



The Grange Visitor

SCHOOLCRAFT, - OCTOBER 15.

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Secretary's Department

J. T. COBB, - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR 50 CENTS.

Will the friends of the VISITOR and of the Order, give proof of such friendship by adding to our list of subscribers on this offer.

We will send the VISITOR to all new subscribers from October 1st to January, 1885 for 50 cents. We should like to hear from the Committees appointed in the Granges of the State, as recommended by the State Grange, to work for the VISITOR. Are the committees ready to report?

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Does this paper deserve a more extended circulation?

We cannot ask this question and have it answered by those who do not read the VISITOR.

What shall the answer be from those who do? If it does not, then the time has arrived for a change of editors, or a change of management, or both, for the question is not, should a Grange paper be published in Michigan. All Patrons agree that there should.

We come back then to the main question. Does the VISITOR deserve a more extended circulation? This is a fair question and must be answered by our readers. If it does not, let the change indicated be made.

If it does, its friends must do for it what they have not done for it this year. If they will not solicit and obtain new subscribers, they must at least see to it that old ones renew. Reference to our mailing book shows at some offices subscribers have renewed and new ones have been added. At other offices new subscribers have been added and old ones have been lost. Now, for this there is a cause. Has the paper deteriorated, or have our people found something better, or has too much Grange work impoverished the members so that they are no longer able to pay for a fifty cent paper. As an interested party we desire an explanation. We know that the average farmer is dilatory about many matters that concern him and we almost begin to question whether he is competent to direct with intelligent selfishness his own business affairs.

The price of the VISITOR will not warrant the employment of paid canvassers. At its present size and cost it must in the future as in the past, rely on Patrons who have the Good of the Order at heart to solicit subscriptions and to ask those who take it to renew.

The great majority of people do nothing of this kind voluntarily. And Patrons average much like this great majority. They depend on some one else, and if that some one don't ask

them to renew their subscription to a paper that stops when the time expires for which payment has been made, the thing is not done.
The State Grange at its last session recommended to every Subordinate and Pomona Grange in the State to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions to the VISITOR. As a general statement we can say that we have no evidence that the recommendation of the State Grange has brought any results, except in a very few instances. We have stated the case and in conclusion would enquire what is to be done about this matter. Shall we throw overboard our Grange principles and send the paper to subscribers as long as we believe them good, or shall we adhere to the business usage of requiring pay in advance. The time is at hand for work. The success of the paper as it depends on its friends. What will they do about it?

FARM HELP.

On the fourth page we have given Mr. B. J. Zudzenec, emigration agent of Rockford, Michigan, a couple of columns in which to set forth his plans for future work.

About this matter we take occasion to say that the want of good reliable farm help, indoors, and out, is a very general one. It is not a matter of numbers. We have young men and women enough, and this country is being settled up fast enough without the establishment of agencies to promote emigration, but it is the fact that so few young women are willing to do kitchen work, and so many of our young men are unreliable loafers.

Here, people who are independently poor are free American citizens-are as good as anybody, and with this idea to lift them above that feeling of dependence on daily labor for daily bread, as a class they seldom become faithful reliable workers, no matter how little they may have to rely upon for subsistence.

With the poor class of the old world it is widely different. Born to a condition of obedient dependence without expectation of rising above the level of parental condition, accustomed to work from the first hour that they are able to perform any labor that will bring any return however small, from habit and education alike, they become steady, faithful laborers, not always with a desirable degree of intelligence it may be, but the quality of faithfulness, so sadly wanting in the poor laboring class of our native population compensates largely for whatever intelligence is wanting.

In view of these facts, though presenting a condition of things we do not like, we are constrained to favor the scheme set on foot by Mr. Zudzenec. From his statement and the commendatory letters from those who have received help the outlook for a large business next winter seems very promising. No complaints have come to us from any quarter, and that gives increased confidence in the practicable nature of the scheme.

In behalf of the overworked wives of farmers, who really have a much harder time than their husbands, we hope Mr. Zudzenec will meet with encouraging success in his efforts to supply this demand.

BUSINESS.

The article of "V. B." on our first page has many good suggestive points. The one which we wish to particularly emphasize is this. The discussion, or consideration of business forms in the Grange. His suggestion that "the Grange should give an hour or so at each meeting to business forms including every kind that the farmer has to deal with or should understand is a good one, but needs perhaps a little modification as to time. To give this a practical turn let me suggest that the Master assign, say to three members the duty of bringing to the next meeting of the Grange each a promissory note, receipt, order or other business paper to be written out in his best manner in every particular. Designate another member to criticize each sample, writing out his or her criticisms. When this paper is submitted the Grange has the whole matter for discussion, together with such legal questions as may grow out of the discussion.

This is suggested simply with the hope that some one will make better suggestions.

If any Granges takes up this matter, we hope to have a report for the VISITOR of results.

The Cottage Hearth is so well and favorably known that it is only necessary to call attention to it. It is one of those periodicals that is always acceptable. In any home high or low, it finds a cordial welcome. Here is an opportunity for any who may canvass for the VISITOR to offer an inducement that ought to help all parties. \$1.50 for the VISITOR and the Cottage Hearth one year is a good deal for a little money.

WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING?

In the case of the public corporations, such as telegraph and transportation companies, the so-called watering of stocks is usually an unmitigated evil. It is a device by which accumulations of profits, extorted from the public by means of unreasonable and oppressive charges are permanently absorbed and made the basis of further and increased extortion. Moreover it makes it possible to buy up competing lines, known to be worthless property, and encourages fraudulent schemes of every description. Some of the largest fortunes of modern times have been mainly the product of speculations in the stock of ruined corporations-enterprises that have been overloaded and wrecked by means of this dangerous power of watering stock. Enormous gains have accrued to the giants of the street, while the general stockholders have been robbed of their entire investments. After the collapsed stock has been bought in for a song, it is again inflated and the public are compelled to sustain the earning capacity of these expanded bubbles just the same as if they were made up of solid investments of wealth.

This whole subject has been in litigation, in the New York courts for some time past in the case of Williams vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company, and an important decision has lately been rendered in the Court of Appeals, the court of last resort in that State. The decision is in favor of the company, and authorizes stock watering without limit. The New York Times boldly denounces the decision as unjust and corrupt and plainly intimates that it is an effect of improper influence brought to bear upon the court by a powerful corporation. Two judges were disqualified to sit in the case because they were stockholders in the Western Union, yet they remained on the bench listening to the arguments, lending the influence of their presence and their well-known wishes in the direction of their own private interests. The Times says: "If the decision rests upon the law as it exists, that merely proves that the law is wholly inadequate to provide against the abuses of corporate power."

The decision is a sudden and complete solution of all doubts concerning the legal right of corporations in the State of New York to issue stock indefinitely for the purpose of buying up "cats and dogs" or to represent any amount of alleged earnings. It is so broad and sweeping that it seems likely to cut both ways and operate to the injury of the reckless speculators who procured the decision. The general public, however, have the deepest interest of all in the operations of the unscrupulous adventurers of Wall street for all their extravagancies must be paid for by the imposition of more exorbitant charges.

The only remedy seems to lie in appropriate legislation. Telegraph and transportation companies should be restrained by statute from diluting their stock. It is believed that such legislation can be sustained on the same principle that supports the right of the state to regulate both profits and charges without taking away vested rights or the obligations of contracts.

From time to time some one assays to prove that the practice which prevails in all large cities and latterly in most small ones of buying and selling the world's great staples in quantities far in excess of their possible existence is all right and a good thing for the country. This opinion is not generally entertained and much attention has been given the subject to devise ways and means to prevent these transactions. But so far no one has suggested any plan to prevent corners. It is generally conceded that prohibitory or penal legislation will not reach the case and we have seen but one suggestion that seemed practical; and that is to levy a tax on all transactions. The few who have experience and financial strength, fleece the horde of experimenters who are continually pouring their money little or much into the vortex of commercial gambling. The business is vast. Let it bear a share of the public burden. Levy a tax upon every transaction on the Board of Trade. If that kind of gambling can't be stopped make it pay for its existence.

THOSE of our readers who pay attention to our editorial page will remember that we often comment of some article found in the North American Review than in anything found in any other magazine or paper. We like the Review, it is solid reading. No trash of any kind ever finds its way to the pages of the Review. We know of no magazine that equals it in the solid character of its matter. Writers express their individual opinions and support them with argument with unreserved freedom. Issued monthly each copy has over 100 pages and is retailed at book stores for 50 cents. From the publishers on subscription the price is \$5 a year. We will furnish the Review and the VISITOR to new subscribers, for \$4.50. There are a few hundred of our subscribers who should embrace this offer.

Another Appeal to Masters of Subordinate Granges.

MASTERS' OFFICE, GILEAD, MICH., Oct. 10, 1883.
I desire through the columns of the VISITOR, to make one more appeal to the Masters of Subordinate Granges, who have not reported to this office. I have sent out 316 blanks. 204 of these have been filled out and returned to me. From the answers to the 18 questions submitted, I am gathering some facts from which conclusions may be drawn of benefit to the Order. I do not want to arise in the National Grange and say that I was unable to hear from one-third of the Granges in Michigan, and go on and make a report based upon what is said by the two-thirds. Brothers, please let me hear from you. Some of the strongest Granges in the State have failed to report. Several in Lenawee; Kalamazoo, Ionia, Kent and Clinton counties. I will delay the preparation of my report until the first of November. If any have not received or have mislaid blanks, please write for blanks to this office. But send in your reports. Do not fail to do this. I need them, must have them in order to properly discharge my duty. Please send them in at once.
C. G. LUCE,
Master State Grange.

ABOVE we place another circular letter from Worthy Master Luce. If this letter proves anything it proves that the Granges of Michigan in the election of officers in 1882, made some mistakes. While mistakes in elections may be expected, we are disappointed to find such a large proportion of mistakes. Just think of it. Blanks for reports were sent by Bro. Luce some two months ago to the Master of every Subordinate Grange in the State where the name and postoffice of such Master had been sent to this office. In the last VISITOR was an appeal for reports from those delinquent, and now Bro. Luce comes forward and entrusts those who have not reported to do so at once. And this appeal is addressed to more than one-third of the Masters of Granges that are alive and holding their proper and legal connection to the State Grange. We have a lurking suspicion that quite a proportion of these delinquents do not take the VISITOR and do not know that this second call upon them has been made and wont see nor perhaps hear of this the third. From this showing are we not justified in the suspicion that there were a good many mistakes made in the election of Masters in 1882. Patrons who take the VISITOR look up these delinquents.

ABOUT CLUBBING.

According to promise we present a clubbing list in another column. This will be enlarged in our next issue. This is available to old subscribers as well as new. We have presented it thus early that our friends may have every opportunity of the advantages offered. Out of this we hope to help our own subscription list and save a little money to our friends. If your subscription to the VISITOR does not expire for some months, that will make no difference. Send us the price named for the two papers and your time on the VISITOR will be extended for another year. Send in your orders and save a little money.

THE article on our first page from Hon. Henry Chamberlain, with the rich heading "Butter" should attract attention. It states so many truths that as farmers we should feel ashamed to face, that we hope he will compel us by other contributions on the same subject to give this butter business some thought. We talk about intelligent farmers and good farming, and claim that in both of these particulars we are not surpassed in any of the other States of the Union. And yet we have been making butter ever since we have been farmers, with what result Mr. Chamberlain tells us. This matter should be discussed more in the Grange. Here is a field for the sisters, and if they come to the front and occupy it, some brothers will invest in creamers and other facilities for butter making before they are a year older.

TWO PAPERS AT THE PRICE OF ONE.

Those of our readers who desire more agricultural reading than we are able to furnish, will find in the American Farmer, advertised on our seventh page, a good paper. Send us your order and we will send the VISITOR and Farmer one year for 85 cents.

WHERE are the jottings for this number. Some of them are in place, and some-yes, where are they? We ought to have a postal from Traverse City, from Adrian, Leonidas, Ionia, Ganges, Constantine, Alaska, Pipestone, Lansing and several hundred other places that we have not heard from. And the question now is, shall the jottings be continued?

THE REGULATION OF CORPORATE PROFITS.

It is interesting to observe the growth of legal opinion as expressed in the decisions of our highest courts. In many cases, a kind of sturdy common sense prevalent among the people, enables them to reach certain correct conclusions far in advance of the courts of law. The most important principles relating to the business of railway and telegraph companies were under discussion among the people long before they were brought to issue in the courts and the popular conclusions have proved to be remarkably accurate. For a long time after the celebrated decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dartmouth college case, a corporate charter was regarded by parties interested, in the light of a solemn compact which could not be changed in any manner without interfering with the obligations of a contract. It was insisted that the franchise of a railway company was an ordinary property right, and that regulation of rates and profits was wholly a private matter. The great weight of popular opinion, however, was against this view, and that opinion manifested itself in constitutional provisions, designed to prevent the Legislature from giving away in the form of corporate charters some of the most essential rights of the people. The present constitution of Michigan, in common with the later constitutions in most of the States, provides that any law relating to corporations may at any time be amended, altered or repealed. It is provided also that all corporations except municipal, must be organized under general laws and not under special charters. Such provisions take away all doubts as to the legal right to control the business of corporations by statute; but there are many powerful corporations in the United States that are not subject to any express constitutional restraints and it has been necessary to establish general principles by the decisions of courts.

