# THE GRANGE VISITOR



BY ORDER OF THE

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## Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN.

#### Our Agricultural College and Its Mission.

By an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, there was donated to each State an amount of public land, equal to 30,000 acres, for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, according to the census of 1860. for the "endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics - to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." The Legislature of 1863 accepted the donation in the following act, approved

"The People of the State of Michigan enact: That the grant of land accruing to the State of Michigan accruing to the State of Michigan under and by virtue of an act of Congress donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, approved July 2, 1862, be, and the same is hereby accepted, in accordance with all the conditions and provisions in said act contained."

Section 8, of the act approved March 18, 1863, bestowing these lands upon the Agricultural College, reads

"The money received from the sale of said lands shall be paid into the State Treasury, and the amount thereof shall be placed to the credit of the Agricultural College fund, upon the books ot the Auditor General, to constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain torever undiminished; and the annual interest thereon, computed at seven per cent, shall be regularly applied, under the directions of the State Board of Agriculture, to the support and mainte-"The money received from the sale of said lands shall be paid into the culture, to the support and mainte-nance of the State Agricultural Col-lege, where the leading object shall be—without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics—to teach such branchculture and the Mechanic Arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

It will be seen that the Act of Congress defined the purposes for which the appropriation was made and that the State accepted the grant of land, subject to "all the conditions and provisions in said Act contained"; and that the endowment was given to the Agricultural College; and by statute law-binding upon the law making and the law enforcing powers-pledged the good faith of the State to carry out the specific objects of Congress in making the grant. The object sought was a commendable one, and demanded, not only by the industrial classes, but by wise consideration of public policy and good statesmanship.

A government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and its strength and perpetuity from the intelligence, well directed industry, and prosperity of the people, must provide means of education suited to every want and condition in

life.
The general spirit which controls

our whole system of colleges and universities in this country, is literary and professional; it assumes that the students are to be physicians, lawyers, editors, teachers, clergymen, etc. The High Schools of our State, being closely connected with the colleges and universities, must exert the same kind of influence on their pupils, as an inevitable consequence. As the popular professions are over-crowded, and but few of the graduates succeed in them, when the struggle with an active business life begins, the want of a more practical education is keenly felt. The object of establishing schools of "Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" was to supply a longfelt want in this country. Skilled labor was in demand, which could only be obtained from the technical schools of Germany, Sweden, France, Italy, and other countries in Europe. Our agriculture was suffering for want of more thorough know edge of theoretic and scientific, as well as practical farming.

Our American companies and artisans were compelled to take subordinate positions in the factories, mills, and workshops, under the directing control of imported superintendents and overseers. The same cause depressed labor in almost every de partment of business where skilled labor was required. This led to the organization of the mechanics of the country for their protection; and the demands which were made upon Confor the establishment of schools for the education of the industrial classes, resulted in the passage of the act by Congress above referred to, the conditions of which were accepted, and the faith of the State pledged to carry out the objects of the grant. How well that faith has been kept by our State, the history of the legislation for the maintenance of our Agricultural College will show. Under the conditions of the grant, and the laws of the State, "branches of learning, relating to the Mechanic Arts, must be taught as well as those relating to Agriculture." Do the mechanics of the State generally know that their rights in this respect have been entirely ignored by the legislation of our State, and no provisions made for their sons and daughters who desire to become skilled artisans? Education should be universal; and to be useful, should be practical. There is as much necessity for educating men for the farm and work shop, as for the law and ministry. The wealth of a nation is in its labor and skilled industry is the sure road to prosperity and progress. Of such vast importance is this subject of techinal education considered to be in some of the older countries of Europe, that they are reorganizing their whole school systems, on the basis of industrial education. The tollowing relating to this question is from an Italian document:

"The special purpose of technical schools is to prepare pupils of eternical schools is to prepare pupils for entering at once on some chosen vocation. Hence the branches of study to be retained are those which will communicate some ability in this line; while the studies suppressed should

be those which pertain to general cul-ture. Even though an accountant may know nothing of the Hie of Pe-trarch or of the verses of Achillini; though he cannot interpret Dante, though he cannot inter and is ignorant of the and is ignorant of the exploits of Charlemagne — this will not prevent him from practicing his art with advantage to himself and to others, I will add, that he who shall have acquired marked ability in his calling, will preserve a greater inclination to study than those who have become cloyed with a great amount of ill-digested knowledge. At his leisure, and according to his tastes, he will learn better than the others whatever can be acquired without the aid of teachers and school."

