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Bp	BCI	al	Lecturers.

Thos. F. Moore, Adrian, Lenawee Co. Andrew Campbell,.....Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co. J. W. Wing..... Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co. Chas. E. Mickley, Adrian, Lenawee Co. to the manure heap to increase its value,

Now, little folks, do you think that you A lesson can find in butter ? Don't be in haste, whatever you do, Or get yourself in a flutter; And while you stand at life's great churn, Let the farmer's words to you return, " Churn slowly !"

Straw.

The value of straw in the economy of the farm is beginning to be rated at its true value. The horizon is not illuminated by burning piles, nor are fields encumbered by old stacks that take years to decay. With the aid of grain, large quantities of straw can be consumed by stock, to the advantage of both man and beast. Horses can be carried through the winter in good heart with straw as the regular ration, although more grain is necessary than when they are fed on hay.' A change to hay occasionally, or a mixture of straw and hay is a bad practice if straw is the main dependence. They will soon know about what time to look for hay, and refuse the straw, or they will pick the hay from the straw when the mixture is fed, and not fill themselves properly. Exclusively straw, or no straw at all, is the only plan that will succeed.

Straw fed to sheep, a little at a time, will keep them in good condition, if they can have corn regularly. When farmers are compelled to feed straw to winter stock, it is not such a calamity as it was once con sidered, if it is accompanied by a sufficient quantity of grain.

But the value of straw is not entirely in its food value as a forage. Its importance as a manure, and as an absorbent for manures that would otherwise run to waste is very great.

Some farmers feel a sort of contempt for tables of values resulting from chemical analyses, but we shall give below tables showing the comparative value of different kinds of straw, with the corresponding sorts of grain. Such analyses do not always agree with results obtained from their practical application, but without them we must return to the guessers of former times, and grope blindly along with many dark problems unsolved. The necessity for a greater quantity of manure is each year becoming more urgent, and everything that will add

above current rates in the towns. Farmers should stick to their straw if it is possible to convert it all into manure; if not, then exchange it for manure. This can often be done to good advantage in the market towns and save to the farmers much of the waste that is constantly going on.

Interminable Talkers.

There is a happy gift in conversation which few attain-to say a thing well, and say just enough of it, is an art. Many persons are prefligate of words, and seem to take great delight in squandering them. To such a person, the ear of a listener is felicity; they will pause only long enough to accept a syllable of assent, or a nod of appreciation and rattle along, crushing all incipient sentences from others, or use them as a new impelling force to keep up the motion. To a nervous listener, the strain of attention necessary to follow the torrent of words, becomes painful. They reiterate and expand a sentiment, until it is dissipated, and the mind is unable to grasp the shattered fragments from their very minuteness. The above class are found in every walk of life, but more frequently among young people.

Another phase of this habit is found among abler people, and especially among farmers -that of story telling. Some little episode in their early life is magnified into a parrative more or less lengthy, as occasion will permit, or as the frenzy for talking has urged them. This expansion of details usually springs from a desire to magnify their early importance, or to impress the auditor with an appreciation of their ability in some special line, not applicable to the present

condition of things. Other talkers do not attempt the narration of an incident without bringing in all the accessories of time. plan, health, weather and surroundings. Once these wordy wind mills get in motion, nothing less than the passing of an express train or a rattling piece of thunder will stop them, and when the interruption ceases. they very gravely begin where they left off, and pursue the theme (if it can be dignified by such a word) through all its variations. They occasionally attempt an illustration, when this becomes, for the time, the leading thought; the affluent is the main stream which is followed to its source, meandering

Our Farmers' Association.

On the first Thursday in December the Farmers' Association of Antwerp and Paw Paw will hold its 10th quarterly meeting. Its organization was in June, 1879, and this first meeting was called not with any idea of a permanent organization, but to consult from the discussions. with neighbor farmers as to the best method to be pursued in a rotation of crops, and the general management of the farm. We issued invitations to twelve prominent farmers and their wives to arrive at 1 o'clock sharp. After the arrival and the congratulations and weather predictions had all been attended to, the programme for the day was announced as follows: First, The field meeting, which should take in review every field of the farm, the proprietor to inform the company what previous crops had been grown on it, and how handled, and his plans tor the future in reference to it, and invite criticisms, comment and suggestions. This general survey of the farm was intended to last until tea time. After tea a general description and exchange of opinions in reference to the plans and processes as practiced by the proprietor. This programme was carried out as nearly as possible.

The meeting was so far a success that a proposition was made to enter into a permanent organization, and this was effected so far as to elect the officers, decide on the time and the number of the meetings and appoint a committee on regulations. A President, Vice-President and Secretary, and an Executive Committee of three, were selected. The duty of the Executive Committee is to arrange programme and to seleet a plan for the next meeting. Our meetings occur on the first Thursday in June, September, December and March. It has been found that the survey of the farm will notalways furnish ground for a profitable discussion, and the committee now arrange a programme in advance that shall include two essays as leaders for a discussion. This has been found to work admirably, especially if unfavorable weather interferes with out door examination.

The ladies are expected to look over the household arrangements of the farm and in the summer, the flower and vegetable gardens. The Association early adopted a bylaw restricting the table appointments, but so far the rules have been disregarded.

The sociality and good feeling engendered by such a gathering of neighbors and friends is worth much more than its cost in time and one's share in the entertainment, to say nothing of the useful lessons learned in practical farm management and the cultivation of the intellect that naturally comes

Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association.

The 13th annual meeting of the Michigan State Bee Keepers' Association will be held in the city hall at Battle Creek, on Thursday and Friday, the 8th and 9th of December. The time and place makes it convenient for those who wish to attend the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, which convenes at South Haven the three previous days of the same week. The Michigan Central, Chicago & Grand Trunk. Detroit, Gr. Haven & Milwaukee, and the Gr. Rapids & Indiana railroads will sell tickets to members at excursion rates. To secure reduced fare all must have certificates, which can be furnished by the President, A. J. Cook, Lansing, Mich. Arrangements are made with hotels for fare at from 80 cents to \$1.00 per day.

The meeting promises to be the largest and best ever held. All bee-keepers are cordially invited to be present. Bee-keepers are requested to bring samples of honey, apparatus, and articles of interest to apiarians. The following program has been arranged :-

THURSDAY FORENOON.

"Italian bees," S. K. Marsh; "The new bees," D. A. Jones; "Shall we continue to import queens?"—discussion opened by A. B. Weed.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON. "Bees and grapes," H. D. Cutting; "Mistakes of bee keepers," Dr. E. B. South-wick; "Honey as food," Dr. J. H. Kellogg; "The future honey market," T. G. Newman.

THURSDAY EVENING.

"Crumbs from the table of the National convention": President's address; "Adul-teration," Dr. J. H. Kellogg; "Apiarian implements," Hon. A. B. Cheeney.

FRIDAY FORENOON.

"Rearing and selling queens," W. Z. Hutchinson; "Foundation," James Hed-don; Address, A. I. Root.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON. "Foul brood," C. F. Muth; "Extracted honey," Charles Dadant; Election of officers and reports.

FRIDAY EVENING. "Wintering." O. O. Poppleton, D. A. Jones, C. F. Muth and others; miscellane-ous questions; "Hints," T. F. Bingham. A. J. COOK, Pres. T. F. BINGHAM, Secretary.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

DANIEL GRAY.

BY DE, J. G. HOLLAND.

If ever I shall win the home in Heaven For whose sweet rest I humbly hope and pray, In the great company of the forgiven I shall be sure to find old Daniel Gray.

I knew him well; in truth, few knew him better; For my young eyes oft read for him the Word, And saw how meekly from the crystal letter He drank the life of his beloved Lord.

Old Daniel Gray was not a man who lifted On ready words his freight of gratitude, Nor was he called among the gifted, In the prayer-meetings of the neighborhood.

He had a few old-fashioned words and phrases, Linked in with sacred texts and Sunday rhymes; And I suppose that in his prayers and graces I've heard them all at least a thousand times.

I see him now-his face, his form, his motions. His homespun habit, and his silver hair—. And hear the language of his trite devotions, Rising behind the straight-backed kitchen chair.

I can remember how the sentence sounded— "Help us, oh Lord, to pray and not to faint?".) And how the "conquering and to conquer" rounded The loftier aspiration of the saint.

He had some notions that did not improve him : He never kissed his children—so they say; And fairest scenes of rarest flowers would move him Less than a horse-shoe picked up in the way.

He had a hearty hatred for oppression, And righteous word for sin of every kind : Alas, that the transgressor and transgression Were linked so closely in his honest mind !

He could see naught but vanity in beauty, And naught but weakness in a fond caress And pitied men whose views of Christian duty Allowed indulgence in such foolishness.

Yet there were love and tenderness within him ; And I am told that when his Charley died, Nor Nature's need nor gentle words could From his fond vigils at the sleeper's side. uld win h

And when they came to bury little Charley, They found fresh dew-drops sprinkled in his hair, Amd on his breast a rosebud gathered early, And guessed, but could not tell who placed it there.

Honest and faithful, constant in his calling, Strictly attendant on the means of grace, Instant in prayer, and fearful most of falling, Old Daniel Gray was always in his place.

A practical old man and yet a dreamer, He thought that in some strange, unlooked-for way His mighty Friend in Heaven, the great Redeemer, Would honor him with wealth some golden day.

This dream he carried in a hopeful spirit Until in death his patient eye grew dim, And his Redeemer called him to inherit The heaven of wealth long garnered up for him.

So, if I ever win the home in Heaven For whose sweet rest I humbly hope and pray, In the great company of the forgiven I shall be sure to find old Deacon Gray.



IN THE MOUNTAINS OF UTAH. BY F. HODGMAN.

My last left our party in camp on Price River in the northern part of Castle Valley. On our way we had passed several Mormon settlements. These were located -on Ferrons, Cottonwood, and Huntington Creeks. The settlers are mostly foreigners, the Danes predominating. Their dwellings are of the rudest description, made of cottonwood logs covered with brush, hay, and earth for roofing. Some have floors and some do not. Wherever there is a settler there is an irrigating ditch, for no crop can them looked like three great turtles. We he raised without irrigation, and this of called the place "Turtle Point." These course confines the settlements to the vicin- monuments were at least 200 feet high and ity of the streams. The streams are small when they leave the mountains except in time of freshets, and get smaller as they go until they dry up or sink away entirely. The irrigation of any considerable amount volcanic ashes in great heaps, and in places of the land would take the whole of the water in the summer, for which reason the ored pebbles, polished as smoothly as could be greater part of the valley must always remain a desert. A judicious system of dams and reservoirs along the streams and washes to store up the freshet waters for use in time able. No jeweler could improve upon it. of need would largely increase the amount The polishing is evidently done by the of tillable land. It will be an expensive job but it is one that will have to be resorted to in this whole country to make agricultural States. The soil is naturally rich but is for the most part thoroughly impregnated with alkaline salts. In many places water will dissolve it as readily as it will sugar or salt. A little passing shower starts the surface running in a liquid mass down the washes. It does not go far at a time but dries up again leaving a hard crust wherever a pool has stood. When such land as this is from place to place. There were about 50,cultivated and irrigated a man would mire in 000 sheep in the valley there, mostly owned it as quickly as in a Michigan bog. I do not know whether the alkali in the soil affects the crops injuriously or not. Settlers raise large crops of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. Corn that I have seen has not amounted to much. Potatoes are very fine, equal to the into the valley to stay till about the first of best from the Grand Traverse region. It May, when they are taken out to the shearwould be a waste of time and means to sow and plaster anywhere in Castle Valley or its vicinity as the soil is full of it. Shining Valley to winter. They have no protection crystals of gypsum can be picked up almost and no food but what they pick for themanywhere and the soil also carries a quantity of salt with it. few days were spent by Davis and myself in carcasses lying about there is scarcely any horseback rides down the river and adjacent stench, and we do not discover them by the valleys looking for a practicable route for sense of smell. When the snow melts from the railroad, which is to reach from Denver the mountains the floods carry off the carto Salt Lake City. Another party was al- casses from the streams, where they mostly ready in the mountains between us and lie. The living stock goes back to the Salt Lake trying to get a line over them by mountains where they soon get fat enough way of the Spanish pass but they were stuck in the snow six feet deep while we animals will fatten on the mountain grass. The Price River rises in the Wasatch Moun- thick on the ribs, next to the skin. The where fire ran through forests before, but and, if desired, more will be held.

tains, east of Salt Lake City, and runs in a deer weighed over two hundred pounds after southeasterly course, crossing Castle Valley in its northern part. A few miles below our camp it strikes the base of Cedar Mountain and, making a broad sweep to the southward, swings around the mountain and runs the construction of a twelve mile division out of the valley in a northeasterly direction through the Book Cliffs, emptying into the Green River whenever there is enough water in it to reach so far.

The Book Cliffs are a range of mountains from 7,000 to 12,000 feet high, running east and west, and forming a connecting link between the Wasatch Mountains and the Rockies in Colorado. The Price runs for a hundred miles or so nearly parallel with the range at a distance of from three to ten miles to the southward. On the side toward the valley the cliffs break down with the steepest of slopes and raggedest outlines imaginable. Wherever one of these mountains juts out into the valley it is cut down with a verticle, smooth wall anywhere from 200 to 2,000 feet high, in which every stratum of its structure stands out in parallel lines and varied colors like many tinted leaves in some great book. On the face of one of these great walls at about 9 o'clock in the morning one can read in the shadows the word BOOK in great letters twenty feet high a thousand feet above the valley. The

two first show as plainly as on the printed page, the third is more obscure. They are made by water trickling in little channels on the cliff side and are to be seen from a certain direction and at a time when the sun is in such a direction as to light up the rest of the cliff and throw them into the shadow. Between the river and the cliffs are a number of ranges, foot hills or ridges which on the river side break down vertical-

ly a distance of 200 to 400 feet and then slope gently away to the mountains. These ridges are from a mile to two miles apart and when viewed endwise from some mountain hight which overlooks them present the appearance of the teeth of an immense rip saw. The traveler in crossing these ridges from the mountain side seems to be passing over a smooth and comparatively level country when suddenly, before he is aware of it, the land drops away at his very feet and away down below him he sees the level land stretching on again. Then he must make a detour till he can find a wash, down which he can descend to the next level and pursue his journey, when the same thing is repeated time after time till the last ridge is passed. We soon found in traversing these valleys and ridges how it was that those great monuments were formed and saw numbers of them in the process of

formation. They are simply cut off from these ridges by the winds and trickling streams of water and left standing, while the rest of the ridge is worn away from them, and they are thus left standing out alone. They are almost invariably protected on the top by a cap of hard sandstone which projects out over the sides and often takes on fantastic forms. In one place we found two or three of these monuments near each near by all were fed, came back at two other with caps of sandstone, which from o'clock enjoying a great fullness. The space will not permit further detail. the direction of our line just opposite to the ridge from which they had been cut out was worn back a quarter of a mile. We found here old craters of extinct volcanoes, and melted rocks and scoria, lava, we found great numbers of beautifully coldone by the finest lapidary. These pebbles are of all colors and sized from a pin head to a large apple, and their fine polish is remarkwinds and flying dust and sand, for the winds blow high and hot and dry here for a good portion of the year. And out here away from all other signs of civilization we found flock after flock of homes in Tuscola County you may safely sheep grazing on the scanty grass and herbage near the base of the mountains. It was difficut to see what they found to eat, but they seemed to be in good condition. They are in flocks of about 2,000 each, watched by a shepherd and his dogs who follow them by the Provo "Co-ops" and one or two other men. These sheep are kept in the mountains in the summer when the grass is plenty, sweet and rich. When the winter approaches they are driven ing and return to the mountains. Large numbers of cattle are also driven into Castle selves and great numbers of them as well as sheep die off. We found the valleys lined We struck the Price River a dozen miles with dead sheep and cattle. The air is so below the furthest settlement. The first very dry here that for all there are so many prosperous as the past. for the shambles. It is remarkable how were on bare ground and warm spring I have part of the carcass of a deer in my in the track of the fire. The heat was such weather. We found a curious country. camp now on which the fat is over an inch that fish died in the streams. We had seen have. This meeting will cost you nothing,

it was dressed and the head taken off. Our party kept at work running the line down this region till the first of May, when district. we were recalled. I was put in charge of running up the Price River into the Wasatch mountains, and the rest of the party started off on another line toward Colorado.

Clear Creek, Nov. 5, 1881. Journeyings to and Fro.

