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

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HUSBANDRY.

We seek no gay, no gilded theme, For this imperfect lay; Nor in the field of fancy glean The gems, that soon decay.

For fancy hardly could conceive A fairer theme for me, And eloquence would fail to breathe The tribute, due to husbandry.

Not only in the present age Doth husbandry adorn its way, Its blessings gild the antique page, E'en back unto creation's day.

When Adam first was wont to rove. In Paradisal bowers, And Eve her matchless garlands wove From Eden's finest flowers.

Then was this glorious work begun; Nor shall it ever rest; Till every land beneath the sun, Shall be with ours blest.

But let us, ere we close our rhyme, Endeavor here to see; Yes, even at the present time, Some of the fruits of hus andry.

It makes the wilderness to bloom, In lonely shadows, where The sunlight never pierced the gloom, It rears its empires there.

Broad fields and pleasant homes are made, Dark forests melt away, And streamlets, sluggieh 'neath the shade Glide in the open day.

The orchards gleam with ripening fruit, The fields with golden grain; It gives subsistance to the brute That roams upon the plain.

It feeds the armies of the earth; The waves of the sea: The Princes of exalted birth, And page of low degree.

The proudest cities of the earth, Where wealth and beauty dwell, All owe to husbandry their birth, Prosperity as well.

All o'er the country of the free It lays the iron rails: It sets afloat on every sea Thousands of glittering sails.

What good would be the thundering seas, What good the ships at sea? They'd bear no merchandise afar, Wer't not for husbandry.

On it the merchants all deper d For their much needed store; The millers too, those honest men, And factories by the score.

It makes the pulse of commerce thrill; Touched by its magic hand, It bears its golden store to fill

Nor does it cease its mission then, A moral worth it justly claims; It elevates the thoughts of men,

The vaults of every land.

To high and noble aims. 'Tis to the young a volume rare, With knowledge richly stored; And fields of research greet them there,

That still are unexplored.

It helps to lead their active minds. In just and virtuous ways, While age a sweet contentment finds, That cheers declining days.

Twould weary you, I know full well, Yes, each and every one; Should I endeavor, here, to tell

The half that it has done. For all the arts mankind possess, We truthfully avow; With me you must and will confess,

They owe existence to the plow. Let farmers join the Patrons' band And heed the welcome call, We should be foremost in the land We raise the bread for all.

Come old and young, come rich and poor, Welcome to agriculture's shrine: Duty is calling at your door,

Then linger not with doubtful mind. But come and, while in God we trust, We know He will our work applaud; And aid us in a cause most just

To crush monopoly and fraud; And though we fail to gain redress For wrongs and injuries that're past, He will our future labors bless,

And grant us victory at last. DAVID STAFFORD. Bowen's Mills, Mich.

Those who use lime as a fertilizer apply from ten to fifty bushels to the acre; ashes may be applied at the same rate, salt at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds, and plaster at the rate of 100 pounds.

Lice on Cattle.

Editor Grange Visitor:-Perhaps brief narration of my experience under this head may prove of benefit to many. If every farmer in this country alone has suffered the loss from this cause that I have, the aggregate would amount to many millions annually. I have good reasons to believe that many are still without the knowledge of a practical remedy and I propose in this article to give one. Some years ago when a resident of Oswego, New York, I put up nine head of farrow cows and fed them what is there called starch feed, being the meal left after extracting the starch. The proceeds in the spring after selling the milk and beef gave me a handsome profit. No lice that year. Encouraged by the result, 1 enlarged my barn, built large, concrete vaults for liquid manure, put in a steam boiler and engine, and all needed machinery for cutting and steaming food, for cattle and hogs, in fact every appliance that could be suggested to save labor, economize food, and promote the health and comfort of my stock. In November bought and put in twenty head of farrow cows, and the experiment began. For a time all seemed to go well. About midwinter the cows began to show signs of great discomfort. An examination found them to be covered with lice. Then began the attempt to remove them. Everything was tried that was suggested, such as soap, kerosene and milk, mercural ointment, tobacco, &c. Some cows had the hair mos ly taken off, and all were injured by the too literal use of these remedies. Still the lice remained in sufficient numbers to keep the cattle poor, When spring came they were far too poor for beef, and had to be summered poor for beef, and had to be summered may receive the fostering care of the over, resulting in so heavy a loss to government, and the brudens of taxame that I was completely discouraged and in view of the uncertainty of ever been discouraged been discourage making the investment pay, sold out thing like the following:

We favor a tariff that shall have for have been in Michigan, have had the same experience only in a lesser degree.

Last winter after applying the best remedies I know of about every tenth day, with the usual success. I hit is impossible to do justice to all our inuron the right thing at last and my mind is relieved from all apprehensions for the future, so far as lice are concerned.

The remedy is the well known Persian powder (Pyretheum). Thoroughly dust the cattle with it and the lice are doomed, both present and prospective. Here a word of caution may be necessary. Much of the powder sold in small cans is worthless, besides very expensive. Buy it in bulk of some seedsman. It costs in this way about \$1.60 per pound, by mail. I got mine from Waldo F. Brown, Oxford, Butler county, Ohio. One half pound is ample for 10 or 20 head.

It is no pleasure to publish one's failures, I have done so in this instance to show the importance of the subject, and to emphasize the necessity of promptly arresting this drain upon the farmer's pecuniary interest. It is stated in the American Cyclopedia. That the common ox eye daisy has long been employed in dulmetretion for preparing a powder like the Persian and that both this and C segetum are largely used in Germany as a substitute and found particularly effective against parasites in sheep and cattle."

C. S. KILLMAN. Arenac, Mich.

[This is a valuable article, and we are greatly obliged to our correspondant not only for this, but his former article on drain tile, but we confess we are not sure we have all his last venture as he intended, and we consulted Webster to no purpose.—Editor.]

The Tariff Question.

The discussion of the Tariff policy of the government and matters incidental thereto in Subordinate Granges having been pronounced entirely legitimate, we have from time to time given place to articles on this topic in the VISITOR. A friend has sent us the following, which in temper is mild, and in statement candid, and this in spirit meets our unqualified approval:

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY. GRATTAN, Dec. 19.—In your issue of December 12 I notice an article by "Free Trade Democrat," well written

and readable, but containing, as I think, sentiments that the Democratic party should not and cannot successfully and justly maintain. He makes "free trade" and "tariff for revenue only mean the same. This is a contradiction of terms; for a tariff for revenue only might necessarily impose heavy import duties. A tariff for levenue only, strictly speaking, is the true doctrine; but in adjusting a tariff for that very necessary purpose, it may give incidental pratection. And when that can be done, without favoring certain industries to the detriment of others, it should be.

The trouble is the little word "only" in this connection is made to mean that those who use it are opposed to any incidental protection. In other words, that a tariff for revenue is opposed to and should be framed in such a manner that it crnnot give any kind of protection directly or indirectly to either of the vast number and great variety of our productive and manu

facturing industries. It is generally admitted that a large share of the money necessary for the support of the government should be raised by duties on imports. Our national domain is of so vast extent, covering as it does about 24 degrees of latitude, (not including Alaska), and 58 of longitude, with a climate and soil producing nearly everything not strictly of a tropical nature, with nearly all the minerals and manufactories known to the world, our industries of every kind are so great and varied that the most proand varied that the most pro-found wisdom of our best states-men should be applied to the solution of this tariff problem, in or-der, as nearly as possible, to do justice to our whole people. This party should be and is above all more party should be and is, above all mere party consideration. I hope and trust that the Democratic party may succeed in the great political contest of 84, but in order to deserve success it must ignore all unjust, narrow, and as commonly understood mere partisian prejudice on this tariff question. Its position should be such that all our industries

its primary object the raising of revenue for the needs of the government, and so adjusted that it shall, so far as possible, give equal encouragement to all our varied industries without act-

ing as a deteriment to any. That in a nation of so vast extent it dustries by adopting any dogmatic rules pertaining to a tariff. That tariff laws, in order to be just, require the honest, careful consideration of jourists and statesmen. Therefore, to them, when endowned with legislative autherity, we relegate this question, with instructions to act in accordance with general principles of justice as hereby enuncated.

I presume, our "Free trade Demo crat," as well as others, both Demo crats and Republicans, will take exception to this and call it "straddling" "getting on both sides of the fence," 'ridir g two horses," etc.

I know that it is very easy for intelligent, good meaning men to fall into the habit of using epithets, when arguments woud serve a better pur-pose. It matters little how many norses our party rides, if by so doing the lurdens are more easily carried and the taxes the people pay for the support of government are more even ly and henestly distributed among our Productive industries.

Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Randall

are both leading and representative Democrats, and I presume if "Freetrade Democrat," knew the exact po sition that each of those gentleman cecupies on the tariff question he would not find as much difference as he im-

Oar Republican friends seem anxious for us for adopt " the free trade tariff for revenue only" policy. As a general rule, it is not wise to adopt the policy, or pursue the course that your opponents by tantalizing epithets would drive you into, Let Democrats mark out a judicious course and pursue it. CONVERSE CLOSE,

The Road Question.

To the Editor of the Adrian Times: -I have read with much interest the articles on "Improving the highways" appearing in your last issues. As the subject is before the readers of The Times, I wish to speak of one particular feature of road making that I have not see mentioned in any former articles on that subject. We should all be interested in the fine appearance of our farms. There is nothing so pleasing to the traveler through the country as to note fine stock farms and comfortable dwelling houses, arranged for convenience, built in pleasing designs kept in good repair, and set n odieus, well kept lawns, dotted with shade trees. He also notes the thrifty farmer by his well kept fences, free from all rubbish.

With these favorable features be

is a good farmer, that he cultivates the soil understandingly and thoroughly, that he keeps a good stock and honors his profession. As emphatic as these signs speak of a thrifty farmer, there is one other essential, and that is that the highway along his premises not only posessed a good wagon track, but it must be kept free from all shrubs and noxious weeds. This, in the past has been sadly neglected because it must be done wholly by hand. common method of gouging out deep ditches, and leaving abrupt banks, have prevented the use of mowing ma chines in this work. This was perhaps necessary when the country was new, but now, in most sections, the stumps have disappeared, and we can pay more attention to the reat and tidy appearance of our roads. From tidy appearance of our roads. Every path-master should have this in his mind, and in every place possible leave the road sides in shape to rermit the farmer to run up and down there with his mowing machine. Slope off the abrupt banks, use tile that deep ditches may be filled, and in most cases the country road sides will be most pleasing. The work necessary can be done so easily that scarcely a farmer will neglect it. If the road sides were annually clipped, suffici-ent grass could be secured to pay for the work, and the farmer would add to his farm what the fine frame is to the steel engraving. G. R. HORTON

Here We Are Again.

The three principal poultry magazines of the United States came to the front serene and smiling, wishing all interested in feathered live stock a Fail," etc. The hill of success in the happy new year, and if not too late will transmit the same good wishes to each reader of our corner of the Visi-

Poultry World claims first attention with a new cover. It is the handsomest cover the writer ov " saw on a magazine, and having spent about ten years in the printing business, claims to have some taste in those matters. Married men are admonished not to look too long at the pretty little girl in the center piece feeding a swan out of | crawls" wonders why so many cranks an empty basket. In one corner is blossom out as poultry breeders; why Biddy's stolen nest, another corner the they always address him as "Friend rittle chicks; while in the two bottom | Henny" the first time they write to corners are a scene of a maiden feed- him, and surprise him with fine speciing her feathered pets, and opposite a scene in the show-room. The ears of corn and wheat heads scattered around promiscuously are not the products of this past season. The cover in design and execution is perfect. The subject of trimming combs to prevent freezing is discussed and favorably reported except in the case of showbirds. It strikes Old Poultry as a better scheme to have fowls in a temperature where combs will not freeze. Is it reasonable to expect a hen to lay eggs regularly where her comb or eggs will freeze? In commenting upon the subject of breeding, the World looks with favor upon the improvements in existing breeds. The peacomb in Cochins and Brahmas, the steel gray of the dark Brahma, and the rose comb

of the Leghorns. Regarding the habit of egg eating among fowls, (it is easily cured among the human family with eggs at 35 cents per dozen), they say place the nests in a dark place. It is more natural for hens to lay in another room or apart from the main room. Use plenty of nest eggs, wooden, they say; china, O. P. says.

American Poultry Journal is always welcome. Two good illustrations appear in this number, one of a model poultry house and yards, another of the excelsior coop. The poultry house is too expensive for practical use among farmers, but the good points may be utilized in cheaper houses. Through the center is a narrow hall at the top of which is a rupole or ridge running the length of the building. lighted by a skylight, furnishing light and air without draughts. By raising a door or lid eggs can be gathered from the nests on either side of the hall without entering the laying room. (P. S.-That is, they can be gathered if there is any eggs there.) This house is furnished with dry runs or covered shelters, and beyond are open yards. The house is in the center of a square yard and may be divided into separate compartments, with partition fences running to the main fence. The excelsio coop gives hints of something better than the time-honored barrel or triangle coop, It looks like a dog kennel, only one side of roof swings back on the other, revealing a screen to keep chicks from jumping out. One-half of the front is slatted so chicks can run out, and over these for the perpetuity of the republic. may safely conclude that their owner slats is a sliding door which may be From the Husbandman.

opened any desired width and fastened by a wooden peg. A writer says he prefers guinea fowls to any kind of game, certainly as good.

It is well to give heed to the article on change of food; vegetables, grains, meat, shells and bones, milk and wa-

ter. Dust baths are the lice remedy. The Poultry Bulletin recently received an inquiry asking "Would you advise a young man to invest \$1,000 in poultry? They answered by saying, they would not advise a young man or an old one either, without experience to invest \$1,000.

Farmers find the poultry yard the most profitable part of the farm in proportion to capital invested, but doubling the stock will not double the profits. The Yankee wants to do everything on a large scale, but if he undertakes the poultry business with that idea, and without great experience, he will soon find himself in a hole. The writer knows a smart young business man of Kalmazoo who once started poultry raising on a large scale; consequence; a small farm, incubator, large quantity of wire fencing and other things," too numerous to mention," as the auction bills sav, for sale. Egg farms on paper are quite attractive, but the cold frozen truth is. Much more is required besides mottoes of "Excelsior," "No such word as poultry business, as a business, is very slippery. Undivided attention is necessary; hired help is worse than worthless. Some one asks the editor if he had better buy an incubator. The genial editor acknowledges himself beaten, especially when there are so many persons who cannot run an ordinary coal stove. One incubator manufacturer says he furnishes a perfect machine, but cannot furnish brains to run it. A writer on "poultry mens of Josh Billings orthography.

"A. S. W." of Muskegon wants to ask Old Poultry if his pullets do not pay which lay before they are six months old. Certainly; ask us something hard. But you sell your eggs too cheap. Since autumn "O. P." has not sold eggs less than 35 cents. Won't you please tell us how you take care of your fowls and what you feed them to make them so precocious. Grand View Place, OLD POULTRY.

A Word From the Lone Cow.

The amount of tutter made by Mrs. P. W. Stevens, of Oshtemo from three cows during the year 1883:

980 pounds at 25 cents, average price \$272.00 Averaging per cow..... 90.66 These cows are grades from different breeds. Nex!!

A trait of character needed by farmers to make them more useful as citizens is self reliance. They are prone to depend upon political leaders to mark out the line of action in public affairs and they become unreasoning followers. This is a debasement. There is certainly no reason why a farmer should not have all the manly independence that characterizes the citizen who is honest, self reliant and conscious or his ower. It would be be a very bad omen to find farmers combining as a class to deprive other people of political rights, or to mass strength by which they could encroach upon the privileges of persor sengaged in other industries or professions. Nobody asks such combination, nebedy desires it, nobody expects it, yet it is absolutely essen ial to the welfare of the country that farmers should develop more of that manly self-dependence which is an essential quality of the good citizen. If it would be it jurious to the common welfare of the country for farmers to unite as a class for the purpose of appropriating what belongs to other ; eople or other industries, it is equally it jurious for farmers to be-come vassals of political leaders. Against all this the Grange protests. It would have farmers self reliant, independent, each acting for himself in public affairs, each voting in accordance with his judgment, and that judgment enlightened by full acquaintance with the necessities of the ecunity as developed fr m year to To this the Grange tends. When farmers see it, as they should see it, a sa'e guaranty will be provided

The Grange Visitor

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J. T. COBB, SCHOOLGRAFT.

THE VISITOR FOR 1884.

The State Grange at its late session made an earnest effort to provide for a larger circulation of the Visitor. A large edition was ordered for distribution. This with a second number for January has been sent out over the State. We have received many commendatory notices of the exceffence of those two numbers.

The results perhaps are being gradually concentrated, and will pour in apon us some day. Of that we can not say, but we do say, that we have · fittle evidence as yet, of any general wide spread effort, to accomplish the good intentions of the State Grange. We ask Masters of subordinate Granges who were especially charged with this duty, what are you doing to extend the circulation of the GRANGE VISITOR? A parcel hes been sent to each one of you. Heve you personally, or by some one else made a diligent effort to use these numbers for the good of the Order? To merely hand them around to any body, and pay no further attention to the matter, is worth about as much as putting them in the wastebasket, and selling them at % of a cent a pound. The result of this effort, has not so far met our expectations. Shall we have more earnest work, or let this matter take care of itself? The good of the Order demands work; we hope it will be done.

THE VISITOR and the Husbandmon, of Elmira. to new subscribers one year for \$1,00.

SUBSCRIBERS who have paid for the VISITOR for 1884, can have the VISI-TOR for 1885 and the Husbandman for 1884 by sending us \$1,00

Worthy Master Luce, Master of the Michigan State Grange, will deliver a public lecture before Central Le Roy Grange 130, at the M. E. church in East Le Roy, on Tuesday evening Feb. 5th. The public are cordially invited to attend.

J. A. Robinson, Master.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The executive officers of this society held their annual winter meeting at the Russell House, Detroit, during the week ending Jan. 19.

Business called us in that direction, and we accepted an invitation to be present at its first meeting, on the evening of Monday, the 14th.

This meeting was for the purpose of closing up the business of the previous year, and making preliminary arrangements for the work of 1884.

As this meeting proved to be one of unusual interest, we were very glad that we were present, as we are now able to present what occurred to our

The first business presented was an address from Henry Fralick, Esq., the retiring President. It is not our purpose to review this paper at length. He congratulated these representative of the State Soc ety on the success of the State fair of 1883, financially and otherwise; said in regard to its general policy:

"The officers of the Michigan State Agricultural Society acknowledge their responsibility to the State for the proper conduct and management of the society, not only in a business but a moral point of view, and for the proper a complienment of that object they have adopted rules for their government and direction which the judgment of those of long and successful experience in the management of fairs approve, and then adhere to and enforce to the best of their ability, which I am confirent the re-ult of the order on the grounds and success of the fairs abundantly proves were faithfully performed. In many respects our rules are very stringent. bragged that he cleared \$1,000. He They prohibit the selling, giving away saw what looked like gin. rum. eping on the premises of any intoxicating drinks, pool selling, horse trotting or running for money stakes, improper exhibitions of any kind, under penalty of forfeiture of all rentals paid and immediate vacation of the grounds. Innocent amusements and exhibitions are permitted."

ters relating to the society, made sun- believed that all and every kind of dry recommendations and very strong drink should be excluded. cordially thanked his associates for their hearty co-operation.

duced Mr. Philo Parsons, his successor, address.

