on a subject given her at a previous meeting, of "Duties of Matrons in the Grange." [I send it for publication.] Brother H. B. Hoagland then gave a Dedicatory Address which was well received.

At our next meeting Brother N. Chilson will read a paper on "The best mode of disposing of our wheat crop." Our Grange is in a very prosperous condition and we think it has come to stay.

Some of our members object to a part of the regalia—the Pouch—deeming it not attractive. We wish to refer the matter to you. Is it generally worn in the Granges? Should the wearing of it be insisted on in the Grange?

The apple crop in my locality—the southern part of the town of Emmett and the northern part of the town of Newton I think is equal in quantity and better in quality than that of last year.

The business of the co-operative store is steadily increasing, the average daily sales being from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars. The next quarterly report will show a larger amount of business transacted than any previous one.

W. S. SIMONS.

Communications.

Legalizing Champerty.

Friend J. T. Cobb:

In the columns of the Grange Visitor for several weeks you have pointed out some of the evils and defects of our present Court system, but I have not noticed that you have called the attention of the public to a most pernicious law, which was enacted by the Legislature of Michigan in 1837.

This law may be found in the second volume of the compiled laws of 1871, in paragraph 7427, on page 2,036, and is entitled, "An act to repeal all existing laws and rules and provisions of law restricting or controlling the right of a party to agree with an attorney, solicitor or counselor for his compensation."

It provides as follows: "That all existing rules or provisions of law restricting or controlling the right of a party to agree with an attorney, solicitor or counselor for his compensation are repealed, and hereafter the measure of such compensation shall be left to the agreement, expressed or implied, of the parties."

This statute is the work of lawyers, and was intended to exempt the members of the legal profession from punishment for Champerty, who might be found guilty of that crime. By the common law, and I believe in some of the States by statutory enactment, it is made a penal offense for a lawyer to make the compensation for his services in the prosecution or defense of a suit contingent upon the result, by entering into a contract with his client to have large pay in case of success to be taken out of the judgement obtained, and to work for nothing in case of failure.

A little reflection will convince any reasonable man, endowed with ordinary understanding, of the gross impropriety of allowing attorneys such a latitude in the practice of their profession. It is a well known fact that the legal profession is overstocked with attorneys, counselors, solicitors, etc., and that a large proportion of lawyers, to use a common but homely expression, "are hard up for business."

Such lawyers, having but little practice, are ready and anxious to engage their services in almost any suit which may be offered to them. If they cannot do business in a legitimate and honorable way, they will often do it upon the basis of Champerty, and share the plunder with their clients in case of success—often taking the lion's share of the spoils, leaving the poor dupes who employ them a miserable pittance. I use the word *plunder* because nearly, if not quite all, the suits wherein Champerty is practiced, "are conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity," and when they are successful, the judgements obtained are so outrageously wrong and iniquitous that they may well be termed plunder.

Lawyers are, in the aggregate, like other men—no better, no worse—but by the repeal of all laws and regulations forbidding and punishing Champerty, they are often tempted to engage in most wicked and disreputable cases.

On the other hand, what a temptation is presented for a quarrelsome, vindictive, litigious man, who may have a controversy with his neighbor, to commence a law suit by contracting with his attorney to give him a part of the "spoils," in case he wins the suit, and to pay him nothing in case of failure. Such a man can vex and annoy any individual with whom he may have a quarrel, by instituting legal proceedings against him, with-

out incurring any risk of cost to come out of his own pocket. Lawyers are often induced to engage in such cases with no reasonable prospect of success, hoping to get the matter compromised by way of black-mail. That they often succeed in this nefarious business, there can be no reasonable doubt.

Perhaps there is no positive proof that Champerty has been practiced in any suits instituted in Kalamazoo County, but a large number of the people who know something of the facts and circumstances verily believe that there have been a number of such cases; and among the number the Asylum case (Newcomer vs. Dr. Van Deusen) is the most prominent, and is most likely to result in the most deleterious consequences by creating unfounded suspicions and distrust among the people all over the State as to the manner in which the Asylum is conducted, so far as skill, kindness and humanity are taken into account. People who have friends in the institution will, of course, feel uneasy, if they draw their conclusions from the result of that suit.

The Patterson Will case—there are strong suspicions—should be numbered in the same category. Certain it is, that the attorneys in the case got all the land in dispute, or the pay for it, and the parties interested had to foot large bills of costs besides.

The case against Drs. Hitchcock and Stillwell for malpractice is another of the same sort, or at least, so people believe.