By invitation of the Pomona Grange, Tuscola county, through their Secretary, Jno. Mason, we took the morning train at Weston, Oct. 31. At 12 o'clock we were in Detroit, waiting at a hotel near the Central depot. where C. G. Luceand H. D. Platt, of Washtenaw, hailed us: "How do you do? Have you seen Cobb. He agreed to meet us here on the noon train. We are going to have another fight; are preparing for battle. It is with the drive well swindlers this time. They have commenced thirty suits in the western district." I said we must fight We are fortunate in having one to lead our forces who won so signal a victory in a hard-contested field-patent gate swindlers "struck," were routed. May a like good fortune attend our effort this time.

Five hours before train to Vassar, we spent in looking over the city of Detroit. We could but notice the change since our first visit in the fall of 1833. Then a small French town, now the great commercial city of 'the Straits. It seemed we had taken a Rip Van Winkle sleep of one hundred years and just waken up. Hours pass rapidly away in this busy, bustling city. Time up! to the train! and an easy position rest, you know. This time I enjoyed it well. Vassar; change cars for Caro! So we changed, and in a few minutes were greeted by our old friend and brother Hatch, who had come to take me to his home near Elmwood, a distance of eight miles. A tedious journey in the night, on account of the bad condition of the roads, made worse by the drawing of lumber and goods to the sufferers in the burned district. About midnight we reached the enjoyable home of Brother and Sister Hatch. A good warm, supper and pleasant chat with our new acquaintances until after midnight, when we retired, and sleep found us thinking what we would say to the folks at Elmwood the next day.

To morrow soon came and found us on the way (full load) to Elmwood, where we met familiar faces, John Mason, Secretary and Sister Far, from near Cass city; Bro. Campbell and wife; Bro. Bingham, from Strawberry Grange; and the familiar face and hand of Bro. Burrington.

Meeting was called to order by Brother Hatch, Master of T. P. G., at eleven o'clock. Sister Bingham, as she told me the next Some business was done, and-well, you day. know-went down to dinner. In a hall

nothing like this. With Brother Far, Master of Cass City Grange, we explored. as far as time would permit, the burned

We are now on our way to Cass river. Here are stumps sharpened up that are the remains of maple shade trees about ten inches through, burned off close to the ground-such was the intense heat. Here, pointing to a space in the bank near a brook that ran by the road side, a family of five were saved by the man wetting blankets, and turning water on himself, wife, and children. There, that man you see yonder on that load of lumber, has got on a relief suit. His wife was the bravest of the brave during the fire. Seeing the flames, she caught the child and ran for the river, pulling up some corn on the way, called her two cows, into the river saved herself, child, and cows, and were you here, you would say, as by fire. These parties were Mr. and Mrs. Downing.

But night is coming, and we must go on to our appointment, this time to the Presbyterian church. We had a good attendance, considering that it rained hard during the meeting. Five miles to Strawberry Grange were made with young Bingham after meeting. Now in our new quarter, a Grange home only thirteen years remote from the wilderness-the home of Brother and Sister Bingham. At half-past twelve o'clock we stood wet and cold by the stove, led there by my faithful guide, young B. Bingham, who had brought me safely over five miles of the worst road I ever traveled over in the night. "Stand here till I strike a light." The old folks, not expecting us home, went to bed. Shall we describe the room? Well, that of itself you could find for a long rest. Some men will stand a long in any new house. Never in my life were we more surpaised. We once stood by Niagara, but for a moment were more surprised at the ornamentation of this room. so unexpected in this, as we thought before leaving home, a wilderness land. A cactus had grown so tall that the top had been cut back that it might maintain an upright position. In front was tastefully arranged a pair of elk's horns, killed with several others by an Indian, after a three day's chase. Between the horns a good picture of Lords Wellington and Nelsontheir first and only meeting. To the right was a case of insects, some sixty specimens -evidently the work of skillful, well trained hands, guided by cultured brain. On my left, a case of fruit of wax, so nat-

ural that they looked as though they were just gathered from tree and vine. We took this in at a glance. Commenced examinof T. P. G., and a good one he is, too; Bro. ing Indian relics. Among geological specimens on the table was a petrified hornet's nest, and we could almost hear them buzz, as we sometimes did in our boyhood days, and could always tell when they got too near. This ornamentation was all done by

> We learned much more about the burned district by sight and eye witnesses, but

Brother and Sister Otis have a pleasant home, a good new house, convenient barns, and everything comfortable around them. Our stay was as pleasant as possible under the circumstances. Retired late with the assurance that we would be waked at halfpast three, to reach the train at Caro by seven o'clock, which we did and ten minutes to spare. During the tedious ride of twelve miles, we listened with interest and profit to the Major's experience during the war, in which he served three years, was captured, escaped, and other thrilling incidents of the war were told in a way to impress us that the Major had seen service. endured hardship, braved dangers, sufferings, and pain, that the Government might live. How much we owe to the brave soldiers who fought for the Union!

From Caro, Brother Hatch has eight miles home. This will make not less than sixty miles the brother has carried us to and from our appointments.

Good-by, Tuscola! May thy good Patrons ever be found among the faithful, and the C. E. MICKLEY. people prosperous!

Calhoun County Grange.

Dear Bro. Cobb :-- It is with the greatest pleasure that we record and send to you the proceedings of our last meeting, a pleasure in many respects. First and foremost it is a great pleasure to tell you and the public that we can but feel that our last session was productive of great good to our Order, also that it benefitted us each personally, and was a source of pleasure all around.

The meeting was held at Homer, and when we remember that some of our members came 40 miles, and many of them twenty, we feel that the principles which we advocate as an Order lie very near the heart of Calhoun county Grangers.

The day was beautiful and the ride was delightful, through one of the finest sections of country in Michigan. We met with the warmest reception. They entertained us to dinner, supper, and all night, and to breakfast next day, and if the kind hospitable feeling was any indication I think they would have kept us a week.

At two o'clock the Master's gavel called for order and we had a full house. Litchfield Grange from Hillsdale county was invited to meet with us and Hillsdale County Grange was also represented. We proceeded at once to business. A fine choir of four voices added much pleasure to the occasion. Worthy/Master Aldrich of Homer Grange, read a fine essay, and in it bade us a hearty welcome to their hall and to their homes. It was evident that both time and study had been spent in its production. Bro. Aldrich is a young man of marked ability and as such shows that there is a place for him and that he fills it well. Bro. White responded to this address in a pleasing manner. Then came the reports from the various committees, and Bro. Cobb, we wish to speak distinctly as not to be misunderstood. All were prepared and there was not a single excuse or failure. We wish we had room to tell you of these discussions and the argument brought forth by the members, but we can only give you the questions :---

DECEMBER 1, 1881.

church was well filled. Patrons from all over the county, and many visiting friends. We felt quite at ease, and for nearly two hours preached the doctrines of the Grange. Again to the dining hall. These Grangers must be fed, you know, on the best the land affords. Well, they were so fed in this instance, and more than five baskets full were left.

The evening session, a pleasant one, was spent mostly in doing the business of the Grange, and being the annual meeting, the officers were elected for the ensuing year: Brother Burrington, Master; Jno. Mason, Secretary; Brother Hatch, Lecturer. A talk all round, and with good singing, the Tuscola Grange closed its labors. Went home with Brother Campbell, and at midnight found that rest which to the laboring man is sweet. Among the beautiful farmer count Bro. Campbell's, by himself carried out of the wilderness, and he and family know how to enjoy it, and make their visiting friends happy.

Cass City, our next point, reached about eleven o'clock by the kindness of Brother Campbell, who volunteered to take us as far as Brother Geo. Far's. Brother and Sister Far took good care of us, while laboring in their neighborhood. We took a walk over his farm, a beautiful lay of land being rapidly changed from a forest into a home. Here we were shown a nice flock of Southdown sheep, the best of the kind we have seen in a long time. Enough of farm and stock. What of the man, the wife, and the children? Well, Bro. Far, though young, look, is a step mother. Each brought two children into the partnership; two born to them since gives this young couple a good start in the world. May their future be as

Now for the burned district. For several miles we saw the effect of the fire. Now we are only a mile or two from the burned district. One mile to Cass City. Here the people fought bravely to save the little town. Many valuable houses and barns were burned close to the village. Just south of

A good turn-out at the hall in the evening. Here is a prosperous Grange, and in a new section of the country ; it must grow to be one of the leading Granges in the State, We think both young and old, who are not members of the Grange, left the hall convinced that it is not only their privilege to join the Grange, but their duty.

Here we met our old friend and brother, Hatch. Had come to take us five miles to his home, and on our way to our next appointment. Once in the house we slept as well in this as on our former visit, and at a late hour we went to rest, to renew our journey on the morrow to Fairgrove Grange, Brother Orvil Otis Master. This time 20 miles, ten miles of the worst road I have ever traveled, so bad that we made part of the way on foot, out of pity for the team. The Major (as they call Brother Hatch) knows no failure, we were on hand in time for Brother Otis to send 'round word that there would be a lecture on "The Grange" at the school house that night. He had received word that we were coming; but having been twice disappointed, once by Whitney, and once by Moore, they had become discouraged, thinking they were forsaken. Sickness in the family of Brother Otis is an excuse for him. We found he and Sister Otis anxious that the work should be renewed in their Grange.

Quite late in getting together, but finally good meeting. In our talk we tried to find the cause of this Grange not meeting for three years. Some local difficulty is the cause, that might be overlook for the generis a step father. Mrs. Far, with her girl-like al good. This Grange was once the banner Grange of Tuscola county, and might be again with a little effort on the part of its members. We recommended the young class, there being a number present, to join the Grange. Let by-gones be by-gones. Up, and to work .. The close of this meeting was touching and tender. Some members spoke in favor of going to work ; said this Grange is not dead, but only resting. We thought it must be with this Grange as it is with some persons, they will stand a long rest. Brother Hatch made a good speech, this thriving little village with a big name exhorted them to faithfulness. They could is one blackened ruin, nothing left but stubs not afford to let Fairgrove Grange die; any assistance he could give them they should

"Does co-operation in business destroy individuality ?

"Does it injure the quality of butter to wash it?"

"Can our highway fences be dispensed with?"

Does it pay to piece bed quilts?" "How to care for poultry to produce the greatest profit."

Sister Kinyon of Marshall Grange read an essay on the education of the farmer. It was a good paper and full of facts that are hard to gainsay. Bro. Jonathan Johnson and wife of Union Grange were elected to represent our County Grange at the meeting of the State Grange. Then came the closing exercises and some one kindly invited us to supper.

Our public meeting in the evening was held in the opera house, and a more attentive and evidently appreciative audience we have seldom seen. The choir again lent interest to the occasion. Bro. White, by request, read the Declaration of Purposes and commented upon the same. The drive well swindle was also presented, and from the various remarks we heard from the Patrons there we should think Mr. Green would not fare very well in Homer or be very cordially invited to tarry in their midst.

Sister Cameron of Newton Grange read an essay on co-operation. It was a fine paper. We have had the pleasure of listening to the sister before, but this time she seemed to outdo herself. Bro. Mayo, Lecturer of the County Grange, followed on the same subject. A poem was read, "The Beautiful Gate," from Mrs. Homer Case of Bedford Grange.

So our meeting closed and we were all kindly invited to the Patrons' homes and entertained in a royal manner. The meeting was pronounced to be the best we ever neld. I am sorry I can do no better justice to the proceedings. But lest I weary you I close. Yours, truly,

MRS. PERRY MAYO, Sec'y.

MR. PARNELL, U. S. Consul at Bristol. England, says American beef is becoming more and more appreciated in England, but American mutton is not popular. The same gentleman gives it as his opinion that one of the Dutch butters sold on the English markets is largely composed of American oleomargarine.

DECEMBER 1, 1881.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

Correspondence.

The State of Affairs at Eureka, No. 11.

Bro. Cobb :-- I notice that in the list of Grange halls published in the VISITOR, Eureka, No. 11, is left out in the cold. Of course this is chargeable to our Secretary. This is not to be wondered at, from the fact that he is not a subscriber to our live representative organ-the GRANGE VISITOR.

Quite a respectable meeting was held at our hall last Saturday evening, the 12th, to listen to Brother Brown, or some one else as promised. But to our chagrin and great disappointment, no one put in an appearance. But notwithstanding this disappointment, some ten dollars was put down and paid into the "defense fund." I think if some of your Lecturers would put in an appearance at old Eureka we would hear less about throwing up the sponge, surrendering charters, etc." Or is the prompt payment of quarterly dues all, or most that is thought of by our salaried officers? It seems to me a little missionary work at our hall would not be labor lost. Our hall is a good, substantial edifice 26x36, well furnished above and below. We have in the hall proper an abundance of seats, tables, stands, a fine secretary, etc., and last though not least, a fine organ, and an abundance of musical experts to do the essential, provided hearers can be furnished. Our hall, with fixtures, is invoiced at \$1,000. We have an insurance of \$600. There is too much apathy and want of interest manifested in our Grange to entitle it to the appellation of "live Grange." The time was when Eureka Grange, No. 11, was the peer of the foremost Grange in the State. But, alas! some minds have become so gangrened by jeal ousies that but little of harmony and brotherly love is visible at our poorly attended meetings. A little aid from abroad, in my judgment, in the way of lectures, would resuscitate and rehabilitate our (at present) nearly dormant Grange.

I had no idea of writing what I have when I commenced. I intended to speak of our hall merely. The balance will do for the waste basket. TEXAS.

Driving it Home.

Hon. J. T. Cobb :- Please find enclosed the proceedings of a citizens' meeting in Florence yesterday, the 16th, in regard to driven wells. If the claims of N. W. Green are legitimate, and he can demand and collect a royalty from all persons using driven wells, then the law is wrong. The consumer should be protected, and the manufacturer and vendor be made liable for royalty. Congress should protect the inno-· cent purchaser from such apparent fraud and insult.

Our people are very much aroused about it. Mr. William Slote, treasurer, appointed at our meeting, will forward at his earliest convenience the amount collected for the defense fund to you, to be used by the Grange as in their discretion will be most conducive to our common interest. The law that will authorize the collection of royalty from innocent consumers is a disgrace upon our statutes, and ought to be repealed at once. Will not our representatives in Congress attend to our interest in that behalf? They certainly ought. The people are not safe in purchasing improvements of any kind whatever, if, forsooth, they must be pounced upon by such cormo-Yours for the right, rants.

claim royalty upon all patented articles. Brother Spencer and Vanderveer followed in stirring speeches, after which Pearl Grange voted the sum of \$25 towards the Defense Fund, and stand ready to do its share in upholding the Executive Committee in the matter. May every Grange in the State follow its example. GEO. F. CUNNINGHAM,

Lecturer, Pearl Grange, No. 81. Benton, Berrien Co. Mich.

THE TALE OF THE OLD PARLOR.

ORIGINAL. I chanced, amid my wanderings, One lovely Autumn day, To come upon an old farm-house Fast falling to decay. The large, old-fashioned door-yard Was but a tangled mass Of rough, neglected shrubbery;

Its walks were choked with grass. An ancient well, with bucket gone And curb with moss o'ergrown, Was shaded by large elm trees, From which the leaves had flown

'Twas an old discarded dwelling, Beloved in days gone by, Forsaken for a modern house

Upon a hillside nigh. Ah me ! I thought, if thou couldst speak, What secrets would appear Of life's vicissitudes to those

Who once were sheltered here ! I raised the latch and stepped within, And passed from room to room: Naught met my gaze, where'er I went, But dust, decay, and gloom.

At last I sat me down to rest Upon an ancient chair-The only thing that had been left

Within the room so bare. The sun streamed through the broken sash And fell upon the floor, While a sound of murmuring breezes

Came through the open door, Which seemed to lull my senses To a feeling of repose, And I fell to moralizing

On the wide world as it goes. A dreary sadness settled o'er My heart, as thus I thought Upon life's ever-changing scene,

With joy and sorrow fraught. As thus I mused I heard a voice,

With accents loud and clear. Say: Welcome, stranger, to thy rest; I'm glad to greet thee here.

You sit within a parlor That has echoed with the tread

Of joyous, happy footsteps, And been darkened by the dead. I'll tell to you my history. Perhaps you will not care

To know my disappointments, My joys and my despair, But I've had rich experience All of my long life through, And you can learn wise lessons

From what I tell to you. Now more than fifty years have passed" Since John Divine and bride

Bought this old farm and built this house. I recollect the pride

With which I viewed my polished walls And floor with carpet bright,

Three children God had given them-May, John, and bright-eyed Will. May's loving smile and dancing curls, I seem to see them still. She had a poet's heart and soul, And longed for something more Than hard, unceasing drudgery, Bare walls, and dingy floor. She married, 'gainst her father's will, A noble man though poor, And with her father's parting curse She left her native shore. They never saw her face again': The mother's hair turned grey : I knew her heart pined for her child For many a weary day.