He too congratulated the society on the efficiency of its officers and the hundred and one good things they had let any more gentlemen sacrifice themdone, and we began to think we were selves, Hon. Wm, Ball came to the surrounded by a mutual admiration front. He said he believed in fair play. ociety in full bloom.

and the angle was reached, when Mr. true. While not in the habit of taking Parsons referred to a violation of the strong drink, yet he called for whisky sixth rule as follows:

during the fair," I know very well pressure of other engagements there sold more or less at the State fair dur-ing the last four or five years, with some effort at concealment, however, until, last fall. At the last fair spirituous liquors were exposed to the public eye and sold to all who called for them. It is a serious question whether permission to sell lager beer can be that will intoxicate. The great mass of persons who get the right to sell beer on the state fair grounds, will covertly sell other spirits. Is it not wise therefore, for us to clear our skirts entirely, thus removing as far as we are concerned, all temptation from the youth who visit our fairs, and whose morals we are bound to protect so far as in our power? I believe the sentiment of the state strongly demands its entire exclusion, and that sentiment we are bound to respect. The State agricultural society of Indiania prohibited the sale of liquors, including beer five years ago, and has suffered no diminution in interest or prosperity on that account. Nebraska nas neverallowed prosperous ever held in the state. Iowa excluded from the fair grounds all liquors five years ago, and although the present direction, as the president of that society writes me, is very liberal, a vote could not be secured for the sale of lager beer. It seems to me clear gentlemen, that the time it was not understood by all alike. has arrived for decisive action on this subject. I would therefore recommend that beer, ale, wine and all other intoxicating liquors, with all side shows and amusements that offend good taste. impair the dignity or compromise the high character of the society be ex-

ionabie character.' Like his predecessor Mr. Parsons made sundry recomendations touching various departments of the Fair, and closed with a little more taffy administered to the committee as a whole, and sundry officers in particular.

cluded from or about the fair grounds. I am firmly of the opinion that we

shall gain in other directions what we

may loose by booth rents for the sale

of intoxicants or exhibtions of quest-

Mr, Parsons then called the Ex-President to the chair, while the chairmen of committees made their reports preparatory to closing up the business of the year.

At the first opportunity Mr. W. J. Baxter took the floor apparently feeling that for the society to rest for more than half an hour, under the imputation of allowing liquor to be sold on the Fair

grounds would mar its fair fame. of liquor sold, The leases were ironclad and he was sure no one would take the chances of violating his lease. J. M. Sterling, Superintendent of

come to his official knowledge.

Messrs. Hyde and Cobb were also of the surprised number who thought President Parsons must be mistaken. Ex President Fralic was and is a temperance man and would go as far as any one to protect the good name of the society. It was true that men had taken leases covering the right to sell beer as the best legal opinion in the city had been obtained on the subject and that opinion was that beer was not an intoxicating liquor. With this bed rock to stand on in connec- sinner. tion with the iron-clad lease he thought the fair had been run very soberly, and was sure spiritous liquor was not sold on the ground. Of course men may have brought some in their pockets, but that the society could not help. To make it all solid the leases granted for a consideration to 128 different persons, and Mr. Baxter knew of one gentleman who was sick and in need of some brandy, who could not find it on sale, but was finally saved from a collapse by getting some from a private party.

By this time it began to look as though the innocent business management of the State society had got their new president in a tight place.

Mr. Parsons, however, was in no way cowed. He took the floor and asserted that liquor was on the ground and sold openly. One saloon keeper saw what looked like gin, rum, whisky and brandy there. Men, and not a few, had told him there was no gambling in any form, immoral or trouble in getting liquor, and that it ist to set forth the facts fully and fearwas idle to talk about allowing beer to be sold and at the same time keep out stronger drinks. Saloon men don't do business that way. He had Mr. Fralick referred to various mat- made this matter a careful study, and

Not intimidated, some of the old The retiring President then intro- order prevailed, and it could not be the world moves. possible that in utter disregard of the who proceeded at once to read an lease, saloon men had sold anything stronger than beer. They certainly would not have taken such risks.

Apparently thinking it not best to The president had alleged that liquor But no long road is without a turn, was sold on the grounds, and it was once certainly, and perhaps twice, and Our sixth Yule says: "no spiritu- got it; and to his knowledge it was ous intoxicating liquors shall be sold openly; that it was brought on to allowed to be sold on the fair grounds the ground in common with heer by the ground in common with beer by that it has been the intention and dedray loads, without objection. The termination of every member of the lease of course did not authorize the executive committee to see this rule sale, but it was allowed and had been rigidly enfored, but in the hurry and for years, and he believed the time had has grown up without much notice a come to show some respect to a public disregard of this wise rule of the so- opinion that was honest and right. ciety, for spirituous liquors have been | The best interests of the society and down on the whole business.

Ex-President Fralick was surprised and grieved that those gentlemen of the committee who knew of the violation of the rule and of the lease issued granted, without carrying all liquors by the society, had not discharged their duty and reported the fact to headquarters. He bore pretty heavily on these gentlemen who were so dereliet in duty and alleged that he would go as far as any one to stop the unlawful traffic.

Mr. Chamberlain regretted that this matter has come up in this irregular manner. The charge made he had no doubt was well founded and it should be the business of this society to relieve itself of the odium which by our own acts we have brought upon the society. As we know this state of things the sale of ardent spirits or beer, on is a reproach let us set the matter entirely consistent. county or state fair grounds, yet the right. Two or three gentlemen were fair at Omaha last fall was the most still disposed to die hard but when still disposed to die hard, but when Mr. Ball asserted that he did not report the fact to headquarters, because he knew that several of the or allowing correspondents to argue committee had drank and it the question until the State Grange was a matter of surprise to him that

Mr. Reed a comparatively new member said there was no sort of use beating round the bush. That while this society did not license the sale, it had tolerated a violation of this rule of prohibition until it had earned a bad name. He commended Mr. Ball for his manly statement of a fact that the public had a right to believe, and did believe. that behind this blind of a lease, the saloon men have paid the stipulated price with the understanding that they could sell liquor without molestation by the committee. And the

worst of the matter is it was true. Mr. Gibbons, of the Michigan Farmer, was the last volunteer witness to establish the charge of President Parsons. He not only drank with members of the committee last fall, but within the last five years had drank with more than half the members of the Executive Committee on the grounds of the State Fair, and he was surprised that any one should pretend for a moment that liquor was not openly sold. It was an open secret He said that he did not see a drop that if a man wanted whiskey he had only to call for it, and pay for it.-The supply was equal to the demand.

There being no lawyer on the com-

police had heard no complaint, was mittee, to insist that the case be consurprised that Mr. Parsons should tinued for want of regularity in make such a statement. Was sure if the proceedings, the defense hastit was true, the matter would have ened to surrender, and inside of fifteen minutes, the whole committee were not only good temperance men as individuals, as they had been all the time, but every one was in favor of amending the sixth rule, which a majority had refused to amend a year before.

The world moves, and the State Agricultural Society, after bracing against this movement for some years, has yielded. And since its conversion has been so complete, extending almost to sauctification we hasten to forget that for years it has been a most resolute

We do not know what action was taken in regard to the catch penny and indecent shows that have sometimes offended the Patrons of the State fair, but hope those too were banished from the grounds. We do not hold to the opinion of ex-President Fralic that what Mr. Cobb procured and read a copy of is admitted to the boards of a theatre may properly be admitted to the grounds of a State fair.

The State Society has undertaken as its legitimate work, the improvement of agriculture and the agriculturist, and we can hardly see how a score or more of these noisy, brazen bipeds who in language and dress cover all the ground from decent to doubtful are promoters of the laudable objects of this society.

We did not visit Detroit with a thought of referring at length to this meeting and should not but for the turn of affairs as we have narrated. But this matter of the conduct of Fairs is an important one and whenever a management is behind the best public sentiment, it becomes the duty of a journal-

Some other day when we have more time and room we shall resume this subject of management of Fairs. In the mean time with the kindest feelings toward all of our friends of the Executive Committee of the State Society we extend our congratulations to all conliners still insisted that the best of cerned, for this tardy recognition that

> The State of Michigan is essentially an agricultural State and stands close to the front rank in the intelligence and progressive spirit of her people. We trust that hereafter this representative society of its most important interest will not be behind her sister States in the department of progress in which a majority of her people are interested.

> On our sixth page is an address of welcome read by a "Fancy Farmer" at an institute held at Williamston, Ingham county.

The manuscript was sent us by a friend, and as we looked at the roll we shook our head-too long-few the most sensitive about foreign inreaders will ever tackle such a long

along thinking we might take and death on every side. It is certainly leave, until copy for the printer had dangerous ground to occupy even by but moderate size. But we soon lost such frothy demagogues as Robinson confidence in our skill in selecting, and Finnerty, but when they appear for every page had something good on it, and we decided that this sermon from a farmer whose brains have and statesmanship, there is a risk of given successful direction to his hands, should be presented to our readers in full. Let me suggest that lecturers of Subordinate Granges where few members take the VISITOR, read this address at the first favorable opportunity. It will interest if it does not transform the average Patron into a "Fancy Farmer."

The GRANGE VISITOR by its "next friend" the editor, having lost confidence in the machinery of the courts to settle "a controversy," and believing in the Patron's scheme of arbitrating controversies, in declining to land that it was all a little scheme of act promptly as umpire in the case political demagogues of both parties, submitted by W. may not seem

But this question has been settled in favor of both sides so many times, that we ask to be excused from acting as "umpire," or even opening the case authorizes a weekly issue of the paper. We hope this postponement will not be unsatisfactory to our interested friends. In the mean time we advise that land intended for wheat be sowed with clean seed in this part of the State before the 15th of Septem-

These conditions met, and if the 99 contingencies to which the crop is liable are all favorable, we think a good crop of wheat, free from chess or other foul seed can be depended on.

By inattention on the part of somebody the ad of the Agricultural college on our fifth page was not corrected as it should have been Running as put in last year, does not cover the facts of the programme of 1884. The spring term will open Monday, Feb. 18, and examination for admission will take place on Tuesday, the 19th. Catalogues stating the requirements for admission will be sent on application to the secretary, R. G. Baird, Lansing. Mich. We shall have the advertisement corrected in next number, and have something to say about the value of the college to the agriculturist of the state.

READ our clubbing list and send us orders for any paper you want, found

MR. HEWETT'S EXPLANATIOM

We commented somewhat at length in the last issue of the VISITOR upon the extraordinary resolution introduced by Mr. Hewitt in the House of ard of literary merit, and general ex-Representatives respecting the O'Donnell case in England. Since then. it has been currently reported that Mr. Hewett, as soon as the resolution was passed, hurried to the residence of Mr. West, the British minister in Washington, and assured that gentleman, confidentially, that nothing the great subjects of pressing public was meant by the idiotic action of Congress, and that the authors and list of articles. We can read in its promoters of the extravagant scheme papers the freshest, and keenest did not wish nor expect any attention to be paid to it by the British gov- cal, financial, and literary topics. ernment. This private assurance of Mr. Hewitt, it seems was sent to dispatch was shown to Mr. Lowell, our minister in London. The latter dignant at such trifling to connive at any concealment of the matter, and so the entire play was published to the world, as originally acted by those excellent comedians, Messrs. Hewitt, Cox, Finherty and Robinson as stars, supported by a majority of the House, acting in the lighter parts. It was considered a grave charge

against Mr. Hewitt and the American Congress that they had not been sincere in their approval of assassination and dynamite used against the officials of a friendly nation. Mr. Hewitt, wishing to set himself right with those of our citizens who are engaged in blowing up the buildings and destroying the property of the British government and are perfecting themselves as specialists in arson and murder, anxiously attempted to explain away the reports of his interview with Mr. West. His explanations are considered by those constituents as eminently unsatisfactory, and it is sadly suspected by them that our representatives generally were not, at heart, in favor of the system of violent and bloody crimes adopted by the Irish dynamites.

It will be remembered that the resolutions in question called upon our Executive to request the British govin order to give time for an inquiry into his alleged American citizenship, and to examine into the regularity of the proceedings by which he was convicted. No wrong whatever was specified or alleged. In effect the right was claimed on the part of the United States government to review the proceedings of all the courts of Great Britain, especially in those cases where the English people are terference, that is, in the struggle of the government to suppress polit-Opening the document, we read ical crimes that threaten disaster and to be supported by men like Hewitt and Cox with a reputation for wisdom serious and unpleasant complications. to say the least.

It is not very clear to the average citizen why Mr. Hewitt should try to create the impression that he did not explain to the British Minister the real facts of the case. It was surely bad enough to insult a friendly power and strain our diplomatic relations abroad, merely to please a clique of ferocious assassins who are supposed to control the Irish vote, but it would have been worse to neglect the prudent precaution of explaining to Engon the eve of a presidential election. The only right or prudent move connected with the transaction is the very thing that Mr. H. is now trying to conceal.

The matter of special public concern in this disgraceful business is the fear that prudent Mr. Hewitt may sometimes fail to explain beforehand the reckless trifling of Congress with our foreign relations, and the result may be more serious than merely to subject the House of Representatives plowed before August, well cultivated, to the contempt of all nations, as in the present case.

About this whole transaction there s a good deal of the lawyer and machine politician, and very little of the good citizen or honest statesman.

This long session which Congress will inflict on the country will be largely spent in work that is expected to affect the next presidential 'election.

The pertinent question to ask the voter is "What are you going to do about it?

The Star Clothing House at Grand Rapids seems to have had a boom this winter. See their "Partial list" of lucky customers on eighth page.

Trumps say, we of Chicago have 21,135 persons making bread and other bakery products, and 26,000 making malt liquors. What did you bring so much bread for?" asked the fellow when his friend brought a dollar's worth of bread and nine dollars worth of brandy.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR FERRILARY

The North American for the present month, is fully up to the high standcelence which it has always maintained. The general progress of the Review, is in the line of political topics, discussed by some of the best thinkers of the times. In looking over the table of contents for the last year, it is surprising to see how completely all importance have been included in the thoughts of the day, on social, politi-

The first article in the current num-

ber is by Carl Schurz, and is entitled England along with the report of Corporations, their Employes, and the the action of Congress, and the entire Public. The object of the article seems to be the discussion of certain unsolv ed problems, connected with the gentleman was too surprised and in- troubles between corporations and their employes, and the damage which such disagreements cause to the public. He speaks more particulary of railroad and telegraph companies, and refers for examples, to the great railroad strike of 1877; and the strike of telegraph operators last summer. Of such companies he remarks; "The rapid transportation of persons, and the rapid transmission of intelligence, it is hardly necessary to say, have become functions of so essential a nature in our social organism, that their interrupttion, only for a few days, can not fail to bring upon a multitude of people great losses, and a very serious inconvenience, and then suspension for a long period, would result in incalculable confusion and disaster, affecting the whole community." Mr. Schurz cites the decision of an eminent judge, to show that railroad corporations can not refuse, or neglect to perform their public duties upon a controversy with their employes, over the cost or expense of doing them. The evils of railway and telegraph strikes, not only to the parties immediately involved, but the entire public are set forth, and the various proposed remedies discussed. The administration of a te' egraph system by the government, a a part of the post-office is proposed as ernment to postpone the execution of a possible remedy for the damage of the convicted murderer, O'Donnell, strikes of employes in the telegraph service, but the control of building and operating railroads by the general government, he asserts, is beset with too many difficulties to be seriously thought of.

The important conclusion reached by the author is that the solution of the problem of strikes and the reconciliation of capital and labor may be accomplished by the institution of boards of arbitration under the sanction of law to decide differences by tween railroad and telegraph corpora tions and their employes. And here is where this eminent lawyer recognizes a promincut principle of Grange ethics.

The next article is in the line of literary criticism, by Principal J. C. Shairp and is entitled Henry Vaughan Silwrist. This is an extremely interesting review of the poetical works of Henry Vaughan, who was called Silwrist on account of his Welsh origin. It is stated as a curious factthat thefirst edition of his book appeared in 1650 and the second edition in 1847. Extracts are given to show the style and beauty of the poems, but the chief point of the article is the argument to show that one of the poems furnished the inspiration of Wadsworth's great ode on the Intimations of Immortal-

John Brown's Place in History is contributed by Senator J. J. Ingalls of Kansas and is a reply to the article on the same subject by Rev. David N. Utter in the November Review. In Mr. Utter's article the novel and startling position is taken that in the case of John Brown, the accepted verdict of history is false. That he was in no sense a true hereo but on the contrary a coward, imposter and assassin. Mr. Utter's remarkable production has, so far as we know, met with no approval by the press, but has drawn forth numerous replies and opposing arguments. This article is a most complete refutation of all of Mr. Utter's conclusions, and is besides this, a very readable and instructive bit of United States history. The style of the article illustrates Mr. Ingall's great power as a writer. It is vivid forcible and eloquent. As an example we give the following somewhat extended quotation from the concluding sentences.

"Carlyle says that when any great change in human society is to be wrought, God raises up men to whom that change is made to appear as the one thing needful and absolutely indispensable scholars, orators, poets, philanthropists, play their parts, but the crisis comes at last through some one who is stigmatized as a fanatic by his contemporaries, and whom the supporters of the systems he assails crucify between thieves or gibbet as a felon. The man who is not afraid to die for an idea is its most potential

and convincing advocate. Already the great intellectual leaders of the movement, for the abolition of slavery are dead. The students of the future will exhume their orations arguments, and State papers as a part of the subterranean history of the ep-och. The antiquarian will dig up their remains from the alluvial drift of the period, and construe their rela-

tions to the great events in which they were actors; but the three men of this era who will loom forever against the remotest horizon of time, as the pyramids above the voiceless desert, or mountain peaks above the subordinate plains, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, and old John Brown of Osswattamie."

"Must the classics go?" is a question asked and answered by Prof. Andrew F. West. The agitation of this question has been increasing for several years past, and especially within the past year have the opponents of classical training urged their views upon the public. The argument in favor of the classics is very forcibly set forth in this article.

"Race progress in the United States is the title of J. R. Tucker's contribution. Mr. Tucker is well known as a lawyer, poiltician, and statesmen. In this article he demonstrates his rare power of handling difficult and complicated statistics. By means of the census reports he endeavors to compare the progress of the different races in the United States and to show the ratio of natural increase, exclusive of immigration and emigration. He quotes from Adam Smith the statement made a century ago, that the old countries then doubled population in five hundred years. England and Wales have tribled their population in the last eight years; Scotiand has doubled and Ireland has decreased in population; Spain has increased 75 per cent in a century; France less than the others. Our own population has increased twelvefold in the last ninety years, and by natural increase, Mr. Turker says, doubles in about 25 years. He finds that the Caucasian race is slowly gaining upon the colored race in numbers in the whole country, although in the last decade the natural increase has been in favor of the latter. The defects of the public school sys-

tem are exposed by Rev. M. J. Savage who gives good reasons for his conclusions that too much has been attempted in our ambitious educational system and that there is no right, justice or good policy in the application of the public funds to the support of higher schools and colleges. And in this he has our unqualified endorsoment. The tax paying public are contributing altogether too much money to educate lawyers and doctors

Rival systems of heating are described and explained by Dr. A. N. Bell and Prof. W. P. Trowbridge. This is an interesting and practical topic and is worthy the attention of all our readers. In the interest of education and general culture, we heartily recommend the regular reading of the North American Review.

We should be very glad to get more orders for this excellent monthly.

WE clip from an article in the California Patron the following reference to President Arthur by Worthy Master Cutler of California. We must assume that his excellency had not been apprised of the standing and re presentative character of the callers referred to:

After the Grange a party of some thirty or forty of the members, under the guidance of Brother Akin, M. C., from South Carolina, visited the White House. On our arrival there we were informed by the porter that the president was out but would arrive i a few minutes that we might look about the premises until his return. We went into the east parlor, a room so ne 40 by 70 feet in dimensions, furnished without regard to cost, and had fluished its inspection and returned to the hail or the main entrance, when a splen iid carriage with coachman and footman in livery on the box, dashed up to the front. The footman sprang to and opened the carriage and Mr. Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States, stepped out with a lordly air and s role across the portico, with head erect, past a crowd of ladies and gentlemen assembled there, entered and passed through the hall without even turning an eye to the right or left, just as ordinary men pass when in a hurry, through a grove of trees with which they are perfectly fami-

There were present in that hall, at the time, representatives from fifteen States of the Union. They all had an opportunity to learn

what constitutes courtesy and politeness in high life, and through them the inhabitants of nearly half our country may gain some knowledge of correct deportment in offi e.