The action of the Continental Improvement Company commenced against the Township of Kalamazoo, to recover pay for bonds never issued, it is believed, originated in the office of a prominent law firm in Grand Rapids, and was instituted to induce or coerce the Township to pay a large sum by way of compromise and settlement, the avails of the enterprise to be deposited in the pockets of certain lawyers who ought to be ashamed of the operation. It was designed for a *big speculation*; how large a sum will ultimately be realized, the final sequel will show. The people of Kalamazoo cherish a hope that the profits accruing to the enterprising attorneys will not make them independent for the remainder of their lives.

Numerous suits of a like character probably might be named, but the above named cases are the most noted and conspicuous. If this is the experience of Kalamazoo County in relation to this matter, it is more than probable that many other counties in the State, if not all, have had a similar experience.

It is quite likely that if there had been a statutory enactment prohibiting Champerty, with severe penalties, the trouble, cost and mischief of these suits, or at least most of them, would have been avoided.

It is now more than eleven years since this crime was made legal in Michigan. Is it not high time that such a disgraceful law should be stricken from the statutes? Let the people move vigorously in this matter, and the next Legislature will obey their will in all probability.

I may add in conclusion that nearly all good lawyers who are upright, honorable men, and are doing a respectable and legitimate legal business, are in favor of the repeal of this law.

S. H.

Railroad Passes for Legislators.

One thing more that Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature ought to pledge. It is this: That they will not accept a free pass from a Railroad Co., and that they would urge their influence to have a

law passed prohibiting members of the Legislature from accepting their free passes. There is an enormous evil in this, and it should be corrected.

A few years ago the writer was rooming with a prominent member of our State Legislature. The member had been supplied with annual passes over most of the roads of the State, but one very important road had not sent any passes to the members. The gentleman waited on the representative of the road and asked for a pass for himself and a few other members directly interested in riding over this road. The representative of the railroad replied that his company "had no axes to grind this winter, and hence they would issue no passes to members of the Legislature." So my friend returned without the passes and reported the exact words of the railroad man.

Brother farmers, are we all winging our representatives to sharpen the railroad axes in payment for their passes? This looks very much that way. Let us stop it. C.

The Grangers and the Railroads.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in his report as chairman of the Massachusetts Railroad commission for 1877, reluctantly pays the Grangers of the west a very high compliment for the stand they took against the enormous monopolies, and unjust assumption of power by the Railroads a few years ago. Mr Adams says "of the Granger episode, little needs now be said that it did not originate without cause has already been pointed out. It is quite safe to go further, and say that the movement was a necessary one, and through its results have made a solution of the railroad problem possible in this country. "At the time the movement took shape, the railroad corporations were assuming a position that could not be tolerated."

"The Granger violence was therefore needful to clear the ground. This it did, and it did it in a way far from creditable to those who called themselves Grangers." It is incomprehensible to me why Mr. Adams uses the term of "the Granger violence," for he admits that the Granger legislation was sustained by the court of last resort, and he adds: "That nothing short of it would apparently have sufficed to force them out of their position of stupid fighting defiance." Does Mr. Adams know, does any body know of a single case where the Grangers used violence to accomplish this which he admits a great and a needed public good. My own recollection is, and I think it is a matter of history when impartially written, that it was accomplished at the ballot box, in the halls of legislation and at the judicial bench: what better way have the American people of redressing a wrong, and why should a distinguished citizen style this "violence?" Mr Adams has a reputation as a railroad writer second to none in the country, and the strong language he uses in one part of his report in commendation of the Grangers' action in this matter, entirely neutralizes the force of his insinuated violence in another part.

But Mr. Adams is not only a writer of great reputation, but he is said to be a large railroad stock-holder and identified to some extent with railroad management, and it no doubt seems to him a necessity, after awarding to the Grangers this merited meed of praise, to appease, in some degree, the wounded pride of the vanquished railroad magnates, by the consolation that it had been accomplished by Granger violence. C.

ORION, Oct., 1878.

## Correspondence.

PARK HOME, PLAINVIEW,  
MINN., Oct. 18, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

While lecturing in Michigan last spring and summer, I received several invitations to give public lectures that it was impossible to respond to, as each day was occupied till July 4th. I promised those Granges that at some future time I would comply with their request. I desire to request such Granges as desire me to give them a public lecture to write me at Plainview, Minn., and on my return home in December, I will arrange a route, and endeavor to accommodate all. I shall be engaged till in December, or cannot go into Michigan till the 1st of January, 1879. I write thus early that ample time may be had to complete all arrangements.