The whole subject is treated by Mr. Justice Cooley in an article in the North American Review for September. The learned author shows clearly what questions have arisen and how they have been settled. The State power to regulate charges is examined under these heads; first as it would exist at common law; second under charters not repealable or amendable; and third under charters which are expressly subject to legislative control. The railway company, simply as a common carrier, would be required at common law to carry freight and passengers at reasonable rates, but the author shows this important distinction: "Reasonable prices in general are such prices as are determined by demand and competition, and they do not necessarily lose their character as reasonable, because under the pressure of demand and in the absence of competition, they become very profitable. If therefore a railway corporation is to be regarded as occupying in all respects the position of a common law carrier, large profits will not necessarily determine its charges to be unreasonable. But when the company received from the State, special privileges and grants of power, on the understanding that these are conferred in the public interest and to subserve public ends, it is not by any means certain that its profits may not justly be used as a test of the reasonableness of its charges. In conclusion on this point the Judge says: "It seems to follow of necessity that the State may limit profits as well as charges." We have not seen this important principle so fully and clearly stated by any other writer. There has long been conviction in the public mind that none of the quasi-public corporations have any right to make great accumulations of profits. It is no defense on the part of such corporations to show that rates of transportation are constantly decreasing, and that ten years ago the country prospered under freight charges of two or three cents per ton per mile, where now, since the introduction of steel rails and other improvements, the charges are reduced on through freights as low as three-fourths of a cent. No one expected such rapid reductions, but in the progress of improvements that appear on every hand in all kinds of business, this reduction came naturally and necessarily. Yet, on the principle explained by Judge Cooley, railway or telegraph charges are unjust and oppressive, no matter how much they may be reduced, whenever vast fortunes are made by the managers, or whenever the profits amount to more than a reasonable percentage. In other words excessive profits form one of the tests of the unreasonable character of charges.

Is the deed of your farm recorded in the county clerk's office? Many people consider the simple matter of recording of no great consequence, and there are thousands of deeds that have never been seen by the recording clerk. We know of cases where business men, even lawyers, have forgotten to record deeds. Look to this or it may cause you trouble and loss. Suppose it should get lost. But there are other even more serious dangers.-Exchange.
There is more than a grain

of truth in this. However, we incline to the opinion that the deeds of the farms of Michigan are mostly on record, and many of them are not only on record but lots of them are still in the registers office not called for.

It is too true that farmers as a class are very careless about business matters, many of them not pretending to know how this or that matter of business should be done, and what is worse always treating the matter as though it was sufficient for a farmer to know how to run a farm and leave everything else for professional men to attend to. Grangers, or the most of them have learned better than that, and it is the purpose of the Order to eradicate these narrow notions and improve the mental condition of farmers. With such improvement, with enlarged views will come a consciousness that on every hand there is much to learn of practical value.

There are a few smart people who take, or send their deeds to the registers office, without the fee and there let them remain, supposing that the deed will be recorded and they will be so much ahead. It is perhaps of little use to tell such people that their deeds are not recorded but are in pigeon holes in the office undisturbed subject to order. Deeds should not only be recorded, but afterward taken home and every farmer should have a place for all papers of any value.

TO SECRETARIES OF COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Section 8, article 4, By-Laws State Grange, makes it the duty of the Secretary of the County Convention to report to the Secretary of the State Grange, the names of the representatives elect to the State Grange.

It is very desirable that our list of representatives be made complete at an early day.

Several counties have not yet called for blank certificates of election. Remember we furnish these only on demand, as we cannot know to whom to send them until applied for.

THE Saturday Globe of Grand Rapids pays Prof. Swensberg, of her business college, a high compliment in saying that the declaration of Mr. S. L. Fuller that "Grand Rapids is the best city of the best State, of the best country in the world" owes for its truth more to Professor Swensberg's business college than to the high school with its professors of Greek and Latin gabble. The Globe believes in a good practical education, and that the most of the time and money spent on a majority of those who are crammed at the expense of the State is worse than thrown away.

We have on our table a new magazine-The Continental which in our clubbing list is offered with the VISITOR at the low price of 85 cents a year. It is a neatly printed magazine of 30 pages and will suit the tastes of those who care for light reading.

In an exchange we find this excellent new motto used at a political gathering, and it wasn't a meeting of Prohibitionists either: "A school house on every hill, and no saloon in the valley." Our query is, was that honest or for a blind.

A MEETING of the County Grange of Kalamazoo County had been appointed for Thursday, the 18th inst., and notices been distributed. This meeting has by request of the Texas patrons been indefinitely postponed on account of the prevalence of diphtheria in the neighborhood.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Regular Price, With VISITOR.
American Farmer... \$1 00 \$ 85
American Grange Bulletin, (Little Granger included)... 1 60 2 00
Century (Scribner's)... 4 00 4 10
Detroit Free Press (without Household) weekly... 1 00 1 40
Detroit Free Press (with Household)... 1 25 1 65
Farm, Field and Fireside... 1 00 1 25
Harper's Monthly Magazine... 4 00 4 00
Harper's Weekly... 4 00 4 00
Harper's Bazar... 4 00 4 00
Harper's Young People... 1 50 1 75
Inter-Ocean, Chicago (w)... 1 00 1 40
North American Review... 5 00 5 50
Our Little Ones... 1 50 1 60
Poultry Bulletin... 1 25 1 50
St. Nicholas... 3 00 3 15
The Cottage Hearth... 1 00 1 50
The Continental Magazine... 50 85
Tribune, Chicago, (weekly)... 1 00 1 40

AMERICA is becoming the light of the world in more senses than one. For the year ending June 30, 1883, the Bureau of Statistics says we exported 550,954,590 gallons of petroleum, valued at \$51,323,706. The Yankee has "struck oil" this time, surely.

CEILINGs that have been smoked with a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

Beloving, and you will never want for love. Be humble, and you will never want for guidance.

A paste of equal parts of sifted ashes clay, and salt and a little water cements cracks in stoves and ovens.
Mixtures of two parts of glycerine, one part ammonia, and a little rose-water whiten and soften the hands.

Cover plants with newspapers before sweeping. Also put a little ammonia on them once a week.

CEILINGs that have been smoked with a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

ABUSE OF POWER.

That railroad corporations have transcended their legitimate powers and trespassed upon the rights of the great body of the people is a fact as well established as any other about which there is no dispute.

In a speech at the Cooper Institute Judge Black, than whom no clearer headed champion of the rights of the people and the power of the government over this subject has ever lived, said:

At the bottom of this subject lies the question of mere fact, which any one man of common sense can decide as well as another man. It is alleged that the railroad corporations, being put into possession of the public highways of the country, are bound in law and justice to run their roads in the interest of the public, to whom the highways belong; that they are public servants and trustees; but that they violated their trust most grossly and shamefully. They are clothed by law with certain powers large enough to enable them to perform their functions; but, not content with this, they have grasped, and seized upon, other powers, and the powers granted them, and the powers which they have seized, they have perverted, misused and abused for the basest purposes of private gain. They are entitled to a fair and full compensation for all the services which they are called upon to perform; they have a right to be reimbursed all that it costs them to render this service, and to receive in addition a reasonable profit on the capital invested in the building of their roads. But it is alleged that they go beyond this, and take uncounted millions of the people's money, which they have no just claim, and which they are engaged in this unlawful plunder every hour of the day and night. This is an unendurable wrong and cannot be borne. It retards the general prosperity, cripples the industry of the whole country, and discourages all enterprise. This is the allegation. It is a mere question of fact. It is true or it is not true? If it is false then the railroad men are in the interesting position of being injured and ill-used individuals for they are being foully slandered by every man who talks about them at all, and they are the subjects of continuous libel in the newspaper press of the whole country. If it is false, this league ought to dissolve at once, and you, gentlemen, ought to hide your heads in shame for having engaged in movement against the honest, disinterested, and upright citizens who run your railroads for you.

NOBLE OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE.

But it is true, you are engaged in one of the noblest works that human hands ever undertook to accomplish, and if you succeed you will earn the gratitude of a redeemed and regenerated people. Now, I'm very sorry to have to say it, but I rather think the allegation is true. It is almost a pity to go further, but I must; I am convinced that it is true. I know it as well as I know any of which I have not personal cognizance. The profits surround us everywhere. The voice of comes on the wings of the wind from every quarter of the continent. Cases of individual complaint will be recited to you in every counting house, in every hotel, wherever you go to talk with your neighbors. The proof has assumed an even far more solemn form. The public records of the country are full of the evidence. Committees of Congress and committees of State Legislatures have considered it, and all who have given it attention declare with one voice that the accusation is true. The accused themselves do not deny it, and they dare not. Some of them, when you talk to them on the subject, hang their heads, and refuse to admit or to deny anything; their silence is naturally and rightly accepted as an admission of their guilt. Some admit that the accusation is true and try to explain it away with weak arguments. Still others brazen the matter up. "The roads are our property," they say, "and in trying to confiscate private property." They say that the Supreme Court of the United States was guilty of Communism and Kearneyism when it declared that they could not use their commissions to plunder the people which granted them. Others still admit that it is all wrong, but they don't quite see their way clear to permit of any interference. Of this class is Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, a man who has written and spoken more than any other man on the railroad side of this question. He is the ablest man that the corporations have in their service. He deprecates any kind of legislation which shall deprive them of one atom of the powers which they now enjoy, but he does not stultify himself by denying the existence of these grave abuses. He does not deny the fact that the charges of the corporations are excessive beyond all reason, and that the discrimination made between places and persons is cruel, and has been carried to such a frightful extent that he is surprised that the business of the country has not been crushed into annihilation before now. He pleads guilty to the whole indictment. I submit to you then, whether these people are not convicted out of their own mouths.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Now, what is the remedy? When you have got a gigantic evil like this the only thing to do with it is to hit between the eyes. This is to be done not by invoking penal legislation, not by resorting merely to civil remedy, but by declaring them to be violations of law. Let it be made unlawful to exact an illegal rate of freight, and punishable by imprisonment as against the officers of the corporation which receives it. It can be easily shown what is a fair and reasonable fee or toll for a given service, and the burden of proof should, when such a case is brought into court, rest on those who affirm that the toll is a fair and reasonable one, and that would be the railroad company. If they, having the evidence which would show the fairness of the charge, failed to present it, they should suffer the consequences.

NEXT summer the British Government will begin making contracts from month to month with vessels for carrying the mails, selecting the most efficient.

THE DRIVEN WELL.

Referring to the late judicial decision in Iowa covering the driven well, *The Farm, Field and Fireside* winds up an editorial article as follows:

The decision was a sweeping one, and under it the Green patents are swept away. But we learn that the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. How soon it will be reached, or what will be the result no one can tell. But in any event the patent expires by limitation January 14, 1885, and it is not likely a decision in the highest court will be reached before that time. In the meantime, if we were using a driven well, we should not pay any royalty. If suits are brought, the expense of defending them may be shared in common by a number of persons similarly situated.

But the most singular thing in this controversy is that notwithstanding this invention has been before the patent office and the courts so long, the records show that this invention is forty-three years old in this country. In a paper before us we find the following:

In 1840, a patent was granted to E. Rice, of Salina, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in which this identical process or method of making a well by forcing the tube itself down into the earth, is fully described and shown. Not only that, but in his specifications he distinctly states that it was common to make wells by sinking iron tubing in that way down before that, and that his invention consisted in a novel plan of making and joining wooden tubes for that purpose, it being lighter and cheaper, and easier to obtain in distant localities on the frontier. It was provided with an iron section at the lower end, to penetrate the soil; and his claim is as follows:

"What I claim is the method of sinking wells in alluvial and marshy grounds by means of wooden tubing, joined in lengths, connected together by metal bands, etc., and provided with a metal tube at the bottom, and also a follower on the top, constructed and applied in the manner and for the purposes described"—that is to force the tube into the earth.

It is a most remarkable fact that during all the examinations in the Patent Office, and in all the litigation this patent was never found until recently. It was not used in any of the previous suits but was set up in the suit recently pending in Minnesota, and which we understand was by consent merged with the Iowa suit.

MICHIGAN AT THE LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.

We find the following commendatory notice in the *Evening Post* of Louisville, and though not surprised are very much gratified that our neighbors are making reputation for Michigan in this most important field of useful industry.