Our party was so struck with wonder and a imiration, that fearing the result of beholding so much grea ness again, we presed out and departed.

SALT-FERTILIZING SALT.

Bro. Burrington has just completed an arrangement with the Michigan Bromine and Salt Company of Midland City.

We received his communication relating thereto, too late for this number. His article will appear in our next.

Hesays, "This company will fill atl orders for salt in car load lots at the lowest wholesale rates on board the cars at Midland City. The present price is \$1 50 per ton. The company have made arrangements for reduced rates of freight to different parts of the State. Address the company as above or Larkin & Patrick, Midland Ci y, and order under seal of the Grange.

The next meeting of the Kent County Pomona Grange, No. 18, will be held at Courtland Grangs Hall, Feb. 13.h, 1834.

GE). A. DOCKERAY, Ses. Rockford, Kent Co., Mich. Jan. 19.

Communications.

KINGDOM OF THE RAIL.

[Read at a Grange Literary Social.] The ancient brood of kingdoms

Is going to decay;
The right to reign, they say Will surely pass away. But we have another kingdom We think will never fail; We have cherished and loved it-Our kingdom of the rail.

By flattering our subjects And making them to feel
That they're the soverign people,
We manipulate the deal,
And spreading out the sail, We run the gran i old map of states, Our kingdom of the rail.

We predjudice the pulpit And subsidize the press;
We special rate the middleman—
It he should seek redre s. We are bound to b at the people Both by telegrap a and mail, And lay a sure foundation For our kingdom of the rail.

It matters not which party May hold the chair of state, We care not how our congress men May wrangle and debate; With a pass in each man's pocket,
We hardly ever fail.
To get good legislation For our kingdom of the rail.

We purchased all the brains That the lawyers have to sell, And we find that our investment Is paying mighty well;
And now we rule the country
Through prairie, hill, and dale, God bless the new-born kingdom, Our kingdom of the rail!

Among our high officials We take especial pride,
In furnishing them with palaces
In which they all may ride.
To charge them for this tavor Such meaness we'd bewail In a grand and wealthy kingdom. Like our kingdom of the rail.

We have gobbled up the land That the nation held in trust For the coming generations, Which some may think unjust.
But let the landless grumble—
Their grumbling won't avail; For all must learn to knuckle To our kingdom of the rail.

We are piling up our millions
Behind our bolts and locks— Our crop of financiering
In bouds and watered stocks. The government will help us With men and leaden hail To guard the precious treasures, Of our kingdom of the rail.

There is only one thing bothers us Or gives us any fears, 'Tis that internal howling That keeps ringing in our ears, For the Grangers they are after us, And if they should prevail Good-bye to all our treasures
And the kingdom of the rail. -M. S. G.

Farmers Institute.

At the farmers institute held at Williamston, Ingham County on January 16th and 17th, under the auspices of the and some high school Miss or Mr. with County Grange, there was a very good no experience, and prehaps with little attendance. The Methodist Church was used for the institute was well filled the hot bed system of high school exeach day and evening. The Patrons of amining takes his place. As a general Husbandry of Wiliamston and surrounding country served dinner every make the best teachers for our rural day in the basement of the church and schools; they have not been educated invited strangers from a distance to too well, but many times too much. partake with them: only they gave us They have studied the higher branches the first chance at the table.

out. Worthy Master Holbrook presid ing.

Following Music by the Choir, and a prayer, came an Address of welcome by readers, and still poorer writers, and Hon. J. N. Forster Williamston with would not be able to give a clear solua response in behalf of the institute by John Holbrook, Lansing.

In the afternoon the opening was followed by an address by George F. Ful ler, of Okemos. Subject; The Grangeits objects and what it has accomplished.

In a very interesting and instructive address by Proffessor R. C. Care sing a few terms at a high school, or penter of the Agricultural College. Subject Drainage, the speaker labored first the higher branches and neglect the to impress the necessity of opening lower. Our common schools should large and permanent open drains for outlets, and then explained the various modes of tile drainage, he illustrated somewhat by showing a number of devices for getting the desired grade also for laying the tile.

Lecture by Proffessor W. J. Beal of Agricultural College, Subject Grasses. The Professor exhibited many different varieties of grass giving much infor mation in regard to their relative value His subject was very nicely illustrated by plates, and was worth going a long way to hear.

The evening session opened with music.

A lecture by Hon. Thos. F. Moore of Adrian, Subject; Educate the Masses, came next in the programme. Mr. Moore is so well known throughout the country that it is useless to say more than that this, it was one of his best efforts. His address was very instructive and made impressive by bits of humorous illustration.

An address by Rev. Dr. Dunn of Williamston was a continuation of the subject introduced by Mr. Moore. The speaker thought that Latin and Greek were well calculated to discipline the mind. These languages can only be obtained by hard work, after which a student may return to his English course and the knowledge gained, with the discipline acquired will very much aid in completing his course.

This brought out discussion by Prof. Beal and others.

A poem recited by Miss Nettie North title not given, was beautiful, showing that men m w, and often do, progress in acquiring knowledge after they are married, while ladies too often resign

any apparent progress. This was made members they proceeded to elect offimore impressive by the very excellent cers for the ensuing year: manner in which it was rendered.

This.brought out discussion by L. H. Ives, Rev. Mr. Liteler, John Holbrook and others, after which came the installation of the officers of the J'omona Grange for Ingham county, Hon. Thos. F. Moore acting as installing officer.

The first paper on Thursday morning was an essay by J. B. Thorborn; subject, Care and Feeding of Stock. This was an able paper and showed that Mr. Thorborn, though a young man, was a happy faculty of expressing his views. cussion was enjoyed by the audience. It is one of the best.

An essay, Do we as Farmers and Farmers' Families do all we can to Promote and Elevate our calling ?-by Mrs. Amanda Gunnison, of North Lansing, and an address on the Political and Moral Responsibility of the Farmer, by J. T. Bullen, of Aurelius, were followed by interesting discussions.

How to Select a Sound Horse, by Prof. E. A. A. Carpenter, of the Agricultural College, was the first paper in the afternoon. This brought out many questions by farmers and other horseowners.

Dr. Z. S. Huston of Leroy gave a paper on Education.

The essay and speaking were all good and an intellectual feast was enjoyed and these two days will long be remembered by the citizens of Williams-

It was then voted that the chairman appoint a committee of five to arrange for the next farmers institute.

The usual compliment of thanks were voted to the M. E. Society the Music and the citizens who had so generously in every way aided to make the Institute

ELLIOT H. ANGELL.

The School Question.

Another objection to our present sys-

tem of supervision is; that our examining officers have no direct means of ascertaining the qualification of teachers; by visiting their schools, and seeing for themselves, what kind of work is being done there. Much good may be done by one qualified for the business; in giving suggestions to inexperienced teachers, and words of encouragement and commendation to their pupils. Again with this system, experience and success in teaching, count for little or nothing, in the matter of obtaining a license. If an applicant comes not up to the required standard of book education, fixed by the State superintendant, he is rejected judgement, that has been put through rule, our high school products do not that we do not need to have taught, and An excellent program was carried neglected the common branches that we do need. Many that can fill the blackboard with algebraic quail tracts and formulas, are poor spellers, poor tion of the rule of simple subtraction. so that a child could understand it. They are therefore poorly qualified to teach these branches so essential in our rural schools, and as a consequence they are too much neglected. Still our boys and girls think they can not qualify themselves for teaching, without pasacademy; there they too often take up educate our common school teachers in all that needs to be taught there; they should give to every child, an opportunity to acquire a good practical education to fit them for the ordinary business of life, free of cost to themselves, and I believe the people are willing to pay taxes for this purpose. This boosts them onto the main branches of the great tree of human knowledge. Now if they want to go higher let them climb for it, as many of those whose names stand highest on the roll of fame have done before them. If they have the genuine grit that leads to snccess in life, or, in superior womanhood, they will do it, if not there is but little use in boosting them higher,

The boy that has the "grit" in him, In spite of low condition, Will to the surface rise and swim,

And find his true position. A. H. STODDARD.

Pomona Grange Meeting.

Cass county Pomona Grange, No. 20, held their annual meeting in Goodwin's hall, at Cassopolis on the 9th of January, 1884, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year Bro Cobb: The branch County Pomon-Order. The day was all that could be ead hall yesterday the 17th which was desired and the roads good which chuck full of good things from its opbrought cut a good attendance of well ening at 10 A. M. until its close at near Order came with baskets well filled cription and will only tax your valuable hall into a dining room by spreading Michigan whether a Patron or not. a bountiful table of which we did all That to which we refer is the preamble eat and were filled. After dinner the and resolutions touching the plaster Worthy Master, Abram Miller, called question which I herewith submit. themselves to domestic cares, without to order. After receiving several new and which were unamiously adopted -Louisville Courier Journal.

M. J. Guard, of Volinia, was elected Abram Miller, Dowagiac, Overseer. Jno. Barber, Ontawa, Lecturer.

Bina Wiley, of Lagrange, Secretary.

I was much interested in the communication of Brother Mason in the last VISITOR as to co-operative life insuurance it is a good a convincing arwell trained in his profession and has ticle. Our Michigan Patrons Aid Society is just what we Grangees need After the reading quite a lively dis- andI hope it will be well "patronized."

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

I saw a good deal last spring about the White Elephant potato in the Postal Jottings. How have they behaved the last season? I had some planted and they out-yielded the Burbank fully onethird, and were very much better quality at digging time. They are somewhat rough, but it seems to me they are the potato for medium late market.

C. K. CARPENTER. Orion, January 23d.

Agricultural Report for 1883 and '84 will be along sometime in 1885. What absurdity! As well might the farmer attempt with profit to harvest the wheat crop of 1883 84 in the harvest of 1885. Too many venial and learned fools at Washington, that do not appreciate the hand that feeds them. Men without foresight or intelligent appreciation of our greatest industry -agriculture. Wise legislation, that publishes an agricultural report two years after the proper time for publication! These reports should be published for the benefit of the pressent generation. A GRANGER.

It is useless to hope for competition on railroads. So let Congress show their respect for the rights of the people by fixing the rate of fare of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, and also all other railroads going to the Pacific coast, at two cents per mile. Call these roads to an account, and what lands they are trying to seize in their unjust grasp, let them be returned to the people. The question that stands out more prominently than any other to day, before the American people: Is the railroad or the people the government?-the people if they will it; if not, the monopolies they have created. A PATRON. Kalamazoo, Feb. 1, 1884.

Bro. Cobb: - You have started out with the new year well, and are redeeming your promise of making the VISITOR more interesting in the future. The last number was brim full of excellent reading matter. The paper is highly commended by those outside the gate. I give new subscribers the benefit of the commission you offer, and furnish them with the paper for 34 cents: 26 numbers of a 48-column paper full of important information! Why. that's cheaper than wheat at 85 cents valuable information for the farmer than any other published in Michigan or elsewhere. Some claim they cannot afford it, they take so many political papers; and some might have added, their tobacco costs so much. To such I would say: Go without your tobacco until you save the price of the VISITOR; better store your minds with the knowledge it imparts than defile your bodies with the vile stuff and saturate your clothing with its offensive odor Paw Paw, Jan. 23.

Cortland Hill's truthful expose of the demoralizing influence of the inordinate love of money and its corrupt use in our elections, its malign influence in our so-called courts of justice, should be a prolific source of alarm to every honest citizen who loves his country and her free institutions. Money controls both the old political parties, congress and our State legislatures. It has crushed out nearly all our honest brainy men from the American senate and filled their places with unscrupulous millionaires, representative monopolists, who have no respect or just regard for the rights of the toiling, taxridden masses. The election of Palmer in this State and Payne in Ohio should awaken the people to the danger and arouse them to action. We believe the only just hope of reform is in the organization of a new party composed of the farmers, mechanics and laboring men, pledged to support none but competent, honorable men to office, who will faithfully administer the government in the interest of and for the good of the people, instead of partisan monopolists. Please give us your remedy, Brother Hill, and others who admit the growing evils which permeate the entire body politic. Dowagiac. REFORMER.

and other business pertaining to the Grange held a rousing meeting at Gildisposed members. The sisters of the 5 P.M. But I will not attempt a deswith provisions, and at high noon time and space with that which is of they with one accord converted the greatest importance to every farmer in

WHEREAS. The old plaster Combination have again resumed the plaster war for the purpose of breaking down the arrangements made by the Executive M. B. Church, by endeavoring to buy out the Patrons and farmers with cheap plaster for the year 1884. So that they can hereafter fix the price of plaster at "what it will bear" regardless of the cost of production. Therefore be it,

Resolved That we will under no circumstances use any plaster other than that which we can obtain of M. B. Church. Resolved Also that the Branch

County Pomona Grange ask each Subordinate Grange within our jurisdiction to buy no plaster of the old combination but to pass resolutions pledging themselves to use no plaster except that purchased of the Patrons Agent. Further Resolved That it is the duty of every true patron to use all his influence to have those outside the gates obtain their plaster through the Grange. Your committee further reccommend that a copy of these reso utions be sent

H. B. GEORGE M. F. FREDENBURGH, H. W. NOBLE, Coldwater Mich. Jan. 18, 1884.

Bro Cobb: I have just returned from attendance at the Farmers Institute of Cass County held at Cassopolis on 16th and 17th.of January.

The weather was pleasant, sleighing superb, and a full house present.

An interesting program was marked out, but owing to the non-appearance of several of the essayists, their time was filled by discussions of questions taken from the query box, which detracted something from the anticipated interest of the regular program.

A half-day's talk on the temperance. tobacco, and woman's rights questions was unexpectedly sprung on the meeting by a paper taken from the query box. This discussion, although interspersed with a number of spicy episodes, seemed hardly appropriate to the time and place.

One of the most interesting and valuable papers read was on the subject, "Our Children at Home." It was rich and racy, was delivered in an entertaining manner, and was full of good suggestions and food for thought. Of all those in the crowded house who listened to it, I doubt if there was a parent present who went away without a mental resolve at least to make the home of his or her children brighter and happier.

Two very interesting papers were read on Bee culture, Specialties in farming received considerable attention. Attempts were made to resuscitate the defunct ghost of the rights of the poor man's cow to pasture the highway. Road laws, road making, wide-tire wagons, our new school laws. and County Boards of Examiners, all came in for a showing up, pro and

The management and order of the Institute were in the main unexceptionable and harmonious, and conclusively proved that the farmers of Cass county have sufficient and good material to make their Institutes interesting and profitable. The hospitality per bushel! Send or hand in your 34 of the good people of Cassopolis was cents and get a paper containing more abundantly ample for their outside

"Well you Grangers have said a good deal about those free passes but you have not accomplished much yet, for all of our members of the Legislature are still riding home and returning on their passes" was what one of my neighbors said to me last winter durthe long session of our State Legislatures.

Well I replied we have only done our duty and if we keep at it in time we shall surely succeed.

But now come to think have we not accomplished a good deal in this direc

I think the GRANGE VISITOR Was the first newspaper to sound the note of alarm and for a long long time it was the only one that dared admit in its columns articles of correspondence condemning it. If its agitation of the matter many of the County Subordinate Granges passed resolutions asking pledges of candidates against receiving passes from railroads if elected. Whether these pledges men violated or not I do not know, but its agitation spread the evil out plainly before the people and at the time it is discussed in almost every news paper in the land and this discussion can end only in victory for us Never I think have we accomplished so much within the short time we have been at it but there is no doubt that it is time for us to make a further advance on the enimy's works and in the next VISITOR I will give my idea of how that advance should be made.

Oakland county Jan. 19th, 1884.

Among the notable bridges of the world is the one of Lauggang, Chiua. It crosses an arm of the China Sea. This structure is some five miles long, and has not less than 300 arches. Over the pillar of each arch reclines a lion made out of a single block of marble, and yet twenty one feet long. The roadway of this bridge is seventy feet wide.

-A Georgia farmer bought a grand piano for his daughter. His house is small, and, to economize room, the lower part between the kitchen and the parlor was cut out, and the long end of the piano stuck through. Priscilla now sits at the keyboard, singing, "Who will care for mother now?" and the mother rolls out doughnuts on the yet to learn. other end of the piano in the kitchen.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of St. Joseph Committee of the State Grange with at White Pigeon Grange Hall Feb. 7th. All 4th degree members are cordially invited to attend.

MARY A. YAUNEY. Sec. Centreville, Mich., Jan. 23, 1884.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Allegan county Pomona Grange held at the Grange hall, in the village of Wayland, on Thursday, the 14th day o February, 1884, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We hope there will be a full attendance of the Patrone of Allegan tendance of the Patrons of Allegan county. W. R. OLDS, Master,

A special meeting of Washtenaw Pomona Grange will be held at Yysilanti Grange Hall Wednesday; Feb. 6, 1884, at 10 A. M. All fourth degree members are invited. Conferring the fifth degree will take place in the eve-J. EVERET SMITH, Sec. Ypsilanti, Jan. 25, 1884. to the GRANGE VISITOR for publica-

The next regular meeting of Lena-wee county Grange, No. 15, will be held in Workingmen's Hall, in the city of Adrian, Thursday, Feb. 14th, at 10 A. M. A good programme will be presented after the election of officers. A full attendance of Patrons is desired. GEO L MOORE, Sec. Medina, Jan. 21, 1884.

The next meeting of Shiawassee county Pomona Grange, No. 31 will convene with Burns Grange on, Tuesday, February 12, 1884. PROGRAM.

1st. Opening the Grange in the 4th

Address of welcome by E. S. Burnett of Burn - Grange. Response by A. B. Crane, of Hazel Green Grange,

Reading minutes of previous meet-

Reports of Standing Committees.
Reports from the State Grange by
Sister E. G. Willoughby, of Hazel
Green Grange, and M. L. Stevens, of Perry Grange. Music.

Miscellaneous business. Adjourn for tea.

Closing with music. EVENING SESSION. Call to order at 7 o'clock, sharp. Open with music.

Discussion of the following ques-Resolved That a protective tariff is for the best interest of the American

Opened by D. D. Culver, of Laingsburg Grange Reply by Chester Clough, of Burns

All 4th degree members are invited Respectfully, L. S. GOODALE, Sec. Henderson, Jan. 17, 1883.

Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, P. H. will hold its next meeting at the hall of Bengal Grange, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1884, commencing at 10:30 oclock, A. M.

Subject for discussion, Does Protection Protect? The lecturers of Subordinate Granges are especially requested to be

All members of the Order are invited. HENRY N. WEBB, Sec. DEWITT, Jan. 14th, 1884.

The next regular session of the Barry county Pomona Grenge will be held at Johnstown Grange hall the 4th Friday, the 221 day of February, at 10:30 A M with the following program of +xercises:

1st. Opening. 2. Address of welcome by George Sneffield and response by Worthy Master Stone.

3rd. The unfinished program of last meeting. Corn Culture, Hon. A. C. Towne. Are Farmers Extravagant? A.

Parker. AFTERNOON SESSION.

4th. Reports from Sabordinate Granges. 5th. Something musical. Frank Brainard, Elgar Anson.

6:h. Select reading, Mrs. Helen Brainard, 7th. Is the present School system raising the Standard of schools and teachers, Will Otis.

8th. Recitation, Tne Deacon's Courtship, Orah Parker.
The exercises will be plentifully interspersed with singing, and after the reading of each paper time will be given for discussion in which all may participate.