I gave forty-eight public lectures in your State last spring, and held sixty-two private meetings, and was everywhere so cordially received and kindly treated, and such encouraging reports have been received from my visits, that it will be a pleasure to renew acquaintances, and contribute somewhat to the interests of the Order, which has already accomplished so much for the farmers. I now expect to spend much of the next six months among the Granges of several States, and I will say that at each place where I lecture I will meet the Grange in private session, if desired.

The barley and wheat were never so poor in this part of Minnesota as the past season. They never promised better than at the 1st of July. The excessive wet and heat of July blighted the kernel. It is very light, and nearly all goes as rejected. Corn was never so good a crop here as this year. I raised 520 bushels ears of sound corn on four acres. Prices are very low with us on pork and beef and coarse grain. Very little rain has fallen here since August 1st. Threshing and plowing are nearly finished. Weather favorable and delightful. Yours fraternally,

T. A. THOMPSON.

AMSDEN, Oct. 21st, 1878.

Bro. Cobb:

Do not infer from my using legal cap that I am a lawyer. I am simply a farmer and Granger, and wish to say a few words about our Grange No. 318.

Although our Grange is represented on the Executive Committee of the State Grange, and thereby somewhat represented through the VISITOR, yet I have never noticed a direct communication in your paper from this Grange. Thinking that perhaps it might be of some interest to your readers to know of our welfare, I send you this.

As a Grange we are prospering, and, I think, doing ourselves good; if we do not make much outside noise about it, we are adding to our members slowly—but good material. We have failed but once during the year in having a quorum at our meetings, and that was during the hurry of harvest. Our members are well up to the times on all current topics that interest us as Patrons, and take great interest in the subjects of reform, that have from time to time been discussed in the VISITOR. Our "Question Box" is a source of interest and instruction to us all. The questions discussed generally pertain to our calling as agriculturists and our homes, with an occasional question relating to the reforms of the day. Our Grange hall is now located in the centre of Greenville, which has already been a source of complaint by some of our best members, who argue that our institution is rural in its origin and teachings, and ought to have a rural home; consequently, we have now taken steps to purchase a hall about two miles outside the city. The location is in every way desirable, and centrally situated as to membership. We hope to occupy our new quarters next month. Now, Bro. Cobb, this letter is much longer than I intended at the outset, and may not be of sufficient interest to occupy valuable space in the VISITOR; if so, let it go to the waste basket.

I must add in conclusion that we are much interested in the VISITOR, and hope its shadow may never grow less, but may it grow in size as it continues to grow in interest. Fraternally yours,  
I. P. SHOEMAKER.

WOODLAND LAKE, Oct. 10, 1878.

The beautiful and commodious hall on Ronald Grange No. 192, in the town-

ship of Ronald, Ionia County, was formally dedicated on Thursday, 3d inst., a large assembly of Patrons and citizens being present. In the forenoon a short address was delivered by the writer, followed by an excellent and abundant dinner furnished by the sisters. In the afternoon the exercises were opened by select readings by Sisters Talcoit and Fowler, and the reading of original essays by Bro. Phillips, on the question, "How Shall Farmers Best Secure their Political Rights?" by Bro. D. S. Waldron on "Family Reading," followed by a beautiful and highly interesting essay on the question, "Does it Pay to Cultivate Flowers?" by Sister D. S. Waldron. No one who listened to this well-written and well-read plea for the more general cultivation of flowers in farmers' homes could but be favorably impressed. These essays were all well written and well read, showing conclusively that intelligence and intellect are not monopolized entirely by those outside the ranks of the farmers, and I believe the VISITOR would not be any the worse, could the writers be induced occasionally to contribute to its columns. Then followed the beautiful and impressive dedication ceremony conducted by Bro. T. F. Moore, of Adrian. This was followed by a very forcible and stirring address from Bro. Moore, which made a good impression on all who heard it.

Another commodious hall will soon be ready to be dedicated. Berlin Centre Grange, in this county, is erecting a large and well built two-story building; the lower story to be used for public meetings, and the upper story as a Grange Hall. The cause, surely, is not dead or dying in Ionia County.

GEORGE PRAY.

VERMONTVILLE, Eaton County, )  
October 21st, 1878.