And gentle Will-how sad to tell! His home was cold and drear, And at the gay saloon he sought For fellowship and cheer. Night after night he would be gone. His father's face grew stern ; The mother pleaded with her boy, And watched for his return.

The wine-cup lured him on to death. And it came quick and sure. When drunk he struck another down. And he who once was pure Within a prison found a home. He died within a year. Oh ! it was hard for him to die. When no kind friend was near.

One after one the years passed by. They seldom used me now Sometimes the mistress would steal in, With pale and haggard brow, And on the couch lie softly down And sob, and moan, and cry: She never left the door ajar, Or raised the curtain high. The darkness seemed congenial To her sad and broken heart. Then quietly she would arise And noiselessly depart. I knew some hidden sorrow Was eating out her life. That home had lost its sweetness. And was filled with woe and strife. At last, one day strange women came, With soft and noiseless tread, And put the room in order. And then brought in their dead. O lifeless form ! O pallid cheek !

O mystery of death ! O lips that have no language ! O bosom without breath ! Three times they brought their dead to me, Tied crape upon the door,

And then they bore them softly out, And I saw them nevermore. And then no sound broke on my ear

For three long, weary years, But I was left in solitude. In darkness, and in tears.

At last a lovely, bright-eyed boy Came bounding in one day, And others followed close behind,

And one was lovely May. They had returned to spend their days Upon the old homestead.

And from that time a fragrant breath O'er everything was shed;

They made me bright and beautiful, With picture, book, and flower;

And then they gathered round my hearth, At the soft twilight hour,

Talked of the Father's goodness,

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ator Ferry, ex-Vice-President of the U. S., and from the chief executive officer of the following and other fraternal organizations, viz: Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Foresters, Grand Army of the Re-public, Knights Templar, A. O. W., R. T. of T., I. O. G. T., A. J. O. K. S. B., I. O. B. B., etc. Circular of Testimonials sent on application. Prices (by mail, prepaid), cloth, 50 cents; plain leather, 75 cents; leather tucks, \$1. Address, stating where you saw this advertisement.

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JOHN HULL. Constantine, Nov. 17.

Pursuing the Good Work at Pearl Grange.

Bro. Cobb :- You must not suppose that because Pearl Grange is seldom reported in the VISITOR that it is asleep, for such is not the case. During the busy season members did not turn out in very large numbers, but now we have better attended meetings.

Some of the sisters conceived the idea of having a Grange quilting for the benefit of the burnt district sufferers. They acted upon the thought at once and started out to get subscriptions, thinking that if they procured enough money to get three comforters they would be doing well. After a thorough canvass of the neighborhood they found that the cash received would pay for nine comforters instead of three. Saturday, November 12, was set for the quilting and although it was a raw, wintry day, the feminine portion of the neighborhood, both Patrons and non-Patrons, turned out in large numbers and, according to all reports, there was more talking and quilting and eating at the Grange hall that day than ever before, but the comforters were done and ready for inspection when the brothers gathered at night for the regular meeting. The comforters were of a large size, and were thick and warm. No doubt some poor shivering ones will bless the timely action of the kindhearted women of this neighborhood. God bless them.

At the evening meeting the Circular of the State Executive Committee in relation to the drive well swindle was read and commented upon. Worthy Master Morrill made some convincing remarks to the effect that we must settle the question now or else be prepared to see the patent right rogues As the rose-laden, perfumed air Was wafted in that night. And standing with a smiling face, The mistress said, 'Tis done; Then softly let the curtains down, To exclude the setting sun. I was not grand, but all they had Of picture, book or flower Was brought and placed upon my shrine In that first happy hour.

I had bright anticipations Of happy hours to come, When they would gather 'neath my roof When the day's work was done: But I was disappointed, For many days passed by Before again I caught a glimpse Of the bright, sunny sky. The time passed on; they never came Lest some one chanced to call; And then they flung the snutters back, And let the sunlight fall

Upon my sad and gloomy walls, And music sweet I'd hear ; And then they'd darken me again, And leave me cold and drear.

Years passed away, and children came. I heard their pattering feet, Their merry laughter in the yard And out upon the street.

Sometimes a door would open, And a childish form appear, And then, awed by the darkness, It would glide away in fear. I knew that all the beautiful Which the homestead contained,

Was hidden by my gloomy walls, But there it still remained. Alas! my books were never read, My pictures never scanned, My music never felt the touch Of soft and gentle hand.

I found uninterrupted toil, Through all the hours of day, Was the rule for all the household : They had no time to pray; They did not learn the lessons Which Nature did impart; They took no time to store the mind Or cultivate the heart. Base lucre was their only God : They only toiled for gold, And laid up for their future lives Grief and despair untold. If they had flung the shutters wide And let the sunlight in, And come to see me every day, How different 'twould have been !

And sung low. gentle lays: And then the little ones would lisp Their evening prayer of praise. O those long winter evenings,

So full of happiness and mirth ! I tell you there is nothing Quite so beautiful on earth As a happy family gathered, On a cold winter night. In the parlor snug and cozy, Where all is warm and bright, With reading and instruction Pass the happy hours away, Interspersed with games and music ; And then they kneel and pray That God will keep them good and pure, Through all the years to come And when life's days are ended Take them to His heavenly home.

'Twas just like merry Christmas time The whole of the year round. They had their tasks, and did them, And then some time they found To cultivate the better part, To fill the mind and soul With truth, and thus develop A grand, harmonious whole. They stayed with me for many years; The boys to men had grown, Before they built the other house And left me here alone. Now, ott on summer evenings, When the wind is soft and still.

I hear sweet strains of music From the new house on the hill.

And, Stranger, list the moral Of what I've told to you: In all life's varied changes, Be ever just and true: Of some good, useful labor Each one should do his part, And then take time to store the mind And cultivate the heart: Of all that's bright and beautiful Have what you can afford : Let peace and plenty ever dwell Around the family board, And never keep a parlor For strangers who may come,

But have your best and brightest gifts For children, friends, and home

QUACK practice in the veterinary profes sion is to be summarily dealt with in Great Britain, and after 1883 the farrier and cattle doctor will have to give way to regularly trained veterinary surgeons, who have passed satisfactory examinations in regard to the diseases of horses, cows and sheep.

My invention, patented May 10, 1881, relates to a rack of peculiar construction designed for the purpose of feeding sheep and other animals, the structure being de-signed with special reference to an equal distribution of the feed, to the protection of the attendant from the animals, and to the points of cheapness, durability, and facility of operation. It will be noticed that the rack constructed affords feed openings on both sides, that the two independent troughs prevent the animals on one side from obtaining the food from those on the other, and that by means of the central internal board the attendant can pass freely back and forth through the interior without stepping in the trough or having any interference with the animals outside, also the strips or slats serve as a means of sepa rating the animals so that each may obtain proper proportion of the food. On each side of the Rack I suspend by swinging links a board in such a manner that the board may be raised or lowered across the outside of the feed openings to prevent the animals from having access thereto, or elevated above the openings so as to leave them exposed. And standing at one end you can elevate this board by one move of as many racks in a line, and divide your flocks as you wish and do away with the old prac tice of shifting from one yard to another There are guards to throw the feed inward to prevent the hayseed and other impurities from entering the fleece of the animals. It is used with equal advantage for mush feeds, grains of all kinds, and for hay. If there is hay in the rack it does not prevent your feeding grain in them. You can use the lumber in your old racks. They can be made of any length of lumber. For further information, address : F. A. NORTH, Inventor,

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GRANGE VISITOR. THE

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - - DECEMBER 1.

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the State Capitol will avail themselves of Those who have attended one session hardly Secretary's Repartment. need an urgent invitation to come a second time. They always come if circumstances will permit.

We learn that the sheep-breeders hold a convention at Lansing during the week of Trunk railroad, in selling round trip tickets out his case before one Court, does it follow during the week at one and one-third rates to all who apply, in this way take in all who desire to attend that convention.

We hope we have made this matter so

the State Grange; and we expect large

numbers of them who have never visited

Lest some have overlooked the hotel rates which we published in the VISITOR of Nov. charged Patrons during the week of the Courtesy," has fixed the status of his case, session :--

Lansing and Hudson Houses, per day,_\$1.50

No charge for fires. Chapman House Goodrich, Everett, and Barnes Houses, 1.00 There are boarding houses and private families who are glad to take boarders for a few days at \$1.00 or less.

JUDICIAL COURTESY.

No one who has read the VISITOR since we have been ventilating our opinions semi-monthly on the fourth page, will be surprised when we say that we do not entertain the most profound respect for the judicial system of this country, as it is worked by the courts.

Our attention is directed to this subject at this time by a statement made at a meeting of farmers in Kalamazoo, who had come together to talk about this drive well business, and determine what to do about it.

Mr. J. B. Clossen, of the city of La Porte, Ind., was in town on business of his own, and as it was known that he was President of a Defense Association in Indiana, he was invited to attend this meeting. not calculated to increase one's veneration | ber 30, 1881. for the usages embalmed in our judicial system.

The statement was substantially this That the collectors of royalty for Mr. Green, or for other parties claiming under him, had collected large sums of money from the people of Indiana. Although in many places some organized resistance had been offered, in no instance had the organization been so complete and strong as to withstand the management of the sharpers until they made their raid on the people of

La Porte county. Here an organization numbering 3,000 contributed individually from one to fifty dollars, employed plenty of legal counsel, and after much search procured a large amount of evidence to show previous use, and otherwise making a strong defense. After the usual delays, which, by usage, belong to all judicial proceedings in this country, the case came before his Honor, the Judge of

ment. Here "how not to do it" is the perplain that there will be no complaint on the fection of the system to which all parties except the poor, long-suffering clients lend part of any of our friends who wish to visit a willing hand.

Pretexts, however trivial; requests, however unsupported by probabilities, and affithis opportunity to do so at this session. davits, however improbable, are sufficient to delay and postpone proceedings, no matter how just the cause or how urgent the necessities of a party to a suit.

"Judicial Courtesy" is not an unpleasant phrase; but what is its effect as applied to the case in point as stated by President the State Grange, and the Chicago & Grand | Clossen of Laporte? If Mr. Green has made that all the evidence that existed in this country, available for the defense, was presented in that first case? Is it not quite possible that the plaintiff, in the first case, managed both sides and secured a verdict, 1, we will again give prices that will be and in that way, by the aid of "Judicial until it shall have a hearing before the Supreme Court of the United States, which, it is said, is three years behind with its work? Mr. Clossen stated that their case had already been in Washington two years, which goes to make probable that the other state. ment is true, that the court is three years behind its work.

> The practical effect of this state of things makes the courts accomplices in the work of extorting money from innocent parties, by knaves who threaten to prosecute on some pretext or another. Nor is it all threats; enough suits are commenced to create alarm that the work of extortion may be made comparatively easy. But judicial courtesy must be observed, let who will suffer; and the technicalities and rules and usages and delays, that serve only the interest of the profession, are regarded and control proceedings, rather than the prompt vindication of justice and right.

SUBORDINATE GRANGE SECRETARIES.

We feel impelled to call the attention of the Secretaries of the following Granges to the fact that we have received no report The statement made by the gentleman was from them for the quarter ending Septem-

36, 54, 57, 59, 60, 63, 67, 73, 80, 81, 92, 97, 113, 114, 118, 123, 136, 141, 151, 154, 180, 186, 213, 228, 229, 236, 251, 257, 279, 280, 286, 287, 298, 329, 332, 339, 376, 385, 390, 393, 399, 401, 414, 415, 425, 430, 438, 464, 469, 509, 545, 568, 574, 580, 589, 607, 618, 624, 632, 634.

Reports from the following Granges have not been received for the quarters ending June 30 and September 30, 1881.

10, 32, 43, 83, 102, 137, 140, 160, 171, 178. 182, 191, 200, 224, 247, 265, 285, 318, 325, 326, 331, 338, 340, 343, 351, 358, 386, 389, 395, 417, 436, 441, 458, 487, 492, 603, 623, 629.

And the following Granges have failed to report for all the three quarters of 1881. 6, 31, 126, 128, 157, 320, 422, 462, 511, 602,

As no two men are alike, so no two Secretaries are alike. Above we have given quite an array by numbers of delinquents. There are a few who take the other extreme. We have lately received half a dozen reports for the quarter ending Dec. 31,1881, or for the current quarter when but half of it had elapsed. This mistake arises from too little attention to the printed instructions found on every quarterly report blank. No Secretary can tell six weeks in advance how many members there will be at the end of that quarter. There may be additions by initiations or by dimit; there may be losses by death, dimit, or withdrawal. These reports are premature, and we must return them. and to the sender give the significant advice -"Never cross a bridge until you get to it."

BEFORE THE COURT.

That the readers of the VISITOR may know what Mr. Green claims, we give the specification as we find it in a pamphlet containing the "opinion of the Court," which, as that opinion and decision was favorable to the plaintiffs, has been scattered very freely over many parts of the country. The pamphlet to which we refer has these significant last lines, on its 12th and last page: "There must be the usual decree for the plaintiffs, with costs. Thomas Richardson for the plaintiffs. No counsel for the defendant"which makes the case look like a put-up job. CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Southern District of New York. WILLIAM D. ANDREWS, GEORGE H. ANDREWS and NELSON W. GREEN,

Opinion filed June 1, 1881. A. TYLEE CROSS. BLATCHFORD, J. This suit is brought on re-issued Letters Patent No. 4,372, granted to Nelson W. Green, one of the plaintiffs, May 9th, 1871 for "an improvement in the methods of con-structing artesian wells," the original pat-ent, No. 73,455, having been granted to said Green, as inventor, January 14, 1868, on an application filed March 17' 1866. The specification of the re-issue says: "My invention is particularly intended for the construction of artesian wells in places where no rock is to be penetrated. The methods of constructing wells previous to this invention, were what have been known as 'sinking' and 'boring,' in both of which the hole or opening constituting the well was produced by taking away a portion of earth or rock through which it was the made. This invention consists in producing the well by driving or forcing down an instrument into the ground until it reaches the water, the hole or opening be-ing thus made by a mere displacement of the earth, which is packed around the instrument, and not removed upward from the hole, as it is in boring. The instrument to be employed in producing such a well, which, to distinguish it from 'sunk' or 'bored' wells, may be termed a 'driven well,' may be any that is capable of sustaining the blows or pressure necessary to drive it into the earth; but I prefer to employ a

pointed rod, which, after having been driven or forced down until it reaches the water, I withdraw, and replace by a tube made air-tight throughout its length, except at or near its lower end, where I make openings or perforations for the admission of water, and through and from which the water may be drawn by any well known or suitable form of pump. In certain soils, the use of a rod preparatory to the insertion of a tube is unnecessary, as the tube itself, through which the water is to be drawn, may be the instrument which produces the well by the act of driving it into the ground to the requisite depth.

"To enable others to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it with reference to the drawing, [which, with the lettering in the following description, we omit -ED.] The driving-rod I construct of wood or iron or other metal, or of parts of each, with a sharp point of steel or other-wise, to penetrate the earth, and a slight swell a short distance above the point, to make the hole slightly larger than the general diameter of the rod. This rod I drive, by a falling weight or other power, into the earth, until its point passes sufficiently far into the water to procure the desired supply. I then withdraw the rod and insert in its place the air-tight iron or wooden tube, which may be slightly contracted at its lower end, to insure its easy passage to its place. In general, this tube I make of iron, and of a thickness that will bear a force applied at its upper extremity sufficient to drive or force it to its place and, where a large and continuous flow of water is desired, I perforate this tube near its lower end, to admit the water more freely to the inside. The perforations may be about one-half of an inch in diameter, less or more, and from one to one and a half inches apart, and the perforations may ex-tend from the bottom of the tube upward from one to two feet. The diameter of the tube should be somewhat smaller than the diameter of the swell on the drill-end of the driving-rod. In localities where the water is near the surface of the ground, and the well is for temporary use only, as in the case of a moving army or for temporary camps, lighter and thinner materials than iron may be used for making the tubes, as, for instance, zinc, tin, copper or sheet metal of other kind, or even wood may be used. The rod may be of any suitable and practical size that can be driven or forced into the ground, and may be from one to three inches.in diameter. In some cases the water will flow out from the top of the tube with out the aid of a pump. In other cases, the aid of a pump to draw the water from the well may be necessary. In the latter case, I attach to the tube, by an air-tight connection, any known form of pump." The claim is as follows: "The process of constructing wells by driving or forcing an instrument into the ground until it is projected into the water, without removing the earth upward, as it is in boring, substantially as herein described."

DECEMBER 1, 1881

DRIVEN WELLS.