MRS. NOMIE SLAWSON. Banfield, Mich., Jan. 22, 1884.

An adjourned meeting of Newaygo county Pomona Grange, No. 11, will be held at the Ensley Grange hall, Wednesday and Thursday, February 20th and 21st, and in addition to the work left over at the last meeting, the following essays at d topics will be presented for discussion.

1. Is the "License Law" of this State in Keeping with the "Civiliza-tion of the Age?" Essay by Mrs. Wm. Hillman? Why Cannot Farmers Secure the

Legisiation they Ask for? N. McCul-Why are there so many Localities that are not able to Organize and maintain a Successful Grange? L.

E. Wright. 5. Can we Organize and Maintain a Successful County Fair under the auspices and Directions of the County

Grange? N. Smith. A good attendance may be confidently expected from the members of the Order, and also from our brother

farmers who are not members, for an open and general discussion of subects pertaining to our welfare as farmers and citizens. And we promise you one and all, a kind and cordial greeting, from the warm hearts and earnest working friends at Ensley. We hope to find officers, members,

hall, everything ready promptly at the time for active, efficient work. We have all and more than we can do, and not a moment should be lost for want of preparation. The Patrons of Newaygo county have shown themselves efficient scholars, but we must remember that our school has just commenced, and we have much

> M. W. SCOTT. Lecturer county Grange.

Communications.

ALL THINGS CHANGE.

Read at Montcalm Grange No. 318.] DY. B S. LINCOLN.

Spring came, And nature awoke; From the earth New life burst forth In myriad forms: A thousand plants appeared with tiny

roots, That from the warm moist earth. With ever open mouths, Drank food and grew,

Of innocence and purity And sweet simplicity; But, while we look, Trips by, the laughing, Playful, careless youth Bejoicing in the thought "That manhood's years are near at hand," Or, " soon a woman shall I be!" Alas! poor dreamer, 'tis too true': Full soon must you go forth To toil and battle with the world. And fall perhaps, before temptation, Or, if well armed With righteousness, Stand victorious - the radiant blossom From which shall come The perfect fruit-good deeds well done: And ripened sheaves, rich store in heaven And then the ripened age. How soon it doth appear With its crown of silver hair And stores of wisdom That no pearls can buy.

Oh! man beware; Guard well the human life Lest frosts of Spring Destroy the tender plant; Summer blight, the precious bloom Or the cruel ravenous worm,-Tis such that lurke within the still; And the golden fruit Be rotten at the core. Ye mothers, guard well the little ones That in their cradles lie. Tis yours to start their course aright, Within the ways of life: Let not their hearts, their minds, Their forms be bent But start and train them Straight, and good, and true. And ye fathers Be not idle lookers on To censure, or advise, But act an equal part; Help curb the wayward, wiiful ones From avarice and pride,-Those frosts that come in Spring; And ever wiser through thought, and study grow, That as you teach and preach, So is your life and hear! Cease not your tender care Until they are strong and sure In ways of truth and right, And yet withal, relax thy hold With care, as they older grow. That they may learn to judge, And act for self when needs arise To you, oh! teachers much is given Of precious life That you may make or mar; Be patient then, be active, earnest, Nor fear to do what seemeth right, Though thy castle falls and dooms thee

Oh! man. "You are your brother's keeper;" Then keep, and guard, and watch him

An exile thence to ever be.

Nor e'er sit still and see him suffer From ignorance, or vice, or sin. But rise and help, or aid and save him From disbelief, that woeful blight. Strong drink that ravenous worm And discontent that prays on age, And taints at last the purest heart; At length with you "will all be well".

And most of all. Young man, young woman To self you owe To choose your path aright, And let it be that straight and narrow Hed

Through that little wicket gate To Paradise and endless joy. Be true to God; Revere thy concience as thy king; Do right, because 'tis right Though to thy poor mind It may not seem to give The greatest good to all mankind; Act not in haste, judge true; Consider well each deed you do Before 'tis done and 'tis too late:

Let wisdom ever be thy guide, And by her choose thy farm, And allthat there yields wealth, And happiness and future good;-The seed to sow, the faint to grow, The beasts to keep, the coals to buy. The papers and the books to read. Thy friends and more important. If I am told aright, thy wife, A friend, and even more, a part, And parcel of thyself. Oh! yes;

Fair misses' you, need a guide, In wisdom quite as much as we. Not all mistakes are made by men,-And in your life there's many a chance To choose the right or wrong,-The good and bad, and thus to err,-And when you wed, You'll show you are wise By choosing as your mate A man that's free from vice. And skilled in industry. And all you weded pairs Keep with you always The two hearts, -the one, 'Tis bear, the other 'tis forbear Thus, may your sky Ne'er be o'er cast with clouds And storms arise within the married life. Let those who have reached Their Autumn time, Who are ripe in years, Be rich in faith, Look forth with hope,

Not back with grief, and pain, and deep remorse. And smile upon the younger ones, And plainly prove by word or deed Tuat all "Life's changes; On those that live fot truth and right, And for the best And bring with them a rich reward .

Even as the little plant, or child was born and graw, And through progressive change From Spring to Autuma passed, So has the Grange; Once 'twas weak and scarce could creep. It gained in strength, and fame and

friends. And the world saw, but heeded not; Yet it is strong, and makes its presence

manifest. And it can say To those who try To reach ambitions goal, Yet tread the farmer Neath their feet, "Heed one, grant my demands. Or loose my vote; Step down and out: Make way for better men and perish." All demagogues must die, Monopolies give way, And honest upright men Shall steer the sh p of state, And changed from day to day. How often have we seen The corn changed to the ear, And still move wonderful, To the golden ear Of ripening corn.

Even so each little plant From embryo did change To blade, to blossom And then to ripening fruit Or golden grain; And, as the little leaves open out Until the plant matured, And bore its bloom of regal hue: So grew the Spring To rich maturity, And Summer was: And, as the lovely bloom, Through an unborn mystic art Bequeathed by its mother earth. Changed to the magic seal. With future life and wonder R chly fraught: So Summer changed, And Autumn is,-With harvest moons, And winnings mild and fair, And fragrant breath From ripened fruit, And richly laden bee; With haleyon days, And mornings draped With frostwork treasury, And sound of falling nu's,

The eye doth turn. Thus, like the plant The years unfold And change I from youth To full maturity, and ripened age And perfection; Even as men change, And all that men have done, ends In art, or works,

And dropping leaves,

And shattering squirrel.

Glad feasting where soever

In thoughts, or deeds,-Science, or chat Which science brings In civil life Or social bonds of brotherhood.

The little babe That coos upon its mother's breast. Or creeps upon the floor,-A tiny quadruped, To whom the world Is all, an unsolved mystery, In scarce a day Is a laughing, prattling child,-A biped now, and flies Where'er there is mischief To be had or made; The amusing girl or boy Soon takes its place, Glad in the grace Past rocks, through storms To havens safe and fair.

To those who do attend

And heed its commands, The Grange will give instruction In household arts. And care of farms and stock. And wisdom's ways, Statesmanshin. Economy, And all that makes useful men, And women true and fair, A glorious society! And in these ripened Autumn days Another change we make,-Another upward step, we trust, Within this Granger way, Unto a height more free and fair: Whence we may gain New strength for future work And catch, anon Wider views of social life. Logic and poetic art: And changes, As the fortnights come and go,

Socialism and Communism.

To higher ripenes,

And purification.

Editor Grange Visitor:-I see a great deal in the VISITOR that I agree with, but I am opposed to its frequent 'slurs' upon socialists and communists, the writers having evidently obtained their ideas from what Greeley termed the "Satanic press," the same press that is hostile to the Grange, but devoted to monopolies and combinations of capital.

The common idea of a socialist or communist, derived from such sources is, that he is little better than an outlaw longing and striving for a "divide" of the existing wealth of the country. Nothing could be more false. Not a word was ever uttered by pay, were the duties removed. Thirty and improve our schools. a socialist to that effect, and nothing millions of this only finds its way to of the sort can be found in their publi- the National Treasury. The enormous not find fault with the changes we were but 1,337,009 head of cattle in all

former of society. He is at war with lions going directly into the pockets hit the point he is aiming at. Per- marshy is peculiarly adapted to grazeither on the farm or in the factory. He would reorganiz; society so that there shall be an equitable partnership spond with the work. The socialist is "trampism" through better industrial conditions. He knows that any "divide," even if possible, would remedy nothing, and be fatal to progress.

The Grange itself, without know ing it, is socialistic. It is a co operative and reformatory institution. It is at war with the usurpations and is dev sing means to get rid of the exactions of individuals and classes who through specious frauds, is what has created our dominant money power, which is now swallowing up everything.

The socialist works on similar lines to the Patrons, but he has broader views, the result of his labor experiences in the mines, factories, railroads, and other plundering institutions. He aims at security for the welfare of himself and family, which he cannot have under the present industrial system. He desires a better living, and better opportunities for the development of his higher faculties. He sees that our social divisions doom the mere wage workers to hereditary class servitude, as is seen in all history, and is apparent everywhere to-day.

This is the main object of the socialists, but there are incidental reforms advocated by many socialists, and I send herewith a pamphlet which will give you a better idea of industrial socialism than you will get from the "Satanic press."

J. F. BRAY.

Protective Tariffs vs. the Farmers' Interests.

The recent movements among the leading advocates of protection, and especially of those representing the Pennsylvania "idea" in politics-the Randalls, Kelleys, et. al., should awaken the sharp attention of farmers throughout the country.

The revenue from customs duties end stamp duties has become so great, that, notwithstanding the lavish and extravagant appropriations of Congress for every conceivable purpose during the last few years, and the enormous payments upon the public debt, hitherto unexampled in the history of nations, it can no longer all be used, hence the necessity is upon us for a large reduction in these duties.

Just as soon as the protected monopolists saw the question of reduction must be met, they at once put their bringing about the reduction in such | pel the favored few to have some share may result, upon other shoulders than | tening at the public expense. their own.

Thus we see the Kelleys and Ran dalls at once come out with the scheme to abolish the tax upon tobacco and whiskey, but upon finding that the country would not endorse this, they now come forward with the brilliant scheme, looking to the removal of the duties upon sugar, which now bring into the national treasury fifty million dollars annually, and to give the scheme a boom, and to delude the credulous farmer, they are filling the newspapers with any amount of nonsensical twad tle, about the beauties of a free breakfast table, etc.

It is very easy to get at the "true inwardness" of this scheme. If the sugar duties are removed they think a sufficient reduction will be secured without interfering with the spoils of the New England and Pennsylvania beneficiaries.

Indeed, those very patriotic people are willing to sugar coat this pill still further by voting our home sugar produces a bounty, to be paid from the National treasury.

Let us look at this point from a correct point of view. It is safe to say that sugar is the only agricultural product of our country that is now at all benefited by the tariff duties. We import nine-tenths of all the sugar consumed in this country, aud produce but one-tenth. The import duties upon the nine-tenths amounts to fifty millions of dollars a year, which enhances the value of the home production five millions of dollars, which it is fair to presume the home producer receives the benefit of. So that in the aggregate our sugar costs us fifty-five million dollars more yearly than would be the case were the duties stricken off, but of this the National treasury gets fifty millions and the farmer five millions.

Let us call upon Mr. Randall and Mr. Kelly and see how it is in Penn-

The tariff compels the home consumers of iron, steel, etc., (which is the make education more general, good Pennsylvanian interest,) to pay one hundred and fifty millions yearly, larger number of teachers to select more than he would be called upon to from, at the same time reduce wages

the greater share of what labor creates diverted from its rightful place, the will hit, no doubt we can agree. pockets of the farmers.

Now, let us call over in New England and see how it is there. We find is faction and cur schools were im woolen goods pay duties to the amount millions of which reach the National Treasury, one hundred and five millions going directly into the pockets of the protected manufacturer, and as before, out of the pockets of the farm-

Would it not be more sensible to remove the duties upon the Pennsylvania and New England products, which plunderings of giant corporations. It would only divert from the treasury seventy four million of dollars, but would save to the consumers three want something for nothing; for this hundred millions, than it will be to to serve the same length of time as and a half million pounds sterling remove the duties upon sugar, which would divert fifty millions from the treasury and only remove fifty-five millions from the shoulders of the consumers.

True, it is sought to delude the farmer into the belief that the duty on wool is beneficial to him by enhancing the price of his product. But this is misleading. The wool imported to suit the home deficiency is of a quality which we do not produce, and therefore does not come i to direct competition with the home product. The average price of wool in New York for the last five years (under protection,) has been 34.03 for the last five years of free trade, 55 to 60. The average price in New York was 35.05 or three per cent higher under free trade than under protection, and we had more sheep in Michigan in 1860 than we have to-day, and relatively more in the whole country.

Again it is said that the protective tariff enables the laborer to obtain higher wages, by affording him protection against the pauper labor of Europe. It is sufficient to answer, the tariff laws faise no barrier whatever against the free importation of pauper laborers from all the world.

Before ringing many changes upon the "free breakfast table" key, it it would be well to strike off the present duty of 45 to 50 per cent levied upon the cup and saucer and all other earthen ware used upon the breakfast table, the 40 to 110 per cent upon the glass ware, the 35 per cent duty upon table cutlery, your knives and forks, the 34 to 96 per cent levied upon your sauces and spices, 25 to 60 per cent upon the salt you use, the 50 per cent upon your table cloths and napkins, the 45 to 76 per cent upon the carpets which covers your breakfast room floor, and many other things which aggregate many times the enhanced cost of our sugar.

Let us commence at the root of the evil, and lop off, where it will help the heads together to advise plans for farmer and the toiling masses and commanner as to bring whatever burden of the burdens, instead of as now, fat-

The Common School System.

Editor Grange Visitor:- The maority of our scholars must depend on the country schools for their edu cation.

How important then the question of bettering our common school system. Tous it seems the most important question now being agitated in the

We with Bro. Stoddard fear that education like property has a tendency to concentrate in the hands of the few.

It is easy to prove that we have iaws that assist the scheming few in | pounds of milk in a single day, two their mad efforts to monopolize all the profits arising from an exchange seven and a half pounds in April on of products.

As yet we do not think the laws governing and providing for our common schools favor to any great extent the concentration of education. As ful cow "Hemming," with a day's the concentration of property goes on, of course those who are not able to give their children even a common school education are on the increase.

Allow the causes now at work in our country uninterrupted sway for the coming century and our people will be divided into two classes, the wealthy and educated few. The poor and ignorant many; or if you please masters and slaves. Jefferson's declaration, that all men are created equal. with certain God given rights will have been proven a lie and our free institutions a failure.

With education generally diffused among the people, we shall be able to take care of our property rights and thus prevent unborn millions from becoming the same as bonded slaves. In other words if we desire to make our free institutions still more free, and transmit them to posterity we must educate.

In our first article on this subject we suggested some changes in the school law that we believe would scholars more numerous, giving us a

We are glad Bro. Hodgman does

In our county, (St. Joseph,) the county superintendent gave good satbetween capital and labor, with abun- that the consumers of cotton and proving. We considered it a step down between the Rhine and Waal, backward when that law was repealed neighbors to the Frisians who occuof one hundred and forty-nine million and town superintendents provided pied the country north of the Rhine a thorough co-operator, and it is his dollars yearly, less than forty-four for. We had a competent man, one to the Etbe. The Batavi and Frisians whose whole heart was in his work were similar in taste and habits, worfor the position.

a county superintendent or a board of with skins and living by fishing, office. Personally we believe the of ox-hides and horns. cheapest plan and as good as any other county officers.

the day.

moves us. DIRECTOR.

Fredonia, the first station south on the Alleghaney Valley road, is in direct contrast with Dunkirk, being an elegant, beautiful town, and the location of one of the six State Normal schools. The scenery too, is in direct contrast with that from Buffalo to Dunkirk. There you pass a long stretch of land, closely hugging the shore of the lake, with the exception of a few hills or hillocks perfectly level and clear, broad rivers, floating so peace fringed with pine and hemlock and mossy nooks, where shade and sun-

shining in resplendent glory.

An hour's ride amid such grand inand Mrs. B. B. Lord, the fortunate possessors of Sinclairville Stock farm, Mr. and Mrs. Lord are representative people of Chantauqua county and are leading spirits in all movements organized for the advancement and intellectual culture of the farmer. Their home is a model of order and neatness, heir farm and stock show the result of skilful business talent and the freedom and cordiality of Mr. Lord and Lady, together with the irrepressible any body of water of equal size in the wit and humor of My Lady, render State, being seven hundred and thirty them a charming host and hostess. Hospitality is dispensed in Lordly hundred seet above the ocean. style, but the atmosphere of kindness which floats through the whole house, renders the guest perfectly at ease.

lishing an extensive trade in this the selection of cattle in their native country. From the time of his arrival site shore of the lake. from Holland, the 28th of June, to the last of Nov. he had sold eighteen thousand dol'ars worth of Holsteins, distributing them at various points from Maine to Texas.

His sales include "Lord's Jumbo" a winner of sweepstakes in Holland for twenty five hundred dollars, and 'Jennie B. 2nd" a cow with a record of eighty-seven and a half thousand three hundred and eightydry feed alone, eighteen and a half pounds butter in seven days, this cow was sold for fifteen hundred dollars. He has in his herd the wonderrecord of ninety-nine pounds of milk, said to be at the time of purchase, the best cow in Holland. This cow is now valued at five thousand dollars. She is a noble specimen of this noble breed. Her yearling son, "Barrington" valued at three thousand dollars, a model of perfection and beauty, is at the head of the herd. These two animals were purchased in the city of Horne, on the sea coast, and it was only by offering a round sum that they were obtained, as the owner of Hemming after a two year's search, had reached the height of his ambition, viz.: to be the possseor of the best cow in Holland. "Trintye" another cow in the herd, has a record of eighty-five pounds milk in a day. She won the sweepstake prize at Ghent, Belgium, as giving the most and best milk of any cow on exhibition.

The real merits of the Holsteins, as a breed, are fast becoming apparent to the American people, and the time is not far distant when we must depend on our home supply, as buyers from Italy, Germany, France, Russia, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, and many importers from our own country, annually visit the Netherlands. According to the census of 1872 there cations. A socialist is simply a re- sum of one hundred and twenty mil- suggested. only thinks they will not Netherland. The land being low and person an opportunity of obtaining a

existing usages that give to over- of the protected iron manufacturers, haps not. If he will state what ing, and from time immemorial the and very nearly the entire amount is changes he would make that he thinks trade of the people has been to feed cattle.

About a century and a half before our era, the people known as the Bashipping the snn and moon in conse-If we have town superintendents, crated woods, clothing themselves examiners, in either case everything hunting, and pasturing cattle. The depends on our being able to get hon- Frisians were attacked by the Roest and competent men to fill the mans and compelled to pay a tribute

The chief agricultural products of would be to have one man to oversee Holland are butter and cheese, althe schools of a county. He, to be though the cereals are grown to some appointed by the board of supervisors extent. In the year 1873 nearly two worth of butter and cheese, were ex-Require him by law to visit each ported, and in the same year, from school ence a quarter paying him by the province and neighborhood of Harlem, tulip and hyacinth bulbs to More on this subject as the spirit | the amount of thirty-seven thousand five hundred pounds sterling, Fruit is abundant, and in some provinces much attention is paid to bees.