THE WEST MICHIGAN FARMERS' CLUB. About two hundred and fifty excursionists from Michigan arrived over the J. M. & I. road yesterday, and were at the Exposition last night. The excursion was organized by the West Michigan Farmers' Club, who have sent a car-load of products raised by them to be placed on exhibit at the Exposition. The car containing their agricultural products was specially fitted up for the purpose, and was switched off on the side track running into the Exposition grounds. It is at the end of the railroad platform, near the experimental garden. The two commissioners appointed by the Governor of Michigan to represent the State's interest at the Exposition are Messrs. H. Dale Adams, of Galesburg, Mich., and W. A. Berkey, Grand Rapids. Mr. Adams is accompanied by his wife. The display of farm products made by the West Michigan Farmers' Club is a most excellent one. If not the best of all to be seen in the Exposition. The specimens of fruit are particularly fine and in great variety. In the exhibit there are shown twenty-five varieties of apples, twenty-two of pears, eleven of grapes, ten of peaches, with barberries, quinces, cranberries, and several other small fruits. The grapes are the finest ever seen in Louisville. The cranberries are taken from the fields where they grow wild. Among the specimens of garden vegetables, of which there are about thirty different kinds, the potatoes are, perhaps, the best, though all the varieties of vegetables shown are represented by excellent specimens. The wheat, rye, oats, barley and grasses are equal to anything of the kind to be seen in the building. In a neat little case are shown several varieties of the woods indigenous to the State, which are of commercial value, about twenty or twenty-five varieties being represented by sample. Apart from the agricultural products, and forming a separate exhibit, are some specimens of rock of the kind used to make plaster of Paris, together with the real plaster itself. The car containing the products raised by the members of this club has been very beautifully and tastefully decorated with hot-house plants and flowers, and the exhibit is well worthy the inspection of visitors, all of whom are invited to take a look at it.

SOME one has taken the trouble to find out how far a farmer must walk to put in and tend forty acres of corn. To plow the ground with a sixteen-inch three-horse plow, he travels 350 miles; to harrow the ground thoroughly before planting, he will have to travel one hundred miles; to cultivate the same, he travels 50 miles; to cultivate it three times, he will have to travel three hundred miles—making a total of eight hundred miles besides the gathering.

THE wise mother, says the *Christian Intelligencer*, keeps something in reserve to amuse the little invalid who cannot go out to-day with others, or to vary the entertainment of the stormy season. Paints and brushes are very delightful, especially if they are not allowed to be in use all the time, so that their freshness is not lost. I have seen children pass hours of ecstasy, when allowed to cover the prints in an old atlas at their own sweet will.

A hot shovel held over furniture removes white spots.

Communications.

Some Reforms in School Matters.

In common with a good many others, I feel as though it was time for somebody to begin a vigorous kicking on the workings of our present system of school superintendency. It looks now as if the thing was being run for the special purpose of controlling the supply of teachers and thereby enabling those who are in the ring to get whatever wages they see fit to ask for their services.

Whether it is so or not, that is the way it is working. If we got value received for one, would not complain, but we do not. Speaking from a pretty intimate personal knowledge of school matters in my own township and what I hear people say in other townships, I say that while teachers' wages have risen from ten to fifty per cent under the new system, the quality of service rendered has not improved at all. We have good teachers, bad teachers and indifferent teachers just as we always had, and no better now than they used to be under the old system. The system of examination of teachers is as bad as a farce.

A crowd of applicants are got together and a lot of questions prepared by somebody or other are passed around for them to write out answers. As soon as the examiners have time they look over the written answers and those persons who have answered correctly the required percentage of questions get certificates, and that is about all there is of it. Now I submit that this is no adequate test of a person's fitness for a teacher in our public schools.

I know that by it good experienced, thoroughly competent teachers are refused certificates while others are granted certificates who are utterly unfit to take charge of a school-room. A boy or girl of fifteen just out of the schoolroom stands as good a chance for a certificate as the most experienced successful teacher in the State.

I believe that any good, sharp boy could prepare a set of questions no harder than those passed around by our school examiners which would puzzle a large percentage of our school examiners including the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction himself, to get certificates on. The only true test of a teacher is success in the school room. Our Boards of School Examiners should examine candidates orally as well as by printed list questions, and should visit and examine every school more than once each term, and find out there what teachers are doing and can do. Each County School Examiner ought to be assigned as much territory as he can work and no more, and be required to spend his whole time with the teachers and scholars in that territory. Of course he should be well enough paid for it so that a good man could afford to take the position. We are not such a set of beggarly paupers that we can not afford the money to pay for it.

Let us agitate this matter. If there is a ring, smash it. If not, let us see if there is not some way in which we can get value received for the extra money we have to pay for teachers' wages. F. HODGEMAN.

THE darkest chapter in nature of man is the tendency to pull down the reputation of his fellow man.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

D. B. Harington, of Mason, had five hundred named varieties of potatoes on exhibition at the Ingham county fair, beside several quarts of small potatoes raised from seed this year. These seedlings were of all colors and ranging in size from a pea to a quail's egg. W. E. U.

Bro. Cobb; I received last spring from a friend one potato of the white elephant variety, which I planted, and this week I dug from it one bushel and nearly a peck. Who can beat that? On the 6th and 10th of this month we had frost enough to kill corn in some sections. Corn is mostly badly injured. I see this morning a quarter of an inch thick. Respectfully, JULIUS FOLGER, Clearwater, Mich., Sept. 26, 1883.

At B. Austin's dairy farm is a neat device for fastening cattle. In place of the ordinary stanchion are iron rods as far apart as you wish your cattle to stand attached to this rod is an iron ring which moves up and down the length of this rod; attached to this ring is a two foot rope, to the rope a snap; to the snap a ring and strap, and to the strap a cow. It is claimed this gives cattle more liberty than even the turning stanchion.

At Levi Arnold's stock farm the horse mangers are arranged with smooth, round hickory or oak strips far enough apart to allow the horse to put its head between comfortably but so it cannot swing its head to one side. Top of mangers about thirty inches from the floor, and bottom about twelve inches and stalled. The rods

prevent horses from getting their hay on the floor and wasting it. Same arrangements used for grain boxes.

Grapes along the Lake Shore in Berrien county escaped the spring and fall frosts, and are now selling at high prices in Chicago. Wheat is making a fine growth during the warm weather of the past week. Patrons please bear in mind that good, well selected Michigan apples will bring high prices in Chicago, and that Brother Thomas Mason can get the top of the market, and make prompt returns. W. A. B. Stevensville, Oct. 10, 1883.

Bro. J. T. Cobb: Is it not time that a book is published giving a brief history of the Grange, its formation by Bros. Saunders & Kelly, in fact, its rise and progress, its principal suits in law, and all matter connected with the Grange of interest. Please notice something of the kind in your paper and see if the Patrons will not say yes, go ahead, the Master and Secretary of each live Grange would like one. We are asked the question, "What have we done?" We want an answer. Respectfully, H. D. WEATHERWAX, Jenisonville, Sept. 29, 1883.

The yield of wheat in this vicinity is 13 to 25 bushels to the acre, and of excellent quality. Oats 25 to 35. Corn killed by the freeze except a few pieces that had ripened early. Potatoes good, except very late planting. Strawberries large yield. There was about \$7,000 worth of whortleberries picked in this vicinity and sold in Roscommon this season. They grow on the plains here by the thousands of bushels. Prices at Roscommon, wheat \$1, oats 40 to 45 cents per bushel. Hay, timothy, \$8.00 per ton. Butter 22 cents. This is a splendid country and a good place for poor men who are willing to work. P. O. Roscommon. H. N. EVANS, South Branch, Crawford Co., Mich., Oct. 5, 1883.

Strict attention to grammar rules makes one's talk too precise. I have charity for the school girl who says she will not be wheedled about by what the grammar says, and so she keeps on saying, "Jennie came home with Susie and I, and Jennie told Susie and I" America can well afford to let everybody talk "gee as they elders did," but she cannot afford to have her people divided into laborers, and gentlemen as they are in England. If an Englishman wants to say, "one went to ride the horse and he threw I off," why let him; but if he wants to own a whole county and make serfs of Americans, the law should forbid; but it should not forbid him to say, "And I the fark; me can't fark hay all day with a rake." And let the German ask, "How mooch you did baif for von leetle bigs?" GEORGE ROBERTS, Farmington, Oct. 1, 1883.

Crops are poor in this locality this year. Corn was frozen badly when much of it was in the milk. Potatoes are small, beans are very poor most of them were green when they froze. In VISITON of July 1, a country girl spoke about her grafting, "will she be kind enough to tell the readers of the Visitor the best time to cut pear and apple grafts and how to keep them, and what kind of root to use to graft on and the way to set and wax the graft. I like to read the Jottings and think much more good might come out of them if people would write more. I hope some one will start a subject for discussion. The fairs were run by gamblers as usual this year. Can't something be done to run them off the ground. Our new hall will be dedicated this week. NORTHERN KENT, Rockford, Oct. 7, 1883.

The season of fairs is over or nearly so. We have held State, district, county, township and Grange fairs. The weather has generally been favorable and the fairs successful. The usual number of blue and red ribbons and cards have been distributed. The usual amount of grumbling heard and no doubt, the usual number of dissatisfied exhibitors have declared, that it was the last time they would exhibit. Nevertheless, fairs will continue to be held with no lack of exhibitors. Fairs are all right if properly managed. In fact they are indispensable in this age of progress. If we have failed to carry off the first prize this year let us endeavor to do better. Next year who would be in favor of abandoning our fairs. None but old fogies. But our fairs are over, now let us gather our corn with a determination to heat the frost next year. The evenings are now longer let us attend to our Grange work. Pay up our dues if in arrears, etc., etc. D. W. Paw Paw, Oct. 10th.

"Flora, don't let Nigger get ahead of you," was the admonition of one who drove two horses by the above names. Several years ago the men of Michigan decreed that women should not be allowed to vote. It is an insult to women for men to vote on the subject at all. I hate to hear women talk about men giving them their rights.

Who gave men their rights? A man cannot be hung without the consent of his peers, but a woman can. As long as women quietly submit to strangulation without representation they would be unfit recipients of rights. Some women say, "Now, that the man have given the negro his rights, they ought to give us ours." When I hear a woman talk in that way I cannot help thinking, "Flora, don't let Nigger get ahead of you." GEORGE ROBERTS, Farmington, Oct. 1, 1883.

The Legislature of New York has passed a law to prevent Mutual Insurance Companies from collecting assessments, made on their members to pay losses by fire. Any company wishing to insure property on the mutual plan, must trust to the honor of its members to pay all losses. This law was concocted by persons interested in stock companies, to prevent Granges from insuring their own property, and thereby give them a stab that would cripple them. But they have missed their mark, and the Grangers, more than ever, insure their property in the Granger's Insurance Bank, and trust to the honor of the Order to pay all losses. And the Worthy Master of Tompkins county council told me that he never had heard of an instance when a Patron had refused to pay his assessment. Let them grind the farmer down—the more they grind him, the sooner will he get his eyes open. If John Brown had not been hung, slavery might have ruled this nation to-day. CORTLAND HILL.

In riding through the country, I observe that some farmers neglect to gather small potatoes, but leave them on the ground to go to waste. Such farmers should remember that small potatoes will keep as well as large ones if the same provision is made for their protection, and if utilized in the right direction will return a handsome profit to the farmer. During the past two months I have been cooking potatoes at the rate of one large iron kettle full each morning, and feeding the same to my poultry and milk cows. The hens have given returns in eggs at a large rate, and selling the same at 18 cents per dozen, is a compensation in the right direction, and the young chicks and turkeys have been healthy and have grown finely. In addition to the potatoes fed the poultry, I gave them plenty of thick sour milk. The milk cows have yielded good profits by feeding them cooked potatoes. Now, some farmers claim they have not time to do this, but ever remember that this class of farmers have the same excuse for not doing many things on the farm that needs their attention. A word to the wise is sufficient. GUTELIUS SNYDER, Three Rivers, St. Joseph county, Oct. 9th, 1883.

The profession of agriculture in dignity and importance is far above all others. The man who tills to produce the food which sustains human life is the true nobleman, he is earth's chief benefactor, he is the man who above all others is entitled to honor let him be true to himself and maintain the dignity of his calling and he will be honored and respected by all intelligent minds. Farmer's wives and daughters who do their duty are serving God as faithfully as the most exalted angel before the eternal throne. Farmers' boys should be proud of their birthright, and should improve every opportunity to store their minds with useful knowledge that they may be able to stand at the head of all professions with honor and true dignity. All honor to those who labor for God and man, Who work their part on the world's great plan, Who plant good seed in the desert dearth And bring forth treasures from bare old earth. Happy the man who shuns the city's glare, Its feverish rivalries and doubtful gain, Who turns the furrow with his own plowshare, Lord and master of his own domain.

Patrons who write for the VISITOR please always give your postoffice address and oblige all readers. ResponDER, Dowagiac, October 10, 1883.