Every day the enquiry comes to us, Well how is the drive well business getting along. to which we answer, when a case gets inte court, it don't usually "get along," except at a snail's pace. And this case now before his Hon. Judge Withy is not likely to be an exception to the general usage.

We have been able to furnish affidavits from reliable citizens living within a dozen miles of our office, proving previous use of driven wells before Mr. Green claims to have had his first idea of getting water in this

In the matter of Defense Fund, response is being made from day to day from different parts of the State. Granges are coming forward and pledging amounts according to their membership, all the way from \$5 to \$50 each.

In response to the invitation of the Executive Committee, those outside who are interested in the result of this contest, are sending in their contributions of one dollar each wherever there is any move made in this direction.

The Executive Committee of the State Grange will meet on the 12th of December, and their action in relation to this drive well business will appear in the next numher of the VISITOR.

In the meantime there should be no relaxation on the part of all interested in making up a Defense Fund ample to hold our grip, add to the evidence already obtained, and make as strong a fight as can be made at every step of this litigation.

EACH fortnight brings to light more Grange halls in Michigan. We add nine to our list since last issue. You see we don't intend to stop until we know just how many Granges own halls in Michigan and their value. Who next?

NAME OF GRANGE.	NO.	SIZE OF HALL.	VALUE.
Waverly,	36	24x52	8
Cascade,	63	22x48	600
Home,	129	20x40	500
Pittsford,	133 194	18x36 24x40	300
Pipestone, Virgennes,	221	24x48	600 1,000
Lapeer,	246	16x24	1,000
Ganges,	339	24x60	
Ellena	350	20x42	800
Otsego, Ravenna,	364	25x60	1,200
Ravenna, Michigan Lake Shore, Allendale	373	24x50	1,500
Allendale,	407 421	25x50 22x40	1,200
	619	20x36	004
Windsor, Silver Lake,	624	18x40	400
Alton,	634	20x40	500
Bainbridge,	80		1,000
Pearl,	81	32x60	800
Home	185	20x40 22x36	400
Moline	$ \frac{188}{248} $	24x50	400
Berlin Center	240	28x40	1,500
Independence.	275	26x56	550
Frowbridge,	296	26x60	1,400
Berlin Center, Independence, Trowbridge, Mt. Hope, Cheshire Banner,	87	18x40	600
Cheshire Banner,	520	22x40	600
		30x60	1,800 700
Ensley Center	584	22x40 20x40	200
Madison, Ensley Center, Griswold Center,	564	24x40	300
Ferris.	440	22x40	- 550
Ferris, Groveland,	443	44x30	1,500
Conway.	114	20x50	600
Fruit, Keene,	104	20x30	800
Keene,	270		
Fraternity,	52 618	22x50	700
Liberty.	391	24x50	900 800
Mt. Tabor.	43	24x50	1,200
Willow, Liberty,	348	30x50	1,500
Whitneyville,	222		1,000
weston,		_ 25x60	2,000
Paw Paw,		25x60	
McDonald,	26 78	20x40 24x44	200
Bee Hive.	158	22x50	750
Bee Hive, Chippewa, Bunker Hill,	517	20x311	500
Bunker Hill,	269	24x48	1,100
Woodhull,	227	22x40	365
Felts,	349	18x30	
Ållendale, Weston,		22x40 26x60	2 000
Berrien Center.	14	26x60	3,000
Keene,	270		1,200
Monguagon,	622	20x40	
Weston, Berrien Center, Keene, Monguagon, Rutland, Brighton, Wheetland	145	18x40	600
Brighton,	336	01.00	500
WY LICOULOLIG,	210	24x50	600
Grattan, Centerville,	170 76	28x60 18x42	1,000
Capitol,	540	18x42 20x40	1,000
Union.	292	20x30	300
Charity, Bowne Center,	417	26x40	
Bowne Center,	219	23x44	800
Macon,	167	26x50	800
Hamilton,		24x48	1,000
Gaines, Bedford,	479	16x40 20x45	300
Orleans,	325	20x40 24x44	1,000
Wheatland,	273	24x50	600
Harmony,	337	26x46	760
Evergreen,	380	1 24x45	300
Baltimore,	472	20x40	800
Ada,	295	18X44	500
West Handy, Forest,	613	18x34 16x31	400
Harmony,	362	16x31 26x46	760
Stockbridge.	7	20x40 20x50	400
Bushnell,	437	24x60	600
Ross,	24	24x45	600

SCHOOLCRAFT.

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ARRANGEMENTS WITH RAILROADS.

The Grange Visitor for 1882, A LARGE EIGHT-PAGE GRANGE PAPFR WITH A CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

From Nov. 1, 1881 to Jan. 1, 1883, (14

Its purpose, object, and aim is the improvement of the American farmer in every department of his business. To this end it advocates the social and educational advantages of the Grange; it encourages more independent political action and demands larger representation in the legislative departments of the State and National Governments from the class whose material interests are greater than any other. Without expecting a millenium in its day, the VISITOR believes it necessary to continually labor for the correction of such

Offering no wares of any kind as premiums it relies on its friends to increase its

J. T. COBB,

Editor and Manager,

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGE-

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Grange at Lansing, Oct. 18, we were directed to make arrangements with the general agents of the several railroads by which Patrons reach Lansing, for transportation at the usual reduced rates, which by a general agreement among the railroads of this State is two cents per mile each way to persons attending conventions or other meetings that bring any considerable number of people together.

As directed, we have made such arrangements, and as the plan adopted by which

the object is secured is not alike on all roads, interested parties will please take notice, and before leaving home understand exactly what they are required to do on their part to have the benefit of the reduced rate.

To those who go over the Michigan Central or any of its branches, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern or its branches, paying full fare to Lansing, we will issue certificates of attendance at this ninth-session of the Michigan State Grange at any time after the first day. These certificates, presented by the holder to the Lansing ticket agents of these roads, will secure a return ticket for one cent per mile.

Those who go over the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railroad to Lansing resort. connecting points on other roads, will pay full fare to those connecting points, and my certificate of attendance at this ninth session of the State Grange, presented to the ticket agents of the roads at these connecting points, will entitle the holder to a return ticket over the D., G. H. & M. railroad at one cent per mile.

Those who go over the Ft. Wayne, Jack. son and Lansing R. R. will pay full fare to Jackson, and also full fare to Lansing, and will receive two certificates of attendance, etc., one to procure a return ticket to Jackson, and one to secure a return ticket from Jackson to their home station, each at the rate of one cent per mile.

The agents on the line of the Chicago and Grand Trunk R. R., Detroit, Lansing and Northern R. R. are instructed to sell roundtrip tickets, good for return the entire week, at two cents per mile, or one and one-third fare.

To those who desire to use any part of the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. to reach Lansing, we will furnish an ORDER, issued from the general agent of the road, directed to ticket agents. This ORDER, presented to any agent of the road between Sturgis and the northern termini of the road will procure a round trip ticket to a Lansing connecting point on another road, for one and onethird fare, good for return until Monday night, the 19th of December.

We hope all those who can use the G. R. & I. will not delay but send for these orders at once. It will take a little time, and a little del y on the part of those who wish to come over this road may defeat the object of this arrangement altogether.

the U. S. Circuit Court.

Mr. Clossen said the Judge disposed of the matter summarily, without so much as reading or hearing the evidence, deciding in favor of the patentee, remarking that a case exactly similar to this had already been decided by a District Court in favor of the patentee, and it was the usage of other District Courts to always conform to previous decisions in cases brought for the same purpose. The evidence could go to the Supreme Court of the United States if the case was carried there on appeal. And it was appealed; has been there two years waiting its turn in the judicial mill of last

If this statement is in accordance with the courtesies of the bench; we think it high time to abolish the whole thing as one stupendous and expensive humbug.

We can conceive of no practice that so stimulates the growth of communism among the people as the wretched shams of the judicial department of this government, from the court of a county justice to that august tribunal known as the Supreme Court of the United States.

Although men will go to law for the purpose of righting some wrong-to obtain their rights-secure justice or with some idea of this sort, none but the most verdant expect to obtain their object within a reasonable time and at reasonable cost. Careful, prudent men who are more ready to suffer wrong than to lose money and waste time in expensive efforts to obtain their rights, are practically excluded from the use of the legal machinery designed for the protection or enforcement of the rights of the citizen.

It is a matter of surprise that the people will tolerate a system that is so dilatory and expensive, and withal so unproductive of the results for which the system was ostensibly established.

Turn in what direction you will and we believe no parallel can be found in any department of the Government, either local, State, or National.

Look at the Postoffice Department of the Government, improvements have been made in every feature and the interest of the people have been kept in sight.

Cheapness and rapidity are prominent conditions of the service, the very antipodes of what we find in the Judicial Depart-

WE herewith present the report of the Committee on Agriculture of the National Grange now in session in the city of Washington. If the National Grange adopt this report, as it probably will, its members will take a long stride in the direction of political reform. When we turn from this to the powerful organization in New York, known as the Anti-Monopoly League, and then turn again to the Farmers' Alliance. we are encouraged to believe that forces are at work that will soon check the baneful influences of political corruption and arrest the wrongs which unscrupulous monopolies have within a score of years been so success fully fastening upon the people. Says the New York Daily Graphic of Nov. 9th:

"There are some significant features in the result of the late election. The Anti-Monopoly League adopted the policy of not making affirmative endorsements, but contented themselves with denouncing candidates who in the past had betrayed the public interest to the monopolies. Husted and Seymour, the two candidates on the Republican State ticket thus pointed out, ran far behind their associates, and out of four Senators denounced by the League three have been defeated, and the fourth secured his election by a greatly reduced majority. In the Fifth Senate District, owing to neither of the political parties nominating a man whom the League could support, the Anti-Monopolists made an independent nomina-tion in the person of John G. Boyd, a member of the League, and although Senator Hogan, his opponent, received the Republican support, and the Anti-Monopolists had but eight days in which to make the canvass, they have diminished the tremendous majority of 6,505, by which Senator Hogan was elected last time, and have prob-ably elected Mr. Boyd. This illustrates the strength of the Anti-Monopoly cause whenever it has been put fairly before the people, and it shows that a just cause with organization will carry the day against all the money of the monopolis's.

John G. Boyd was elected -[ED.]

WORTHY MASTER WOODMAN RE-ELECTED.

In the telegraphic department of an exchange we see that Worthy Master Woodman has been re-elected Master of the National Grange. This is about as we expected, though we were well aware that he preferred to leave this field of arduous labor, and seek the rest which for some months he has felt was a duty to himself that his health demanded.

We know that heretofore he has religiously regarded the cardinal principle of the Order-that "the office should seek the man, and not the man the office." As this must also include an obligation on the part of a Patron elected to office to accept, we presume Brother Woodman has been again installed Master of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry.

TEN Copies of the GRANGE VISITOR for three months for One Dollar. Now is a favorable time to work for the VISITOR.

Michigan State Horticultural Society.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held in the village of South Haven, Van Buren county, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Dec. 5, 6, and 7, in acceptance of an invitation tendered by the South Haven Pomological Society.

Arrangements will be perfected by the members of the local society to entertain all the members of the State Society, delegates from branch societies and horticulturl guests from abroad, in their homes. The Michigan Central; Detroit, Grand Hayen & Milwaukee; Chicago & Grand Trunk; Chicago & West Michigan; and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads, will all sell tickets at excursion rates. Application should be made to Chas. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, Michigan, for certificates at once, that persons desiring to attend can secure the advantages of reduced fare.

A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in horticulture to be present at the sessions and to join in discussions upon the topics arranged for the three days.

WILL some correspondent to the GRANGE VISITOR give his experience in keeping sweet potatoes, and oblige

M. KING, Corel, Montcalm Co., Mich.

THE Department of Agriculture recently issued a report estimating the potato crop of the United States this year to be only about two-thirds of the average annual vield.-Ex.

DECEMBER 1, 1881.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Lecture Bureau in Michigan.

To Resign.

Brothers and Sisters of Michigan:

It has for some time been our purpose to resign our position as Lecturer of the Michigan State Grange at the coming meeting of that body on December 13th. We shall do so, and think it our duty to thus formally give notice of our intentions, that the members may have time to select some one to fill the place. We shall insist upon our resignation being accepted, as we shall move to Cincinnati on or before January 1st, to be nearer our duties as one of the staff of the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin. We shall not leave the lecture field but shall enter the broader one of the whole country, of which Michigan is a part. While Michigan may lose our services somewhat, she will have our place more than filled by the "exchange of pulpits" made by the National Lecture Bureau.

May wisdom guide you in selecting your future Lecturer, who shall have every assistance we can give him personally and officially, and may the Order here ever stand as it does now in the front ranks, doing valiantly for the farmer and his interests, and for mankind.

> Fraternally, C. L. WHITNEY.

Election of Officers.

The month of December is again at hand and during this month by the organic law of our Order the officers for the Subordinate Granges for the ensuing year are to be elected,

Let every Grange heed this fact. Let it be noticed in the meetings preceeding the election, that all may be present and take part in the selection of the standard-bearers for the coming year.

While none but members in good standing in the Grange can legally be entitled to a vote, those who, for neglect of payment of dues, may soon remove this disability and at once be restored to position, and take part in the selection of officers for 1882.

As only members in good standing can vote, so none but such as are in good standing can legally be elected to official position.

What Grange or other organization would improve its condition by electing for officers those who are negligent of duty, who disregard the organic law, or the by-laws, or even the approved usages of the organization? Can we consistently select for our official leaders those whose practice and example are inconsistent with the higher duties of membership; will they be likely to lead us to the development of higher and better manhood and womanhood?

Whom shall we select? Faithful Patrons, those whose fidelity to the principles of our noble Order has been proven - progressive Patrons, those whose earnest, active efforts have been and can and will be to advance the Order and all its true interests to a reward our labor in premiums at the exhigher plane of usefulness. Don't attempt pense of another, but purposes to put all it to buy or coax any one with office; if you do you will not only fail in your object, but readers. Our Little Grangers is for farmer lower your own estimate of the office and children and is to be doubled in size in Dethe Order. Few, if any, members were ever made more regular by being given office." The office should seek the man and not the man the office." Qualified members are the ones to select. The one best qualified for each position should be selected for it. The prosperity and growth of the Grange and the whole Order are our objects. Let us remember this in the selection of officers: Never let personal preferences or prejudices influence you. Never let the political or financial standing of a member be taken into account.

Beeturer's Department. The National Lecture Bureau, P. of H., has its lecturers in the field. Our Brother Cheek, of North Carolina, has just concluded his course in time ts reach the National Grange and perform his duties there. He did not visit Michigan, which we must regret, and three of his appointments in Illinois had to be filled by another.

Brother Hilborn, of the Dominion, has been in Michigan and filled his bureau engagements there. Every where he has given great satisfaction. He concludes his course in Rockford, Ill., on December 3rd, having been five weeks in the field. We regret that we could not have had him in more places in Michigan. His letters to the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin are full of interest and show where the workers are. Our first course upon the bureau will be concluded at Peoria, Ill., on the 10th of December, just in time to reach the State Grange at Lansing on the 13th

Brother T. A. Thompson, of Dakota, Past Lecturer of the National Grange, author of the Unwritten Work, began his course of lectures on the 25th of November. He will be in Orland, Stuben county, Ind., on the 7th of December; in Lenawee county, Thursday, the 8th; in Oakland county, Friday, the 9th; in Livingston county, Saturday, the 10th; in Dansville, Ingham county, Monday, the 12th. He then goes to Jay county, Indiana, and completes his course at Rockford, Ill., on December 31st.

It is expected that Brother A. B. Smith, Worthy Master of the Kentucky State Grange, will visit this State soon after the State Grange meets. Hope to announce his appointments in next number.

We learn at a late hour that Sister Thyng's appointments have been withdrawn, but some one will be substituted in her place. One good sign in these lectures is, that each succeeding meeting in each location is better attended than the previous one. Partial courses of lectures and future full courses are being arranged for. Address, National Lecture Bureau, P. of H., 148 West 4th street, Cincinnati.

Three Good Papers.