Windmills are the motive power for machinery, although steam power is being introduced. There are many historic wonders in Holland. Among them, the tower at Groningen, three hundred and thirty-three feet high, commenced in the year 1469. This was thirteen years in building and was erected as an observatory in the time of war. The foundation consists of layers of cowhides overlapping each other several fully on, then you pass wild rushing feet deep. On occount of the spongy streams tumbling down the hill side, nature of the soil this is the only sure foundation for a heavy structure. The tower is built of heavy stone and the light play hide and seek. The grade walls at the bottom are nine feet three gradually rises until you obtain a inches thick. A clock was placed in birdseye view of the lake in the dis- the tower in the year 1865. It also tance, with soft fleecy clouds hanging contains a chime of forty bells, some low on the sky bound line and the of them weighing twenty-two tons. beautiful valley between, dotted over Three of the largest bells were stolen with farmhouses, and over all the sun from the tower in Appingdam, a large town on the sea coast sixteen miles away, and safely lodged in this tower spiring scenery left us in the best of before they were missed. Standing spirits at the home of our friends Mr. there so tall and straight it has been a mark for the lightning's shaft, having been struck three times, first in where we received a hearty welcome. 1565, again in 1821, when the timbers were burned, and again in 1883

Mr. and Mrs. Lord are highly favored in having a home but ten miles from Chautauqua, the famous intelfeetual and recreative resort on Lake Chautauqua, a beautiful body of water eighteen miles long and two miles wide, resembling the St. Lawrence in color and lying nearer the sky than feet above Lake Erie, and thirteen

About ten years ago a Methodist camp meeting was held at Farepoint now Chautauqua, when some rich men Mr. Lord has made several trips to discoursing of the possibilities of the Holland each year increasing his importation of Holstein cattle, combin- the work, and the result is a grand ing pleasure and profit, in his knowl- Union park, of nearly all the evangeledge of the old world, and in establical denominations containing cone hundred and thirty-six acres, and breed of cattle and his large sales more than six hundred castles and evince his skill and good judgment in cottages. The Baptists have a resort at Point Chautauqua on the oppo-

The Sunday school assembly, was organized eight years ago and its success is due in a great measure to the untiring labors of the president, Lewis Miller, Esq., of Akron, Ohio. He first recommended the holding of a S. S. assembly in a grove, and his arments overcame DeVincent's objection to the scheme, fearing it might assume the form of a S. S. camp meeting, It was Mr. Miller who recommended Chautauqua as the proper place for the assembly for Normal work, which for years had been a cherished plan of Dr. Vincent's. The assembly convenes in August, and continues three weeks in session. Season and day tickets are sold except on the Sabbath, when the gates are closed.

The Chautauqua Assembly idea, is a school not a camp meeting. A grand amphitheater capable of seating five thousand people has been erected. A children's temple has also been built, where they enjoy the instructions of the learned DeVincent, and the humorous but earnest labors of the celebrated crayon artist, Prof.

The original idea of Chatauqua was Sunday school training, but as a result of the congregation of such talent, as annually assembles there, educational societies have been formed in intimate relation with Sunday school work, viz: The School of Languages, The Teachers' Retreat, and The Scientific Lectures. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, is one of the most recently organized societies, having been in existence but three years, and already numbering thirty thousand members embracing in its charmed circle, even far off India.

This organization was so fortunate as to secure Dr. Vincent as President, and to this fact may be attributed very largely its success. The circle is fast becoming one of the greatest advantages of the present age, giving any literary and scientific education at their own home.

The course of study prescribed by the circle embraces a period of four years, and may be prosecuted alone or in connection with an established circle, while the expenses are but an annual fee of fifty cents. The presence of the graduate is not required at the assembly, although an attendance there is of inestimable value to any person, as all sides of education are considered, religious, musical, scientific and literary, the æsthetics not being neglected.

The jubilee singers for the past two years, have been in attendance, and held their vast audiences entranced with their sweet, plaintive music, and aside from this a chorus of two hundred voices was organized.

Among the eminent lecturers, were the venerable Dr. Schaff, the Ulysses of theological learning and literature, Schuyler Colfax, John B. Gough, Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Vincent, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Foster and Miss Willard. The National Woman's a definite organization at Chautauqua, in August 1874, although it was first winter previous.

Chautauqua has no rival for affordcolleges and societies are availing themselves of these privileges. One of the red letter days of Chautauqua is tary commission and army chaplains. Last year a National Day was obofficer. Temperance organizations receive their share of attention, and foreign missionary in titutes are held. Prof: Beard has a school of art. There are also schools of elecution, gymnastics, a kindergarten school, taught by Prof. Kraus, nephew of the great Froebel the founder of the system, and a musical college, em-Sol Fa system. A museum in Newton Hall, contains about three hunhistoric sequence of art, through the pre-historic Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Ancient Indian, and all the epochs of Greek art, Roman, Early forms of Christian Architecture,) the painting and sculpture in the sixteenth, seventeenth. eighteenth and coneign this to the waste basket. nineteenth centuries. Among the many attractions at Chautsuqua, are a model of Jerusalem, and Palestine Park with explanatory lectures by Mr. Hulbert, which for the past six years, have given to hundreds of thousands a better idea of the topography of the Holy Land than any ge-

MRS W. K. SEXTON. Howell, Mich.

ography could have done.

If We Want to Accomplish Our Objects We Must Practice What We Preach.

to a certain class of people who have money in trying to arouse and educate grip of monopolies on their labor, and the necessity of farmers and others inmen, who have proved themselves true to the reforms so much desired; than to see hundreds of laboring men, and some holding prominent positions and strongly advocating reforms when an opportunity arises by which they can assist in the election to office of men who represent their wishes and desires, to see these reformers vote for and work to elect men who are directly opposed to any reforms just because they belong to their party. We must be consistent. We must practice in these things what we preach and advocate, or we can never accomplish the desired reform. To talk one thing as a necessity, to acknowledge what is right and best to do, and then practice exactly the contrary is not only inconsistent, but it is childish. The monopolies don't care so much how we talk if we only vote to suit them. I do not wonder sometimes that some men, who have worked like heroes for the great reform movement have at last become tired and discouraged, and sold out to the rich monopolies for enough to make themselves and other families comfortable the balance of their lives. They worked hard, spend their money freely to educate the people to make them see and realize the danger that surrounds them. Where men talk one thing and vote another there is but little left to encourage a genuine reformer to work. One of the brightest, hardest working and soundest reformers, for a young man, that lives in Michigan, has become discouraged, from the inconsistent action of the people, yet he has not sold himself to the monopolies as we are aware of. O. K. BRUNO.

THE San Francisco Call says there is no seaport in the country so utterly defenseless as San Francisco. Let us have harbor defenses-topedoes, if they are the best, but some kind of defense. In case of war any of the first-class war ships of England or Gdrmany, or even so small a power as Chile, could lay this city in ashes in twenty-four hours.

Correspondence.

Lapeer County Pomona Grange.

Bro. Cobb:-The annual meeting of

Lapeer county Pomona Grange, No. 29, was held with North Branch Grange, 607 on Thursday, Jan. 10th, and was quite an interesting session. Quite a large number were present representing the several Granges of the county. A number having to drive over 20 miles made the opening of the meeting rather late. After dinner the meeting was called to order by the Worthy Master, E. Bartlett. After music by North Branch Grange choir, Bro. Bradshaw welcomed Pomona in a few well chosen remarks. Next reports from Subordinate Granges were made. We are sorry to admit that the reports were not very flattering. Some of them being at a very low ebb. Yet there was a strong desire manifested to try hard to revive the inter ests of the Grange throughout the Christian Temperance Union, came to county, during the winter. We made arrangements to secure the services of Bro. Luce to deliver a few lecbegun during the crusade in Ohio the tures in the county next month. Bro. Seaman, Lecturer, entertained the Grange with some very interesting ing facilities for reunions, and many remarks suitable for the occasion which were well received. The next subject, Legislation for the Farmer, and How to Obtain it, which was the reunion of the Christian and Sani- tabled at a former meeting, was called up and discussed at a lively rate, many taking part in the discussion. The served with Gen. Howard as presiding afternoon session then closed. After supper the meeting was called to order and opened in the 5th degree. After disposing of a small amount of business we proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year which consumed a considerable time but passed off very pleasantly. I would say before closing that the GRANGE VISITOR was not forgo ton, a vote was bracing instructions in the Tonic taken to use \$10.00 of our funds towards placing the VISITOR in the hands of farmers outside the gates, dred pictures representing the entire hoping it will be seed sown on good ground.

Bro. Cobb, it would almost make you feel proud to hear the comments on the January number. We hope Christians, (represented by the sculp- your expectations will be realized this tures, paintings of the Catacombs,) year by having an increased number medieval, (showing the different of subscribers. We parted with a determination to work with united Basilies, the Romanesque, and the effort to accomplish the above object. Gothic, also the great masterpieces or If you receive any report of above meeting from any other source please

> WM. A. MONTGOMERY. Marlette, Jan. 16th 1884

A Happy Social Event.

Editor Visitor: - On the evening of December 27 about 150 invited guests assembled at the residence of Hon. Thos. Mars, to attend the marriage of their da ghter Imogene to Oliver A. LaCrone. It was an event of more than common interest as attested by the large circle of relatives and friends in attendance. The happy couple were the recipients of many rich and There is nothing more discouraging | costly presents, and of the hearty good wishes of all. Both are members labored hard, and have spent time and of Berrien Center Grange, and if they are as devoted to the interests of our the people, to a realizing sense of the Order as are their parents, (Brother and Sister Thos. Mars,) if their home should be as hospitable, their lives as terested, in uniting in the election of productive of good works, then will the hopes of their friends be realized, and their influence will always be exerted for the good the pure and the A. N. W.

> The following is the annual report of Colon Grange, No. 215, as submitted by the Secretary for the year ending .c. 318 , 1883.

The Grange began the year 1883 rosperously with a membership of 82. Have received during the year 14 members by initiation. One admitted from a sister Grange making present membership 107. Six of whom are not in good standing. Nine have been suspended. Two have died and three removed by dimit, leaving 88 members in good standing.

I have received during the year \$131.45, \$27 60 having been paid for fees, and \$103 85 for dues. Have paid Treasurer the whole amount. There is yet due the Grange from members in good standing. \$2.70 from members not in good standing, \$4 30 from suspended members \$8 00, making a total of \$15 00.

The Grange has held during the year thirty-two meetings, and had eight debates. Has been entertained by various members with essays, select reading and recitations, to which may be added an ice cream social, by the Grange, and another by liberal brothers and sisters. We were favored with one lecture by the Master of the State Grange, C. G. Luce.

D. M. Tomlinson, Secy.

Bro. Cobb:-The annual meeting of District Grange, No. 21 was held with Cleon Grange, Tuesday and Wednesday the 8th and 9th. The election or of Pleasanton, was elected Master,

Education and Co-Operation. A resolution was adopted to send for one hundred copies of the Grange Visi- on Thursday the 7th. of Jan. 1884. TOR to be circulated through the Distlict for three months. A committee was appointed, one from each Sub-Grange, to carry out the object of the rsolution, myself being the one appointed for Marilla will enclose with this \$1 for ten copies.

There was a public meeting Wednesday eve at which the officers of the District and Cleon Granges were installed after which there were essays, select readings, impromptu speeches, all of which were well received. It would take too much room to speak of each as it deserves, there fore I will notice but one, a paper read by Sister Lyke on cairying, which showed the writer to be conversant wich the subject as it was handled with a masterly pen, and it was highly appleuded by both members and others. Sister Pope ever faithful to duty and a great lover and supporter of the Order, for the first time in the next year's history of our Grange was not in her place which caused anxious inquires. Such as "where is she?" When answered, gone to California. "Has she gone to stay?" "When do you expect her back?" none of which could be answered definitely. Let us hope for her speedy return as the Grange cannot afford to lose such members. Fraternally yours,

H. A. DANVILLE, Sec.

Bro. Cobb:-Perhaps a few words from this part of the vineyard, although feebly expressed, may be welcomed with interest by a few of the many readers of the VISITOR.

Lake Shore Grange, No. 658 was or ganized on the 5th day of last April Bro. Holbrook officiating. We commenced the battle with 43 charter members and as we are in the midst Mrs. L. J. Turner, Secretary. We of opposition our membership has not increased as rapidly as we hoped, past year and lost 25 by dimit suspenbut we are increasing in knowledge sion and death We now have 272 and brotherly love, and good will toward each other prevail throughout the Grange. We have been obliged to suspend a few of our charter memers for non-payment of dues, but we sincerely hope that ere long they will see the error of their ways, pay all arrearages, and again be re-instated, and help roll the wheels of industry onward.

Bro. Holbrook visited us a few weeks ago, and gave a public address and with an extra session in the evening, we had a jolly good time. A resolve to live better Grangers was the result of his coming. Come again, Bro. We hold our regular meeting on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, when singing, discussions, esaays, declamations and suggestions for the Good of the Order, cheer the hearts of the Patrons of our Grange. We are going to build a hall in the spring and then we hope to have more advantages. We are pleased to hear through the columns of the VISITOR, from so many Granges throughout the State, also that they are meeting with universal success. Success must and will crown our efforts, if we are only steadfast and in the not far distant future, the farmers will be more appreciated and his rights a matter of fact. Brothers and sisters be firm, it will, yes, it must be Fraternally yours,

J. L. BEGGS, Sec. Flower Creek, Mich., January 14 1884.

Bro. Cobb - Branch County Pomona Grange held its annual meeting in Coldwater Grange hall, commencing Wednesday Dec. 19, and continuing through the next day. Every Grange in the county was represented. The reports show all the Granges in this county to be in a flourishing condition, while some are making rapid strides, notably. Gilead and Bronson Granges.

The only business enterprise conducted by this Grange is dealing in plaster, and the report of the executive committee shows that we have shipped 160 tons the past year, and sold 143 tons, and if the combination offer to give us their plaster, it will make no difference with the patrons of Branch County. We shall buy of M. B. Church.

Among the exercises was the report of our delegate to the state Grange reports from all the subordinate Gringes, also a paper by Worthy Master H. D. Pessell, giving a review of the work accomplished by Pomona Grange; a recitation by Mrs. E. N. Treat, of Coldwater Grange, giving her experience in getting ready to go to "Boston." Next a paper by S. S. Reid of Bronson Grange, subject: "Farming for Profit," which was followed by a paper by Mrs. S. M. Treat of Coldwater Grange entitled "Labor," and still another by L. M. Marsh of Gilead Grange, subject, "Farm Economy." The papers and all the exercises were good, and for me to make special mention of each as they deserve would take too much space in your valuable paper. The officers took place the afternoon of election of officers passed off very Wednesday. James D. McDiarmid quietly, but one or two officers having

committees drew out some very inter- particular. After the instalation of of the brunette type;" but this passage esting discussions, especially those on officers, which was ably conducted by though a touch of the real, is smoth-

> Fraternally, WALLACE P. WRIGHT, Sec. Coldwater, Mich. Jan. 8, 1884.

Silver Creek Grange No. 644 sends Greeting. This Grange is moving onward in peace and harmony prevailing in our ranks.

We have forty two members. Meet ings pleasant and quite well attended. Our Grange hes built an addition of 16 feet to this hall making it 16x28 feet, which gives us a very comfortable place to hold our meetings. The cost thy Mas'er Luce, before the State of our improvement is about \$95, which is nearly paid for. Last evening we held a public meeting, with a the furniers of Michigan. No reason, good house and a good Program. Rev. G.S. Hicks gave us an interesting address, which proved to us his the Worthy Master as to the loss, but heart was in the Grange. Bro Wm. Dean of Sherman Grange was present and gave us some encouraging hints, wool was removed by Congress, which and installed our officers for the coming year. Bro. Geo. Farnsworth as Master, and Bro James M. Brown the shipping of wool to compete with

Yours fraternally, MRS. JULIA FARNSWORTH

Capital Grange donated \$60 to the brothers who was burnt out during the State Grange meeting. We had a Christmas tree Christmas night. Just to please the little folks and it was said that the Grange tree was the best one in the neighborhood Lansing this year. Dec. 29 h, the tariff question was discussed it proved of so much interest that the Gra ge voted to have

the same subject again for Jan. 19 Jan. 5th. the new officers installed by Post Master, James Gunnison A S. West, Master, C. R. Osband. Over-ined them January 24, 1884, and can have taken in 50 new members the members Can any Grange in this State beat this. W. E. W.

Bro. Cobb: E relosed find stamps for the VI-ITOR for one year. It seems to me I cannot get along without it. I always turn to the postal jottings first to hear from all parts of the State. I see by the last Visitor that you had a good time at your last State Grange ses sion. I should like very much to have been there.

The Grange element is strong in Cal ifornia. I met with Patrons every day in my travels and I am on the road most of the time. I have not met with the Grange here as their meetings are held in the afternoon. Some come eight and ten miles to a Grange. It has been very dry this winter. Farm ers have not been able to plow and sow as much grain as usual but a heavy rain has just fallen so the faamers are work again. The win er and the work are quite different from Michigan. No more but warm weather and flowers We had strawberries New Years. I visited the Glen ranche of 40,000 acres, that is big farming that requires 600 mules, 300 horses and 250 men, I saw 15 6, and 8 mule teams harrowing in one field. I looked over one of their big threshing machines. It had a 40 inch cylinder and 70 inch separator with four fans in it.

I was also at Col. Bidwell's ranch at Chico. It is not as large as the Glen ranch but very but very much vice versa way. He raises fruit—as well as grain has a park with thirty deer and other animals.

Quail and other wild fowl, are not shot or disturbed on this ranch. It is a model and many a Michigan farmer might learn something here to his ad-

Yours Fraternally, L. F. PLACE. Oakland California Jan. Ist. 1884

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Bro. Cobb:-The statement in the last Visitor that girls are exc'uded from the Agricultural College, is apt to create a wrong impression. Ladies are not excluded by the management of the college. Many ladies have enjoyed its advantages for a shorter or longer time. Four have graduated. The only exclusion is due to the fact that no accommodations can be furnished them. Dermitories have been built by the State for the boys, none for the girls. It remains for those interested to see that a Ladies Hall is furnished by the legislature. And then will the farmers' daughters have an equal chance with the farmers' boys.

Orion, Mich., Jan. 8th, 1884. Under the head of "Reception to Mrs. Matthew Arnold and Daughter," by Mrs. L, Z. Leiter at her residence in Washington, the Inter Ocean correspondent gives a glowing description of the Blaine mansion occupied by the Lei ters, tells how the guests were received, how Mrs. Leiter and her sister Mrs. Carver were attired, and the ornaments they wore, and that Mrs. Arnold and to be balloted for second time, with the her daughter were dressed in costly and H. A. Damill, of Marilla, Sec. following result: Worthy Master Hen-silks and laces. And this is about all retary. This meeting was the most ry D. Pessell, Lecturer, Mrs. Emily A. that is said. We get not one word about interesting meeting ever held at Norton, Sec. Wallace Wright. The Mrs. Arnold and daugh4er, save that

Bro. Henry Collins of Clinger Lake, ered by the profuse description of the Grange closed to meet at Gilead dresses, the "gloss and glare and glitter," the "rings and things of fine array POLAND CHINA SWINE that the ladies wore. Nothing about the distinguished guests, all about their surroundings. The Leiters felt complimented by such a fine description of their home in Washingson, and that the country now knows that they entertained Mrs. Matthew Arnold and her daughter. But the country will little need that fact, while it passes by in THE HOMES ACAINST THE SALOONS. disgust such attempts of journalism to flatter the aristocracy of the land.

Grange, for 1883, he referred to the loss of half of a million of dollars, by (says he), for this, except the reduc tion of the tariff on wool. I agree with disagree with him, as to the cause. The advalorum daty on our grades of left a duty of from 20 to 31 per cent, Secretory. The Visitor visits many our goods, and an excuse for a corner on weel was the removing of the small duty of from three to thire-n per cent, which gave the bucket shops that make prices on all the production of the farmer. Se Duncan Stuart's letter of February 26 h, 1883. Is personally examining a factory of fifteen hundred operatives, who were using a course, combing wool, spun nne, and double twisted, and then n ing a liken thread, when finished producing much of our best cloths in t'e market, from wools that pay a duty of from three to six per cent. A sample of yarn, thread, wool and sitk can be seen at my house. Worthy L cturer, John Holbrook, examseer, Mrs. A. Gannison, Lecturer, report if requested. When will the producers of all wealth think and act for themselves.