While making up my statistical report for the County of Osceola for the month of September, which we forwarded to the Agricultural Department at Washington—the first day of October, this idea struck me: Why should not the President of the United States be willing to nominate the man that the State Granges should recommend to him (without regard to political status) through the Masters who constitute the National Grange. Would it not be more satisfactory to the agriculturist class, and would it not be well to gitate the matter. If we do not work for reforms we never will get them. It seems to us if the Grange press would take the matter up and discuss it thoroughly the result would be favorable. In this part of the State the farmers have suffered severely. The excessive wet weather in June and July, followed by dry weather and frequent hard frosts, have very materially injured most of the products of the farm. Corn not half a crop, and soft at that, not much wheat potatoes not half a crop, and garden

stuff very scarce. In the month of July, 19 days of rain, more or less, some days, a great deal more than was necessary every day. Fifteen days the rain was accompanied with thunder and lightning, sometimes very severe. The last few days has been very cold, chilly, disagreeable weather. Taking everything into consideration this has been an extraordinary year. J. W. ASH, Ashton, Mich., Oct. 1st, 1883.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next regular meeting of the St. Joseph county Grange will be held at Constantine Grange Hall on Thursday, Nov. 1st. At this meeting a delegate to the State Grange will be elected. A good program has been arranged by the Lecturer an interesting time is expected. Invest your time and reap the benefit. Fourth degree members cordially invited. SAM. H. ANGEVINE, Sec.

The next meeting of Montcalm county Pomona Grange, No. 24 will be held at Douglass Grange hall the 25th and 26th of October, a large class are awaiting to receive the degree of Pomona, also the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at that meeting. Crystal, Montcalm county, Mich., Oct. 8, 1883.

The next meeting of Ingham County Pomona Grange will be held October 16th, at Eden Grange. A good programme is prepared. MRS. O. B. STILLMAN, Lecturer.

The next regular meeting of the Newaygo county Grange, No. 11, will be held at Heperia Grange hall Oct. 18 and 19, commencing Thursday at two o'clock p. m. The general exercises of the meeting will be called in the order of the programme of the intended meeting at Ensey.

The regular meeting of the Livingston County Council will be held in Howell Grange hall Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1883. An interesting programme is being prepared. An adjourned meeting of the County Convention for the purpose of electing a representative to the State Grange, will also be held on the same day and at the same place. Mrs. W. K. SEXTON, Secretary, Howell, Oct. 6, 1883.

The next meeting of Hillsdale Co. Pomona Grange will be held at Fayette Grange hall in the village of Jonesville, Wednesday, Nov. 7th, 1883.

PROGRAMME. Music by the choir. Essay, Sister Southworth on Pioneer Life. Select Reading, Sister Ranney. Music by Sister Nora Freeman. Question, Is it right for our government to send back to England the paupers that she sends us? Opened by Bro. Freeman. Music. WM. McDUGAL, Sec'y.

Western Pomona Grange No. 19, will hold its next meeting at Trent Grange hall, Muskegon county, Oct. 25 and 26 1883, with the following programme:

Grange Education and how attainable, C. W. Wilde. Cutting, Curing and Storing hay how to procure best results, Bro. L. Chubb. The Department of a true womanhood, Mrs. Chester Rice. Protection and who benefitted there by, Bro. Nathan Whiting, lecturer. Sheep Husbandry and its profits, Bro. Wilson Millard. Is the Grange a benefit to farmers' homes, Mrs. Ransom Johnson. Healthy Homes and how to make and keep them, Dr. T. D. Smith. J. G. VANSLIVER, Secretary, Lisbon, Oct. 6, 1883.

Allegan County Council will meet at Chehire Grange hall on the fourth Tuesday in October, the 23d, at 10 o'clock a. m., with the following programme for the special order of the day:

1st. The apple orchard. What treatment shall we give trees and soil to produce perfect fruit. By volunteers. 2nd. The Country School Teacher. Arthur Stark. 3rd. Fixing up our homes. Sister James Leggett. 4th. Is the Allegan County Council a failure. Answered by volunteers. 5th. How shall we overcome mistreatment as to each other's honesty and ability to transact delegated business and duties. Sarah Stegeman. 6th. Ought woman be franchised? William Shirley. 7th. Are agricultural societies a benefit to farmers? All patrons are invited. G. J. STEGEMAN, Allegan, Oct. 3, 1883.

Programme of Capital Grange, No. 540, North Lansing, Mich. SEPTEMBER 29, 1883, 7:30 P. M.—Paper, "Life in a farmer's kitchen," Mrs. Henry Robbins. Paper, "The handy man," Mrs. Kate Everlett. Declaration, Elmer West.

OCTOBER 6, 1883, 7:30 P. M.—Topic, "Frauds," Mrs. Elvira Tower, Mrs. Frank Lee, Mrs. Eliza W. Reeve, Mrs. Martha Molineaux, "Thoughts suggested by visiting the fair."

OCTOBER 13, 1883, 7:30 P. M.—"Deep vs. shallow plowing," Mr. John Hallaway, Warren Smith, Thos. Reeve, Geo. Graham, John Melvin.

OCTOBER 10, 1883, 7:30 P. M.—"Raising sheep; best breeds for profit," Henry Robbins, Abram Wheeler, Henry Everlett, C. A. Taylor.

OCTOBER 27, 1883, 7 P. M.—OPEN MEETING.—Discussion, Is a free trade policy conducive to the prosperity of the laboring classes? Mrs. Emerliza Waterman, Ezra B. Nichols, John Holbrook, Wm. Shaffer and others.

NOVEMBER 3, 1883, 7 P. M.—Entertainment by the young people and New England supper, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. John Valentine.

NOVEMBER 10, 1883, 7 P. M.—Song by Miss Hattie Sheppard. Essay Mrs. Cecil Buck. Essay, Mrs. John Holbrook. Declaration, Mr. Alfred Gunnison. FIRST DEGREE. NOVEMBER 16, 1883, 7 P. M.—Select Reading, Miss Ida Robbins. Paper, "Butter making," Mrs. Warren Smith. G. S. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Horticultural Department.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Mr. Thorington said he had tried all possible ways and found that the best way is to pick fruit when fully ripe, put in open barrels in a shed covered on top, to let them stay there until frost is too hard and then head up the barrels and put them in the cellar.

Mr. Linderman had had best success in first sweating the fruit and then packing them away in some dry substance which will exclude the air.

Mr. Salior said that the important points were, careful and early picking, keeping out of doors as long as possible, and keeping them in the cellar at as nearly a freezing point as possible without injury.

Mr. Cook said that there was danger of picking apples too early.

Mr. Graham last year picked 200 bushels of apples, left them in the fields as late as possible, then put them in a bin in the cellar, two sides of which was against the wall, raised two inches on the bottom from the ground, put over them some clothes to keep out the light, and in March, when they were barreled and sold, there was not over a bushel of bad apples.

Why do not exhibitors at our fairs give more attention to the embellishment of their exhibits? I refer especially to those who show products from the farm, orchard and garden.

I would like to see the same taste employed in showing farm products that the merchant uses in decorating his place, or the artisan in the display of his goods.

It is often a subject for remark that the grape leaf adds to the appearance of the fruit of the vine. Still, I do not recollect having seen the fact illustrated at the fairs.

I would like our fair managers, and especially our viewing committees, to make something more out of this matter. I can think of no good argument against it, and certainly as adding beauty to the exhibition and stimulating the display of taste in the exhibitor, it is worthy of decided encouragement.

Best and most tasteful display of products from a home garden, or Best and most tastefully arranged exhibit of products from a single farm.

Remove the Old Canes. Charles A. Green, one of the best fruit growers, says he uses a little bit of little consequence when the old canes of black caps were removed.

A few books for every Grange that numbers twenty or more members may be procured at very small cost to each; say ten books for twenty members, half the price of one to each.

source of all pleasures but in their place, in the various departments of knowledge, they may come in with manifold advantage.

To Patrons of English Emigration Agency, and the Public Generally.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1883. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The two quotations following are from a circular bearing date April 5, 1883, issued by me:

"I have a long list of names and addresses of males and females of various countries—my native district—of agricultural labor class, all of whom possess good characters for honesty, industry and sobriety, who are very anxious to emigrate, but have not the means.

FORM OF AGREEMENT. For and in consideration that A. B., of England, to United States, do hereby agree to work for A. B. at (here is inserted a description of work according to specification furnished me with order.)

The best and cheapest way to send passage money is by bank draft. Drafts should be made payable in Liverpool, England, to the order of Guion Royal Mail Steamship Co., 25 Water Street, Liverpool, and may be either sent to me just previous to my departure for England, or direct to said Company at Liverpool.

With reference to my standing and character, it seems unnecessary to mention more than two facts. 1st.—It was on account of documents signed by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, and other officials of high position, and in my behalf to the United States Minister at London, England, that he was induced to give me the credentials spoken of above.

After the first of January next letters for me may be sent in care of Guion Co. at Liverpool, England. Heartily thanking all patrons for the kind consideration and courtesy they have extended to me, and hoping a continuance of such, I remain, Yours respectfully, B. J. ZUDZENSE.

GOOD ENDORSEMENTS. From GRANGE VISITOR, of July 1st, 1883: Springfield, Mich., June 18, 1883. Editor Grange Visitor:—For the information of all farmers wanting more help, I would like to say that I sent Mr. Zudzense a passport for a man, and that he arrived May 20th, I find him a very intelligent, capable man, reliable and to be trusted in all places.

From same paper, July 1st, 1883: Bro. J. T. Cobb.—Perhaps your readers will be interested in knowing that about the 5th of May last I sent to Mr. Zudzense, at Liverpool, England, for English farm help-man and a woman. I also sent a draft to Liverpool for transportation of said help, and on June 8th they arrived at my place and commenced work the next day.

your order to me state plainly what these arrangements are, and also as to grant or emigrate to arrive. Those ordering for sale help will please give me as a reference the postoffice address of the supervisor of the township or ward of which they are resident.

Last season \$45 00 was the amount required to be sent by draft, payable to Guion Co., at Liverpool, to insure the passage of an adult emigrant to Michigan, and out of this sum a large balance was in every case returned to its owner—in some cases as much as \$12.00 was returned. More than half the emigrants sent out last season on account of drafts did not possess the money for the rail fare of about \$5 00 per adult from eastern Michigan to Liverpool, nor for their ship outfit.

When the Parrys moved to Michigan, Grandpa Dibble, who always objected to everything, said to his son-in-law: "But how'll ye educate the children, John?" "I don't know, father," said John Parry, "Sary'll teach em to read and write, probably, and I'll insure they'll think my mind and be honest."

Jack lashed the horses into a run, while his father, on the back seat, held the sick baby in one arm, and put the other about his wife to steady her. The air grew heavier and hotter; the roads were rough, the wagon springs hard. Blinded with smoke, and frightened at the nearing roar of the steam and flame, the horses flew on beyond the power of any guiding hand.

Carried on by a force he could not control or resist Jack whirled along, the flames nearing him every moment, till, just as he felt their hot breath on his neck, the maddened horses reach the lake shore, and plunged headlong into its waters. But he, at least, was safe, for the shock threw him out on the sand.

Poor Jack? In the morning he was a hearty, happy boy, asleep in a good home; at night, a homeless, penniless orphan, with scarce clothes to cover him. His parents passed over his head in a sort of blind misery. A few others, escaped also from the devouring flames, shared with him their scanty food; a kindly woman gave him an old woolen sack she knew how to spare to cover his ragged shirt, and he found a pair of India rubbers lying on the shore, which concealed his worn shoes, but a more desolate, helpless creature than the poor boy can hardly be imagined.

From same paper, Aug. 1st, 1883: Portage, Kalamazoo Co., July 24, 1883. Bro. J. T. Cobb.—For the benefit of those in need of good farm help, I will give you my experience with the English Emigrant Agency. On the first of May I forwarded a money order to pay the passage of an emigrant. Said emigrant arrived on the seventh. I find him to be an excellent young man of good, steady habits, and well qualified to do all kinds of farm labor.

The Wrong Coat. BY ROSE TERRY COOKE. "Fire! Fire!" Jack Parry rubbed his eyes, as he sprang out of his cot-bed to the left, and instinctively hurried on his trousers. His father's head rose above the ladder, just as he shuffled on his shoes, shouting: "Hurry up, I tell ye! Wood's afire! C'min' this way quicker'n scall!"

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gan to think what he should do with this small fortune. But perhaps there was something else in the other pocket—yes, here was a letter directed, sealed and stamped, all ready to mail; and in a small inner breast pocket he found three horse-car tickets, a cigarette and a three-cent piece. In the other breast pocket was a gray kid glove, and a card with the name, "James Agard, Jr.," He looked at the letter again; on one corner was printed "Return to James Agard & Co., Deerfield, Conn., if not delivered in ten days."

What should he do? The coat had been given to him—why not keep it? He sat down on his bed to think. His short end of tallow candle had gone out, but the late risen moon poured a flood of mellow light through his window, and seemed to look him in the face. While he thinks the thing out at the West, let us take up the Eastern end of the story.