We would urge it as the duty of every Patron and every farmer in Michigan to take and read the GRANGE VISITOR. It is a State paper and you should support it and endeavor, as you have your calling and your Order, to extend its circulation. While you need and must have a good State paper, and no State has a better one, we would commend to your notice a worthy National paper of our order, The Cincinnati Grange Bnlletin, whose weekly visits you will need to inform you of the Order in all parts of the country-Canada and Nova Scotia. This paper, "hews to the line and lets the chips fall where they may." Its market reports, its Washington correspondence by one of the staff, &c., all make it indispensable to those who take it. The Bulletin, like the VISI-TOR, has no trinkets to sell, no pewter knives to give away, and does not promise to

heads the women will have to come to it too. Granges do so," but makes the matter worse. than then? although many of them are are not infidels trying to bring the Bible into contempt? Look from Bob. Ingersoll to James Parton; are they not urging woman to mount the rostrum, the lecture stand, the pulpit etc.? Then, to learn what an eminent Apostle of Jesus taught, turn to and read 1 Cor. 14: 34-38, and 1 Tim. 2: 11-14, that any boy or girl over 14 years old and and reflect upon it, and either follow Him or infidelity.

When the VISITOR arrives from the office I am anxious to peruse it, and when the Nov. 1st came to hand I read the first page, opened to the fourth and read, and when I thought I, for something rich, for Brother Cobb can do it. When I had finished the piece I felt like saying, "Whew!" "The Constitution of the National Grange," &c., &c. I do not believe there are nine Granges in the State of Michigan that observe them. only when they fit their plans. When I was a little boy the older ones, when they did not wish me to do this or that, would say, "if you do, the witches, or ghosts, or devils will catch you;" but, if they were anxious for me to do it, they would say, "there are no witches, ghosts, or devils;" so, I have found, is the case of all constitutions. I have since read a piece of poetry which says:

"Where men believe in witches, witches are ; But where they don't believe, there are none there."

The subject of Representation in the State Grange, if looked at in the light of the Constitution of the National Grange and the By-Laws of the Michigan State Grange, is as clear as noon-day. In the Constitution of the National Grange, when speaking of the degrees, it says, in Article I., "Fourth degree, Husbandman (man), Matron (woman);" and in Sec. I., same Art., "And, Provided, That when the number of Subordinate Granges in any State becomes so great as to render it necessary, the State Grange may, in such manner as it may determine, reduce its representatives by providing for the election of a certain proportion of those entitled to membership in the State Grange from each county, and the members so chosen shall constitute the voting members of the State Grange." Who are "those entitled to membership?" The first clause of the same Section says, "Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives, who are Matrons." Again, in Sec. II., same Article, "The wives of the delegates elected to the State Grange, as provided for in the preceeding Section, if Matrons, shall be voting members of that body." What is meant by "as provided for in the preceeding Section?" It does seem that any person having five grains of common sense would say, the Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges. Their wives do not need to be elected; they, if Matrons, are members of the State Grange, by virtue of their husband's being elected. In State By-Laws, Art. III is the same as the first Article and first Section of the National Grange Constitution. The phraseology of the above Articles and Sections go to prove that the "Masters and having wives, and if they are Matrons (women) they are members of the State Grange without any election-so it used to be. Now, Brother Cobb, I did suppose that from the highest Grand Office in the Grange to the lowest high Private, they were bound by their pledge to "conform to and abide by the Constitution, rules and regulations of the National Grange and of the State Grange, &c." Chief Justice Cooley, in deciding upon the constitutionality of the soldiers' voting law, said, "To understand what the Constitution means it is necessary to ascertain what the framers designed by it." I quote from memory. The framers said, in Art. IX., Sec. II., "Nine men and four women, &c." Why not have said, "Thirteen persons, &c. ?" because nine officers must be men, as they bear masculine names; and four must be women and bear feminine names.

You don't fear any such thing? Neither did I have been told that "men of high degree" the women of France until it came upon have said, "This thing has come in little by them. That was done by infidels? Well, is little and it can't be stopped now;" then, not infidelity the same now that it was why not change the phraseology of the Conthen? and are there not more infidels now stitution and manual? Hence, it is as plain as day, to my mind, that only Masters and pseud-Christians, to take off the curse, and Past Masters, who are men, can be elected Representatives to the State Grange; their wives, if Matrons, go there by virtue of their husbands' election; if not a Matron, could not go if elected.

The "Digest" says, "Any member of the 5th degree can install," &c. Does this mean who has taken the 5th degree in the Pomona Grange? or was that Digest prepared when only members of the State Grange received the 5th degree?

got to "About Representation, etc.," now, installed Master, and is elected a Representative to the State Grange, his wife is a tend the State Grange, and consequently has to the direction and dictation of other internever taken the 5th degree, does the sole accident of her husband having been elected a Representative to the State Grange, make her a qualified installing officer? These things, which are calculated to raise doubts and discussions in the Grange, ought to be straightened out, the kinks removed, and the work established, not by the Worthy Master of the State Grange, nor by the Worthy Master of the National Grange, (I mean nodis respect to either), but by the National Grange itself. So thinks UNCLE SI. UNCLE SI.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

The next regular meeting of the Newaygo Co. Pomona Grange, No. 11, will be held at Fremont Center Grange Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 27th and 28th 1881. All fourth degree members are cordially invited. The unfinished program of the last regular meeting will be called first and be followed by discussions and essays on the following topics :---

"The American horse-what should he be and how to improve him." By Louis By Louis Reinoldt, followed by S. V. Walker and F. Misner.

"The orchard and fruit garden." By L. E. Wright, followed by T. Taylor and Lews Bush.

"Our native plants and shrubs and trees or ornaments." By Lewis Bush, followed by Wilks Stuart.

Steam mills-are they a help or a detriment to the farmer." By A. Terwilliger, A. Flynn.

"Why are agricultural profits so small compared with other investments?" By A. D. Scott and T. H. Stuart.

"Fall plowing for spring crops." By T. Taylor, John Barnhard, and G. W. Good-Yours fraternally,

win.

NEIL MCCALLUM, Lect. Ensley, November 18, 1881. 1dec2t

Pearl Grange, No. 81, will hold an open meeting and feast at their hall at Benton, Berrien Co., December 10, afternoon and evening. Subjects for discussion: "The drive well swindle," and "the railroad problem." Patrons are cordially invited to attend and take part. GEO. T. CUNNINGHAM, Lec.

The seventh annual meeting of the D. & B. C. Council P. of H. will be held at the Hall of Orion Grange, Tuesday, December 1881, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The program is as follows :-

The grand industry that has done so much s yet far within the measure of possibilities Its rapid development has no visible bounds except in the indifference of the millions engaged in production to the encroachments upon their civil rights. Or, in more comprehensive phrase, these millions who till the soil with such beneficent effect, have yet grander achievements in prospect if they can be true to their own interests. Their danger lies in neglect of civil duties, or intelligent appreciation of such duties. It is a fact, supported by incontestable

proof, that agriculture pays far more than its just share of taxes for the support of government; and it is equally true that its pro-ducts are cheapened in the hands of producers that they may yield larger percentages of profit to the various interests intervening before ultimate use. Let us confess in full sincerity, and with plain understanding of the facts, that these exactions on agriculture and its products are in no wise sinthe 5th degree? Again, "Any member of the State Grange can install," &c. If a man is elected and cared for their flocks, garnered the harvests and marketed the increase without reference Matron, but can not leave her family to at- their part in the rewards. They have yielded to influences constantly tending to reduce ests with astonishing self-abnegation until at last the prevailing sentiment relegates them to the soil as fixtures too low in the scale of intelligence to deserve part or share in the administration of affairs. In politics they are willing, obsequious slaves, ready always to heed the behests of party leaders. They glorify and worship party idols, and at the polls debase manhood in perfunctory articulation of the party shibboleth, then go to their labor hampered and worried by hardships invited by their ballots.

If all this be true, may we not say with the earnestness of conviction, that the American farmer deserves no greater share of the rewards that follow his labor until he displays manhood enough to assert his rights in the general conduct of affairs? If his land and its products be too much taxed, he can not enter effective protest against the exaction except through the proper channel, and by lawful means-the ballot. Having surrendered to his masters use of the one, and lost intelligent appreciation of the other, we lament the conclusion that his fate de-serves no amelioration until he is able to summon manhood to shape his own destiny by intelligent and independent exercise of all political rights and privileges. Standing in the front rank of labor, feeding, clothing and sustaining a thousand other industries with lavish freedom, he deserves for his own no more than he gets, until he resolves to exert decent care over his rights, not in the field of labor alone, and the byways and highways of commerce, but in the making of rules affecting the products of his laborthe laws of the land in which his sole part, as now ordered, is submission.

As the representatives of an organization based on agriculture, having no purpose hos-tile to any other useful calling, or profession, we deplore the apathy of American farmers on the question of their rights in the body politic, and invoke action designed to restore equitable balance between the various interests, industries, and professions, so that no one shall dominate others, but all persons engaged in every useful labor shall have free and equal chance in the race of material and intellectual progress. We ask no gifts of place, no concessions from others, no recognition or reward, except free and equal opportunity, too long abandoned, but which we are inflexibly resolved to reclaim in the hitnerto sterile field of politics long ago relinquished to place-hunters whose interest it is to forecast and perpetuate party strife, and whose methods have debauched the sacred privilege of citizens until the ballot box has become the repository of mercenary

Each should act independently-not as some one else does. Be true Patrons in this respect; allow no caucussing, no nominating, but ballot until you elect. "Election must be by ballot and a majority of all legal votes cast is required to elect."

Who are best qualified for office? Those who attend regularly and are always punctual. Those who have the broadest ideas of the Order and its capability. Those who best understand its laws and requirements and would labor the most diligently to see those laws duly enforced. Those who read Grange literature and study and practice Grange principles and precepts. Never elect any one to Grange office who does not take and read a GRANGE PAPER. You need and should have officers who are posted. Can any officer of the Order in Michigan be truly posted who does not take and read the GRANGE VISITOR? A few Granges in the State show that their Master and Secretary do not read this paper. Insist that at least Master, Secretary, Overseer and Lecturer should be regular readers of the VISITOR and elect no others to those nor in fact to any other offices. Masters, students, progressive and faithful Patrons are wanted to lead -such take and read Grange papers and practice the teachings of the Order. Choose such.

I CAN make more pork with clean shelled corn soaked twelve hours in pure spring water, than I can with new, soft corn. I will keep my pigs in better condition, and my feeding floors and pastures will be cov-ered with cobs. The waste in feeding new corn is greater than the cost of shelling the old.-Cor. Ohio Farmer.

can into the columns of the paper for all its cember. These three papers, whose price is as follows: GRANGE VISITOR, semi-monthly, 50 cents a year; Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, weekly, \$1 60 a year; Our Little Grangers, monthly, 25 cents a year; can all be had for TWO DOLLARS-a \$2 bill can be sent to either J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich., or to Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, 148 West 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Either will do.

Uncle Si on the Constitution.

Brother Cobb :- The villain-killer having passed through these parts, there is not a villian to be found now; and, had the foolkiller been here also, I fear, your old uncle would now be found among the missing.

The VISITOR is highly prized here, both by those inside and out the gate; but I have learned that the old adage, "many men of many minds," is true still. When men can differ and never ask more than what they give, then there is no old grudge laid up to block the wheels of friendship.

I dearly love a live institution, and such believe the VISITOR to be. It does me good to see the sisters pitch into each other -some for "Women's Rights," some oppose it, some have bad husbands, or are they "sweeping some other's door-yard ?some have kind husbands, some are going to reform the world and the rest of mankind, to stop all drinking of the ardent, chewing and smoking tobacco - but nothing said

about snuff! Sisters, caution is developed in the lower France is the only nation that has, thus far, placed woman on an equal with man politit "The Goddess of Liberty." She soon, in may use she and her. the National Assembly, voted: "There is no

Do not be alarmed, your uncle admires woman as much as any man need to, and if you will only have the Constitution and By-Laws fixed to suit it, he believes there is not a sister in this Grange but what is capable of filling any office in it.

The framers got up an installation exercise, and in every one of the first nine offices they are addressed as "Worthy Brother," not sister. In the last four they are

addressed as "Worthy Sister," or "Sister," the installing officer as "Worthy Sire." species of animals, as well as in man. In the Funeral Ceremony the founders placed the word Brother in italics and in brackets, to indicate that we could say ically and socially. She made a statue, an Brother, if a male, or Sister, if a female; also image of a woman, dedicated and christened he and his is italicised that, if a Sister, we

Therefore, the founders of the Order said, God;" and maintained that "the Bible is a as plain as words could make it, that only lie!" What did they do for women next? men should fill the first nine offices in the lie!" What did they do for women next? men should fill the first nine offices in the in a like period in the history of the world. A thousand million dollars of balance is inher great ladies, whilst going to the guillotin four; and I would be glad to know of one adequate expression of its commercial value, in a cart, said, "Oh Liberty! how many Grange, in this State, previous to 1874, which an insufficient measure of its greatness, a

Morning session - Opening of Council. Music by the Grange choir. Address of welcome by Master of Orion Grange. Re-sponse by Mrs. Ann Delano, of Thomas. Appointment of committee on credentials. Past Masters" must be men and capable of Presentation of accounts. Unfinished business. New business. Music. The Grange; its relation to our moral development, by Mrs. L. A. Pearsall, Lecturer of the Council. Basket lunch, tea and coffee. Afternoon session — Music. Reports of

committees and election of officers for 1882. Music.

How can the farmers of Michigan compete with the great West? By G. M. Trow-bridge of Pontiac.

What is the best economy in the purchase and use of farm implements? Discussion opened by Joshua Vanhousen of Rochester. Music.

How much education is needful for the farmer and his family? Carrol Clark, Ori-

Suggestions. — Hiram Andrews, J. M. Norton, E. F. Cassidy, M. E. Delano, Mrs. Barwice, Mrs. J. J. Snook, Mrs. L. C. Hains and P. T. Butler.

All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend. C. K. CARPENTER, President.

J. G. NOBLE, Secretary.

Report of the Committee on Agriculture of the National Grange.

The power that has established the credit of this people on a firm basis, reduced interest rates, regulated exchanges, and guaranteed prosperity in all branches of useful industry, is agriculture. During all the years when these tasks were of doubtful achievement these tasks were of doubtful achieve ment its workers were quietly, steadily and surely effecting a purpose not fully compre-hended by the wisest statesmen. Their pro-ductive industry was laying the safe foundations of financial greatness and commercial prosperity, enriching the people, multiplying and extending the blessings of peace and dignifying labor by proofs of its power and its beneficent ends. In a single decade this grand industry has added to the permanent wealth of the people a sum too great for contemplation. Even the small proportion of its products that has gone into foreign markets in that period—a portion of the surplus alone-is a contribution to the material welfare of the people incomparably erimes are committed in thy name!" Yes, make women equal, as it is called, with the men, and when they begin to cut off men's uncle does not approve. The cry, "All the

favors procured by the lavish use of money, or corrupt promises of place, a shame and reproach to republican government, and a menace to the liberties of the people.

Recognizing as we do the origin of artificial hardships placed on agriculture, in the indifference of farmers to civil duties which they can not delegate to others without certain harm, in shamefully corrupt party usages so engendered, in the cynical contempt bestowed by party leaders and their unscrupulous adherents upon the rights of labor, we, as the representatives of that calling which enlists the greatest number of laborers, and is immeasurably greater than any other—even all others—in the magni-tude of the values it creates, do solemnly declare all our obligations to political parties terminated, and party association hateful, until such time as party may invite allegiance by wisdom of purpose and purity of method. As an expression of this determination we submit the following declaration and invite thereto careful consideration from all good citizens of whatever calling or profession:

Resolved, That this National Grange, representing a membership spread over the en-tire Union, will exert all its force with unflagging zeal and persistent purpose, to encourage independent political action, to the end that dangers lurking in partisan management of public affairs may be eliminated; that corrupt party strife may incur the odi-um it deserves; that the elective franchise in its exercise may become the true expression of the desire of the citizen; that the use ful industries of all our people, in every call-ing, may receive just consideration; that intelligence, capability, and worth may become the recognized qualifications for per-sons designated to official trusts; that money shall cease to be a potent factor in determining nominations and elections to office, and that the government may return to that simplicity which befits a frugal, industrious people. By this pledge we solemnly declare our rurpose to abide steadfast and resolute, and with good will and unselfish desire we ask the workers of every other calling or industry to join us in earnest effort to attain the objects named. PUT DARDEN,

Chairman of Committee.

GUITEAU has established a precedent in Judge Cox's remarkable court which permits every murderer on trial for his life not only to conduct his own trial but to blackguard every witness who is to appear against him, and every man, witness or otherwise, who presumes to speak unfavor-ably of him. The Judge did not even threaten when it was established on Saturday. "Mr. Prisoner," seems to have both the court and the counsel for the prosecution in willing subjection. The country in a very different frame of mind.-N. Y. Daily Tribune.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

THE PATCH-WORK QUILT.

6

In sheen of silken splendor, With glittering threads of gold, I've seen the waving marvels That hung in walls of old, When fair hands wrought the lily, And brave hands held the lance, And stately lords and ladies Stepped through the courtly dance.

