The Grange Visitor

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OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.
SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

J. T. CONN.

STATE CAPITOL ENGINEERING.

We have not several times interrogated our friends in Lansing as to what is the present condition of the State Capitol. Mr. Smith, a Republican, tells us that it is one of raw materials, and that the work is very slow. Mr. Jack, a Democrat, tells us that it is one of the most miserable spectacles of the world. Mr. Johnson, a Whig, tells us that it is one of the greatest works of art in the country. We have not, therefore, been able to ascertain the condition of the State Capitol. We are under renewed obligations to the State Senate for their donation of a fine engraving of the Capitol. We shall promptly forward the same to the discriminating eagle eye of the State...
It is often urged that the insane cared for by counties do not receive that humane and under its operation some of them your so-called incurable by the opinion that quite a large proportion of them would better answer the claims of humanity nature as to be wholly unfit for existence at home. Yours very truly,

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If the Legislature of 1881 had made an amendment to the Constitution, to prohibit the taking of fire insurance in this State, it would have been a step in the right direction, but the measure that was adopted was an improvement on the old law, and could not be adapted to the varied needs of the country. The measure thus adopted as a substitute for Act No. 38, of the Session Laws of 1877, was the result of much thought and consultation, and the work of committees in both houses of the Legislature. The following circular explains itself, and gives such specific direction to the public as will bear a consistent relation to the other provisions of this bill.

The position taken by our legislature in the House and Senate is one of the most important questions of the session, and the vote of any member would be out of the reach of the most powerful political influence. The measure thus adopted as a substitute for Act No. 38, of the Session Laws of 1877, was the result of much thought and consultation, and the work of committees in both houses of the Legislature. The following circular explains itself, and gives such specific direction to the public as will bear a consistent relation to the other provisions of this bill.

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The work thus done, you here will see.
And of the end when all mus meet
The books were balanced and his side
Fanned soft by wings, angelic fair,
Bested my strong, warm palm within,
He seemed all ready for the flight,
Upon the bright list of our faith,
His way was always to advance;
And in all struggles let no chance
In Patron's hall or senate fight,
The wealth that makes a nation grow.
Among all classes, high or low,
Yet could not penetrate their mail;
Thrilling the nation through and through,
Oppose them in the cause of right;
At farm or fireside, or in hall,
A giant's zeal in doing right.
Toiling in youth, in manhood's years,
With all the hopes, and doubts, and fears
Men met him in the marts of trade;
To-day, he rests beneath the sod,
right
do it to day.
to be the friends of equal rights. Is there any equality in the laws they seekers. They never soil their hands with honest labor, they have no sym-
of the State, should be equally well
Governor, Secretary, of State, Treas-
for the measure.

The lawyers have a controlling in-

The breeze was just strong enough to
off the top of the mountain, and
But the best had been our face, our
And constant and unchanging devotion
And he in whom faith, and, faith,

Packed to fast, wrap, naked, half
That said it should pass at once. To
And fed at her own nest.

And the books were burned, and the

We hailed of many young things.

And of the end when it is not

The case of death, the pain of life,

And looking to the earth,

Great Depthes. January 10, 1885.

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The breeze was just strong enough to
off the top of the mountain, and
But the best had been our face, our
And constant and unchanging devotion
And he in whom faith, and, faith,

Packed to fast, wrap, naked, half
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Great Depthes. January 10, 1885.
the time of which we write and as the last day of the year approaches. I think by every season is the time for those who are concerned in the business of the Grange to make a thorough review of the past year, and to consider the possibility of winning a little more time for the work of the Grange. As we go through our cooperative agencies, I am continually impressed with the thought that the present standard of time and rate of progress is not sufficient for the great work that we have to do.

In the work of the Grange, we have much to do in the way of education and information. Our membership is gradually increasing, and we need to make our work more effective. It is important that we should have a clear understanding of the work of the Grange, and that we should be able to explain it to our members. We should also be able to explain the work of the Grange to the public, and to show them how it can benefit them.

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

Ladies' Department.

IN MEMORIAM.

A letter written by Mrs. A. F. Davis, for "The Grange Visitor." It is a tribute to a woman named Mrs. Symington, who passed away. The letter describes her as "the proper officer to set it in effective operation on their behalf." The author mentions the decision of Judge Davis, which was unusual, and reflects on how the case was handled. The letter also touches on the legal aspects of the case, including the decision of Judge Haight, and the attitude of the appellants. The mention of the "mandamus" decision and the "peremptory mandamus" is also included. The author expresses sympathy for the appellants, who were not successful in their case.

The author also reflects on the personal side of the matter, commenting on the "own face lost all its matronly bloom as she looked at her with his splendid grace." The author mentions the "beauty of his patient, pale face will be successful for my boy's sake." The letter ends with a note of hope, "You are not angry, dear? I did not mean it, which is..."
When we may retrieve our losses, and unmind—
To prove a benediction, and to lessen an afflic-
When with inspiration's power we may seize
They sit and mourn they never had a chance.
FEBRUARY 1, 1883.
MONOPOLY'S METHODS.

The history of Monopoly's attempts to control the trade of the world is one of the most remarkable in the history of political economy. The first step in his career was the organization of a monopoly in the manufacture of paint, which he afterwards extended to the manufacture of agricultural implements, and finally to the manufacture of all kinds of tools and implements. The monopoly was so successful that it soon became the sole manufacturer of all kinds of tools and implements in the country.

A YESTERDAY'S BETRAYS.

For a little girl with a heart of gold, to brave the storm, and take the road of duty, is a noble act. The following letter was written by a little girl to her father, who had gone to sea, and was about to start on a long voyage:

"Dear Father:--I am writing to you a little letter, to let you know that I am at home, and that I am doing all that I can to make you proud of me. I have been studying hard, and I have been learning how to be a good girl. I love you very much, and I want you to know that I am doing all that I can to make you happy."

D. W. S.

A SPECIAL-GOODS TRAFFIC.

A special-goods traffic is a traffic in which goods are shipped to get the bounty. The man who owns the goods must have a special license to do it, and he must pay a special tax for it. The goods are shipped in a special train, and the train is called a "special." The goods are then delivered to the person who wants them, and the person who wants them must pay a special tax for them.

A BURGAN PROVERB SAYS: "BEFORE A POLICEMAN'S PROTECTION, THERE IS NO BOUNDARY TO THE NEEDLESS PARADE OF MIDGET PROTECTION."