In view of these facts, would it not exploits of

In view of these facts, would it not be well for the mechanics of our State to unite their influence, with the farmers, and bring such a power to bear upon our next Legislature as will result in making our Agricultural College what the laws of the State declare it shall be-a school "to promote the practical and liberal education of the industrial classes in the everal positions and professions of life"—and in providing ample accommodations and means of instruction for all who desire to avail themselves of its advantages?

#### By-Laws of the State, Pomona, and Sub ordinate Granges.

One thousand copies of a pamphlet ontaining the Constitution of the National Grange, Declaration of Purposes of the Order, revised By-Laws of the State Grange, also revised forms of By-Laws recommended by the State Grange for Pomona and Subordinate Granges, were printed, and sent out on orders at 6 cents a copy, or sixty cents a dozen.

The supply is entirely exhausted, and orders are in which cannot be filled until a new edition is published. This is a valuable document, and shomld be in the hands of every Patron in the State. It is the cheapest way that Granges can supply their members with the printed By-Laws of their Grange. Secretaries are requested to call the attention of their Granges to this matter, and have all orders sent in as soon as consistent, so that we may be able to judge with some degree of accuracy, how many copies of the new edition will be required.

It is not expected that the readers of the VISITOR will hold us personally responsible for all that is said by correspondents on questions of a political nature during the absence of Bro. Cobb. The columns of the paper were thrown open for a free discussion of certain questions; and we shall not apply the "gag" to any who desire to express their views upon questions of public policy; provided, they discuss them from Patrons' stand-point, and keep within the letter and spirit of our Declaration of Purposes.

SEVERAL articles which should have appeared in this number of the Vis-ITOR have been deferred, in order to give room for the able and valuable address of the Rev. Thos. K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., which was delivered before the National Grange.

should be read by every earnest Patron, by every Christian, by everybody, and not only read, but stud-It is a good document to read before your Grange. Place it in the hands of your best reader, hold an open session, announce that the address of the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher will be delivered, and invite your friends in to hear it.

THE following, from the President of the Agricultural College, speaks for itself: the members of the Executive Committee of the State Grange will take notice:

LANSING, March 24 1880 Hon. J. J. Woodman, Master of the

DEAR SIR.—The State Board of Agriculture extend to the Master and Executive Committee of the State Grange a cordial invitation to meet them at the College Thursday morning, June 10th, on the occasion of the annual visit of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society. Please to make known this invitation to the several gentlemen included in it.

Sincerely hoping you may be able to favor us with your presence at that time, I remain Sincerely yours,

Sincerely yours,
T. C. Abbott,
Pres't State Agr'l College.

#### Circular.

GRANDVILLE, Mich., March 1, 1880.

To the Farmers of the West.

The subscribers beg leave to call the attention of all consumers of Land Plaster to the subscribers beg leave to call the attention of Plaster to the subscribers with the subscribers of Plaster to the subscribers with the State of The State of the subscribers of the last four years, under a special contract with the State Grange of Michigan, out of pure gypsum rock, therefore in the interest of the farming public generally and all who use Land Plaster,

2d. All other mills are taking out such of their rock as will make any of three grades of stucco, thus leaving for Land Plaster only the poorest quality, being greatly inferior to Plaster manufretureu by us.

3d. A chemical analysis of Grand Rapids Plaster and our's demonstrates the fact that a large per cent of their Plaster is foreign matter, while in our's is found scarcely anything of a foreign nature.

We append to this circular a state-

Plaster is foreign matter, while in our is found scarely anything of a foreign nature.

We append to this circular a statement from J. J. Woodman, Master of the National Grange:

PAW PAW, Mich, March 15, 1880.