Bro. Cobb:

As you intimate a desire for communications, and as we are always interested in hearing from other localities, I venture to offset similar favors received by sending a few notes of Grange matters from our locality. Our County Quarterly Convention of P. of H. has now been in existence more than a year, and up to this time has held its meetings with Charlotte Grange No. 67, which has generally opened its hall to us free of expense. At the August meeting a desire was expressed to set the body moving among the other Granges of the county; so the October meeting was appointed for Vermontville. Accordingly, Wednesday, October 9, Vermontville Grange No. 625 was early astir to receive their expected company. Probably owing to the preceding night's rain, and the threatening aspect early in the morning, some from the more distant parts of the county, whom we hoped and expected to see, were unable to be with us, but as it was, nearly seventy visitors were present. The meeting was called to order by President Ward, at the Grange Hall, about 11 o'clock A. M., and minutes of proceeding meeting read, and a committee on programme appointed. Adjournment was then made to the rooms of the Commercial House, where an abundant repast was provided and partaken of by the Patrons, and some others who could meet with us on the broad plane of Social Festivity. The afternoon meeting convened at the Congregational Chapel, and was called to order at half-past 1 P. M. in open session, a few non members being present, and the following programme was presented, accepted and adopted:

1. Call to order.
2. Roll call by number.
3. Song: Meeting of the Grange.
4. Prayer by Brother P. A. Sprague.
5. Report of Committee on Cattle Running at Large.
6. Report on results of Wool-shipping, by Bro. Shipman.
7. Song: Sowing and Reaping.
8. Questions for discussion: Shall we Favor the Movement now being Made to Secure a Modification of the present Method of Conducting our Lower Courts.

9. Shall we have a Farmers' Institute at Charlotte next winter?

10. How shall we meet the gate patent agent?
11. Song: My Dear Old Home.
12. Miscellany, which included an essay on Our Childhood Home, by a sister from Charlotte; the selection of Grand Ledge as the place of next meeting, the third Wednesday of January as the time, and Bro. H. Shipman as President and Bro. J. Ewing as Secretary thereof.

13. Song, Good Night, and dispersed. Members were present from Nos. 67, 260, 301, 315, 359, 361, 619, 625. The meeting favored the restriction of cattle. The shipment of wool was an admitted success, and the experiment will doubtless be tried on a much larger scale next year. The ball was set rolling on the judicial question, and more light will be sought. A Farmers' Institute was unanimously called for. It was resolved that we combine and fight the gate patent shark. To facilitate business a committee of three, viz: Bros. Shipman, Ewing and Reid, of Grand Ledge Grange, was chosen to select subjects for next meeting, and each Grange was requested to forward, through its Secretary, such subjects as it would like discussed.

In this manner we have had a pleasant and profitable time, but the question is asked, and will recur, can we accomplish as much as if we were organized as a Pomona Grange? Now, Bro. Cobb, I do not know of but one way to get an answer, and that is to let us have reports, through the Grange VISITOR, from some of the more than twenty Pomona Granges of Michigan, as to their labors and their successes or failures. We have had some reports; let us hear from more of them. Another question of general interest is the mode of representation in our higher bodies. About here the sentiment seems to prevail that our representatives to the State and National Granges should be chosen according to the will of those represented, and not confined to any set or class of men. Honor to whom honor is due, you know, and this could apply to the able fourth degree member, as well as to the single one who could be chosen as Master. Let us have that light which comes from agitation and discussion.

Yours fraternally,  
B. E. BENEDICT,

Sec'y Vermontville Grange, No. 625.

MARTIN, Allegan County, Mich. )  
Oct. 23d, 1878.

J. T. Cobb, Editor GRANGE VISITOR:

DEAR SIR:—You will recollect when you were here about harvest time, the farmers of this township were congratulating themselves on the prospect for a fine crop of wheat. The result has been that their anticipations have been more than realized. There was something over 100,000 bushels of wheat raised in the township of Martin. This season there was a greater number of bushels than was ever harvested here in one season before. I think perhaps there were more acres sown last fall than usual, and the average yield per acre was much larger than usual. E. R. Kimball, Master of Martin Grange, threshed from 90 acres about 3,200 bushels. (I have not got the exact figures.) Wm. F. Harden from 95 acres had 3,650 bushels. H. J. and S. B. Chase from 70 acres had 2,350 bushels. On another farm from 95 acres 1,252 bushels were threshed. David Brown had one field of 17 acres which yielded 44 bushels per acre. John Blair had 1,700 bushels from 50 acres.