ALBERT J. BALLER. Januarille, January 14, 1884.

(Continued from last week.) How Watch Cases are Made.

It is a fact not generally known that the James Boss' Gold Watch Cases really contain more pure gold than many "solid" gold cases The demand for these watch cases has led to the manufacture of a very poor grade of solid gold watch caseslow in quality, and deficient in quantity. These cases are made from 43 to 10 karats, and a 5 or 6 karat case is often sold for 12 or 14 karats. It is nor economy to buy a watch case so poor in quality that it will soon lose its color, or one so soft that it will lose its shape and fail to shut tight, thus letting in dust and damaging the works, or one so thin that a slight blow will break the crystal, and perhaps the movement. It IS economy to buy a James Boss' Gold Watch Case, in which NONE of these things ever occur. This watch case is not an experiment-it has been made nearly thirty years.

HAZLETON, PA., Oct. 24, 1882. I sold two James Boss' Gold Watch Cases thirty I sold two James Boss' Gold Watch Cases thirty years ago, when they first came out, and they are in good condition yet. One of them is carried by a carpenier, Mr. L. W. Drake, of Hazleton, and only shows the wear in one or two places; the other by Mr. Bowman, of Cunningham, Pa.; and I can produce one or both of these cases at my time these cases at any time. SYLVESTER ENGLE, Jeweler

Send 3 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Phila-delphia, Pa., for handsome Hüstrated Pamphlet skowing how James Boos' and Keystone Watch Cases are made. (To be Continued.)

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M. B. CHUECH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.



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PRESIDENT,

Cleon. The reports of the several meeting was a grand success in every the latter was "a handsome young lady Kalamazoo, "- Mich.

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other branches of a college course except For-

eign Languages.

Three hours labor on each working day except Saturdays. Maximum rate paid for labor, eight cents an hour.

RAT's.

Tuition free. Club Boarding.

CALENDAR.

For the year 1883 the terms begin as follows: SPEING TERM February 20
SUMMER TERM May 22
AUTUMN TERM September 4 Examintion for Admission, February 20 and September 4. For Catalogue apply to R. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAROO.

TIME-TABLE - DECEMBER 9. 1888. WESTWARD.

Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Evening Express, Pacific Express, EASTWARD.

Night Express Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives,

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily, Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (cast) at 5:1* p. m., and No. 20 (cast) at 5:1* p. m., and 20 (west) at 7:15, bring passengers from

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, De J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
O. W. Russles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time- (th meridian.

NY&CNY&H Express. Ex & M Way Fr. 7 30 AM 4 00 PM 5 07 AM 8 47 4 515 4 1 20 1 1 155 4 10 17 4 5 15 4 1 15 5 4 10 45 4 7 724 4 8 37 4 11 12 4 7 52 4 8 17 AM 8 17 e, Grand Rapids. Ar. Aliegan _ Ar. Kalamazo Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. White Pigeon. Cleveland ___ Ar. Buffalo__ GOING NORTH.

NY&BNY&C Way Fr. 11 41 PM 12 (1 AM 12 10 PM 16 32 " 6 32 " 6 55 AM 11 17 " 10 22 " 8 22 PM 15 5 2 AM 18 18 PM 16 630 " 3 37 " 10 45 " 6 30 " 4 06 " 12 00 " 12 00 " 12 " 4 42 " 2 30 PM 19 12 " 14 49 " 4 5 Ar. Cleveland . Ar. Toledo____ Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft______ Ar. Kalamazoo_____ 9 12 " | t 40 " | 4 : 5 9 32 " | 6 55 " | 8 00 4

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

M.E. WAFTER GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA B. B:

Passenger Time Table. GOING NORTH.

NO. 1. NO. 5. NO. 7: NO 3. 7 40 AM Dincinnati ____ Ly Richmond ___ " 7 10 Pm 9 52 4 10 35 Am 6 52 4 2 25 Pm 7 18 4 2 52 4 9 52 4 3 57 4 9 50 4 4 45 4 2 30 Pm 9 50 4 4 55 Pm 2 87 PM turgie __ alamazoo____Ar Kalamazoo
Grand Rapips Ar,
Grand Rapids Lv.
Cadillac Ar,
Lv.
Lv. Traverse City_Ar 4 55 PM 3 14 AM 8 00 " 5 00 " Mackinaw City

GOING SOUTH. STATIONS. NO. 2. | NO. 4. | NO. 6. | NO. 8. Mackinaw City L Petoskey____ Traverse City__ Cadillac ____ 3 30 PM 11 45 PM 5 50 "
7 40 " 4 05 " 10 25 " Grand Rapids 6 32 AM 8 32 " 8 37 " 4 12 " -Ar. 4 27 PM 4 07 AM 4 (6 7 7 05 " 12 30 PM 12 35

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No. 8 leaves Mackinaw City daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sun I vy.

Woodruff sleeping cars or N. 2. a z a between One cinnati and Grand Rapids, and sleeping and chair cars on same trains between Grand Rapids and Petoskey; also Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos. 7 and 8 between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City.

A. B. LERT, Genl Pass. Agt.

Department.

OLD KITCHEN REVERIES.

Far back in my musings my thoughts hav To the cot where the hours of my childhood were passed:

I loved all its rooms to the pautry and hall,

Its chairs and its tables none brighter could

For all its surroundings, were sacred to me To the nail in the ceiling, the latch on the And I love every crack on the old kitchen

I remember the fire place with a mouth high and wide,
The old ashioned oven that stood by its side,
Out of which, each Thanksgiving, came pud-

dings, and pies

That fairly bewildered and dazzled my eyes,
And then, too, St. Nicholas, slyly and still,
Came down every Christmas our stockings to

But the dearest of memories I've laid up in Is the mother that trod on the old kitcher floor.

Day in and day out, from morning till night footsteps were busy her heart always light.

For it seemed to me, then, that she knew not The smile was so gentle her face used to wear

I remember with pleasure what joy filled our When sue told us the stories that children so

prize; were new every night though we'd heard them before From her lips, at the wheel on the old-kitchen

I remember the window, where mornings I'd As soon as the daybreak, to watch for the

sun; And I thought when my head scarcely reached That it slept through the night in the tree

on the hilt;

And the small tract of ground that my eye

there could view, Was all of the world that my infancy knew; Indeed, I cared not to know of it more,
F vild of itself was that old-kitchen

To-night those old visions come back at thier And the wheel and its music forever are still: The band is moth-eaten the wheel laid away.

And the fingers that turned it lie mouldering

The heartstone, so sacred, is just as 'twas then And the voices of children ring out there The sun through the windows looks in as of

yore, But it sees stranger feet on the old kitchen I ask not for honor but this I would crave,

That when the lips speaking are closed in the grave, My children would gather there round side

by side, And tell of the mother who long ago died; Twould be more enduring far dearer to me, Than inscriptions on marble or grante could

be,
To have them tell often, as I did of yore,
Of the mother who trod on the old-kitcher floor.

Rural Life.

The poetry of rural life, as sung by the bards, is seldom appreciated by those who dwell in the country. The beauties as seen by poets are lost on the sturdy farmer; who sees in them. only commonplace every day objects. His thoughts are wraped up in that which is to him more practical. The lowing of the cattie in the distant pasture fields at eve'tide, does not warm his heart with a poetic glow; but thrills it with the idea of possssion. The green grass is not to him, nature's vel vet carnet, but it is a rich pasture for is not the sparkling ripples, but it is a thinking caps, and have something splendid run of stock water. The oak is not a grand old king of the forest, but a fine tree for rails, and lumber. The golden fields of waving grain, are likely to bring cash returns. The culinary utensils are pots and kettles. The rosy cheeked and laughing chilbrats." The Lord of the manor, is the Boss, that runs the "She-bang." And that "wife of mine" or the queen of the house hold, is the "old woman" who cooks the "grub" and takes care of the babies. The house is the place to stay, to eat and sleep, scarcely more. If there were a little more of the senti mental mingled with the practical, farm life, would yield more pleasure to its partcipants, than it usually does. To many farmers, and farmer's wives, it is nearly all drudgery, with very little thought of relaxation or pleasure. The sunshine that should fall on every life, is intercepted by assumed cares, and perplexities. The pleasure of intellectual exercises are not indulged in, because of a fancied neccessity of continued labor. The Spring opens, and with it the operation of another season. One field must be planted to corn, and will require so much labor to secure a good crop; and another field must be planted or sown with something else, with like estimates of labor, and profit. In the whole plan not a single provision has been made for Intellectual or social culture. The pregramme, is, labor from sunrise until it sets, from May to-well, to May again. There is a continued pressure of anxiety as to the financial results of the year's labor. And this too often, with an income, more than sufficient for all reasonable wants. No books purchased, not a picture of merit relieves the monotony of bare walls; the women hav'ent time to fool away wfth flowers; a pound of butter is worth more to them, than the rarest, or most beautiful plant in existence. None of the family find time, or money to devote to music. The son or daughter receive no encouragement to join the Grange, princi-

pally, because there are dollars to pay

orial costin ; and tomany, no tang-

ible proof that there will be corresponding financial returns. The boys whittle, chew tobacco, smoke cigars, and run about nights, generally with company none the best; if at home. they fear the father, and sauce the mother, they may figure in society as first class roughs, but it is impossible for them to sustain the chaarcter of cultured geutlemen. The girls are at the same disadvantage; their actions neither have modesty, or refinement, for these are qualities they do not possess, they are not the material that makes a refined, and discrete wife, such a a good husband can and does appreciate; at a proper age they and their brother, may have had a desire to join the Grange or attend a select school, but delay has brought about the reaction that prompts the opposite impulse. They don't care a fig for any means of mental improvement; they do, however aspire to appearance of quality, and sometimes strive to ape the actions and dress of city people, and generally succeed in making themselves ridiculous. The man of the house does not attend the Grange, because he haen't time, or gives it up entirely, because he did not get as much money as he thought he would. His wife is treated as one of the business firm, and the most faulty one at that; if she wants to go anywhere he can't ge, the horse has no shoes, and besides he is tired, and "she is going somewhere, when she is in the midst land. of urgent work and can't go, so if they do go, they have self for company. This is not the proper way to live, let there be a home circle with all the members within it from choice. As burton. children grow up let them have their fill of good literature of the day as tound in standard histories, scientific works, natural history, poetry, etc; the center table each week should contain the last issues of at least a few suitable periodicals. If habit is once formed for reading the boys and girls will en gage in it from choice; it will be their company. They will never be lost or lonely where there are books or papers. Let the children be educated in a way that will give them a just appreciation of the true, the beautiful, and the good and the result in many homes, and in that we hope to be with in eternity society will be most gratifying, it will make happy homes, improve society, and, give more noble men and women to shape the lives of others.

Mrs. E. P. Chidister.

On Autographs.

A pleasant and gentle reminder of absent friends is an Autograph Album, in which is found the thoughts or kind wishes of loved ones. The rage for Autographs is on the increase, and when not carried to an extreme, they are really nice. But to have an Autograph Album thrust under your nose at every turn, and on every available occasion, soon proves the thing a bore, and doubly awkward is it for a person when requested for his autograph to be at | Brilliant Lavarine. a loss what to write, and often rather than to appear churlish, they will pen bear, yet he is oft lead by the nose with down something if no more than their gold .- [Shakespeare. name; and at the same time secretely ready for the next one,-some pretty verse, but like many other good resolves is soon forgotten. In these days of Autograph hunters, it is well to have a pleasure, in proportion, as they are a few pretty verses in ones memory to write as occasion requires. Autograph Albums are now taking a variety of forms, one convienent way is a postal dren, are often termed the "nasty Autograph Album, and friends from a distance can contribute to your album by simply dropping you a postal with their autograph thereon, and then all the postals are neatly bound in a book form, using plain red cardboard for cover, ornamented with transfer pictures. Another neat and novel Autograph Album is made in the shape of a boot; for the inside leaves use unruled paper, for the outside. use plain red card-board, at the top of the boot make four perforations and through them fasten with two tiny bows of narrow blue ribbon, ornaments with small transfer pictures one of these albums in | ible politeness .- [Lady Blessington shape of a boot was sent my little girl for a Christmas present from a lady in head of an army of sheep than a sheep Maine and all who saw it greatly ad- at the head of an army of lions .- [De mired it. I have given the pattern to several if any one would like the pattern enclose a stamp to pay postage let him be thankful it was not his and I will send it to you I love to see neck. those pretty little ornaments that go so far to make home appear truly homelike and am willing to assist others what I can, Here are a few appropri. ate verses for autograph albums.

Sheaves after sowing, Sun after rain Sight after mystery, Peace after Pain Joy after sorrow, Calm after blast Rest after weariness, Sweet rest at last.

The large are not the sweetest flowers The long are not the happiest hours Much talk does not much friendship tell Few words are best, I wish you well.

Our happiness depends So much upon our friends. That we should hold The riches of their love In value far above Riches or gold.

By way of variety and as spice to rest a comical verse is not altogether out of place.

My desrest friend your memory hungers And sticks like "lasses to my fingers' May your virtues ever shine. Like blossoms on a 'tater vine MES. F. A. WARNER.

South Saginaw, Mich.,

COMMON SENSE.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

A learned man is a tank, a wise man Plenty and peace breed cowards.

[Shakespeare. Children are the to-morrow of so-

ciety.-[Whately. In bringing up a child think of its

old age.-Joubert. A courtier's dependent is a beggar's dog.-[Shenstone. God the first garden made, the first

city Cain .- [Cowley. There are forty men of wit to one man of sen e.-[Pope.

A good conscience is a continual Christmas.-[Franklin, Wise men argue cases and fools de-

cide them .- [Anacharsis. If you wou'd know and not be known

live in the city .- [Colton. Men dream in courtship, but in wedlock wake. - Shakespeare.

To rule one's anger is well, to prevent it is better.- Edwards.

What fairer cloak than courtesy, for fraud. - [Earle of Sterling. An angry man opens his mouth,

and shuts up his eyes.-Cato. Whilst thou livest keep a good tongue in thy head -[Shak-peare. It is difficult to speak to the belly because it has no ears .- | Plutarch.

Most men are afraid of a bad name but few tear their conscience.-[Pliny Conscience warns us as a friend before it punishes us as a judge -Stani-

A court is an assemblage of noble all the time" etc. He gets ready to go and distinguished beggars.-[Tally

> Do not speak of happiness to a man less fortunate than yourself.-[Plu tarch. When a man is wrong and won't

> admit it, he always gets angry.-Hall-If country life be healthful to the

body, it is no less so to the mind .-Raffini. The word of a true saint is to make the most of life and the best of it.-

[Chapin. He that is not open to conviction is not qualified for discussion.-[Bishop

Conscience has no more to do with gallantry than it has with politics .-Sheridan.

When angry count ten before you speak, if very angry, a hundred .-Jefferson.

It is best to be with those in time -[Fuller. Nothing costs less nor is chearer

than the compliments of civility .-Common sense, alas! in spite of our

educati, nal institutions is a rare commodity.-[Boer.

Men are taught virtue and a love of try.-[Menander.

defense whose tongue is their weapon. -[Sir, P. Sidney. He is richest who is content with

the least, for content is the wealth of nature .- [Socrates. A merry heart doeth good like s medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones.—[Bible.

intellect alone knows how to eat .-

me sad.-Shakespeare. What we call conscience in many instances is only a wholesome fear of

the constable.—Bover. You may depend upon it that he is a good man whose intimate friends

are all good.—[Lavater. The superiority of some men is merely local. They are great because

their associates are little.

I consider the best part of an education to have been born and brought up in the country.-[Alcott.

A miser grows rich by seeming poor, an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.—Shenstone.

We believe at once in evfl; we only believe in good upon reflection. Is not this sad.- [Madam Deluzy. The covetous man pines in plenty,

like Tantalus up to the chin in wa ter, yet thirsty.-[Rev. F. Adams. The habit of looking on the best side of events is worth more than a thousand pounds a year .- [Johnson.

The chief requisites for a courtier are a flexible conscience and an inflex It is better to have a lion at the

For every bad there might be a worse, and when one breaks his leg,

Ever since there has been so great a demand for type there has been much less lead to spare for cannon balls.

Those who give not till they die, show that they would not then if they could keep it any longer.-[Bishop

It takes a man to make a devil; and the fittest man for such a puroose is a snarling waspish, red hot, fiery creditor.—[Bucher.

Two farmers saw a couple of Dudes on a street in Boston, when one exclaimed Gosh! what things we see when we don't have no gun!

love for you, fill her above the brim over will be yours .- [Colton. The difference between the rich

man and a poor man is simply this-The former eats when he chooses and the latter when he can get it.-[Sir Walter Raleigh.

Never hold anyone by the button or Rough hew them how we will. the hand in order to be heard out: for if people are unwilling to hear you, you had better hold your tongue than than I expected I made a name. I'd rather send a boy to school with because we are farmers. But in the them .- Chesterfield.

Address of Welcome.

[Delivered by John H. Forster, before the Farmers' Institute, held at Williamston, Mich., 16th and 17th, Janu-

ary A. D. 1884.] Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentle men:-When I was first informed that Williamston had been selected as a proper place at which to hold a farmers institute some time this winter. later period, I was notified that I had been chosen to deliver the customary mainly that I am a farmer, a slight revulsion of feeeling occurred. I shrank from the thought of appearing in the role of representative farmer, there seemed to be something humorous in the idea, if not ridiculous. But aside from these objections, it seemed to me that I am just the person to act in behalf of Williamston in tendering to the Institute the hospitalities of the place; for I can do so cordially and sincerely.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Colwelcome; as we understand it, it is to you we owe these farmers' institutes; upon these foundations you have for the last six years been zealously building a goodly superstructure of learning and science. The State owes much to your individual and collective energy and devotion. We farmers, agriculturists, whom you have benefitted most of all, owe you a large debt of gratitude. We thank you for being here now.

To the ladies and gentlemen of the several Granges of Ingham county, to whose patronage we are indebted for this present institute, we offer cordial welcome, united with thanks. May this meeting prove agreeable and profitable to you, and in a measure, repay you for all the trouble you have been to in promoting it and in coming here.

To friends and visitors from other towns, whether in Ingham county or here and hope you will have a good

By reference to the annual reports of the Michigan Board of agriculture it literature, all their own. And it is very good litersture indeed, with its scientific lectures, its essays, its practical discussions, its lessons taught by example and intensified by experience. It is a real republic of letters, wherein the highest or lowest, the youngest or independence by moving in the coun- eldest can find voice and expression. It is a growing literature; every farmers' Commonly they use their feet for library should contain these reports which are not ephemeral but of permanent value. They contain much that will in time have historical significance and be interesting and instructive, to succeeding generations.

It is therefore important that care should be taken to preserve this litera-Animals feed, man eats: the man of ture pure and simple, and vigorous in Though authority be a stubborn

> trough." My day of grace came late proceeds of the dairy (not to speak altogether things of the past. and I therefore hope you will indulge and calf I spoke about just now. your friend of his time. me with the privilege of making a few | Honor to old Frolic! her sporting remarks pertinent to our calling. Let days are over, and the sod of the of business honor. My friends, don't me say what I have to say in my own way too, and please, do not accuse me of egotism should my remarks appear personal. If it is in my power to teach personal experience.

crative profession and betake me to cease to be. my farm, situated in the township of Williamston, Ingham county.