Just three days after the great fire, certain prompt young people in a New England church congregation came together in the parlors of that church to receive and pack clothing for the burnt out sufferers; and for a week contributions poured in upon them; and gave them work for both head and hands. Into this busy crowd one day, hurried a slight, active young man, dressed in a gray business suit. "Hallo!" he called out cheerily, "I've come to help the old-clo' boxes along. Give me work at once, Mrs. Brooks—anything but sewing."

"Can you pack a barrel, Mr. Agard?" "Yes, indeed; just pile on the things," and he went to work with an alacrity that showed he knew how to do his work. This energetic little man packed more than one barrel before night, and in order to work better, he threw his coat aside, as the rooms were warm. When evening came, he drew himself up with a laugh, exclaiming: "There! I can go West, young man, and earn my living as a pork packer, if you'll only recommend me, Mrs. Brooks."

"That I will," said she, "and others too. We have sent off ten barrels since you came in, Mr. Agard; we had to hurry, for the freight train left at four o'clock." Just then he turned to look for his coat. It was not where he left it. He searched the room in vain and at last called out: "Has anybody seen my coat?" "Where did you leave it?" asked George Bruce, a young man who had also been packing very busily. "On the back of that chair," "Was it a gray mixed sack?" "Yes."

"Well, sir, it's gone off to the sufferers, then. I saw it on the chair, thought it was a contribution, packed it, handed up the barrel, and sent it on the train." "What! you're a nice fellow, Bruce—sent my coat off how am I to get home?" "It's too bad," said Mrs. Brooks. "I'll take you home in the carriage, Mr. Agard."

"Thank you kindly; but that isn't all. I had forty dollars in one pocket, and a letter to be mailed with a thousand dollar check in it. I must hurry home and have that check stopped; the bills will go for an involuntary contribution, I suppose. Bruce I feel like enquiring you?" "And I'm willing to let you, Jim, if it'll relieve your mind. It was outrageously careless of me. I don't suppose there's the slightest chance of tracing it!"

"No more than a dropped penny in Broadway. Miss Van Ness won't have her Jacquimont roses for the german, though, and I'll tell her it was your fault—I can't throw away any more dollars on nonsense. But I'm not sure the money is lost as much as it might have been, old fellow. Mrs. Brooks, I'm ready."

And so James Agard went home, stopped the check by a telegram, and sent an excuse to Miss Van Ness not attending her german. The roses were to have been a surprise to her, so she did not miss them. We left Jack sitting in the moonlight, doubting and distressed, but he did not sit there long, for suddenly there came to him a recollection of what his father had said once concerning his education, to Grandpa Dibble; his mother had repeated it to him so often that it was fixed in his memory. He hid his face in his hands, for it grew hot with shame, to think he had not seen at once that he must send the coat back to its owner. Jack did not hesitate—the right thing must be done quickly. He folded the coat as well as he knew how, replacing everything in the pockets, except the three-cent piece, for which he had use. Then, quite sure that Mr. Smith, who had hired him, was not the man to understand or approve his action, he made up his mind not to wait till the morning, but to go directly back to Dayton, where he had received his office, and where the nearest express office was stationed. He could not return the coat to the agent, for he had distributed all the clothes destined for that point, Jack being one of the last applicants, and had gone on farther with the rest; so he rolled it in a newspaper and slipped down stairs, with his shoes in his hand, putting on over his vest the old red sack he had worn before, and set out for Dayton.

He had to beg his breakfast when he reached the town; then he bought a sheet of brown paper, a string and a postal card with the three cent piece, and, sitting down on the sunny side of a lumber pile, made the coat into a neat bundle, firmly tied. He asked the use of a pen and ink at the express office, directed his package and wrote his postal as follows, for he could write well, though a little uncertain as to his spelling. "DAYTON,—DEAR SIR:—I send you by express to Day a coat which I got in the close sent to burned out folks here, I don't believe it ought to hev come, so I send it with the name onto the letter, all things Within except 3 cents used for paper, string, and card."

Jack felt a great weight off his mind when the bundle was fairly out of his hands. It was hard to send away help he needed so much—harder for a homeless, penniless boy than you know, dear Tom and Harry—you have never been hungry, ragged, and orphaned. And he not only lost his coat, but he left the farm house, that Mr. Smith, who was a hard and mean man, would never take back a boy who ran away the first night of his service, especially if he knew it was to return a good coat with money in the pocket. Still he felt that his father and mother would have thought it was dishonest to keep it, and with the courage of a resolute boy, he felt sure he could find work in Dayton. But he did not. There were plenty of boys and men, too, already asking for work, and nobody knew him nor had he any recommendations. For several nights he slept in an empty freight car near the railway station, doing a little porters work to pay for his shelter; then he did some things about the tavern stable for his board, sleeping in the shed or in the hay-mow; and once in a while he caught himself wishing that he had that forty dollars to get back to Connecticut, where he had distant relatives. But the quick thought, "What would mother say?" repressed the wish at once. At last he found steady work on a farm out of town, with small wages. But he had a loft and a bed to himself, and his chief work was to drive a team into Dayton and back with produce, or to fetch lumber, coal and feed for his employer and the neighbors. One day, about a month after he went to this place, as he was driving a load of coal past the express office, walking his horses, for the load was heavy and the mud deep, the clerk saw him and, running to the door, called out: "Say, young fellow! D'ye know anybody by the name of Jack Parry?" "I guess so," said Jack with a smile; "that's my name. What's to pay?" "Nothin'—it's prepaid. I had a faint recollection that a fellow about your size let a package here awhile ago directed to James Agard. I wasn't real sure 'twas you for you weren't rigged out so fancy as you was. What have you done with that red jacket sonny? Haw! haw! haw!" Jack colored; he had on an old overcoat of the farmer's, but the red sack was under it, for he had no other coat. "Well, anyhow, here's a bundle for Jack Parry, and I reckon that's for you, since nobody else called for it; and its got a kind of a label on the tag, same as letters: 'Return to James Agard & Co., Deerfield, Conn., if not called for in one month.' And the month's a most up, too,—it's a nigh thing for you." Jack did not know what to think or say. He signed a receipt for the bundle, put it up on the coal, and hastily went on his way. He did not get home till after dark, and when supper was over and all his work done he could only go to bed and wait for morning, as he never was allowed a light in his loft and he did not want to open the package until he was alone. But with the first dawning light he sprang up eagerly and untied the string. There lay the gray coat, and with it the rest of the suit, a set of warm underclothing, and on top of all, a letter running thus: DEERFIELD, CONN. JACK PARRY: I am glad there is such an honest boy in Dayton. I wish there were more here, but you want you for another, any-way. If you are out of work, and I think perhaps you are, for I know how it is round the burnt districts, you will find money in the breast pocket of your coat to buy a ticket for this place. James Agard & Co. want a boy in their store and want an honest one. Come promptly, and bring this letter to identify yourself. JAMES AGARD, JR." "Oh, if mother only knew it?" was the quick thought that glistened in Jack's happy eyes, and choked him for a moment, as he laid down the letter. Perhaps she did. He is in Agard & Co.'s great wholesale store on the Deerfield wharves now, and does credit to James Agard, Jr.'s recommendation. And it all came of sending the wrong coat.—St. Nicholas. The Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange offers the tariff question for consideration by the Subordinate Granges during the month of November. In this he is but obeying instruction given by the National Grange in its last session. Let us consider a moment what the Subordinate Granges will do with this matter, if they do anything. They will discuss the question with reference to the interest of farmers—at least that is what they will undertake to do—but how many persons will take up this subject and examine it in all its bearings? It is not that a farmer pays more or a yard of cloth, or for a pair of boots of home make, upon which there is no customs duty paid than he would if duties were not levied upon the imported articles. That is but part of the question. Admit that he does pay more for articles of home manufacture than like articles would cost without tariff duties; there is something more to consider. There is risk in this work. Somebody will say this is not Grange thought; still it is what the National Grange has directed. The ground is rough and uneven; we must proceed cautiously. Away beyond the cost of the articles there are numerous considerations. The farmer raises grain and meat, and the material from which clothing is made, his surplus is made up of these things; he will do better when there is brisk demand for all he has to sell. Yet brisk demand cannot come from persons who are not able to pay. The tariff question is a "big thing." It is just possible that it is too big to grasp easily. Without attempting discussion now, or even to direct the line of thought, a single suggestion may not be amiss, and this is for the Subordinate Granges; don't talk too loudly; don't assume too much; don't turn off this tariff question as a farmer would a load of potatoes, out by the tail board of his wagon; and, above all, be careful to avoid all unwholesome excitement, for there is no anybody to ally the pang that comes from defeat in argument.—From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

Communications.

A PIONEER POEM.

A Pioneer poem read at the Tenth Annual meeting of the Pioneers of Kalamazoo County, held at Galesburg, Sept 27, 1883, by the farmer poet, A. H. Stoddard.

Could read the record of their lives
Could look upon these lovely girls
Their sparkling eyes and glossy curls
He'd doubtless say, — I do declare
I must have been mistaken there;

What Does a Patron Mean by Co-Operation.

In trying to find an answer to the above question, the writer has adopted the plan of that eminent pulpit orator, President Finney, of Oberlin College, first setting forth what it is not and then showing what it is—thus, by contrast bringing out, in stronger and brighter light, the true meaning.

a working together for the attainment of a special object, by a company or society of persons, organized for mutual protection and assistance.

The science of political economy separates mankind into two classes, viz: those who produce the wealth and supplies of a community, and those who consume them.

1st. Agricultural and mining producers, or those who obtain from nature the raw material of food, clothing and shelter.

2d. Manufacturing producers, or those who prepare these materials for human use.

3rd. Distributing producers, or those who convert the raw material to the manufacturer and the manufactured article to the consumer.

But can co-operation be made a success. Many objections are urged against it. The opponents of co-operation tell us that many efforts at co-operation have failed.

Let us now take a brief historical view of the Pioneer Co-operation Society of England because it is the first successful society of the kind of which I have any knowledge.

In the year 1844 twelve poor weavers of Rochdale, England, met together to consult how they might better their condition.

"Blame the owl that picks the fowl, And leaves the bones for Tommy Jones."

a grist mill, a building society, a life insurance association, and a burial society. It owns a library and reading room, and has for years past taken a conspicuous part in the public improvements of Rochdale, and as the proudest monument of its success, can point to a whole community raised in morals and intelligence, no less than in comfort.

The Home of my Childhood.

I am ruminating for a month or so in my native home in Virgil, Cortland county, N. Y. I have enjoyed myself hugely in visiting old friends in lecturing to the Grangers, making suggestions for the good of the Order and exemplifying the unwritten work.

There is yet no Grange in the county that owns a hall of their own, and they either hire a hall for their meetings, or divide the occupancy with some other Order.

Uses of the Grange.

As I had been attending the Grange meetings somewhat regularly, a lady not a member remarked "You must like the Grange."

I answered, "I do like the Grange." But have I any reasons for liking the Grange? I think I have. It gives all the producers from the soil an opportunity of co-operation, both in buying and selling, but which we do not do even yet, to the full extent of our privileges.

There is a story in metrical phrase of an army numbering ten thousand men who "went up the hill and down again," and to emphasize the performance and impress upon our minds the magnitude of the service rendered by this army, there was unending repetition of the story of this one exploit.

and when this was unheeded, we launched boldly into the troubled sea and checked the advance of the usurper by holding the balance of power. We have saved millions of the people's favorite money from the flames. We have established beyond a doubt that States, if they will, can control the rates of travel and transportation within them and save to themselves something more than just what the trade leaves.

Free trade (so-called) would remove the tariff tax, and manufactured goods could be sold at rates "less the tariff," thereby saving in purchases millions of dollars annually to the farmers.

Speaking of books suggests another matter for consideration, and the present time is opportune. It is the Grange papers, the journals published regularly, embracing a thousand matters of interest to all who have heart in the movement in which the Grange had its origin.

There is a story in metrical phrase of an army numbering ten thousand men who "went up the hill and down again," and to emphasize the performance and impress upon our minds the magnitude of the service rendered by this army, there was unending repetition of the story of this one exploit.

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NOW READY!

DETOUR ART LOAN EXHIBITION. Open until Nov. 10, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Table with columns: DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO, TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1883, WESTWARD, EASTWARD.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Table with columns: GOING NORTH, STATIONS, NO. 1, NO. 3, NO. 5, NO. 7.

GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: STATIONS, NO. 2, NO. 4, NO. 6, NO. 8.

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Table with columns: GOING NORTH, STATIONS, NY & N Y & O, Ex & M, Express, Ex & M, Way Pt.

GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8, No. 10, No. 12, No. 14, No. 16, No. 18, No. 20, No. 22, No. 24, No. 26, No. 28, No. 30, No. 32, No. 34, No. 36, No. 38, No. 40, No. 42, No. 44, No. 46, No. 48, No. 50, No. 52, No. 54, No. 56, No. 58, No. 60, No. 62, No. 64, No. 66, No. 68, No. 70, No. 72, No. 74, No. 76, No. 78, No. 80, No. 82, No. 84, No. 86, No. 88, No. 90, No. 92, No. 94, No. 96, No. 98, No. 100.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R.