I've looked on rarer fabrics, The wonders of the loom That caught the flowers of Summer And captive held their bloom,-But not their wreathing beauty, Though fit for queens to wear, Can with one household treasure, That's all my own, compare.

It has no golden value, The simple patchwork spread, Its squares in homely fashion Set in with green and red, But in those faded pieces For me are shining bright. Ah, many a summer morning And many a winter night !

The dewy breath of clover, The leaping light of flame, Like spells my heart came over, As one by one I name These bits of old-time dresses— Chintz, cambric, calico-That looked so fresh and dainty On my darling long ago.

This violet was my mother's-I seem to see her face, That ever like the sunshine Lit up the shadiest place; This buff belongs to Susan; That scarlet spot was mine. And Fanny wore this pearly-white, Where purple pansies shine

I turn my patch-work over— A book with pictured leaves— And I feel the lilac fragrance And the snow-fall on the leaves. Of all my heart's possessions, I think I least could spare The quilt we children pieced at home, When mother dear was there.



To the women of our great Republic are given greater possibilities and advantages than those of any other nation. The lives of the women of rank and nobility in England, Germany, Russia, and other kingdoms and empires are trammeled and fettered by the rules of court etiquette, forbidding them to marry outside of a royal family, lest the royal blood become contaminated by that of common origin; while the masses of the women of the lower and poorer classes are kept in a condition next to that of slavery.

In Switzerland, Italy, Africa, and other countries, they are actually made to take the place of beasts of burden. In France, young ladies are not allowed to enter places of amusement without the attendance of an elderly lady as chaperon, who keeps over them the strictest watch.

In Persia, Turkey, India, and many countries where Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion, the women are considered as creatures without souls, and receive no moral culture, the lords of creation not considering it worth the while to teach them how to read.

They are usually married from the ages of eight to twelve, and are taken by their hus-

tunes may be linked with those of the sterner sex, they still preserve intact a selfrespect and dignity which command the admiration of the world.

From the days of Molly Pitcher in Revolutionary times, who took the place of the wounded soldier at the cannon, and poured shot and shell into the enemy's ranks, to the days of the wife and mother of our beloved and martyred President, this fact has ever been demonstrated.

Witness how bravely the wife endured the terrible suspense of those eighty days, when the wide world was sending up its prayers and cries to God that the life of so good a man, and the chief of so great a nation, might be spared. Garfield, in speaking of his wife to a

friend a few years ago, said: "I have never | slippers in the warmest of summer been obliged to turn aside from my work to explain away any word of hers. She has never given a moment's anxiety, yea! more than that; when trouble came upon be covered up with high, thick shoes? Some me, and the clouds looked dark and heavy, her faith and hope inspired me with fresh courage."

Witness, too, the heroism and self-sacrifice of the mother, who, left a widow on a small farm, denied herself one meal a day, and then two meals, for weeks, that her children might have bread until the coming harvest.

Nor do I consider these exceptional cases. I only consider them types of American womanhood. Women of such stamp have given to the nation such men as Washington and John Quincy Adams.

The mother of John Quincy Adams, in a letter to him when he was only twelve years old, said, "I would rather see you laid in your grave than grow up a profane and graceless boy." Not long before the death of Mr. Adams, a friend said to him; "I have found out the cause of your great success." "What do you mean?" asked Mr. Adams. The gentleman replied, "I have been reading the published letters of your mother." "If," this gentleman relates, "I had spoken that dear name to some little boy, who had been for weeks away from his mother, his eyes could : it have flashed more brightly, nor his face glowe more quickly than did the eyes an take of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He stood up in his peculiar manner, and said, "Yes, sir, all that is good in me, I owe to my mother." Mrs. W. K. SEXTON.

Thin Shoes.

It is a self-evident fact and truly lamentable that the health of American women, to a great extent, is in a very precarious state. That we have not vitality or power of endurance commensurate with the pleasures, duties, and responsibilities of life is evident. I do not think it wise or just, as a general thing, to compare former times with the present, or compare ourselves with the pioneer women of the West, and yet these women must have been stronger physically, or they could not have endured the toil, hardships, and privations, and battled so successfully with the circumstances which surrounded them on every hand. It has been said that over-work is one great cause of the ill-health of the women of these times, and so it is in many instances, yet there are plenty of women who do nothing, and have nothing to do, and many of them are confirmed invalids. Other causes are enumerated, such as eating much soda in the buscuit, using impure water, tight lacing, and a long category of and free expression of any religious or politreal or supposed causes. I will say it is often owing to thoughtlessness, carelessness, and many times to sheer recklessness. We are always shocked when we hear of a person committing suicide, and yet there are scores of persons, deliberately though slowly and surely, pursuing a course that will result in days of suffering, invalidism, and premature death. But it will be charged to a mysterious Providence, and not to their own wrong doing.

dependence, and though their lives and for- much to do with the ill-health of American ity from the vital portion of the human system, and the blood does not course as freely and rapidly as through the other por-

> yet these extremities are the worst cared for and most sadly neglected. The wearing of thin shoes is one of the

> great causes of sapping the foundation of robust health and vitality, and the exchanging thick, warm shoes for thin, cold ones is suddenly checked, blood chilled, and the whole system receives a shock which will result in serious consequences sooner or

later. The persons who originated the weather sowed disease and death broadcast, for many argue, What is the use of purchasing beautiful stockings to of the shoes worn at the present time are of no more service or protection than so much brown paper. If a person steps out in the dew, or after a rain, or in the snow, wearing the fashionable shoe, the feet are not only dampened, but oftentimes thoroughly saturated, because the idea of wearing rubbers is not to be tolerated as they mar the beauty of the shoe, and make the feet look so large.

A lady remarked in my presence that she would knit herself some nice, warm, woolen stockings, only she would be obliged to wear large shoes.

A father in the generosity of his heart prought home to his daughter a pair of thick, strongly-made shoes, remarking to her that they would make her so comfortable. With a frown on her countenance and a glance of her eye, with which she would almost wish she could annihilate both father and shoes, she threw them across the room, and said, "I want you to understand for all time, sir, that my feet were not made for such things as these."

Eminent physicians tell us that many of the ills which women are subject to are produced by the wearing of shoes with narrow soles and high French heels, and also the cause of the defective eyesight among students and youngerly persons; and the fashionable shoe is an abomination.

Nowdays, the foot is made to fit the shoe, n ot the shoe the foot, and it is the pride of many to boast of how small a shoe they can wear, when one of about two sizes larger would fit their corns and bunions much better. MYRA.

Sister Waldo's Essay Reviewed.

A brief review written by Sister Simpson in reply to an essay read by Sister L. P. Waldo, in Grand Ledge Grange, and published in the VISITOR of June 1st:

I hope my brothers and sisters will bear with me in the few remarks that I shall make, and not deem me sarcastic, for I do not design to give offense to anyone, neither do I ask for any privilege that I am not willing to grant to others; and should manifest a spirit of criticism, my brothers and sisters may be assured that any criticism which may be offered by them will meet with the respect it merits. While I believe in the privilege of criticism, I believe it ought to be the privilege of every member of this Order to express his or her opinion on any and all of the important topics of rich food, too much warm bread, or too the day, either on religion or politics, and we have no right to be offended at the honest ical opinions, since that is a freedom we all have a right to claim, otherwise our American liberity is not worth the blood that has been shed to establish and perpetuate it.

with her hard earned money which she women. The feet are at the farthest extrem- may need to buy bread for her children, and pay it into the treasury for the support of these same law makers? If she fail to do so, then in accordance with legal enactment, tions of the body, hence artificial means of her little home is sold, and she and her warmth and protection are a necessity, and fatherless children are turned away to depend upon the cold charity of the world for food and shelter. Now, if our protectors, as our sister calls them, will not give us the right of suffrage, we beg of them to give us a law that will exempt the widow's home from taxation to support thieving extremely dangerous. The prespiration is officials of the present time, who have grown rich making laws calculated to benfit the few and impover sh the many.

Our sister accuses us of wanting the right of suffrage, that we may be permitted to idea of wearing fancy stockings and hold office, go to Congress, be President, Governor, etc. Now, I do not know but some of our sisters have aspirations in that direction, if so, it is only to better our condition, and gain that freedom for which we are contending-the freedom to think and act for ourselves. And if we wish to become politicians or statesmen, we do not like to be voted down by the lords of crea tion.

> They preach the same doctrine that was taught the African slave, that freedom would be bad for them, that their happiness depended upon their obedience to the oft-repeated mandate found in the old book, 'Servants, be obedient to your masters." In like manner is the happiness of subordination preached to us - the beautiful relation of feminine dependence and masculine protection; the delightful figure of the ivy clinging to the oak. That simile of the ivy and oak has been played for generations to cozen the women into the belief that dependence is lovliness. If one part of mankind could limit the liberty of the other by what they might think good for them, then there would be no liberty. Rulers always claim that freedom is dangerous for those who are ruled, so they tell us that the equality of the sexes would lessen woman's happiness; but this is not reason. She has the right to lessen or increase her happiness as she may feel disposed to take upon herself the responsibilities and burdens, as well as to share in the benefits of human progress. We acknowledge that the pursuit of knowledge is not the attainment of happiness, but men do not stop for that. Solomon had gathered wisdom, riches, power, and honor-and all was vanity, but we all want to experience vanity, just the same. The eating of the fruit of the tree of knowledge is said to have launched evil into the world, but we pursue knowledge all the same.

Our sister tells us if we suffer more, and the curse seems to fall heaviest upon our sex, it is not man's fault, as woman first plucked the forbidden fruit, and ate and gave to man; and to have prevented this, she seems to wish that good old Father Adam had kept a tighter rein on Mother Eve, and prevented her from eating the fruit of knowledge, that we might have been exempt from suffering, and lived in ease **DECEMBER 1, 1881.**

all marriageable young men never to choose one for a companion, for she will never make an effort to better even her own condition in life. Contentment is stagnation; progress brings higher and better aspirations. Discontent is the engine of advancement, as with men, so with women. Her elevation has not made her content; it has made her aspire the more. The abatement of some of her wrongs has aroused her to demand equal rights.

They tell us liberty is not good for us, because it will not bring contentment, and it would break up the lovely relation of lordly protection and clinging dependence. Liberty does not bring content to man, yet where is the man who is willing to give up liberty? Has not liberty brought to men incessant strife; yet who would be a slave? The clam is happy in her shell, yet who would be a clam?

The greatest flight in woman's elevation was when she gained the exclusive possession of one man instead of being one of a herd of wives to a single lord. And as this was the greatest step in her rise, so it was the greatest impetus to her discontent, It was the starting point to woman's rights; it was the origin of family jars, of wifely jealousies. Having a man yoked with her

alone, she began to domineer, and then to claim equality. Her share of a man had been before so fractional and so reducable that it hardly admitted of assertion. She belonged all to him but no well defined share of him belonged to her. But exclusive possession of a man gave her the right of jealousy, where before the condition admitted only of emulation in courting his favor. Thus, with her rise in the social scale, has risen her aspiration until she demands equal rights with the lords of creation, and be assured that we will never rest until victory is ours.

Our sister says she does not know but the men are willing we should have the right of suffrage, and occupy all the positions to which we may aspire, but she is not willing to come down from the high position she now occupies to the arena of political strife and wrangle. Now, my dear sister, we do not ask you to come down from your sacred elevation, but come up higher in the scale of human progress, where true womauhood has ample opportunity for development, and help us do battle, not only for our own rights, but the rights of the whole human family.

Our sister speaks of politics as something degrading, I do not think politics degrades men; but I do think the class of men who now occupy the most responsible positions of public trust are men whose examples will surely degrade.

Now, my sister, did you ever ask yourself why it is that there is so much wrangling in the arena of politics? Evidently, it is because the essential influences of women are excluded. Not that those influences are superior perhaps, but they are necessary to the right adjustment of human relationship everywhere. There is no society that will remain moral and pure where our sex is excluded. Hence, we need women in politics. Those women who think a townmeeting or election no fit place for ladies must be a class of women who have a very poor opinion of the morals of the opposite sex. In conclusion, we feel glad that we live in an age and place that will permit the existence of an Order like ours, where women do vote without any apparent symptoms of contamination, and are privileged alike with the sterner sex in the free expression of their convictions, whatever they may be, and as regards the Grange, a sure prophecy of a better condition of things for the industrious toilers everywhere.

American Womanhood.

band to his father's house to be trained by the mother, and entirely subject to her control. The face of the wife is usually veiled below the eyes, the mouth being covered by the veil, that she may be taught subjection to her mother-in-law, and for many years she is not allowed to address her directly, only through her husband and sons. At meal time she serves them until they have finished, and then she may eat what remains.

The birth of a daughter is the greatest occasion for lamentation and mourning, the mother often considering it an act of mercy to the child to slay her infant daughter, and the only hope of emulation or honor for the wife is in becoming the mother of many sons. In the language of the Mohammedans there is no word for home and wife: • it is only house and woman.

In Africa, the girls are bought and sold for wives. The price of a wife usually brings 16 cows. In such a case a family of daughters proves a source of revenue to the father. A man who has means has many wives, who till the ground for him, and the more wives he has, the more land he can cultivate, which will enables him to keep more cattle, and buy more wives, his chief source of wealth being cattle, wives, and daughters.

Contrast all this with the position of women in our own free land. In her earliest infancy, nothing is considered too beautiful for her wardrobe, and in the home of the rich, nothing is considered too costly; while in the home of the poor the mother's loving heart prompts her to deny herself even the necessaries of life that her little one may be neatly dressed; and in both instances, love and affection are bestowed without stint or measure. Through childhood and youth she is carefully guarded and educated until she ripens into full womanhood. In all the world there can be found no better type of beauty than our American girls. The healthfulness and salubrity of our climate, combined with their lives of freedom and buoyancy of spirits, have given to them a form and face unrivaled by any class of women on the globe.

But beauty is not their only dower. With our democratic principles and institutions,

Let me cite you to an incident which will lady not long ago, and found her out of doors, repotting her plants. It was a very damp day, having rained all the forenoon. The wind was blowing hard from the northwest, chilling a person through and through -and yet she had nothing on her head or unless we consider them our superiors, around her shoulders, and her feet were en-

cased in very thin fancy stockings, and thin low slippers. She told me that in the morning she had baked bread, churned, ironed the week's washing, and cooked dinner for five persons, and in this condition had taken still another hard piece of you could divine the secrets of every housework on herself, and withal was not suffici- hold, you would find in most cases the wife ently clad for the occasion. In the midst of had done more toward securing the home our conversation (as she saw me glance at and made far greater sacrifices for the hapher feet) she remarked that she could keep piness of the inmates than the husband her feet warmer with slippers than with heavy, thick shoes, and that her ankles were always cold in high-bottoned shoes. Perhaps she thought I would believe it, but the idea was too preposterous to have a shadow of truth. You say this is an overdrawn picture. Not in the least. Each of you will notice such recklessness though perhaps of another type, of you observe passing events and incidents of everyday life.

Now for Sister Waldo's essay on Woman's Rights (which ought to be called Men's Wrongs): She says that her sisters may think it strange that she being one of the weaker sex should stand up in the defense of the men, and her consolation in

so doing, she claims, comes from an approvcorroborate this statement. I called upon a ing conscience, and the commendation of those noble beings we call men, who protect and provide for us.

> It is not easy to understand why we should seek after and enjoy the praise of the opposite sex more than that of our own, ignorance.

which I do not. It is enough that we regard them as our equals, since this is more than they are willing to concede to us.

As for their protection, what, I ask, do they protect us from? They may provide us a home and many of the comforts, but if ago.

yet the men claim the right to make all the laws for the disposal and control of those homes and firesides as may best suit their necessities, whims, or caprices, while we are debarred the privilege of even a vote in the matter; and by so doing they say to us, "Just so far shalt thou go and no farther. We will make the laws and you must abide by them. You have no right to say who shall be your rulers or law-makers." It is After so many preliminary remarks, I degrading, they will tell you, for women to

and ignorance.