Like old Anteus in the fable, I felt that I must rely upon mother Earth to restore me to health and strength, if such a thing might be. By throwbreathing copiously of fresh air and delving in the ground, ere long, nature, sweet restorer, did for me all and more than was expected of her.

Fortunately before my health broke I had secured the fee simple of the farm where I now abide, Spring brook. Over and above this, I had a few ducats in my purse. With this capital I began work, I may say, with sincere If you cannot inspire a woman with satisfaction. To be a farmer had been my ambition from my youth up; but with love for herself, all that runs the fruition of my hopes would never have come perhaps, but for sickness. As Shakespeare says:

"Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well, When our deep plots do fall; and that should teach us There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,

mines of Lake Superior, I was called times made, perhaps truthfully, t "Old Hayseed." With my brother farmers and neighbors I did not advance so rapidly for I was speedily dubbed, "A fancy farmer." I was at a loss to divine the reason for the somewhat opprobrious appellation, for I set to work in dead earnest, without gloves, to remove the forest of stumps from my fields; the heaps of stones that cumical operations of the farm, m I felt that our village and township bered the ground; the brambles and was greatly honored. But when at a grubs that marked the lines of old faith that was in them. That e. rail fences. The farm, as a whole, was a sorry picture, with its flora of address of welcome on the ground milk and mullin, with its unkempt or- on subjects, with which it seemed to the place; the old log house of the perfectly familiar. I don't refer to primitive owner had disappeared by fire and the skeleton of a barn with its toes, common facts. bare frame work was a ghostly edifice, shunned alike by owl and bat. Now I took hold of this place, possessed of so isolated, that he becomes taciturn, many natural advantages, to make like the hunter who dwells much something of it. But I need not en- alone with nature. Sometimes, tacilarge upon this theme. Springbrook turnity may be assumed to be rid of a farm stands for itself. I will only add troublesome interviewer. by way of invitation to my friends, ege, we welcome you with a peculiar that the latch string is always on the outside of the door down there; that who like it.

This, my farm owing to its numer- day's proceedings, but a condensation, ous springs and other kindred advantages seemed well adapted to dairying. So purchasing a Jersey cow and calf I ple, after numbering and surveying my opened the dairy business. Though a so-called fancy farmer, I always go mapping them, I began in the spring slow as regards blooded stock and at a date fixed, noting the weather by farm machinery. My rule is buy as little as possible; and never go in ber of loads of manure hauled and debt for anything because it is offered where deposited; when the plow was cheap, on time. And I never indulge in the luxury of mortgaging my crops and where; what spring crops were in advance of production. Nor is it a put in and where; how much seed pleasure I covet to have the polite merchant address me with, "If convenient I'd like to have you pay this ing dates; the influence of rain, drought little bill." Pay as you go is the golden rule. "Ho! says Jones, "It's well enough for you to talk, with your Then came the harvesting of said money." Well Jones, I always talked crops, with results obtained by weight, so from the beginning. I have been outside, we say, we are glad to see you poorer than Job's turkey, if you know grass, haying, harvesting each in their how poor that was. I was the first, time and order received the same at-I believe, to introduce Jersey cattle into this neighborhood. From a small ery used, &c. The dairy, the farm beginning my herd now numbers stock, including horses, horned cattle, will be seen that our Farmers' Insti- forty head, thoroughbreds and grades, tutes have attained to quite a broad and I have sold a good many cattle, like careful observation and attention. too. Joe Miller, could fill another The condition of the markets was not book with the jokes passed on me on account of my Jerseys. My poor cow, scrutinized. At the close of the year I Frolic, grandmother of the herd, was took an account of stock, as a merchant called the "Sacred cow." The breed was generally condemned, ex-cathedra. ings with tolerable exactness. People were wise in their own conceit. But I do not complain. It is a well settled fact, that reformers, innovators, benefactors must suffer the pains of martyrdom, more or less. Even after the success of my herd and dairy had become assured, one of black and white, like buoys on a shoal my kind neighbors remained a doubting Thomas. He held the ground per- about crops, the weather or what not sistently that "Native" or "scrub" cows, were as good as those of the to the farm book. That otherwise unbest blood. No kindly persuasion important journal, now quite a volthe advocacy of all the peculiar truths | could change his bent. He insisted | ume, is valuable and very helpful to and interests that pertain to the pro- that my Jerseys derived all their honor | me. I would not trade it for the best fession of farming in its widest scope passing through my hand, the hands Jersey cow I know of. and various branches. These farmers' of a "fancy farmer." He accused me of There are one or two poi I had rather have a foot to make institutes, already so helpful, will have advertising, with brazen correspond- to touch on before I conclude. I think thriving cattle. The babbling brook promise themselves to put on their me merry than experience to make accomplished a fuller mission, when ence in the newspapers. This that farmers, though close enough in they shall have taught and made men soft impeachment I denied in gen-some respects, have not sufficient rebelieve it, that it is not only a good eral. In passing I will say that I gard for the small economies. There thing to be a superb farmer, close up to have great respect for printers ink. has been a great reformation in the the requirements of the age, but a Coming to particulars, I will own up matter of caring for and housing farm better thing to be a whole-souled man. that I have boasted of my "better tools and machinery, but there is still

valley hides her.

good, faithful, patient wife, a farmer's

We all know that capital-moneyelse, on your place.

Among my old associates in the upper any surplusage. The charge is some language of Phillip Brooks, "We ought

we farmers as a class lack discipli When I began farming I did not know much about it, that's a fact. Perhap there has been no great gain sir But I was willing to learn. I so information from neighbors a kindly helped. But I soon? that although expert in the could not always give a reason ating phrase, "I don't know" was the only response my questions elici. chard and thickets, not a building on me, a man bred to farming should be scientific truths, but to every day mot-

I am aware that reticence is a peculiarity of the farmer. His life is

Returnig to the subject of discipline, I resolved to discipline myself, if possible. I began in this way: I procured we have for daily beverage the purest a blank book and opened a farm jouryou originated and founded them and and coolest of spring water for those nal; not one of mere figures nor yet a dry, prefunctory statement of every a generalization, so to speak, of the most salient farm affairs. For examfields, noting the acreage of each, and barometer and thermometer; the numstarted; how many acres were plowed was used of various kinds, and how was the sowing or planting done, givor storms; the force and frequency of such phenomena; the damage done. or measurement. Seeding to grain, tention, with a note as to the machinsheep and swine, were the subjects of neglected, and sales made were closely would, and thus ascertained my bear-

At the beginning of the next year I had in my possession a valuable book of reference, a home guide. When in doubt on any point I referred to my journal for solution. The errors committed last year were then set down in to warn me of danger. All disputes were settled beyond cavil by reference

Brother farmers, I said a while ago half's" achievements in the dairy. room for improvement. And it rethat I was rather surprised at being The year that she supplied a large joices every benevolent nature to obcalled upon to speak for you here. I family liberally with butter and serve the increased care given to farm was not to the "manor born:" my cal- cream and pocketed besides \$1,000,00 stock in winter; yet the open barnlow youth was not rocked in a "sap- current coin of the realm as cash yard and forlorn straw stack are not

perhaps: for which and other cogent of a large number of calves raised) I Time, that wondrous measure which reasons, in all rural affairs, I should be was proud. The butter product for is hurrying us into eternity at a speed modest and content with a back seat 1884 comes to \$12.00 the hogs raised of more than 1,000 miles an hour, is in the synarogue of elders I should upon the refuse milk \$200.00; calves scarcely held at its true value. In the stop here, and I feel like it. But some | \$200; average number of cows in more sordid aspect, remember time is thing more may be expected of me, milk 18. All this from that old cow money. And it is bad morals to rob

We are sometimes accused of want you know when we go to Grange pic-Blessing on the ladies! Doubly hon- nics or political gatherings, the orator ored be our farmer's wives and daugh- of the day rarely fails to give us "taffy." ters! Without them we would make He is unctuous in the use of the sweet at all I can do it best by example—from a poor fist at farming. Without the phrases, "bone and sinew," "hard-fisted" "honest farmer," and so on ad nau-Some ten years ago, my health fail home would be a "world without a seam. I cannot say that I admire these ng, I was forced to throw up a lu- sun;" indeed I fear it would soon ox-like similes. Are we mere creatures of brawn; Senator Vance of North Carolina, a true friend of the is power. It is a good thing to have; farmer, tears that in the eyes of the some folks think it is better than average politician we are so regarded: knowledge. Now, other things being esteemed as asses upon whose patient equal, the farmer who possesses ready backs burdensome taxes are heaped, money, has certain advantage over when no other place can be found for ing care to the dogs, living simply, him that hath it not. But brains, them. The real truth is we farmers do energy, industry, forethought and too often hide our talents in a napkin. honor when thrown into the opposite We should have an intelligent apprescale go for something! At least, so ciation of our rights and then courage some men of good report for wis- to maintain them. But I am tired of dom say. Therefore it is sometimes this discrimination. The average farhard to hear the voice of envy de- mer is like any other person. It is an clare, that Mr. So-and-So has a good insult to classify him as a rara avis, farm, in excellent order, only because a peculiar bird, a black one at that. He he has plenty of money, Envy, fur- must work out his own destiny on the thermore swears, "If I only had his farm as other men do in their shops, money you would not see my gates off stores and offices. He needs not the their hinges, my fences down, and all care of a paternal government, like the neighborhood's cattle in my our Indian wards, nor does he seek the wheat." Even so, good brother! We special sympathy of the other classes, pity you but cannot help you. We especialy of the soft hand gentry of are sure if you were helped we should cities and villages. Humble tillers of soon see screws loose somewhere the soil indeed! In this republican land the intelligent, honorable farmer It is easier to get money than to is the peer of any man. There is no keep it. But I for one do not wish Joseph sheaf, anywhere, that he must In this new calling of farmer, sooner to throw away money, even on a farm. bow to. We are no better, no worse

their

The rays to be manly for God's sake; the c.i also be godly for men's sake." year And here comes in the pertinent or in c tions, "Have farmers special duate soul and body to the mere annua! ence of the at the z axims, methods and desires clining years on a farm. A haven of ance there he way only, in the line of rest it surely is to me. eres and flocks and herds, upon are con usand hills? To be esteemed a

hair abition, but is the distinction to be attained at any risk, at all hazards, one local newspaper, one or more agregardless of moral obligations, or humane considerations?

The young man who leaves the parent hive and goes forth into the wilderness with only his ax on his shoulder to hew out a farm-a homeis a sort of hero. Year in and year tireless energies to the work of clearing and subduing the stubborn tions and suffering. At length the and his whole man becomes a little shaky before this full beam is felt. a wife and troops of children to crown old age. Such a man, often revered and sees only darkly. as a pioneer, has so far as the state and town are concerned done a good work. His clean, well built up, well the landscape, often a sweet poem, a delightful picture, all men praise the skill, industry and perseverence that has thus caused the "wilderness to blossom as the rose."

Yet the man who has done all this may not be happy in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors. There may be a worm in the heart of the rose. In spite of all his apparent virtues he may have been a hard, close man, honest doubtless, but unsympathetic. with no bowels of mercy as regards neighbors, and worse, rasping and grinding in his family, breaking the heart of the long suffering wife, driving his children away from him and alas! perhaps, secluding his aged parents under the roof of the county

I would ask has this poor sordid soul been a success?

On the other side of the township there lives a man, who has worked hard all his life it is true, but he is not looked upon as a model farmer, but on the contrary, is rather slack: his buildings go unpainted, his fences are in a tumble down condition, and his stock boasts not of long pedigrees. He never pays any money, is often in debt and sometimes is poorly clad. Yet this man singeth all the day long, is always cheerful, hopeful, helpful, charitable in word and deed. Visiting and ministering io the sick and meeting, the Sunday school, and all social gatherings of his people. His calls of humanity. Always he walketh in the land of Beulah; his wife and children love and honor him, and are ready at all times to stand by the "old folks at home." I would ask of this man, too, "Has he been successful as a farmer and citizen?"

The question of the education of our youth is always before us. Yet what is education? is a question about as hard to solve as was that older question of the philosophers, "What is truth?" But I think we are safe in saying that education does not consist in cramming; the hand should be educated with the head, step by step, and our souls should be cultivated as well as our intellects. There is great difference in children; this we recognize every day. Passing along the street I see two boys; James sitting on the curb stone munching ginger-bread. Now, I like boys. I like to talk to them and quiz them when I think it is safe to de so. I say to the first one, please Jim, give me a a piece of your cake. Jim stops munching, his face wrinkles with a scowl, his hands with the gingersnarls out, "I shan't do it! But the other one, Johnny, before I have time to ask him, jumps up with an earnest look and holds out his cake, with "Here, mister, you can have mine, all of it if you want it!"

Here we have two little men with radical difference of disposition to start with. How shall they be educated so as to get the maximum of good out of them?

One word to my young friends, Do not leave the old farm, if you can help it. Labor to add more acres to it if you want more room. The time will surely come in this country when the possession of broad acres will confer rank among the highest in society. I have had a somewhat large experience; I have knocked about the world a good deal. I have dwelt in the frozen regions of the north; I have lived in the tropics "Where the sun ever beams," I have pitched my tent upon the Atlantic slopes, upon the golden shores of the Pacific and in the heart of the mountains. I have lived in populous cities, mingled ing. She came burdened with many with many peoples and engaged in good ideas and a heart full of enthusivaried pursuits; but I here declare and asm in this good cause. Her wide

noble State of Michigan. Some of my the social interests and humane enter the Secretary's office has shown ma- follow, only tends to drag men and friends wonder that I have buried prises of this county, gives her a terial increase in the years 1882 and myself on a farm, as they call it. broad and promising field in which to But wisdom cometh not by observa work, and with sincere zeal and ardor ception in this, for the count of memwhat are they? Must the far- tion. After years of toil, hardships, she seems clothed with power to hold bership is the basis upon which dues and adventure 1 thank my God that an audience as if by magic. on of wealth, and must all he hath permitted me to pass my derest it surely is to me.

entific a farmer is a worthy object of to commend to your firesides, at least, Many farmers declare that they cannot afford to take the newspapers. My friends, you cannot afford to do without them. I say to you that each copy of the American Agriculturist, each copy of the Country Gentleout, for weary decades, he devotes man, is worth to me in cash, much more than the entire subscription, not to speak of pleasure and instruction. forests, bearing manfully all priva- You cannot afford it? Well, I say, if need be pinch, stop smoking and sunlight of prosperity colors all his chewing, eat one meal a day less, but broad acres with golden hues. His get the papers. A regimen of good hair may be grizzled, his form bent newspapers, for a year or two, will work. The Patrons present seemed cause such prosperity, that you may return to your luxuries at your pleas-But he has a home: a splendid farm; ure. A person who goes without newspapers, goes with a veiled face

> Farmers, this is an age of progress, thize with them or become Rip Van

our return to our homes and firesides, your own Crow,;' I trust that we will profit by our ex- After a splendid supper the evening perience in this place.

guests, you are very welcome!

Pomona Grange Meeting.

Bro. Cobb-: It is with great satisreports from subordinate Granges, which show the growth spirit and constancy of our order. Such reports are encouraging to us of the north woods. who have fewer conveniences and sorrowing. He loves the Grange, the luxuries of life than the Patrons of southern Michigan.

ast season we had poor crops. Though we feel poor yet we hope that another year will bring us abundance.

The Manistee Pomona Grange No. 21 iting brothers representing four other Granges were wide awake patrons.

the officers of our own Grange.

The programe of work covered as is usual. music, select reading, etc.

Last Friday evening we had an oys-Grange home.

> Fraternally, MRS. JOHN DYKE.

A Word From The Home Grange.

Bro. Cobb.—We held an open Grange prejudices which have existed in our community against the Order.

Ignorance and prejudice, together sole cause of so many prjudices. As fast as the public become acquainted Grange is based, just so fast will it become interested in the cause we love, and that which interests us as farmers, certainly should interest every citizen, with bread.

Home Grange has a membership of thirty-eight good paying members, and after being so cheered by kind words as we were the other evening, we feel like taking hold with new zeal, and pressing onward with high hopes that our next years work may be crowned with success.

I wish to say a few words about the lecture that was delivered at our meeting. We did not propose to have Bro. Mayo do all our work, so we invited Sister Mayo-believing her to be the better half-to come and do the speak-

Her subject was "Our Influences," and the close attention given, and earnest faces that looked up to her I should be doing an injustice to a from the audience, gave proof that power for good, nay, I should be her influence swayed the minds of her showing rank ingratitude, did I fail hearers. May their lives be made better by her words, for I believe that is hurtful to believe a lie. If it be if we associate with the evil we are said that there is less of the hurrah. ricultural papers, and one city paper. in danger of being contaminated, and if we associate with the pure in heart we inhale their sweetness and become more clean; and as Sister Mayo seems imbued with holy thoughts, her influence must be for good to all with whom she associates. Such efforts cannot be lost, and we hope all Granges that desire a good, wholesome lecture will give Sister Mayo an invitation to not be lost, and we hope all Granges will give Sister Mayo an invitation to speak to them.

Bro. Mayo gave us a few minutes' talk, touching some of the most important and practical points of Grange very grateful for the good things MRS. G. A. CAMERON. heard.

Pomona Grange Meetings.

The Washtenaw Pomona Grange met with Salem Grange on January 16, of ideas, of close competition. Lag | The Grange was called to order after not behind; strive to keep abreast of dinner and let me say the dinner was stocked farm is a beautiful object in the best thought, best enterprise of royal just such a one as then oble farmthe time. Stand by your profession; ers wifes of Salem and capable of gethelp one another! You are in a boat, ting up,. Bro. H. D. Platt was in the and just as earnestly did we canva-s on a swift flowing river. Unless you Masters chair. Bro. D. D. Smith as the question and as earnestly strive for pull hard, with all your might you overseer, and Dr. J. W. Megan was will remain stationary; if you relax called on to act as Chaplain. The effort, refuse to pull, you will drift hall was filled and the Raports from with the stream and pass out of sight. the Granges represented showed them In other words, the age of slow farm- to be in a healthy condition. After ing, of which the ox and wooden the reports from the different Granges takes have been made, and we tried plow are the types, is gone. Old The lecturer Bro. J. W. Wing, read to so canvass and look over the field things have passed away; all things an able paper on farmers' insurance as have become new. The steam engine compared with stock companies'. It rushes and roars, the telegraph anni was well received by all, and we only ity. nothing takes such a close grasp hilates space, and we must sympa- wish that every farmer in the State could have heard it. Mrs. J. B. Smith read an essay. Subject-Who succeeds. In conclusion, as we now turn to en- Sister Smith was complimented by a gage in the proper business of the In- vote of thanks and requested to furstitute, I have no doubt that we shall nish the paper for publication in the be greatly benefitted by what we VISITOR. Bro. S. P. Bullard was askshall hear, say and learn. And on ed to recite his poem entitled "Crow

session was opened and the Officers for Again I would say to the gentlemen the coming year were elected by balof the Agricultural College, and other lot. H D. Platt of Ypsilanti was reelected Master, Overseer, P. H. Murray, Lecturer, Dr. J. W. Megan. After a few remarks by different mem bers the session adjourned to meet faction, that I read in THE VISITOR with the Ypsilanti Grange on Wednesday Feb. 6th., at one P. M., at which time the officers will be installed.

Master of the State Grange Luce is expected to be present. Lat there ba a grand turnout. J. W. M.