Corrected Time-Table—June 24, 1883.

Table with columns: TRAINS WESTWARD, STATIONS, No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, No. 7, No. 9, No. 11, No. 13, No. 15, No. 17, No. 19, No. 21, No. 23, No. 25, No. 27, No. 29, No. 31, No. 33, No. 35, No. 37, No. 39, No. 41, No. 43, No. 45, No. 47, No. 49, No. 51, No. 53, No. 55, No. 57, No. 59, No. 61, No. 63, No. 65, No. 67, No. 69, No. 71, No. 73, No. 75, No. 77, No. 79, No. 81, No. 83, No. 85, No. 87, No. 89, No. 91, No. 93, No. 95, No. 97, No. 99, No. 101.

Ladies Department.

THE STRANGER.

AN EASTER LEGEND.

An aged man came late to Abraham's tent, The sky was dark and all the plain was bare, He asked for bread; his strength was well nigh spent; His haggard look implored the tenderest care, The food was brought. He sat with thankful eyes...

Womens Rights.

Not a very interesting subject. I imagine some of our readers are saying, No. But:

"Every dog must have his day, Every woman must say her say," and I am going to have mine. I am not going to tell you with great assurance that women are as capable of casting their vote as men. For I think as a general thing they are not.

But we have some rights and privileges extended to us that we should feel capable of exercising, and in these rights I would urge the women of the land to do all in their power for the good of their fellowmen.

There occurs to me just now a lesson I once learned. I will give it in as few words as possible. I once visited a lady friend in an adjoining township who was the possessor of many beautiful plants and flowers.

Now, though our personal beauty be nothing in comparison to those flowers I think we have a chance for choosing between the habits of them and the sensitive plant. I would strive to be like the flowers if it were to give pleasure or make one heart glad to be able to stand the rough usage instead of losing your strength by that kind of treatment, but if some one had come each day and plucked the lady's flowers to throw them in the streets to wither, affording no one pleasure, I think she would not so lightly have said, it does them good, and I think the same with those who strive to do good.

Should you happen to pass them by unobserved they feel and resent it as an intentional slight. I have tried to adopt the plan if I think a person is trying to cast a slur on my conduct, I try to take it so quietly that he will not

know I've taken it at all; one reason for so doing is, it might not have been intended for me, or if intended, it might have been intended for my benefit; howsoever, when I get alone (as the old saying is) I try on the shoe, and if it fits well I wear it, if not I cast it aside, but I try to never let the world see me act like the sensitive plant for fear I too might die, not in the body but in the estimation of those around me. But I've drifted from my subject in order to overcome the backwardness of some I will give my contributing experience in compliance with Myra's request that more should help maintain our rights. I came with a short article, after a lapse of some time I sent one more lengthy and being pressed for a time wrote very hurriedly, not even taking time to look it over. The next issue it was not produced. I thought nothing of it until I received a short letter from Mr. Editor giving instructions in a new degree. Called the Editor's sign or degree of caution, I think it cannot be out of place to give the most important part here; it is as he gave it to me: "Please correct up your articles a little so I will not be obliged to send them to press looking as if a hen had walked over them, and boil down what you have to say." He gave the degree in so kind a way that even a sensitive person could not be offended.

Mrs. O. Sykes you promised us something on a subject of your selection, and some have asked for Aunt Hattie. She has not forgotten our Ladies Department, on the contrary she is always looking anxiously for it's coming, and once or twice has sought in vain, always regretting she could not respond when called on. I am sorry to say her health is very poor.

Myra asks in a personal letter, is Aunt Hattie a relative of yours? Yes, Aunt Hattie of the VISITOR, sister of our Order, is my daughter, and she is very near and dear to me. We have spent many happy hours together. Well if I don't stop, the editor will be sending for my autograph album for the following lines:

There's no end to the cloak of a woman's tongue, Whether she be middle aged, old or young. MRS. JOSHUA BROWN.

A Harvest Home Address.

Worthy Master, and all Patrons of Husbandry.—The object of our gathering here to-day is to strengthen Fraternal Ties, and to promote fidelity to our Order. And we should come to-day with grateful feelings in every heart, grateful for this cheering favor from hopeful Pomona, is bestowed upon us. She comes cheering us by her counsel, giving us strength from her greater might teaching us that through the darkest cloud we may by hope catch a ray of sunshine. That the greatest obstacles we are called upon to overcome, we may surmount by patience and perseverance. We come as brothers not only in our Order but brothers in our sowing and reaping; in our gains and losses; and in our ignorance or knowledge.

Can any one wonder why we are Grangers; if so, let them reflect for a moment, how the tie that binds us binds every tiller of the soil. The meaning of the word Grange is a farm and of the word Granger, a farm worker. Hence the sun that gives us light and heat, makes every man a Granger that turns the soil beneath its golden ripening beams. And the rain that showers our fields unites our interests as one, in its tender life giving clasp. And when the withering frosty wind cuts and blights the products of our labor, even then this sea frost, must make it evident to the dulllest perception that all farmers are but brothers of one vast Grange. Then work together, keep the farm free and independent. Feel that to enjoy a reunion here is far more interesting than a town parade and know that we understand our best interests, and we understand far better than any professional man can tell them to us. Then welcome to this Grange meeting. Welcome Patrons of Husbandry. We will ever extend to them the first fruits of our land, and the best of cheer.

Another reason of unceasing care and toil has nearly passed us by, and every sister here has had her part to bear in its labors. Our labors are continued and varied, and our cares unceasing, but let it be our aim to rise by each experience nearer perfection in each art.

To do this, we must take time for thought and study upon our duties, we must seek information from abroad and not be afraid to adopt any new system if it be for our advantage. We must educate both our minds, manners and tastes continually if we would do justice to our calling as farmers. Hemmed in by household cares you say how can we think much or learn much? How educate mind, manners or tastes? But we must do this to make our labors enjoyable, and "Where there is a will there is a way." We can by system and order obtain some leisure hours, and by reading or exchanging views with others we find many ways of economy and advancement. Yet we often need counsel and encouragement and sometimes a ready helping hand, and we should be able to see far enough in advance to recognize that assistance. Upon whom

shall we call? Can we go to the merchants and their wives for this help? Ah! No! I believe there are not many of us would expect it of them. Then how would the lawyers or bankers' wives encourage us? I will tell you, they seldom associate with country people. They don't want to know anything of our perplexities. But north, south, east and west of us are experienced hands that are engaged in the same pursuit as we, have the same duties to perform, and care and perplexities.

They are able to give us information, cheering counsel and can extend to us hands that are strong and honest and willing enough to be a help. Then again I repeat, welcome to the Patron. Let every sister give the cause due attention. Let us make cheerful our humble hall with flowers, by the best song we can sing, and a ready greeting, hearty and true.

Age with looks all silvered white, Soon will count life's lessening sand, Bring them here to swell our might, 'Tis their refuge in this land.

And manhood, too, whose arm is strong, And judgment firm at his command, Bring it to help the cause along, To save our rights from greedy hands.

And youth, we need it by our side, To fill our family's homelike band, We'd teach it how life's wave to ride, To harbor safe by Granger's hand.

Yes, gather to our peaceful hall, By cheering word and helping hand, Earth's faithful workers great or small, A welcome here can now command. MRS. HELEN HAGGERTY. Pittsford, Mich.

The Memory of the Dead.

How beautiful is the memory of the dead; what a holy thing it is in the human heart, and what a chastening influence it sheds upon human life; how it subdues all the harshness that grows up within us in our daily intercourse with the world! How it melts and softens our pride, kindling our deepest love and waking our highest aspirations.

Is there one who has not some loved friend gone into the eternal world with whom he delights to live again in memory? Does he not love to sit down in the hushed and tranquil hours of our existence and call to mind the face and form so familiar and cherished, to look into the eyes that mirrored not his own face more clearly than the soul which he loves, to listen to the tones which were once melody in his ear and have echoed softly ever since they hushed in what we call death? Is there a spirit to which heaven is not brought nearer by holding communion with some kindred soul.

How friend follows friend into the happy dwelling place of the dead until we find at length that they who love us upon the heavenly shore are more than they who love us here, every year witnesses the departure of some one whom we know and loved. When we recall the names of all who have been near to us in life, how many of them we see that have passed into that beautiful city, which is eternal, and whose builder and maker is God.

Let us talk pleasantly of the dead, as those who no longer pursue the fleeting but who have grasped the real. With them the fear and the longing, the hope, terror and pain, have all passed away, and the fruition of life has begun. How unkind it is when we have put away their bodies, we should cease the utterance of their names, the tender hearted dead who struggled so in parting from us, why should we speak of them in awe, and remember them only with sighing?

Very dear were they when hand clasped hand in the Grange, and when heart answered to heart. Why are they less dear when they have grown worthy of a higher life and a nobler love than ours, and their perfect souls might receive even our adoration and homage.

By our hearthside, by their graveside, in solitude, amid the multitude, let us think cheerfully and speak tenderly and lovingly of the dead. "Whatever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things." KATE WOODWORTH.

Growing.

Worthy Master: The word "Growing" Webster defines as being a term that is applied to an expression of anger. We are by nature what we are, and in our criticisms of both word and thought, it is well to remember that a noble work is done when we can make right our own wrongs, and look upon the bright side of the wrongs of others. A person's happiness depends much upon their cultivating a spirit of cheerfulness. For some people this seems a special trait of character, and a noble one it is, too. While for others this is an easy task to do. As the morning sun has much to do with the character of the day, so should our mornings bring to us a cheerful, happy heart, undimmed by passion's clouds, to brighten each day of our lives. Our passions and emotions are essential characteristics

in the make up of our organizations. And it is not so much the amount we possess, as the way and manner in which it is applied. For instance, a raging flame is not subdued by meeting an element of the same character, superior to its own in fury, neither are we made better or wiser by a continual growl. Some people use words as rifles use bullets, and no gates are left ajar by them, for they consider themselves the proudest of the first person, while on the other hand it is better to subdue the will by controlling the feelings, or in other words, keep cool and say nothing. It is said that the countenance is a good indicator of the disposition. We see in the child little else, save expressions of joy and happiness, but as they advance in years and take to themselves the responsibilities of life, the sky changes, and we may notice what may be termed a melancholy disposition. They bring to themselves many hours of disquietude, the very reverse of happiness, but the most to be feared, or dreaded, is a person with a hasty, passionate disposition, with no power of self-control. They cause themselves so many unkind acts, which fills their lives with vain regrets. Shakespeare says, to err, is human, to forgive divine. We are all adrift on life's troubled sea, but if we can help battling with the human, and fortify ourselves with the divine, we shall be conquerors in the great army of life. A great many things can be said or placed on paper, and read, but I dislike to hear people preach what they do not practice, it is far better to have one redeeming trait of character, than speak of many things that we might do and yet do not.

If things don't move to suit you And your pleasures are but few, Maintain a good degree of patience, And paddle your own canoe.

But if a breeze, or cloud, or'er takes you Of angry, growling kind, Then row your boat, with words of kindness It will bring you more sunshine.

Lansing, Oct. 1, 1883. L. M. H.

The Page Case.

The inclosed resolutions speak for themselves. I send them as a request from the citizens of Martin and Watson townships. Mr. Page is a member of our Order, a man highly respected in this county, and the decision of the court in this case is looked upon as an outrage upon Mr. Page.

A large number of citizens gathered at the residence of Mr. Page, and the inclosed resolutions with many more, which I do not send were adopted. If consistent please publish them in the VISITOR.

S. P. ALBERTSON. Watson, Oct. 7, 1883.

At a meeting of the citizens of Martin and Watson township, held at the residence of Isaac Page, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: WHEREAS, We believe the laws of our land to have been made for the protection of the wrong-doer alone, and that many through a wrong interpretation or fraudulent practices, are swindled to a greater or less extent, and whereas, we believe our fellow townsman, Isaac Page, to have been unjustly dealt with in the decision of our supreme court, in the case of Page vs. Page, thereby not only causing him great anxiety of mind, but wrongfully causing to be taken from him \$6,000 or more of personal property, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we believe the verdict given the plaintiff in this case, by the Supreme Court of Michigan, the highest tribunal to which it could have been referred, to have been unjust. And further,

Resolved, That we believe the blood money wrung from the hard earnings of Mr. Page, to have been the sole object of the instigation of this suit, and not, as has been alleged, a lack of love or unfaithfulness on the part of Mr. Page.

Resolved, That we believe outsiders have dared to invade the sanctity of the family circle of Mr. Page, and by bad counsel and with, perhaps, the idea that they too might help to share the spoils, have assisted in all possible ways to the carrying out of this scheme of blackmailing.