Now, I differ from that class of thinkers and if that old Bible story is true I feel to exclaim, All honor to Mother Eve for her courage in daring to face death for the sake of gaining knowledge, and taking the first steps toward human progress. Had she been one of the contented "ivy to the oak" wives, who perhaps would have asked her hubby before she picked the apple. he, no doubt, would have given her a long lecture on obedience and subjection, and the sin of being discontented with her lot. But it seems that Eve did her own thinking, took the responsibility of eating the fruit, and woman-like, when she found

it good for food, and to make one wise, she gave to Adam that he too might gain wisdom. Had he not yielded to her influence, what would have been the result? Why, if the Bible history be true, Adam would have been a doting old idiot to this day, wandering in the garden of Eden in a state of nudity, not knowing whether he was clothed or not. But the Good Book tells us he was cast out of the garden lest he partook of the tree of life and lived forever, so if Eve had not eaten the fruit, Father Adam would have been immortalized in his

I think if we would adopt the plan of thinking and reasoning for ourselves, we would soon abandon that old theory, that death, sin, and suffering were brought into the world by some old woman eating a little sour apple more than six thousand years

Our sister says the good example of a kind husband did not prevent Eve from eating the fruit, neither will it prevent us from grumbling: In the first place we have no reason for believing that there are more grumblers in one sex than the other; and as for the good example of Adam, I would like to have our sister show us of what it consisted. I can see nothing in his character to admire, and and have long since denied all relationship to the old gentleman. I admit there are many women discontented with their lot, but I deny the assumption of Sister Waldo, that we are so merely because we are women. The reason is because we have aspirations for something higher in life ting meals, between cooking and setting the come to the point I wish to make, namely : go to the polls and vote; but do they think than we have yet attained. I never did table, many scraps of information may be has come the love of liberty and self- that the manner of clothing the feet has it degrading for the poor widow to part admire your contented women; and I advise gathered and treasured up.

RUTH A. SIMPSON, Grand Ledge Grange, No. 301.

What Shall We Read?

[Read before Birmingham Granger] There are so many opinions upon this subject that I do not feel capable of saying much that will interest you.

I think the cast and character of a person's mind can be determined by the books they love to read, and the books any one reads has much to do with the formation of their character; such being the case, it becomes the duty of all to cultivate a taste for good, pure reading; reading that will create a desire for a higher and nobler life and at the same time will not make us dissatisfied with the plain practical duties of real life; books that will teach the real value of the small duties of everyday life and the true heroism of a courage and faith that finds not its motive in the world's opinion and applause, but in the consciousness of an honest purpose. In this age of cheap literature the poorest are not excusable for the absence of books and papers from their tables and shelves. Our best weekly newspapers can be enjoyed by a whole family for a year for about two dollars. The poorest laborer can earn that in two days. Our papers are so complete that every subject is taken up and discussed, so that any intelligent person can keep himself well posted in all matters of interest if he can only find time to read the weekly papers. I know women who find time to read every page of the papers and books besides; at odd moments while get-

DECEMBER 1, 1881.

Another excellent plan is, when you are nervous and tired, to sit down, if only, for ten or fifteen minutes, and take up a book or paper, you will be surprised at the feeling of rest and energy that will steal over you, and the amount of knowledge gained by improving the odd moments. There are our town libraries and library associations, with the privilege of a book every week of the year for one dollar. Who are excusable if they are not furnished with good reading matter?

But my subject was, what shall we read, not how to obtain it. By all means read books that will improve your mind and morals. I would not advise anyone to confine himself to one class or style of reading; we want variety. For religious reading I would suggest first of all the Book of all books. It has comforted millions in the darkest hours of life, and been a light and guide unto their feet through the dark valley and shadow of death. Pilgrim's Progress is another book that ought to be in every home. It has guided weary feet in the way of eternal life. There is a depth and spirit in the work that only the Christian heart can understand and appreciate. The Prince of the House of David is a work that brings out the life of Christ, and connects incidents and events in a manner that makes the New Testament seem clearer, an eminent minister say he objected to it I think he will find around the great white Throne hundreds whose faith has been strengthened by that book.

History is a class of reading that ought to January 4, 1800. claim a large share of our attention. I prefer life histories, the lives of authors whose works I have read, or of noted men and women, whether they were authors, reformers or statesmen, to that of nations or places. While I should enjoy reading the life of Martin Luther, I would not, for my part, waste eyesight or oil upon the history of the Reformation. I was very much interested in the lives of Dickens, Charlotte Bronte and residence of the illustrious chief. There Yoemen, of England, but not in the History of England. I should prefer that of my own country. Speaking of novels there is as great a difference in them as there is in people. Who could raise objections to E. P. Roe's or J. G. Holland's works? Can anything be more sublime in sentiment or purer in ex- and lofty portico, where oft the hero walked pression than Holland's blank verse? Can you estimate the good Dickens' novels have done for the poor of England? Uncle Tom's done for the poor of England? Uncle Tom's Cabin did more for the emancipation of the slaves than all other influences combined. which lately dwelt in that lifeless form. There those who paid the last sad honors to the benefactor of his country, took an im-Of such novels that will work reform and justice to humanity I, as did Oliver Twist, "ask for more." But the class known as of the coffin, "GLORIA DEO," on the inner dime novels, Saturday Nights, and such lit- plate,-erature, are to be avoided as a pestilence; and yet, to-day, hundreds of people are spending hours of time upon those slums of literature which dwarf the mind, destroy the morals, and unfit the mind occupied by them for the reception of any true or useful knowledge. My husband brought home one of Harper's illustrated papers. One of our young men gave it a contemption of soul into all the tenderness of wee. The our young men gave it a contemptuous glance and said, Humph! Why didn't you following order:get a Police Gazette? If you wish for something amusing take Mark Twain, Eggleston, or better yet, "Samantha at the Centennial," or "My Wayward Partner," by Josiah Allen's wife. There is such a vein of sound sense underlying all her nonsense, and she gives popular shams and follies such decided hits that I think her books may justly be considered useful as well as entertaining.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

Pouths' Pepartment.

HOE OUT YOUR ROW.

One day a lazy farmer's boy Was hoeing out the corn, And moodily had listened long To hear the dinner-horn. The welcome blast was heard at last, And down he dropped his hoe; But the good man shouted in his ear, "My son, hoe out your row."

Although a "hard one" was the row, To use a plowman's phrase, And the lad, as sailors have it,

Beginning well to "haze," "I can," he said, and manfully He seized again his hoe, And the good man smiled to see The boy "hoe out his row."

The lad that text remembered long, And proved the moral well. That perseverance to the end At last will nobly tell. Take courage, Man, resolve you can, And strike a vigorous blow ! In life's great field of varied toil, Always " hoe out your row ! "

"Washington Entombed."

-Selected.

Uncle Nine :-- I have just finished reading Ella Spaulding's letter. I am very glad to hear that she rode the goat without any trouble. Many thanks to Cousin Ella for and the Savior a living presence as of one answering my questions. I will send the you had really known and loved. I heard extract on the burial of George Washington to the Youth's Department, and perhaps because it was written in the form of a novel. Uncle will print it for us. The name of the paper is the "Ulster County Gazette." published at Kingston, Ulster county, New York, by Samuel Frees & Son, Saturday, MYRTLE W. Grand Rapids, Nov. 15.

WASHINGTON ENTOMBED.

GEORGETOWN, Dec. 20. On Wednesday last, the mortal part of WASHINGTON the GREAT, the *Father* of his country and the friend of man, was con-signed to the tomb, with solemn honors and funereal pomp. A multitude of persons assembled, from many miles around, at were the groves, the spacious avenues, the beautiful and sublime scenes, the noble mansion,—but alas! the august inhabitant was now no more, that great soul was gone. His mortal part was there; but ah ! how affecting, how awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness, thus, to mortal eyes, fallen ! — yes, fallen ! fallen ! In the long pressive, a farewell view. On the ornament at the head of the coffin was inscribed, "SORGE AD JUDICIUM," about the middle

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON. Departed this life on the 14th December, 1799, aged 68.

Between three and four o'clock, the sound of artillery from a vessel in the river, firing minute guns, awoke afresh our solemn sorrow-the corpse was removed - a band of

piece of tropical plant petrifaction from Africa. The plant flourished upon the earth long before the "Christian era," but is now extinct. This is a very rare specimen. Ella Spaulding, I am glad to see a letter from you once more. I thought you had forsaken us. Hope you will not leave us for so long again.

Erle, I second "Sweet Briar's" invitation. I notice the cousins do not say much about the Grange. Our Grange is prospering. We hold meetings once a week, and each member is supposed to take an active part, but I notice there a few who do not. Hoping you will all report what your Grange is doing, I remain, Your affectionate cousin,

NETTIE GIFFORD. Royalton, Vt., Nov. 9, 1881.

"Out from Among Honest Men."

An interesting little incident occurred in the criminal court yesterday afternoon. It was arraignment day, and twenty-four prisoners were brought to the bar from the county jail. The name of each was read, together with the crime with which he was charged, and he was asked what plea he wanted to enter. "Not guilty," said the first, and so on until the sixteenth name was reached. All thus far had plead not guilty. The sixteenth man was interro-gated in the usual form, the charge against him being petit larceny. "What is your name?" "John Kalah," was the response. Guilty, or not guilty?" "Guilty, sir."

out from among these honest men.'

The remaining eight were then questioned and all responded that they were not guilty. Thereupon the assistant State's attorney entered a nolle pros in the case of Kalah, and said, "Get out into the street, sir; get out from among these honest man."

THE REAPER, DEATH.

LUREY.-Died in Moline, Oct. 25, MRS. CAROLINE LUREY, aged 65 years.

WHEBEAS, Death has entered our Grange again and removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed sister; therefore

Resolved, That we mingle our sorrow and tears with those of the bereaved family, and extend unto them that sympathy which flows from hearts that feel for others? for others' woes.

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Lurey, Mo-

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Lurey, Mo-line Grange has lost a faithful member, who in her life proved herself a true friend, a good neighbor, and an affectionate wife and mother. Resolved, That, while we as Patrons deplore the loss of our beloved sister, we shall ever cherish her memory and riss her gentle smile and quiet presence. Resolved, That in token of our respect for the departed we drape our hall and charter in mourning for 30 days. for 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be pre-sented to the family of our worthy sister and a copy to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

EUGENE CARBOL MRS. SABRINA CLARE, MRS. E. L. OETON, 248. Committee.

Moline Grange, No. 248.

DOW.-Died Aug. 14, 1881, at her home in Moorland, MRS. CATHERINE P. Dow, aged 47 years, a member of Ravenna Grange, No. 373, P. of H.

WHEREAS, Death, the unfeeling messenger and ever an unwelcome visitant, has again and for the third time entered our Grange and summoned from all earthly labors a loved and loving wife and moth-er, a faithful friend, and a respected member of our Order; therefore be it

Resolved, That as we grieve for her departure, we cherish the memory of her virtues, remembering that it is appointed unto all once to die, and it is al-way well to be ready. Resolved, That while we extend our sympathies to our hereaved brother and family, we commend them

IMPORTANT

Grocers, Packers, Hucksters and the General Public.

THE KING FORTUNE-MAKER:



A New Process for Preserving All Perishable Articles, Animal and Vegetable, from Fermentation and Putrefaction, Retaining their Odor and Flavor.

"OZONE--Purified air, active state of oxygen"--Webster.

This Preservative is not a liquid, pickle or any of the old and exploded processes, but is simply and purely OZONE, as produced and applied by an entirely new process. Ozone is the antisceptic principle of every substance and possesses the power to preserve animal and vegetable matter from decay. THERE IS NOTHING ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH LIABLE TO DECAY OR ~POIL WHICH OZONE, THE NEW PRESERVATIVE, WILL NOT PRECERVE FOR ALL TIME IN A PERFECTLY PRESERVATIVE CONTINUE.

matter from decay. There is nothing on the FACE of the Labert of preasing and regression of the presence of the call of the transformer of the presence of the call of the presence of the presence of the call of the presence of the call of the presence of the presencand presence of the presence of the presence of the presence of

Butter after being treated by this process will not become rancid.

Butter after being treated by this process will not become rancid. Dead human bodies, treated before d composition sets in, can be held in a natural condition value of Ozone to undertakers. There is no change in the slightest particular in the appearance of any article thus preserved and no trace of any unnatural odor or taste. The process is so simple that a child can operate it as well and as successfully as a man. There is no expensive apparatus or machinery required. A confilled with different articles such as gegs, meat, fish, etc., can be treated at one time, without additional trouble or expense. There is no start of the condition you want it for any length of time. If you will remember this is we guarantee that operating on the remember that we guarantee that Ozone will pre-serve th in exactly the condition you want it for any length of time. If you will remember this patterner is not a township in the United States in which a live man cannot make any amount of money, from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year, that he pleases. W desire to get a live man interested in each outly in the United States, in whose hands we can place this Preservative and through him secure the United States, in whose hands we can place this Preservative and through him secure the United States, in whose hands we can place this Preservative and through him secure

A Fortune Awaits Any Man Who Secures Control of Ozone in Any Township or County,

Ozone in Any Township or County. A. C. Bowen. Marion, Ohio, cleared \$2,000 in two months; \$2 for a test package was his first investment. Wood Brothers, Lebanon, warren county, Ohio, made \$6,000 on eggs purchased in July and sold Nov. 1; \$2 for a test package was their hrat investment. F. K. Raymond, Morris town, Belmont county, Ohio, is clearing \$2,000 a month in handling and selling. Ozone; \$2 for a test package was his first investment. D F. Weber, Charlotte, Eaton county, Mich., has cleared \$1,000 a month since August; \$2 for a test package was his first investment. J. B. Gaylord, 80 LaSalle street, Chicago, is preserving eggs, fruit, etc., for the commission men of Chicago, charging 1½c per dozen for eggs and other articles in proportion; he is prese ving 5,000 dozen eggs a day and on his business is making \$3,000 a month clear; \$2 for a test package was his first investment. The Clucinnati Feed Company, 498 West Seventh street, is making \$5,000 a month in handling brewer's malt, preserving and shippin; it as feed to all parts of the country. Malt unpreserved sours in 24 hours; preserved by OZONE it keeps perfectly sweet for months. These are instances which we have saked the privilege of publishing. There are ascores of oth-ers. Write to any of the above parties and get the evidence direct. Now, to prove the absolute of PROVING FOR YOURSELF THAT WE HAVE NOT CLAIMED HALF ENORGH. To any person who doubts any of these statements and who is interested sufficiently to make the trip, we will pay all traveling and hotel expenses for a visit to this city, if we fail to prove any statement that we have made.

HOW TO SECURE A FORTUNE WITH OZONE.

A test package of Ozone, containing a sufficient quantity to preserve one thousand dozen eggs

But I leave this subject for your consider ation, believing, as I know you do, that the books we read have an influence upon our lives. Let us choose wisely and conscientiously, as our example, even in that respect, will tell upon those with whom we associate.

SO MOTE IT BE.

Education of Girls.

Many a good mother, looking back over the long road of the past, and gazing at her horny hands, resolves that her daughter shall have a better time. The mother to whom I refer is no longer strong, and Miss Jenny is a healthy young woman of 22. Yet the mother does all the housework jincluding the sewing and mending for her daughter. The latter makes tatting and edging for her underclothing, and plays very fairly on the piano, which has been squeezed in somewhere, for the family is anything but rich. The mother goes without a new bonnet, and fixes her dress over and over, in order that Jenny may appear as well dressed as other girls of her set. When company comes, Jenny entertains them, and mother goes on with her work in the kitchen. She the last GRANGE VISITOR that our dear waits on the table, and if anything is Uncle Nine has wandered from us. This is wanted during the meal, Jenny never rises to get it, but passes the dish to her mother. sad news, but I trust that by our united effor replenishment, and adjusts her pretty forts he will soon be brought back. wristlets in happy ignorance of the thoughts of those looking on. Now this is all wrong. This girl is not naturally bad; her mother is solely to blame. I, for one, do not believe in the plan of wearing out the oldest first. Let the younger ones have, a good time; don't be so strict as our ancestors were with their families but have a come much pains to please your brother as you say a girl should. I have but one brother, and though he needs a good deal of waiting were with their families, but have some respect for yourselves and for your own rights, or your children will doubtless have none for you .- Rural New-Yorker.

01

THEY are to be pitied the most who have nothing to do. They are happy who must needs keep moving in the groove of duty.

THE VISITOR THREE MONTHS ON TRIAL FOR TEN CENTS.-Eleven copies, one year for \$5.00. Eleven Copies, six months for

Cavalry, Infantry, with arms reversed. Guard. Music. Clergy. with his saddle, hostlers, and The General's horse, with Col. Sims, Col. Gilpin, " Ramsey " Payne, " Massteller, Ramsey, CORPSE. " Little, Pall Bearers. Pall Bearers Mourners Masonic Brethren. Citizens. When the procession had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn, on the bank of the Potomac, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, the infantry marched towards the Mount and formed their lines, the clergy, the Masonic brothers, and the citizens descended to the vault, and the funeral service of the Church was performed; the firing was repeated from the vessel in the river, and the sounds echoed from the woods and hills around. Three general discharges by the infantry, the cav-alry, and 11 pieces of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomac back of the vault, paid the last tribute to the entombed Com-mander-in-chief of the armies of the the United States, and to the departed hero. The sun was now setting-alas! the sun of GLORY was set forever, -No! the name of WASHINGTON-the American President and General-will triumph over DEATH! the unclouded brightness of his glory will illuminate the future ages!