These yields above mentioned were, of course, rather above the average for the township, but I am of the opinion that the average yield from the whole town would exceed 25 bushels per acre. A large amount of wheat was sown again this fall. Yours,  
H. S.

THREE RIVERS, Oct. 14th 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

St. Joseph Co. Pomona Grange No. 4 will hold its next regular meeting at Riverside Grange Hall, three and one-half miles north-east of Three Rivers, on the second Thursday of November, 1878, at ten o'clock. The Worthy Lecturer at the last meeting appointed the following members to read essays: "Road Making, and Weeds in the Highway," by Bro. Wm. Hull. "Stock Running at Large," by Bro. Wm. B. Langley. "Farm Fencing," by Bro. Purdy. "Care and Culture of Flowers," by Sister J. H. Gardner. "Household Decorations," by Mrs. Maggie Kline.

W. C. LELAND, Sec.

PAW PAW, Oct. 7, 1878.

Bro. Cobb:

Please announce in the VISITOR that the Annual meeting of the Van Buren Co. Grange will be held at Lawrence, on the 7th of November. Election of officers at 2 o'clock P. M. We expect a large gathering on that occasion. Important business is to be transacted.  
D. WOODMAN, Master.

## Ladies' Department.

Some Talk with my Sisters.

GRATTAN GRANGE, No. 170.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

If you are willing, I will speak just a few moments with my sisters, through the VISITOR, though it is with some misgivings on my part that I attempt to write. I feel my inability, probably, as deeply as any of you, and if it were not for the love I have for the Grange and for the VISITOR, I would not attempt it. I think for about thirty years I did not write more than three letters a year; so you must know that it is no easy task for me to sit down and write an article for a paper. I don't look at it exactly as a task, but I don't feel competent, and I presume this is the case with many of you, my sisters. We must not expect to become some great stars in the literary world in a moment, and I think no one will expect it of us; but this much we can do—do the best we know, and try to make all of the means within our reach for the improvement of ourselves and others, by writing for the VISITOR or for any other paper. I think writing improves our conversational powers, if we learn to express our ideas by writing we may soon learn to be good talkers; and that is what we want, especially in the Grange. Perhaps some will say we talk enough now, but I say we do not when in the Grange. I think we are not reaping the benefits we should from the Grange. We are in the habit of letting others do our thinking too much for our own good. We should attend the Grange as often as possible, get all the good we can, and do all the good we can. The Grange is a great school, composed of all large scholars, but not all wise ones. I feel that I have received much good from the Grange, in various ways, and if I live I expect much more, for the Grange is destined to do a greater work than that already done. Sisters, don't be discouraged, cheer up; hunt up your pens, wipe off your glasses (you that wear them), and write for the VISITOR. I have felt sorry for the last two months to see our little corner so poorly filled; do not understand me I did not like its contents, for I did, but its contributions were so few. There was one spell that I thought our VISITOR would have to be enlarged, especially for the sisters, but have changed my mind since. I know it seems as though we had all we could do without writing, but I think it will do us good to write, and it does me; it rests me; makes me feel that I am not the drudge I would make myself. It is not for the want of time that I do not write more, for I have time to do all I undertake. If I am well and my family, it depends how much we want to do a thing, whether we do it or not. Now I know there are thousands of sisters in the State that are capable of writing that do not write a word for the VISITOR, but I do feel very thankful that some are willing to devote some of their time and talents to this work. Your contributions are the first read by me, as they are far more interesting than those copied from other papers, as they are home-like. Myra, just keep on writing; I like your talk; and as for Veronic, she spoke the very words of my heart. This is to my beloved sisters in the Grange. May I hear from you soon.

AUNT KATE.

## One Reason.

Worthy Secretary:

I thought I would not write for the VISITOR again, as my own productions sound so poorly to my ears; but I cannot resist the temptation to give one answer to the question so often asked: Why are our meetings not better attended? I have talked this so much at home that I begin to think our people are unwise, or think I am, as I always supposed a word to the wise was sufficient. It is this; appointing a meeting at a certain hour, and then waiting an hour or two before commencing. Those that are old and feeble, or have small children at home, or have far to go (as those are the punctual ones—if there be any), feel that it is too long to be away. At least, this is my experience, and if this one reason meets your approval, I may give others at some future time.

FROM ONE WHO LOVES THE GRANGE NEXT TO THE CHURCH.

DUTIES OF MATRONS IN THE GRANGE.