Resolved, That we believe Mr. Page to have been a kind and indulgent husband, an honest, upright citizen, and well deserving of our most heartfelt sympathies, which we so cheerfully tender him to-day.

The above resolutions were suggested by the knowledge of the facts, that Mrs. Page was allowed to bring witnesses to testify who were entirely ignorant of the case, and charging the same to Mr. Page. We cannot conceive how, when her testimony in the lower court was allowed, declaring that she always had money whenever she wanted it, that the Supreme Court confirmed the decision on the ground of failure to support. Also the testimony goes to show that she received \$2,896 alimony, and that she only retained \$1,677, thus showing a round fee to her attorneys of \$1,219.

WHILE upon this subject of fair associations to issue to their patrons soon after each annual gathering, a report which shall give more than the simple awards of merit; stating the argument of the committees in determining their awards? In many cases this will give information of great value and place before the people the knowledge of experts upon matters of great interest to agriculture and other industries. And again, it might in many cases allay the ill feeling which often arises from a lack of knowledge of the facts upon which the awards were based.

Washing fine floors with a solution of one pound of copperas dissolved in one gallon of strong lye gives oak color.

Report of the Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

Table with columns for State Treasurer's Office, Lansing, September 30, 1883. Rows include Balance on hand Sept 30 1882, Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1883, Payments for the fiscal year ending Sept 30, 1883, Balance in treasury Sept 30, 1883, and various Trust Funds.

The Trust funds as above are required by the Constitution to be held for the purposes named. The General Fund is the only one applicable to current disbursements. That fund appears as above: credit \$585,186 61.

The appropriations for the calendar year still undrawn, which however are available, if called for before January 1st next, amount to \$477,197 27, leaving a net available balance on hand of \$107,989 34.

The bonded indebtedness of the State has been reduced during the year 1883, by the payment of all the two-million loan bonds, so called, \$590,000 and of one of the war bounty loan bonds, one in 1890. The outstanding unmatured bonded indebtedness is now confined to the War Bounty Loan Bonds, amounting to \$297,000 00. We have in the Sinking Fund to provide for the payment thereof U. S. 4 per cent bonds amounting to \$297,000 00.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS. Rows include Delinquent taxes, School and State lands, and various other items.

The complete annual report, giving full details, will be issued as soon as possible.

E. H. BUTLER, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

Grange Thoughts.

"The very life of the Grange has depended upon the labor and influence of four or five sisters whose presence has seemed to be essential whenever meetings have been held, and they have rarely failed to meet the expectation of members who have trusted them to plan every good work." So writes a brother, whose Grange was established seven or eight years ago and has in its membership at least thirty brothers now, with about an equal number of sisters. Does his remark occasion surprise? It is true that so large a body of men and women have depended upon half a dozen of the sisters to inaugurate and execute every good work? Undoubtedly the good brother makes truthful statement of a recognized fact, and his observation does not differ from that made by many others in many other Granges. His testimony to the interest, zeal, efficiency and wisdom of the sisters is the just tribute of praise. It is a misfortune, however, that so small a number, relatively, is required to bear so great a share of the responsibility. Not all are gifted alike in ability to plan and execute, but in all well ordered bodies there must be duties for each member, and if each will take upon his duties and perform them with such earnestness and genuine regard for the interest of all, as the sisters in this case have discharged their duties then there will be the highest degree of prosperity for all. Let there be no jealous feeling when each comes up to the full measure of every requirement rather let those who have but one talent, or five, emulate the zeal, and attempt the unselfish work, which signifies the labor of those who receive the high meed of the praise.—From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

Defective Criminal Laws.

Our criminal laws are defective in at least one respect. They do not provide a sufficient atonement for the man who suffers from their maladministration. Light has been thrown upon this defect by a recent occurrence in the state of New York.

Some months ago one William Pendergrast was arrested for attempting to pass a silver dollar, alleged not to be genuine. At his trial "an expert of twenty five years' standing swore that the coin was a bad counterfeit." So poor Pendergrast was convicted by the jury, and the Judge sentenced him to Auburn prison for one year.

After the trial and when the man had gone to his cell, a happy thought struck some one. He thought it strange that Pendergrast's council had not hit upon

the idea; it would be expedient to ascertain from the highest authority whether the coin was really a counterfeit.

It was sent to Mr. Brooks, the Chief of the Secret Service at Washington, and he pronounced it a genuine silver dollar. Then the president, being appealed to, sent a pardon to Pendergrast, releasing him from prison for a crime of which he was innocent.

Of course no one will pity the humiliated "expert of twenty-five years' standing," whose positiveness and ignorance consigned an innocent man to a felon's cell. But it is in accordance with the fitness of things, even in this world of imperfect administration, that Pendergrast should suffer wrong and not be compensated for it?

If the State had taken his property, it would have paid him damages. It takes away that which is more than property, his good name and his liberty, and leaves him to whistle for compensation.—Youth's Companion.

How to Save Sons.

Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralizing influence of bad associates ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vague ambitions; by thirst for action, by longings for excitement, by irrepresible desires to touch life in manifold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons so that their homes are associated with repression of natural instincts, you will be sure to throw them in the society that in some measure can supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to the public houses at first for love of liquor—very few people like the taste of liquor; they go for the animated and hilarious companionship they find there, which they discover does so much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it then, that their homes compete with public places in attractiveness. Open your blind by day and light bright fires at night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon your walls. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish demons of dullness and apathy that have so long ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Lay out the occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy directions. While you make home their delight, fill them with higher purposes than mere pleasure. Whether they shall pass boyhood and enter upon manhood with refined tastes and noble ambitions depends on you. Believe it possible that, with exertion and right means, a mother may have more control over the destiny of her boys than any other influence whatever.—Appleton's Journal.

Cattle-Raising in the West.

At present the excitement about cattle approaches in intensity a mining craze. The writers for the press and illustrated magazines are, in a great measure, responsible for calling public attention to the western plains and the Rocky mountain valley as desirable localities for cattle-raiding. The majority of these writers know absolutely nothing about the breeding and successful handling of cattle. They could not distinguish a Durham steer from a sealawag Texan. Their knowledge is obtained from the fraudulently kept stock books and lying statements made by ranchmen, who are anxious to unload on English and eastern investors. The impression conveyed by these writers is that the western plains and mountain valleys teem with herds of cattle, feeding on the nutritious grasses, and that certain wealthy capitalists are to reap the benefit of the business. Descriptions of life on the plains and in the mountains abound in these writings. The pictures are attractive, but are they true?

A MONOTONOUS LIFE.

Cattle raising in the west is life on the frontier. It is a life of ceaseless monotony. There is but little danger of the Indians being attracted away from government railroads to scalp the rifles of the white robe hunter. The extinction of the buffalo before has solved the Indian question. The ranges that these animals used to migrate over to and fro are now cattle ranges over which the stock growers ride. There is nothing fascinating in the life of a cowboy, or in that of an owner of a small herd. It can be summed up in a few few weeks' hard riding in the spring, during the branding roundup, and a few weeks more during the best roundup in the fall. The rest of the year is spent in watching the horns of cattle grow, in counting the rings on the horns of these weapons of defence, and in cooking and eating bacon and bread.

This attractive life is varied by men who have families of sufficient means by living in some little squalid frontier town. Life in one of these towns is not attractive. The men loaf. Time hangs heavily on the hands of such men as cannot supply themselves with intellectual amusement by sitting on an empty dry-goods box and pounding their boot heels against the rebounding sides, while discussing bucking ponies and cows whose tails have been frozen off. The idle stock growers are apparently wrapped up in absorbing thought as to the eastern states, or as to whether Clark's banana-tailed, one-horned cow has one with the diamond B brand on her right side, and an undercor, on her left ear, is seven or eight years old. There is some hunting done by these men, but the greater portion of them do not hunt. They loaf, they sleep, they lie on blankets, they eat poor food, wretchedly cooked. A bright, ner-ous, intellectual young man would abandon the business, as it is generally conducted, in less than a week. He would turn his horse's head toward the nearest railroad station, and getting on the first train, would abandon ranch, cattle, horses and the log cabin standing on the sirocco-swept plain, and hasten to his father and confess that he had made a mistake. He would frankly acknowledge that he could not live without the society of his fellows.

A little four-year-old says to her sister who looks sad: "What is the matter? If you can help the trouble why don't you? If you can't why do you feel bad?"

An excellent furniture polish is of equal parts of shellac varnish, linseed oil and spirits of wine.

Youths' Department.

A BIRD'S STORY.

I sit beside my window, And listen to the birds, As they flutter in the sunshine, And tell in liquid words, How gay and happy is their life, How glad and bright and free, Now that the golden summer Is come from o'er the sea.

For in the early morning, Far in the eastern sky, She stole through the peary gateway, Unseen, unheard and shy; She had seen the fair spring going, And catching up her gown, Down thick with crimson lilies, With berries brodered round, She had gilded past Aurora.

Cigarettes—Sings—Youth's Department.

Dear Nieces and Nephews: One of the literati of fifty years ago said he thought a letter to be read understandingly "should have marginal references as to the state of the thermometer and the condition of the writer's digestion."

"All boys now-a-days smoke, if not cigars, cigarette; and none of them are capable of earning their bread when they leave college."

As I am quite sure that "all boys" do not smoke, nor are they all incapacitated for earning a living by a collegiate course; and as I counted eight in a school room containing thirty girls that did not wear "Langtry bangs," I conclude that something disagreeable influenced the writer to make such exaggerated statements.

The state of the weather at this writing is all that can be desired. The thermometer registers neither too high or too low, in fact is one of those perfect October days; and further I ate my breakfast this morning with a decided relish and am anxiously awaiting the arrival of the dinner hour.

Now to our department. Did it ever occur to the cousins how disagreeable it must be for our editor to not be able to place any dependence upon this department? One issue we require two or three columns, the next perhaps only a part of one.

After that, not another word was said in that kitchen for nearly an hour. Carrie finished the potatoes and ran away. Where she went, or what she did, mother did not know; but when she came to set the table her face was pleasant to look at, and she stepped on her way to the pantry to kiss her mother.

"I'm going, mother, and I'll have as nice a time as I can, and not grumble a bit." She looked very pretty in her blue dress, with its deep lace collar and bright ribbons in her hair. At least her mother thought so, though when Helen came down in all the glory of her garnet silk and gold bracelets, there was certainly a difference.

AUNT PRUE.

came by a happy accident to conclude that there must be two kinds. Perhaps he was right in his conclusion. At any rate the nice girl who gave him his first impression of what a true lady is, deserves all the credit of the story.

All this increased the boy's embarrassment. He stooped to pick up the saucers only to let fall another parcel, when in despair he stood and looked at his lost spoils. In an instant the bright faced stranger stepped to the boy's side and said in a tone of thorough kindness: "Let me hold those other bundles while you pick up what you have lost."

"Be you a lady?" "I hope so; I try to be," was the surprised response.

"I was kind of hoping you wasn't."

"Why?" asked the listener, with curiosity quite aroused.

"There she sits in her elegant new morning dress, nothing in the world to do but amuse herself, and I must stain my hands paring potatoes and onions, and I don't know what all for dinner. A dress with a train, and she only sixteen! Only two years and a few months older than I am!

"Mother, I don't believe I'll go to-night, after all."

"No, I'm not sick; only discouraged. I don't want to go and wear that old blue dress, and that's the truth. I shall look different from all the others, and seeing me with Helen will make everybody notice it more."

"I can't help it, mother. People must not depend upon me. Most every girl has a new dress for to-night and I can't be going there just to help other people have a good time, when I know I shall be feeling mortified all the evening."

"Can't you? Why, daughter, even Christ pleased not himself."

"I'm going, mother, and I'll have as nice a time as I can, and not grumble a bit."

"Be you a lady?" "I hope so; I try to be," was the surprised response.

AUNT PRUE.

Later in the evening there was a whispering between two of the city cousins, and presently it became known that Mr. Ames, who was Uncle Howard's college friend, was a wonderful singer and would entertain the company if anybody could be found who would play for him.

"I wish he would sing 'The Storm King' for us," said Aunt Alice; "it is the most wonderful thing! I would like to have mother hear it. Helen, couldn't you play it for him?"

"No, indeed; his music is all awfully hard, and he is awfully particular; and that piece, I don't know, any way."

But Aunt Alice was determined that her mother should hear "The Storm King." She talked with Mr. Ames, and then she moved among the guests trying to find one willing to play the accompaniment. Not a cousin could be found. They were all afraid of the great singer and the difficult looking music. At last the girl in blue grew ashamed of herself.

"Aunt Alice, I will play it," she said, coming out from the corner.

"You!" said Aunt Alice in surprise, for Carrie was one of the youngest of the cousins. "Do you know it?"

"No, ma'am, I don't know it; but I can play from the notes."

"Then did Helen look at her young cousin in respectful astonishment. "Can you play pieces that you do not know?" she asked her.

"Why, yes," said Carrie, laughing. "I can if they are not very hard. I ought to. I have taken lessons steadily for three years."