As Worthy Master Luce left Gilead But we are true blue; doing all we January 2ad, for a lecture tour heart is big and beats responsive to the can for the Order, with the Motto On- through Clinton county, a fearful harvest to the Order. ward and upward. Owing to frosts northwestern blizzard struck our county, and with drifting snow, blockaded the north and south roads, so that travel was next to impossible. On this account the meetings at Bath met at Cleon Grange Hall, Jan. 8th and and DeWitt were slimly attended 9th with very good attendance. Our vis- At DeWitt no one was found courageous enough to face the driving storm, to take him to his next ap-We had a very enjoyable time both pointment, so Bro. Luce determined days. The evening of the 8th. was de- to win or die, snatched an early voted to confering fifth degree. and the breakfast, and took the stage for Lanevening of the 9th. to the installation sing, to meet the morning train for of officers both of Pomana Grange, and Eagle. On the way to Lansing, the stage upset and spilled them all out in the snow. Farther on the horses got tumbled up in a ditch, and while the driver was shoveling out ter supper, the proceeds of which go to his coach and team, the Worthy a hall fund. We are bound to have a Master of Michigan State Grange could be seen, climbing the snowdrifts with satchelin hand, engerly looking for Lansing. He reached the station in time for the morning train and at Eagle was greeted with a full house. When he reached my house, he found and had a lecture as is our custom- 100 copies of the GRANGE VISITOR and a full house. We find by having awaiting him, which he scattered like these open meetings that we gain mem- snowflakes among the saints and sinbread are hidden behind him and he bership, and also annhilate some of the ners, that every where crowded around him. His meetings were all well attended, except the first two, and everybody was pleased and well satwith ignorance of true principles, is the isfied. His lectures were each about one hour and three-fourths long, delivered in a clear, impressive manner. with the true foundation on which the and enlivened with apt and comic stories. They made a good impression on all who heard him, whether members of our Order or not. Bro. Luce's first visit to Clinton county will long for the agriculturists supply the world be remembered, and I think the Order will be greatly strengthened by his two weeks labor among us.

CORTLAND HILL.

Grange Thought.

It is a common thought that the Grange has ended its career. There are many observers who believe that its decadence has long since brought the organization to a condition where it is powerless for good or evil. They believe that its strength is gone, that it has declined until it is no longer worthy of consideration. Figures may deceive, if they do not lie; but when they are used to deceive it must be in some other way than plain and truthful statement of numbers and of facts. The truth is, the Grange is

1883 over corresponding quarters of and this must be lifted in order to help the year 1881, and there can be no deare paid, and no organization cares to pay more dues than its rules require. The National Grange in its late session had returns from every State, and with unimportant exceptions, each State organization had gained strength during the year. Let this erroneous view about the deca dence of the Grange be corrected for it less outward sign, less display, all this may be true. Nevertheless it is the fact, that the Grange is to-day more powerful, more effective in the work for which it was organized, than at any other period in the last half dez-en years. Several State Grange sessions recently held, have found reports of membership and work ac Order that its lest friends hardly ventured to predict a few years ago. Let us accept the fact, then, that the Grange must be in the future, as it is now, a living factor in the affairs of the country, and if appearances are not altegether deceptive, its power will increase greatly in the next few years .- From the Husbandman.

Report of Committee on Dormant Granges.

Worthy Master and Members of the State Grange.

Your Committee on Dormant Franges would respectfully submit the following:

1st, We truly and earnestly felt the ir portance of the work assigned us, a solution of the question that has so vexed us and others-What can be done to revive Dormant Granges? What are the strongest and most feas-

ible measures that can be used to do the work most effectually?
We all recognize the fact that misthat if po-sible no such mistakes may in future be repeated. We believe that nothing so touches the heart of humanupon men and women as personal interest, personal concern for weal or woe, personal sympathy for those in distress, and personal joy and happinness with those that are blessed and

happy.
Therefore we recocommend that personal letters, letters written by our own hands (not machine letters), be written by members of this Order to ex-Brother and Sister Patrons where there are Dormant Granges such let-

liberty for the farmer's wife has ceased to exist, and for her we would plead that these personal letters be sent. We remember what the Order has done for women and what it still will do if the work is only pressed on. We are strong in faith, but faith without works, you know is dead. So we are also in work and three memilers of our committee pledge themselves to write one hundred personal letters each, bearing our own bills for stationary and postage. These letters we hope will again break the fallow ground and prepare it for a rich

Secondly, We would recomend that from the treasury of the State Grange sufficient money be taken to send copies of THE GRANGE VISITOR whereever dormant Granges have and do exsist.

We realize the fact that it is harder

to revive the dead than to still keep breath in the dying for "where there is life there is hope. WHEREAS, It has been thought best not to

enlarge the Visitor, neither to make it a weekly, and WHEREAS. The reports of both Treasurer

and Secretary shows surplus funds in the treasury, therefore be it RESOVED. That the putting of the VISITor into localities where Granges have existed, and then followed by a course of lectares, to be delivered by earnest, zealous, men the best course to be and women; would be pursued in restoring to life the dormant and

of these lecturers be an organizing

the sleeping Granges.

deputy; and WHEREAS. There is no provision for pay ment of Organizing Deputies for the work of

reviving Dormant Granges, therefore

Resolved. That a part of the State Grange funds be set apart for the payment ther of. We also believe that prevention is better than cure, and for this we would recommend that once in three months, a day be set apart for the children, to be called "Children's day" when all officers shall be in their places and in proper attire, and the session of that meeting be given to the children; and that they, by readings, recitations, and declamations, singing, and the reading of essays, shall do their part in the entertaining of the Grange, which shall be followed by a short lecture from the Lecturer, or some other perperson, to the children; and then a feast given to the children, and they made to feel that they are the guests,

and sit at the first table. We would also recommend that the children of Patrons be urged to invite n the children of our friends who are outside the gates, knowing well the fact that where lambs can be induced to go the sheep will follow.

We would recommend that where practicable more open meetings be held, and at these open public meet ings some of these children be invited to speak, and, so far as practicable, let them be children of outsiders, thinking thereby to keep alive such a Granger interest as shall be for the upbuild ing of the work that there be no dy-

ing out:
We are confident of one thing that must be done, and that over and over again. We must Educate! Educate! Educate!!! We have much to educatesome things to educate out, and some to educate in. The almighty dollar must be educated out. Men and women must be educated to the fact that money and the accumulation thereof is not the whole purpose and aim of The stock.

One of the limit is of more importance than bank stock, bonds, and it is now gaining strength. In this state the count made up quarterly in limit is of more importance than bank stock, bonds, and mortgages, and that the neglect to cultivate the intellect, and the eternal number of the limit is of more importance than bank stock, bonds, and mortgages, and that the neglect to cultivate the intellect, and the eternal number of the limit is of more importance than bank stock, bonds, and mortgages, and that the neglect to cultivate the intellect, and the eternal number of the limit is of more importance.

State the count made up quarterly in limit is of more importance than bank stock, bonds, and mortgages, and that the neglect to cultivate the intellect, and the eternal number of the limit is of more importance.

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women down till they are fairly slaves; aen and women to where they can see and realize the neccessity of the Grange and Grange work. And here let there be no stint; let the seeds of education be sown with a liberal hand, knowing that the sowing of one seed will bring a tenfold harvest, and ten a hundred fold.

MRS. PERRY MAYO. Chairman.

Subject for Subordinate Granges for Februrary.

Question 59-What are the causes of failure in the Subordinate Granges?

Why do they become dormant? Suggestions-Causes that contribute largely to dormancy are local, and are held within the grasp of members in their respective localities, and they alone can controll them for good or evil. If, applied to the former, danis removed and success assured, but if applied to the latter then dormancy is sure to follow. The follow-ing are common causes that lead to failure and dormancy:

1. Officers failing in attendance and in prompt discharge of duty. 2. Master not following rules and regulations and not seeking to make Grange meetings interesting and profi-

3. Lecturers too often absent themselves from stated meetings, and when present too often sit with sealed lips and tongue tied, while members are waiting patiently for the introduction

4. Members depend too much upon be it. officers, expecting them to do it all. while they neglect their own duty, both in and out of the Grange.

These are the causes that lead to dormancy, and especially the second and third causes named, for no Grange can long survive where Master or Lecturer neglect their duty at Grange meetings.

The way to secure successful results and prevent dormancy, is for officers and members to do their full duty, att nd every meting and work harmoniously together, and make Grange meetings and Grange work interesting and profitable. Then there will be no danger of failure.

St. Nicholas for February

Is a bright, crisp, and cheerful midwinter number, and the seasonable frontpiece,—an original wood-engrav ing, by Eibridge Kingsley,— is called "A Midwinter Night," Accompanying the frontpiece is a paper entitled "An Engraver on Wheels" which gives a pleasant and instructive account of wood-engraving in general, there are Dormant Granges such letters as shall make them feel that we are personally anxious for the upbuilding of themselves and the upbuilding of our noble Order.

We believe that when the light of Granges cease to burn, light life and liberty for the farmer's wife has ceastless to the state of the s and, in particular, of Mr. Kingsley's

strikes his fancy. Another wintry feature which will find a merry welcome is "The Brown ies on Skates," one of Palmer Cox's funnily illustrated poems; "Griselda's Reception" is an amusingly told story of child-life; St. Valentice's Day is commemorated with some very pretty verses, which, doubtless, will be sent to many a little maiden on the four teenth; W. O. Stoddard's serial, "Winter fun," is just as timely and even Bell, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.S

Magistrate," a vividly written account of some incidents in the boy-life of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius; MayneReid tells in "The Land of Fire" of a thrilling pursuit and escape of its heroes in a manner which explains how that country derived its name; Albert Durer is the subject of one of Mrs. Clement's popular "Art and Artists" papers, which is accompanied by several reproductions of the master's while Louis M. Alcott's second works: "Spinning-wheel Story," entitled "Tabby's Tablecloth," is a tale of the entitled Revolution and the Rebellion that will be eagerly read by the boys and girls alike.

A charming poem, called "Drifting," by E. Vinton Blare, is illustrated by Will H. Low; G. E. Barnes has done a like office for C. P. Cranch's poem, We would also recommend that one "Phaeton"; and J. C. Beard and J. M. Nungent have made interesting pictures for a descriptive sketch of the Pigma Trees and Miniature Landscapes" of Japan and China, by J. R Corvel.

> FRENCH aeronauts say that in pass ing over a lake or sea in a balloon the bottom can be distinctly seen, the water being no hindrance whatever. This knowledge will hereafter be utilized in getting charts of the ocean.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions. Liverpool, Jan. 29.—2 P. M.—Wheat, steady spring, No. 2, 7s 11d; new western, winter, 8s. 3d. spring, No. 2, 7s 11d; new western, winter, 8s. 3d.

New Yore, Jan. 29—Flour, steady; moderate
export and local trade demand. Wheat, ½0%c
lower; heavy irregular, very moderate speculative trading; No. 1 white, nominal; sales \$2,000
bu. No. 2 red. Jan., \$1.05%01.05%; 128.000 bu.

reb., \$1.05%01 06%; 360,000 bu. March, \$1 08%c
1.08%; 64,000 bu. April. \$1.10%01.11; 480,000 bu.

May, \$1.1301.14; 8,000 June, \$1.14 Corn, ½0%c
lower, dull; mixed western, spot, 50%61; juture
60%265. Oats, receipts 19,000 bu.; ½0%c lower;
western, 39044. Pork, quiet, unchanged. Lard,
dull, lower; steam rendered, \$9.27%.

Defroit, Jan. 29.—12:30 P. M.—Wheat, quiet:

DETROIT. Jan. 29.—12:30 P. M.—Wheat, quiet; cash, \$1.03%; Jan., \$1.03%; Feb., \$1.03%; March, \$1.05½; April \$1.06½; May, \$1.65½; No. 2 red \$1.01 bid; No. 2 white, 94%. Oorn, No. 2, cash, 55½, nominal; high mixed, 52. Oate, No. 2, white, 88%.

Oats. 5,000 1,000 OHICAGO. Jan. 29. — Regular wheat, lower; 91% Jan.; 91% Feb.; 99% May. Corn, 51% Jan. Oats, easier; \$2 Jan. Pork, higher; \$15.12% Jan. Lard, easy; \$9.00 Jan.

Groceries.

New York, Jan. 29.—Butter, quiet, steady; western, 10.037; Elgin creamery 3%40. Oheese, 14. Sugar, steady. Molasses, unchanged. Rice, firm, fair demand. Coffee, firm. Tallow, dull; 7%. Western eggs, firm; 43%44. CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT.

Live Stock.

The annual meeting of the Kalamazoo County Husbundmans Club will be held in Longs Hall, Vicksburg, on Thursday and Friday, Feburary 7th. and 8th, commencing at 10 A. M. The programme is a good one, and we hope to see a large attendance of farmers of this, and neighboring Counties.
F. HODGEMAN, Sec.

Climax, Jan. 28, 1884.

The word "obey" is now left out of the Methodist marriage service by order of the general conference.

THE REAPER DEATH.

HALSTED. -Mrs. Elizabeth Halsted, Jan. 10 A. D. 1884. Inasmuch as it has pleased Divine Providence, to remove from our midst Sisiter Elizabeth Halsted, therefore

Resolved, - That this Grange extend to our afflie ed brother and family, our sincere and heartfelt symyathy for them in this their hour of affliction,

Resolved,—That in memory of our departed
ed Sister, the charter of this Grange be draped

in mourning for sixty cays. These resolutions be spread upon our record, and a copy be sent to the Maple Rapids Dispotch, and the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, also a copy to the bereaved family.

BILLING !- WHEREAS It pleased our di vine Master in this mercy to remove by death from our midst. BRO. CHABLES E BILLINGS, a worthy Member of Sherwood Grange, No. 96, and also a member of Pomona Grange No. 22, Now therfore, while we bow in submis ion to his Supreme will we at the same time realize that our Sister and two loving children of practical questions from which with a fond parent, society mourns a good citiuseful information might be gathered. zen and the Grange a worthy member; there-

Resolved: That as a Grange we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family and more especially to our Worthy Sister and friends in

this their great bereavement.

Resolved; That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Worthy Sister and also a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publica-

WHEREAS; In the inscrutable ways of His Divine Providence it has pleased Almighty dod to remove from our midst by death our beloved and worthy Brother R. M. HARKNESS Therefore.

Resolved That in the death of BRO. HARK-Felts Grange has lost a Worthy and useful member, a genial and active officer, his family an affectionate and kind husband and father, and society one of the noblest works of God--- an honest man---and we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in

this, their time of affliction.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family and a copy be sent to the LESLIE LOCAL and GRANGE VISITOR

SHEPARD.-Whereas our Heavenly Fath er has removed by death, our much esteemed Brother, Geo. W. Shepard, age fifty. There-

them to the kind care of our Hevenly and hope that it may be our lot, to be always ready, as was our Brother, that when called we can have it said of us, that our lamps

were trimmed and burning.

Resolved,—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Grange Visitor, also a c.py to the bereaved family, and spread apon the minutes of the Pomona Grange.

BOOTH. - At her home in Portage, Kalamazoo Connty, Jan. 12th. of consumption, Sarah more entertaining than before.

"Historic Boys," a series of sketches, by E. S. Brooks, which bids fair to be of unusual interest, begins in this number "Marcus of Rom-, the Boy it am going to rest

WHEREAS-Impartial death having taken from among us a highly esteemed member of Portage Grange No. 16, one whose presence always afforded joy, and from whose heart and life, no words or deeds of unkindness were known, therefore

Resolved.-That we greatly lament the sad loss of such a worthy member and officer, not only to our Fraternity, but to the community. Resolved, That we extend to our deeply affleted Brother and Sister and family circle, our heart felt sympathy, realizing with them how powerless words are to heal, or earthly hands to relieve this affliction,

Resolved,-That personally, we learn to realize from this sudden death of our sister that while we are in midst of life we are in death.' Resolved,—That our Altar be draped in nourning for the period of sixty days. That mourning for the period of sixty days. a copy of these resolutions be presented to the parents and family of the deceased t e same be spread upon the reords of this Grange, and a copy be sent to the Visitor for publication.

One more loved sister hath passed away, One more tired body gone to rest, And hands that did life's duty well Are folded o'er an honest breast.

for publication.

We shall miss thee sister Belle, In our Grange and everywhere. But we believe that thou art happy Where the joyous angels are:

Sleep, Sister, sleep we would not wake thee Though thou sleepest thy last repose, We would not unclose those eyelids The Lord thy God hath closed.

May we meet thee at those portals; May we all be truly blest; May we gain that heavenly mansion Where all weary ones may rest.

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CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

TRAINS WESTWARD CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.				TRAINS EAST	WARD C	ENTRAL MI	KRIDIAN T	IME.	
STATIONS.	No. 2. Mail, Ex. Sun.	Day Express Ex. Sun.	Pacific Express Daily.	B Creek Pass'g'r. Ex. Sun.	STATIONS.	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun.	No. 3. Limited Express Daily.		No. 11 Valp's Accom
e. Port Huron_ Imlay City_ Lapeer Flint	6 35 AM 7 50 " 8 15 " 9 07 "	7 50 AM 9 12 " 9 55 "	8 0 PM †9 05 " 9 30 "	5 19 " 5 19 " 5 43 " 6 25 "	Le, Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale " Valparaiso	10 06 "	3 21 PM 4 13 "	83) P 923	5 20 Pi 6 20 "
r. Det., G. W. Div. Det., D. G. H.&M. Pontiac " Holly " Holly " Durand " Lansing Charlotte T. Battle Creek R. Battle Creek	650 " 755 " 850 " 940 " 1109 " 1140 " 1240 PM	8 25 AM 8 32 4 9 20 4 9 53 4 10 27 4 10 30 4 11 32 4 12 06 PM	8 35 " 9 83 " 0 11 " 11 06 " 1 45 " 11 50 "	4 30 ** 5 35 ** 6 20 ** 7 05 ** 7 20 ** 8 28 ** 9 08 ** 10 20 **	" Haskells." Stillwell." South Bend." Grangers." Cassepolis." Marcellus." Schoolcraft." Vicksburg Ar. Battle Creek. Lv. Battle Creek.	12 07 PM 12 42 " 1 30 " 1 50 " 2 16 " 2 45 " 3 08 " 3 22 " 4 (0 " 4 20 "	6 41 "	12 10 AM 12 51 †1 16 " 1 36 " 1 46 " 1 40 " 2 35 "	
Vicksburg Schoolcraft_ Marcellus Cassopolis		2 10 " 2 20 " 2 45 " 3 09 "	2 17 " †2 28 " 3 19		" Charlotte " Lansing Ar, Durand Lv. Dur, D.G.H &M.	5 24 " 6 01 " 7 25 "	10 15 " 11 06 "	3 37 " 4 15 " 5 23 "	5 32 ··· 6 (9 ··· 7 40 ···
Grangers South Bend_ Stillwell Haskells	No. 12 Vaip'so	3 50 **	4 08 "		Ar. Holly, "Pontiac, "Detroit, "Lv. Det , G.W.Div.	8 05 " 8 45 " 9 50 "		4 56 " 5 35 "	9 53 " 10 40 " 11 45 "
Valparaiso Redesdale C,RI&P Cros r. Ohicago	6 20 AM 7 05 " 7 40 " 8 40 "	5 25 " 6 48 " 7 45 "	5 52 " 7 15 " 8 10 "		" Flut_" " Lapeer" " Imlay City Ar, Port Huron.	8 15 " 8 58 " 9 25 " 10 40 "	11 -5 " 12 07 AM	6 00 '- 6 35 " †6 53 '- 7 50 "	8 5 9 12 " 9 34 " 10 40 "

Westward, 10:05 A. M., except Sunday,

No. 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals, No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals. Nos. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Where no time is shown at the stations trains will

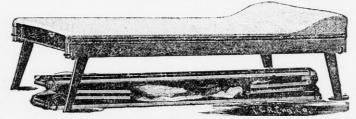
† T:ains do not stop for passengers except on signal.

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E. P. KEARY, Agent Schoolcraft Mich

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