In early times, so long ago,  
When man was Lord and Master,  
And woman toiled at home alone,  
While he enjoyed a lecture,  
Or went to meet his jolly friends,  
Just for a little pleasure,  
And left his wife and daughters home,  
For they could have no leisure.

To found the Grange, some noble men,  
At last had formed the project,  
For tyranny so long had held  
Sway over farm and product.  
"Of course," said one so very wise,  
"We know that opposition,  
Will meet us then on every side,  
And can we break oppression?"

"Monopolists so long have tried  
To grasp all our possessions;  
And middlemen have also thought  
To hold us in subjection,  
And shall we dare to say that we  
Will sell our own productions,  
And buy our sugar and our tea  
Without their interference."

"We are too weak," one trembling, said,  
"To meet their opposition,  
And should we fail, oppression then  
Would harden our position;  
For we have had to suffer wrong,  
And wear oppression's chain,  
And we have also had to toil  
While they have had the gain."

"I've hit upon a plan," said one,  
His brain so racked with thinking,  
"We'll take the women in the Grange,  
And then we'll keep from sinking;  
We hope that they'll appreciate  
How wonderful the favor,  
And help to make our Order strong,  
United ne'er to sever."

"They'll help to swell our numbers, too,  
And that will make us stronger;  
Their dues help fill the treasury,  
And then 'twill last the longer;  
They'll help us with the mirth and jest,  
To bind us but the closer,  
Because you know our Grange must be,  
One of the social order."

"And there will be the feasts, you know,  
Which we have planned so wisely,  
And we'll need them, too, to bake the cake,  
And set the tables nicely;  
There'll be the dishes all to wash,  
As well as cooking oysters;  
And surely we could not do that—  
We were not made dish-washers."

"We'll need them to make music,  
And sing our songs so sweet—  
To deck our halls with mottoes,  
And garlands fresh and neat;  
They will help to entertain us  
In various little ways,  
Which only women can invent  
To cheer the darkest days."

"'Tis strange we never thought before  
How much the women know,  
And that farmers' wives and daughters  
Have thoughts and feelings too;  
But surely we've treated them  
Just as though they never cared  
To think upon the burdens which  
We've felt so very hard."

"They surely need a little change  
They stay at home too closely,  
And we must have them in the Grange—  
We hope they'll do their duty;  
We'll let them take the six degrees  
And sit in all our meetings,  
And also have a voice with us  
In our deliberations."

"We'll elect them, too, as officers,  
And they'll have the right to vote,  
On all the questions which arise,  
In this, our august court.  
We'll style them Matrons in the Grange—  
They surely can't but like it;  
And though we'd rather make the laws,  
We think they'll not feel slighted."

"We'll be an adamant wall  
Cemented firm together,  
Faith, Hope and Charity firm links  
Which bind us close forever;  
With God and Right both on our side,  
And woman standing with us,  
Fidelity's our anchor-hold  
From which no storm can drive us."

Well, Matrons dear, we hope that now  
We've told to you quite plainly,  
The work which each and all must do  
Who love the Grange so dearly;  
And if, perchance, at times they cross  
Our best and dearest wishes,  
At home or in the Grange we find  
That we must wash the dishes.

A Trip to Agricultural College.

WOODARD LAKE, Oct. 10, 1878.  
Dear Visitor:  
Although no writer for the papers, I cannot resist the temptation to tell the sisters through the columns of our friendly VISITOR what a delightful trip I had a few days ago to our Agricultural College, hoping thereby to induce some of them to drop home cares and anxieties, and enjoy what I did.

With a lady friend, one of my neighbors and a worthy sister of the Order, encumbered by no husbands (for we left them at home) or male escorts, we took train at our station, and soon found ourselves at Chicago Junction, on the corner of the College farm, and about one and a-half miles from and in sight of the state College buildings. This is rather a long walk for persons who are not well and strong, and we found the best way would have been to have stopped off at Lansing, three and one-half miles west of the College, and hired a conveyance from there. We had, however, a better chance by walking from the station to view the broad domain of the College farm, and soon arrived there, where we were cordially welcomed and shown about the grounds by the gentlemanly officials. The grounds are well kept and laid out with many drives and walks kept in nice order, and everywhere are objects of interest. We visited first that which to us was of the most interest, the floral department, and found it full of delights, filled to overflowing with a great collection of beautiful and curious plants from all parts of the world, there being many exotic and tropical plants. To say we were delighted would fully express the great pleasure this department afforded us. The outdoor garden was also beautiful and filled with fine flowers of various kinds, but their beauty was to some extent injured by frost, as were also some green house plants—especially foliage plants which had not yet been potted. If the frost had injured the flowers, it rendered more beautiful the forest trees by coloring them with the beautiful tints of autumn. Many of these are left as they grew naturally, and are carefully preserved and labeled so that any one can tell what names they bear.