"Well, but I have taken lessons almost five years, and I can't do it."

"Carrie is very faithful with her practicing," said Carrie's mother, with a pleased smile.

And Carrie played the accompaniment, which really was difficult, and played it so well that Mr. Ames, the great singer, told her he had never had a player who pleased him better.

"And don't you think she forgot all about her blue dress, until her attention was called to it in a very strange way."

"Yes," said Mrs. Ames, "I noticed that; all the rest of the young people are over dressed. She must have a sensible mother."

They did not know that Carrie stood just behind them and heard it all. But really I think it did her good; just as her own compliments often do good. It made her realize that there were two sides to the question of fine dresses.—The Pansy.

Cattle Mortality.

The mortality among cattle is very large on all the ranges of high altitude. This is necessarily so under the present system of management. Two-year-old heifers drop calves in the early spring. An animal 2 years old has not reached maturity. They shed their teeth at that age. The young creatures are called upon to feed strong calves running at their sides, to nourish others, and to complete their growth. The young animals apparently thrive until late in the summer. Then the calves are strong and die, and the cows milk than their dams can supply when fed on dry grass that has had a portion of its strength washed out by rains. The heifers could be saved if their owners would wean the calves and allow them to recruit before the icy blasts of winter sift through them; but this is seldom done. The calves stick to their dams until the enfeebled systems of the cows can no longer supply milk. By this time the animals are mere bones encased in a rough hide. They are almost ready to lie down and die. They have lost all ambition, all desire to live. In the case of a mature cow the results are much the same. These animals are never in good condition, and the grass has been of unusual goodness and the winter exceedingly mild. Thousands of cows die every winter because their owners neglected to wean their calves. On the plains the breeding stock of a herd rapidly disappears; but they do not disappear from the herd books.

Beef vs. Pork.

At the present prices much money can be made in raising cattle. But will the price of beef fall as high in the near future as it does now? The high price of beef is easily explained by the fact that there have been three successive short corn crops. How does the corn crop affect the price of beef? As corn is fed to hogs in the western states, a bushel makes ten pounds of pork. In the corn country the price of hogs is generally regulated by the price of corn. When corn is worth 25 cents per bushel, hogs bring about 3 cents per pound. When corn is worth 75 cents per bushel, hogs are worth about 9 cents per pound. When a full crop of corn is made, after a succession of poor crops has sent the hog skyward, the farmers see that they had better feed their corn to cattle and hogs. They save the cost of hauling to the market towns. There is an over supply of the grain, and the price is low.

swine after a rain), and in sixteen weeks the farms are overrun with young pigs. In twenty weeks more there is another crop of pigs. In less than a year from the date on which the farmers were satisfied that the corn crop would prove to be a fair one, the new crop of hogs are butchered in Chicago and Kansas City. The stock of hogs can in a year be increased from scarcity to over-supply. Just as soon as this occurs, down goes the price of pork until it is cheaper than beef, and the millions of people who depend on their daily labor for their food, buy the cheaper meat. Beef is neglected. To sell it the price has to be reduced. It falls in price until it is comparatively as cheap as pork. This has been the history of all high prices of beef. A full corn crop reduces the price of meats. The bottom will fall out of the present excitement about cattle promptly after the husking of the first fall crop of corn. Another price that will aid in reducing the price of beef is the fact that calves are killed in the corn country. In many of the towns lying along the railroad in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri it is impossible to buy a yearling. The butchers say that they cannot purchase calves from the farmers.

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They did not know that Carrie stood just behind them and heard it all. But really I think it did her good; just as her own compliments often do good. It made her realize that there were two sides to the question of fine dresses.—The Pansy.

Michigan Crop Report for October. LANSING, Oct. 12.—[Mich. Press.]—The Michigan crop report for October 1, 1883, is published by the secretary of state. The acres of wheat reported threshed in the southern four tiers of counties is 261,421. The number of bushels is 3,852,618, and the average per acre 14.74 bushels. The number of acres reported threshed in the northern counties is 37,265. The number of bushels obtained is 413,796. These figures and the acreage returned by the supervisors indicate an aggregate product in the state of 23,147,185 bushels.

This is the final estimate on the wheat crop of the present year. A large amount of the wheat has been threshed for October was mailed, but it is not probable that later and additional returns would materially change the figures. Clawson wheat has yielded the highest per acre, followed in order by the Fultz, Egyptian and Lancaster.

The bushels of wheat reported marketed in September are 1,234,410; in August and September 2,327,295. The thrasher's records of oats threshed in the southern four tiers of counties show an average per acre of 31½ bushels, in the northern counties 26 bushels, nearly.

Had the weather during the fall been exceptionally favorable the corn crop would not have exceeded one-half the average crop. In the southern counties from 10 to 14 per cent has fully ripened and from one-eighth to one-third may be safely cribbed. In the northern counties possibly three per cent has fully ripened. From 10 to 30 per cent of the acreage planted has not been plowed up or abandoned.

Particulars indicate that on a reduced acreage potatoes in the southern counties will yield 76 per cent and in the northern counties 53 per cent of the yield of 1882.

FINE WALL PAPERS AND CEILING DECORATIONS. PAINTS, OILS, and GLASS. A. H. FOWLE & CO., 37 North Ionia St., Grand Rapids, Mich. 15oct2t

THE REAPER DEATH. ROBINSON.—In memory of Reuben Robinson, who departed this life August 6th, 1883, aged 40 years. Resolved, That Sturgis Grange, No. 333, in the death of Bro. Robinson, mourn the loss of a good and respected member. Resolved, That as a body we tender our warmest sympathies to the bereaved wife and sons. Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for our brother, our hall and Charter be draped in mourning for a period of 90 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of the Grange, a copy be furnished the bereaved family and also the GRANGE VISITOR.

BEST MARKET PEAR. EARLY CLUSTER. Now is Your Time To get a good Agricultural Paper Cheap.

VAUGHN.—Preamble and resolutions adopted by Colon Grange, No. 214, on the death of Bro. FLORENCE VAUGHN, who died on the 13th day of Sept. 1883. WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove Bro. VAUGHN from our society, Therefore, Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his bereaved family and friends. Resolved, That in his death we lose a true friend, a safe counselor, a wise adviser, an obliging neighbor and a brother whom we could trust. Resolved, A copy of these resolutions be presented to his bereaved family and a copy be furnished the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.



NICHOLS.—WHEREAS, The unwelcome messenger of death has again invaded our fold and removed from our midst Brother JASON NICHOLS, a worthy charter member of Capitol Grange, No. 540. Therefore, Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved sister and family in their great affliction, realizing that any words of ours are powerless to comfort or heal their sorrows, and we can only commend them to the care of Him who doeth all things well. Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

THE AMERICAN FARMER AND THE GRANGE VISITOR FOR \$1.00 A YEAR.

CAMPBELL.—Died, in Schoolcraft, HUGH CAMPBELL, late of Texas. At a meeting of Texas Grange, No. 171, of which he was a member the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The American Farmer is a 16-page monthly magazine which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading agricultural publications of the country. Each number will contain useful information for the farmer; his wife his sons and his daughters. As it costs you almost nothing suppose you try it one year.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has been pleased to take from our number by death our beloved brother, therefore, Resolved, That by his death our sister has lost an affectionate husband, his children a devoted father, and our Grange a sincere and respected member.

I have a NEW, RICH, and RARE work never before equalled in attractions and value to all classes, over 2000 illustrations, 1100 pages. Introduced by Bishop Simpson. Contributions from 40 colleges and specialists. AGENTS WANTED. This great work is full of original outlines. A fortune has been expended in its preparation, and there is no fear of a few more first class men. A valuable pamphlet free. The finest specimens ever made, sent genuine agents for examination. Address: F. W. WESTON, Publishers, Detroit, Mich.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely sympathize with our sister and her children in their deep affliction, and urge them to be consoled by the pleasant reflection that all was done that could be to relieve him in his long sickness and if possible restore him. We therefore commend them to the care of Him who doeth all things well, and hope in the bright future they may meet to part no more forever. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the GRANGE VISITOR, a copy sent to the bereaved family, also that they be spread upon the records of our Grange.

Agents wanted. This great work is full of original outlines. A fortune has been expended in its preparation, and there is no fear of a few more first class men. A valuable pamphlet free. The finest specimens ever made, sent genuine agents for examination. Address: F. W. WESTON, Publishers, Detroit, Mich.

WOODLAND.—At a meeting of Felt's Grange, No. 347, held Sept. 8, 1883, the following resolutions were adopted:

THE ROBINSON POTATO DIGGER.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Master to remove from our midst by death our beloved Sister MARGIE WOODLAND, who died July 28, 1883, aged 28 years, and, WHEREAS, She will never more grace our hall with her cheerful presence; never again will she enliven our meeting with her smiling countenance, or aid us with her wise counsel; all things well, and hope in the bright future they may meet to part no more forever. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the GRANGE VISITOR, a copy sent to the bereaved family, also that they be spread upon the records of our Grange.



Resolved, That by her death this Grange sustains the loss of a worthy sister, a faithful officer and zealous co-worker, and an ardent advocate of the principles of our Order; that her parents lose a kind and affectionate daughter; her brother and sisters a loving sister; the community in which she lived a worthy member and a zealous and successful educator, and the world a noble woman. Resolved, That as a Grange we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR and county papers for publication.

Just what the Farmers have been Looking After for Years. PRICE ONLY \$25, DELIVERED ON THE CAR. Send for Circular. ROBINSON & ALDRICH, Sole Manufacturers, Rathbunville, N. Y.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the GRANGE VISITOR, a copy sent to the bereaved family, also that they be spread upon the records of our Grange.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his bereaved family and a copy be furnished the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Order Wedding Invitations of Kalamazoo Publishing Co.

We Have the Documents. To prove that Zoa-Phora is one of the best (we think the best) remedy for all those diseases peculiar to women, that has ever been offered to the public. If any one doubts this we will gladly furnish testimonials which will convince them. R. PENGELEY & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

CONTINENTAL HOOF OINTMENT CURES CRACKED HOOFS, SPRAINS, SCRATCHES, and SORES IN Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

A DISTINGUISHED physician says that the practice of medicine is the art of amusing the patient while nature cures the disease. But it is a very costly amusement in many cases.

Order Tax Receipts and Township Blanks of Kalamazoo Publishing Co. Circulars sent on application.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED. In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.

Order Tax Receipts and Township Blanks of Kalamazoo Publishing Co. Circulars sent on application.

THE STANDARD. GET THE BEST PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.

Order Tax Receipts and Township Blanks of Kalamazoo Publishing Co. Circulars sent on application.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED. THE STANDARD. GET THE BEST PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.

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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED. THE STANDARD. GET THE BEST PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.

A COUNTY jail is about to be erected in Dorsey county, Arkansas. Instead of a jail being in Dorsey county, Dorsey should be in a county jail.

How Watch Cases are Made.

It is a fact not generally known that the James Boss' Gold Watch Cases really contain more pure gold than many "solid" gold cases. The demand for these watch cases has led to the manufacture of a very poor grade of solid gold watch cases—low in quality, and deficient in quantity. These cases are made from 1/2 to 10 karats, and a 5 or 6 karat case is often sold for 12 or 14 karats. It is not economy to buy a watch case so poor in quality that it will soon lose its color, or one so soft that it will lose its shape and fail to shut tight, thus letting in dust and damaging the works, or one so thin that a slight blow will break the crystal, and perhaps the movement. It is economy to buy a James Boss' Gold Watch Case, in which none of these things ever occur. This watch case is not an experiment—it has been made nearly thirty years.

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NATURE'S TRIUMPH AS A FERTILIZER. CARBONATE OF LIME. Is the basis of fertility of all soil. I hereby inform the farmers of Michigan, Northern Ohio and Indiana that I am grinding pure Carbonate of Lime Rock which is the cheapest fertilizer made. Thousands of testimonials can be given. Keep this notice in mine and send for circulars. N. DAVIS, Ida, Monroe Co., Mich.

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GOOD NEWS! As the Season is rather backward and we have a large stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps on hand we have already commenced making reductions in all departments. \$12 50 Blue Serge fast-colored Flannel Suits only \$9 85. \$10 00 Suits only \$7 95. \$12 00 Suits only \$9 95. \$20 00 Suits only \$18 00. \$25 00 Suits only \$20 00. Boys' and Children's Suits. Childrens' suits, \$2, 2.50, 3.50, 5, and \$10. Boys' Suits, \$3, 5, 7.50, 10, 12, and \$15. Kilt suits, 2.50 to \$10. HATS. HATS. HATS. Straw Hats, 50c, 75c, \$1, 1.50, and 2.50. Special attention given to diseases of the Rectum. FURNISHING GOODS. Under Shirts, 25c to \$1.50. Socks, 3c to 50c. Trunks, 75c to \$10.00. STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, 36, 38, 40, and 42 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mention GRANGE VISITOR.

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