I fully endorse the above; and, for the information of Patrons and farmers generally, will state that the Plaster Mill of Day & Taylor, at Grandville, is the Grange Plaster Mill of Michigan; and all Plaster manufactured by them, and sold through the Granges, their agents or employes, to the farmers of this or any other State, is subject to all the conditions specified in their contract made with the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange, which stipulates that the Plaster shall be ground from pure gypsum rock, from which no portion has been taken for other purposes. All other mills manufacture stucco, and the best and purest rock is selected for that purpose; and what remains is ground for Land Plaster.

what remains is ground to.

We have found Messrs. Day & Taylor to be prompt and reliable business men, and I am confident that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who deal with them. Patrons and Farmers, this is your interest; will you sustain it?

J. J. WOODMAN.

### Clinton County Pomona Grange.

The April meeting of Clinton County Pomona Grange will be held at South Riley Grange Hall, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The following resolution will be discussed:

Resolved, That the products of the dairy have not in the past nor are not receiving at the present time the attention of the agriculturalists of our County that their great and growing importance demands.

Frank Conn, Sec.

For Lecturer's Appointments, see

# Address of Rev. Thos. K. Beecher before the National Grange.

thy Brothers and Sisters:-

It was an accident—an accident which I did not regret—that gave me the title to stand with and among you as a Granger. How it came to pass, is a fitting introduction to the theme I would discuss.

Years ago, being worn by the cares that fall to every Christian pastor, I used to find change and rest in reading the reports of our farmers' clubs. This club I supposed to be all one with the Chemung Valley Grange. I supposed all farmers to be Grangers—a pardonable error in a clergyman, and the more easily pardoned when it is remembered that the Worthy Master of our Grange is also a laborious and useful officer of the Club, and withal, for many a year a valued friend. Thinking to gain yet more benefit by a membership in the Club, I applied, and my application was favorably looked upon by the Grange, and with docility and meekness, I journeyed the perilous road that leads to acceptance as a laborer, and the after honors of Patrons. Here a surprise awaited me. I found the Chemung Valley Grange to be, indeed, but another Church; the occupation of the meetings but a renewal of the same profitable exercises, to which the Church that I have so long served, addicts herself.

There were songs and prayers, and "opportunities" for remarks," and readiness to receive information; betimes the well spread tables, and the after frolic of the dance. And when "meeting was out the couples paired off and went home, with the same general symptoms of shy delight that I am wont to see at the doors of our own meeting house.

The Church that I serve is then a Grange with one or two elements added, and one or two missing. As an active Christian pastor, I shall do what I can to make the Church more Grange-like. And were it possible for me to do my fall duty as a Granger, and were I a Master, I should try to make the Grange more Church-like. Thus would they become more human—humane—divine.

You see, brothers, that the Grange and Church are ooth alike in this—they both propose the betterment of men and women, that one will come to evil days, an

to evil days, and will not endure for any long time. The love of pleasure and self-indulgence is not a sufficient inspiration.

Some things the Grange can do, which alas! human nature will not permit the Church to undertake. In the woods where I spend .my summers is a long string of meandering farms forming a school district. Fifteen families in all; three miles long as the water runs. These families have come together on Sunday in a school house, and words of wisdom and piety have been there spoken to them by an earnest minded Christian. He asked me not long ago whether it was worth while to attempt a church organization, and the simple sacraments of a Christian's faith. Mark now! These families, as long as you say nothing about Church; oome together with cheerful faces to Sunday service in a school-house, and are as one in their prayer and song. But let the word "Church" be spoken to them, there's old man B—will get up his back in a moment, he's a "seventh day man," and there is that man bound to "tive and die a Methodis," and here is a family, and there is another, and another, no two alike in their Church history. So I thought the thing over and wrote to that earnest-minded Christian there, "Were I you, I would not attempt a Church, nor speak a word of sacrament; were I in your place, I would get a charter for a Grange, and I would gather these strong men and their families together in unity as honest laborers, rather than set them by the ears quarelling Christians. For I verily believe that farmers at seaso one with another in a Grange are more nearly who looking up towards the throne, breathe in inspirations of conversing and discord only. Better to grow as honest farmers than to quarrer as mistaken Christians. Therefore, I said, "A Grange can sometimes do a work which alas! is forbidden to a Church."