Chat.

My Dear Cousins :- I see by a notice in

"Sweet Briar," I wonder if you take as

our bereaved brother and family, we commend them to that source of consolation which can heal all procession was formed and moved in the wounds and assuage all griefs. Resolved. That in token of respect to our departed

sister our charter be draped in mourning for 60 days, a copy of these resolutions be presented to onr sor-rowing brother, and a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Our sister has crossed the dark river,

Passed through the golden gate,

Entered the home without sorrow, There for her loved ones to wait. MRS. CATHERINE HARBISON, MRS. MARGARET AVERILL,

MARY E. RANN, Committee

AVERILL .- Died at her home in Ravenna, Oct. 29, MRS. MARGARET AVERILL, aged 39 years, a member of Ravenna Grange, No. 373, P. of H.

WHEBEAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the Universe to remove from us by death a well-beloved sister: therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our sister the Order has lost a true and worthy member, the commu-nity a social and pleasant friend, and the family a loving wife and mother.

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved husband and family our heartfelt sympathy, and invoke in their behalf the kind protection of all belonging to our Order.

our Order. Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for ninety days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved husband, and a copy be sent to the GEANGE VISITOR for publication. Ordered by resolution.

THOS. D. SMITH, Sec'y.

NARRIN .- Died at his residence in Groveland, Oakland county, Sept. 25, 1881, Brother DEWITT C. NARRIN, aged 63 years, one of the first settlers of the township, having moved from the State of New York to Michigan in the year 1835. At a regular meeting of Groveland Grange, No. 443, P. of H., held Oct. 22, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, The Great Master above, in his all-wis w HEEPAS, The Great master above, in his all-wise providence, has removed by death our worthy broth-er, Dewitt C. Narrin, thereby taking from our Order a worthy member, a kind and affectionate husband and father, and from this community a

highly respected citizen; therefore Resolved, That in the death of our brother our Order has lost a worthy member, one whose acts of kindness we shall ever miss; one who was ever ready to promote the welfare of our Order and our Grange. Resolved, That we extend to our afflicted sister and family our heartfelt sympathy. Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 60 days, and that these resolutions be entered

upon the records of our Grange, a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

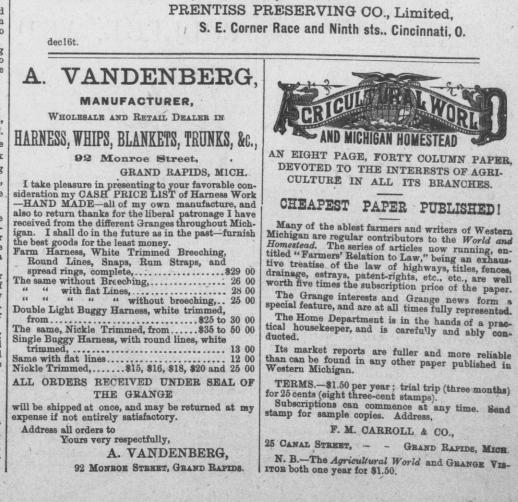
ALLEN CAMPBELL, WM. CAMPBELL, B. F. MILLER,

Committee. PIERCE-WINSLOW B. PIERCE, Assistant Steward and Charter member of Pleasanton Grange, also

A test package of Ozone, containing a sufficient quantity to preserve one thousand dozen eggs or other articles in proportion, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of \$2. This package will made the applicant to pursue any line of tests and experiments he desires, and thus satisfy inself, and had time to look the field over to determine what he wishes to do in the future-whether to sell the article to others or to confine it to his own use, or any other line of policy which is best suited to him and to his township or county – we will enter into an arrangement within that will make a fortune for him and give use good profits. We will give exclusive township or county privileges to the first responsible applicant who orders a test package and excrements of any privileges to the first responsible applicant who orders a test package and thus satisfy with him that will make a fortune for him and give use good profits. We will give exclusive township or county privileges to the first responsible applicant who orders a test package and excrements of the business in his locality. The MAN who secures control, of Ozone response to any secures every mail, many by telegraph. "First come first served" is our rule. That will be we assume you that delay may deprive you of it, for the applications come in a by scores every mail, many by telegraph. "First come first served" us our rule. The other and to any article that you are doubtful about Ozone preserving, remember we guarantee to the dust of any article that you are doubtful about Ozone preserving, remember we guarantee. Therefore we can not give attention to a class of references which any article that you are doubtful about Ozone preserving. Therefore, by permission, as to our integrity and to the value of the Prentiss Preservative, to out the down grant to collow, the soundest it will preserve it, so our integrity and to the value of the Prentiss Preservative, to one therefore, and the descre

The MOST VALUABLE ARTICLE in the WORLD.

The \$2 you invest in a test package will surely lead you to secure a township or county, and then your way is absolutely clear to make from \$2,000 to \$10,000 a year. Give your full address in every letter, and send your letter to



upon now, I hope he will be able to wait upon himself when he is a little older. It always seemed to me a boy was as bound to entertain his sister as she to entertain him. If I were situated so as to have the least

claim to knowledge in this matter, I would write the brother's duties to his sister, but as it is I will drop the subject.

Myrtle W., I would like the specimens from the plaster beds very much. Hope there is something I can get that will please you as well. I have in my collection a Assistant Steward of Manistee District Pomona Grange, No. 21, died at his father's residence Sep-tember 3, 1881, aged 26 years.

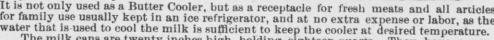


We present here with an illustration of the Acme Creamer and Butter Cooler, manufactured by us at Schoolcraft, Michigan. The advantage claimed for

this Creamer over its compet-itors, is its combination of Creamer and Butter Cooler at prices within reach of all.

The water tank is lined with zinc, with an air space between it and the wood tank, which is lined with heavy inodorous waterproof paper. It has double doors, with an air space between, making it the most perfect non-conduc-tor of heat or cold.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. — The New York *Herald* thinks that nearly all the cases of "spontaneous combustion" by which farm or garden buildings are destroyed, "originate in somebody's pipe." Working-men carry matches as well as tobacco, and it is an easy thing to drop them where an-mals' feet may ignite them among straw or shavings. It is still easier to drop fire from pines and cigars. The man who has an The Butter Cooler or Safe snavings. It is still easier to drop fire from pipes and cigars. The man who has an errand to the barn after dark does not like to put his smoking aside, and thus occasion-ally sets fire to a valuable building. Drink-ing of course greatly increases the danger. Every careful and thrifty farmer and gar-dener should therefore not only abstain from smoking himself but should require is made of galvanized iron, and is so placed in the water-tank that it is wholly sur-



GREEN

tank that it is wholly sur-rounded by water, which keeps it at a low temperature. It is not only used as a Butter Cooler, but as a receptacle for fresh meats and all articles for family use usually kept in an ice refrigerator, and at no extra expense or labor, as the water that is used to cool the milk is sufficient to keep the cooler at desired temperature. The milk cans are twenty inches high, holding eighteen quarts. They have a ven-tilator in the cover that allows all the gases to pass off while the milk is cooling, making a better quality of butter than can be produced with cans that are sealed tight before the gases or animal heat is allowed to pass off. These cans, when filled with milk, are placed in the water tank beside the Cooler, and are surrounded and rapidly cooled by the water in the water tank beside the Cooler, and are surrounded and rapidly cooled by the water flowing among them.

flowing among them. The skimming is done perfectly by an arrangement upon the side of the milk can, and so simple that a child ten years old can skim a can in less than a minute. By this process the cream is first drawn off, leaving all sediments in the milk instead of drawing off the milk and gathering all the impurities in the cream, such as thicky substance, often streaked with blood, which many times escape the observation of the most careful butter makers. This gives the butter made by the Acme system, a reputation for purity, which insures a better price and more ready sale. The Acme Creamer and Butter Cooler saves two thirds the labor in butter making, it is easily handled, and produces an even grade of butter, both Winter and Summer, which sells at a remunerative price to the producer. It is so arranged that all the water pumped for the stock, either by wind power or by hand, passes through the tank, that being sufficient, no extra labor is required. Farmers should investigate this system, and not stick so tenaciously to the old way, and be obliged, as they often are, to sell their butter at ruinously low prices. Schoolcraft, Mich., August, 1881:

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,

MASTEE'S OFFICE, GILEAD, MICH., August 23d, 1881. MESSES. MCCALL & DUNCAN :

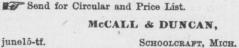
MESSES. MCCALL & DUNCAN: Gentlemen,---We have now tested the Acme Creamer until we are satisfied that it is a good thing. It makes less work with an equal amount of better butter than with pans. Yours truly, C. G. LUCE.

C. G. LUCE. McCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich., After thoroughly testing your Greamer and Butter Cooler for the past two months, we can say that in all respects it is a complete success. It not only saves a great amount of labor, but furnishes a cheap and convenient place for milk and butter. During the extreme hot weather and thunder showers, our milk remains sweet. We have the same grade and quantity of butter without the use of ice. It is sim-ple in its arrangement, and is easily kept clean; and lastly but not least, we regard it as possessing that essential quality of being a time and labor saving arrangement for making butter, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Portage, July 30, 1881. ecommend it to all. Portage, July 30, 1881.

POULTRY

I have given the Acme Creamer a thorough trial, by setting equal amounts of milk in the Creamer and by setting equal amounts of milk in the Creamer and in shallow pans in the cellar: From the shallow pans I made 24 lbs. of butter; from the Creamer 4 lbs., and better quality. I can make more butter and a great deal better quality in the Creamer with one-third the labor. The Cooler will keep butter in a splendid condition for any length of time. It cer-tainly is as necessary to have a place for the preserv-ing of butter until ready for market, as for the rais-ing of cream. After using it through the heat of the summer, I find the Ceoler an indispensable addition to the Creamer. You will always find me a true friend and warm advocate of the Acme Creamer and Butter Cooler. MRS. O. H. FELLOWS. MRS. O. H. FELLOWS. Butter Cooler. Prairie Ronde, Mich., July, 1881.

MESSES. MCCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich.,



LLETN

OF DROOPING DAUCHTERS ! MOTHERS

SHOULD KNOW OF -

DR. R. PENGELLY'S "WOMAN'S FRIEND," IMPROVED !

It is a SOVEREIGN REMEDY for

Those Complaints (they need no naming) peculiar to **WOMEN**, YOUNG or OLD, NOT A CURE-ALL, *Claiming* to annihilate Jaundice, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Gravel, and everything else which afflicts MEN EVEN MORE THAN WOMEN.

afflicts MEN EVEN MORE THAN WOMEN. It works in ONE LINE and in that line it excels. The tender, Nervous Girl, the anxious, expectant Mother, the overburdened Housewife, the Matron, passing the critical change, are all guarded, soothed and sustained by its Gentle Influence. It is the prescription of an experienced Physician, perfected during a life-long practice, and its nine years of public record, in 30 different States, have proved it rightly named — A FRIEND INDEED TO WOMAN. The good words of those who use it are its best advertisement. An 8-ounce (\$1.00) bottle, or a 20-ounce (\$2.00) bottle sent on receipt of price, express prepaid, also references and testimonials, on application to

R. PENGELLY & CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH. (FORMERLY OF PLAINWELL.) & Co., Detroit. Morrison, Plummer & Co., Chicago.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTRY SHOULD EXAMINE THE

New Combined Spring Tooth Sulky Harrow

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As a combined machine, it stands unrivalled in excellence, doing the work of a Harrow and Seed Sower most thoroughly and satisfactorily. It has taken high rank at once as ONE OF THE VERY BEST IMPLEMENTS FOR THE USES DESIGNED EVER INVENTED. Sows all kinds of grain and grass seeds. The Harrow does not trail, and is of lighter



- OFFICE OF -

GEORGE W. HILL.

80 Woodbridge St., West,

. Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7, 1881.

DEAR SIR :- I have decided to make every Grange the following offer, which will give each family represented an opportunity of saving a considerable amount on their gro-ceries, and at the same time will be little or no trouble to the Secretary to transact the business

I will send to any Grange, upon receipt of order with SEAL, the articles named in sub-joined list, and if goods are not lower in home stores, and not in EVERY than at RESPECT perfectly satisfactory they may be returned at MY expense of freight BOTH WAYS.

BUILDING PENS FOR SHEEP, ETC. - In erecting pens and sheds, care should be taken to make the entrance large enough. Sheep ought not to be crowded in going in and out. Many fine animals have been in-

jured in that way, for sheep go in and out of their quarters when feeding time comes, with a rush, and huddle close together. If the entrance is sufficiently large there need be no danger of crowding.

from smoking himself, but should require his men to do the same. We have tried this thoroughly, and know they will do more work and prove nore careful and reliable.—

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. - The New

8

not eat eggs.

Selected.

THE overstocking of land is one of the surest and quickest way of ruining pastures. It is an every-day thing with many farmers, who cannot be made to believe that they are getting the full benefit of a pasture unless the grass is eaten off a little faster than it has time to grow; consequently, all who put this method in practice always have bare pastures and poor cattle.

butter at ruinously low prices. Schoolcraft, Mich., August, 1881.

My cases are made and arranged ex-pressly for the purpose; goods cannot get damaged, or mixed; lids have hinges, and GROCERY STORE; prices guaranteed two weeks. Don't be confined to the list if anything else is wanted, but I do want the case to go out complete. I am trying to solve the problem of how I can supply each Grange with their goods — especially Groceries — at the lowest prices, with the least expense to myself and least troub e to the Secretary, so that it will be to our mutual advantage. T think I have hit on the right plan, but may have to make some changes. If you ever expect to be benefited pecuniarily, accept my affer and try my plan long enough for me to get it into practical order.

ORDER NO. ONE.

12lbs. Best Jap. Tea in 2lb Pkgs, 45c..... \$5 40

Total,..... \$22 08 Empty cases to be returned very soon. LAMP CHIMNEYS ARE PACKED SIX

DOZEN_IN A CASE.

Size "0"-smallest-40c per doz., or \$2 40 per case. " "1"-medium-46c " " \$2 70 " " " "2"-large -60c " " " \$3 60 " " Sold by the case only. 1 Bushel Baskets,\$2 00 per doz.

OYSTERS IN CANS AND BULK. ROGER'S PLATED WARE. SCALES OF ALL SIZES AND KINDS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

SALT.

I will furnish Salt for stock and fertilizing pur-poses. IN BULK, on board cars at Bay. City, at \$4 50 per ton, in car lots of 12 to 15 tons, which is equiv-alent to 63 cents per barrel. Freight rates to your station on application.

Everything in the Line of Merchandise Purchased for Patrons.

Observe the following changes in Prices from my last List :

Syrup and Molasses, .a	bou	t 5 to 10c	per g	al. ad	vance
Raisins	66		c per	box	66
Peanuts,	66	2c per p	ound		"
Matches,	"	30c per			46
Brooms,	66				66
Fine-cut Tobacco,	46	5 to 10c		ound	46
Smoking "	66	2 to 5c	- "	45	66
Scan of all kinds	44	10	ss "	66	46
Best Family Crackers	7‡c]	per lb. an	d 25c	forl	barrel.

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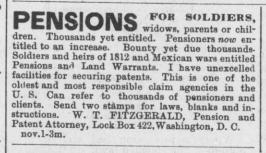
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See "P. P. W." Adv.

Mr. Editor, DEAR SIR: --We have used the Patrons' Ingersoli Liquid Rubber Paint, and can say that it makes a smooth, ele-gant finish, and all who use it will be more than satisfied. The paint was delivered to us ready for use in nice pails, freight paid. The Patrons' Paint Works are managed by honorable Patrons. Fraternally, A. W. EASTON, Purchasing Agt.

Mr. Editor, DEAR SIR :-- I am glad to say that the Patron's Ingersoll Liquid Paint is all that it claims. We of our Grange shall use it altogether in the future. It is cheap, pure, and glossy. Fraternally, P. W. STRANY.

Ionia Co., Mich. Mr. Editor, DEAR SIR:-Our neighborhood have used the Pa-trons' Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint and can speak of it in the highest terms for ease of spreading, beauty of finish, and dura-bility. We never have met its equal. E. S. BURNS.

Mr. Editor :--We painted our Grange hall with the Inger-soll Liquid Rubber Paint, and it wears well and I now propose to paint my house with it. JOHN W. NICHOSON.