We then went back to the junction, where we took the train to Lansing. We were driven to the Hudson House, a commodious and well-kept hotel, where we were furnished a room, and entertained in a very pleasant and agreeable manner. In the afternoon we hired a conveyance and went out to the College for the purpose of selecting some plants to take home as mementoes of our visit. After making our selections we received some instructions about cultivating different kinds of plants, from the worthy gentleman in charge of that department. We then went back to Lansing very tired, but well paid for the journey.

Next morning we visited the Michigan Central Fair held there, and saw a very fine collection of flowers, fruits, vegetables and poultry—this was not all, to be sure, but what interested us most.

We next went through the new Capital, a spacious and beautiful structure, well worthy a visit; surely legislators should make good laws in such a building. We allowed two hours for that, and three-quarters of an hour to get to the train, but the time was gone before we knew it, and we were left in Lansing; but what of that, we could not go without first seeing all there was to be seen.

Sisters, I believe it will pay you to lay aside, once in a while, the wearing cares of every-day life, and take a day or two to see the many beautiful and interesting things about you, and I would recommend you all to visit our Agricultural College—the place where you should educate your boys, if you wish to send them away from home for an education. Go and see what a beautiful place it is, and if your children should ever be there, you will know they are in a good and pleasant home.

ADELE.

PONTIAC, Oct. 1878.  
Worthy Bro. Cobb:  
Can it be possible that the sisters of the various Granges in the State have forgotten that there is a portion of that pleasant little paper, the Grange VISITOR, set apart for the ladies, or do they not appreciate the considerate kindness of the Executive Committee in so doing? Patrons should support the Grange VISITOR, not only by subscrib-

ing for it, but contributing to its pages whatever would make it more lively and interesting. I think our paper will do much towards promoting peace and harmony, and stir up to activity the latent disposition (of not only receiving benefit to ourselves) but of doing what we can to communicate some good to others. It is not expected we should write elaborate treatises—but few of us are capable of so doing—but we can all cast in our "mite," and that mite may be the means of encouragement and of doing good to same one. Our life was not given us to selfishly gratify our own desires, and live for ourselves only; there are requirements due to our fellow-beings that must be satisfied before we can fully enjoy the real blessings of life. The path of duty is a safe path to walk in. If we keep before our minds that it is required of us to do all we can to promote peace and concord, and to ameliorate the condition of mankind. What higher encomium could we desire if we have endeavored to strew life's pathway with flowers and not with thorns, and to have it said at the last day, "She hath done what she could."

I have not seen anything from the pen of Aunt Sue lately. Where is Talk too Much; she will have to give up that *nom de plume* and take that of Silence instead. Have Aunt Kate and Aunt Hattie lost their pens? If so, I would cheerfully send them some if I knew their addresses. Dear sisters, let us have the Ladies' Department in the Grange VISITOR filled to overflowing with good things.

AUNT MARGARET.

FENTON, Oct. 7, 1868.

Dear Bro. Cobb:  
It is some time since I have seen a GRANGE VISITOR and, feeling the want of it, I wish to renew my subscription, and also send you the following names with mine: \* \* \* Enclosed find \$2.50 in payment of said subscriptions. As I do not recollect ever seeing anything from our Grange in your columns I will tell you in a few words, our condition.

Fenton Grange No. 126 has passed through all the various stages of existence of a Grange, only to alight on its feet again. It has now a membership of nearly one hundred working members, rents a finely furnished Hall, owns a fine organ, and is in good order for business.

The members of this Grange have organized a stock company with a capital of \$5,000, bought the elevator at Fenton, which has lain idle for the last two years or more, put a firm there to buy wheat and general produce, to the great dismay of the firm that has had control of the market for the last two or three years.

At the last meeting of the Grange an excellent essay for the good of the order was read and the writer was requested by a unanimous vote to send a copy for publication in the VISITOR. I enclose a copy. You may do as you see fit with regard to publishing it.

Respectfully yours,  
FRED. C. WOOD,  
We will publish the essay in our next. —[ED.]

POKAGON, Cass Co., Oct. 24, 1878.

Editor of Visitor:  
Cass County Pomona Grange will hold a special meeting at the Grange Hall at Pokagon, on Wednesday, Nov. 6th, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. All good Patrons are cordially invited. Fraternaly,  
R. J. Dickson.

—A mother was trying to break her five-year-old boy of story telling, by telling him that those who told untruths were doomed to punishment hereafter. She gave him a moving account of the piece of retribution, whereupon he exclaimed: "Why mother, I couldn't stan' it." "But you will be made to stand it," said she. "Oh, well," said the youngster, "If I can can stan' it, I don't care."

—In Lawrence, Mass., is a mill where capital and labor work together. It is called the Pacific. Employs 5,301 hands. Has been in operation twenty-five years. Difficulties sometimes occurred, but every case was settled amicably, thus showing that there should be no conflict between labor and capital.

Recipe for Boiled Cider Pies.

One egg, one tablespoon flour, one-half cup sugar, a piece of butter as large as a hickory nut, beat all together, add one cup boiling water; this is the paste. Then add a half cup of boiled cider if not too sour, season with lemon, bake with one crust or two; don't forget to salt it a little.  
AUNT KATE.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

Died, Oct. 3d, 1878, aged 25 years, Mrs. Mary J. Reeves, a member of Capitol Grange No. 540, Lansing, Mich.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Grange:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Great Master to remove from all care and trouble Sister Reeves, therefore,

Resolved, That Capitol Grange has lost a most worthy member, and we, as a grange, deeply lament her death, and extend the fraternal hand of true sympathy to the Brother who is so early called to mourn the loss of a beloved companion. We would not recall her, for she has crossed to that beautiful shore shielded by a Father's love to a happy home in the land of the select.

Resolved, That a copy be spread upon the record of the Grange; also one sent to GRANGE VISITOR for publication and to the bereaved brother.

MRS. LYDIA GRAHAM, }  
MRS. KATE EVERETT, } Com.  
MRS. B. C. GOODNOE, }

SLEEP.

"So He giveth His beloved sleep."—Psalm 127: 2.

He sees when their footsteps falter, when their hearts grow weak and faint;  
He marks when their strength is failing, and listens to each complaint;  
He bids them rest for a season, for the pathway has grown too steep;  
And, folded in fair pastures,  
He giveth his loved ones sleep.

Like weary and worn-out children, that sigh for the daylight's close,  
He knows they are longing for home and its sweet repose;  
So he calls them in from their labors ere t' shadows around them creep,  
And, silently watching over them,  
He giveth his loved ones sleep.

Weep not that their toils are over, weep not that their race is run;  
God grant we may rest as calmly when our work, like theirs, is done!  
Till then we would yield with gladness our treasures to him to keep,  
And rejoice in the sweet assurance that  
He giveth his loved ones sleep.  
(Golden Hours.)

Hall of Bee Hive Grange No. 158, Corvett, Van Buren County, Mich.

Died, Sept. 23d, 1878, aged 96 years, John W. McNett.

WHEREAS, Our Divine Master has seen fit to permit our worthy Brother John W. McNett to be removed from us by death, therefore,

Resolved, That in his death our Grange has lost an efficient worker, the community an industrious and enterprising Christian citizen, his family a wise counselor, and his wife a kind and affectionate husband.

Resolved, That as a Grange we sincerely lament the death of our Brother, and tender our earnest sympathies to his wife and family.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be presented to the family of our deceased Brother, and that a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

WM. F. TRAFFORD,  
GEORGE H. BARKER, } Com.  
JAMES O. KEITH, }

In St. Joseph County Pomona Grange No. 4, Sept. 5th, 1878, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to remove our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Hay, of Cory Grange, it is but proper and right that we; his brothers and sisters, should adopt some resolutions of respect indicative of the sorrow we feel on account of his removal; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Hay the Grange has lost a faithful and exemplary member and his parents, brother and sisters a dutiful son and brother.

Resolved, That as a Grange tender our sincere sympathies to the bereaved family in their afflictions,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the family and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR and Constantine Mercury for publication; also a copy entered on the minutes of our County Grange.

RICHARD DOUGHERTY, }  
GEORGE KLOST, } Com.  
H. N. ADDISON, }

Died, October 10th, 1878, Mrs. D. V. Robbins, Ceres of Garland Grange No. 141, in the 55th year of her age.

WHEREAS, The earth life of Sister Robbins was in all respects one to command the love and admiration of all, in that she was a faithful wife and companion, a loving mother, a social and genial neighbor, thereby endearing her-