But while I speak thus frankly to you, do not misunderstand me as a diatterer of the Grange, Already in

said, A. Visage can sometimes to a Church."
But while I speak thus frankly to you, do not misunderstand me as a flatterer of the Grange. Already in the various lessons and lecturers to which I have listened again and again with profit, I discern that we have a savor of true religion, or outlook toward God. This outlook, in my indgment, is the life of the Grange. Only as men grow up into the sunshine of God's presence do they become children of the light in whom is no darkness. And no man, by any possibility, can make attainments as a man, except he have the help and inspiration of his God. These things I testify. Let them sink down into your ears.

I recognize the Grange, then, as I do any other Church. There are qualities in the Church which I serve that I long to see illustrate the Grange. There are qualities which I see in the Grange which I long to transfer to the Church.

I speak to you then this evening of a theme which has been the meditation of my life-time. We are God's husbandry, says the Apostle. That is to say, God intends to grow a crop of men and women. And of all the crops that say God intends to grow a crop of men and women. And of all the crops that of the control of the cont

will buy it. If you want a picture or a statute, you can get them with money. If you want a big house to rattle 'round in, and make a show of gentility and provoke envy, money will build it. Nay, if you want a highly improved farm, to look upon which shall give you pleasure like that which God had when he looked upon the work of his hands, you can buy the labor of many willing hands with money. You shall bring skilled doctors from afar to your sicknesses, famous surgeons to your pruises and broken bones, with money. In short, I repeat, whatever man can do for his fellow man, you can buy with money.

bruises and broken bones, with money. In short, I repeat, whatever man can do for his fellow man, you can buy with money.

But, fathers and brethren, man can do but very little for his fellow man along the lines of culture, development, growth, life. Man can lay all manner of layers of external ornament and decoration upon his follow man, but man cannot give to his brother man those gifts of growth and life which come from God to those only who, wisely asking, work with perseverance.

Notice what you can and what you cannot do upon your own farms with money. Money will buy two hundred and fifty choice fruit trees. You plant them, guided by choice books that money bought. Possibly you fertilize them with costly fertilizers. But you yery soon come to the time when you can buy nothing more to give those trees. You can buy things and bring to the trees, but they will be no profit to the trees. Dut they will be no profit to the trees. That is to say: Were you so foolish, you might buy god leaf, and vermillon, and ivory black, and decorate the trunk until it would arrest every eye with its barbaric gaudiness, but you have not made a better or bigger tree of it. You can buy satin ribbons, and set the tree all a flutter with sliken glories, but you have not done the tree as limit to what you can do with money for the welfare of that live tree: it must grow, you cannot tell how.

Consider the colts and yearlings that are growing up on the farm, and we

Consider the colts and yearlings that are growing up on the farm, and we come to the same truth again. Money will buy you a healthful, well ventiated barn and stable. Yes, I have seen stalls for pet thoroughbreds, where the posts were of polished locust, and the mouldings were of mahogany, and the manger was of enameled metal, and a marble drinking trough, and gilded bars to the halter chain, and if you please, embroidery on the check straps. You see in a moment that these are wasted. They don't better the colt. There is a limit, then, to the amount of money that can be wisely spent on the yearlings and colts. Having done a certain amount for these four-legged forms of life, money is powerless to do anything further. You have to wait for the powers of life, which God alone regulates for the rest.

Now you have outruin me here. Instead of trees, yearlings and colts, say boys and girls. You perceive that the same law must apply to them. There is not room; it is not possible to spend more than a very modest sum of money upon the manhood and womanhood of the farmer and his wife, and the growth and health of the household. And the farm that is run on the commercial idea the need of money will become a feverish appetite that never will and never can be sated. And, brothers, I confess, city born and city bred that I am, I have a yearning in behalf of the farmers of Chemung County, that amounts to almost a positive and steady ache, when I see them, or fancy that I see them, losing the idea of a home farm, and taking instead the dazzling lie of a commercial farm.

One drawback to the farmer's life is his enforced solitude. This drawback is measurably remedied when the farmer and wife are blessed with an old fashioned family. Children are a gift and blessing from the Lord. As arrows in the hand of the mighty, so are children. Happy the man that hat his quiver full. He shall not be ashamed. He shall defy all enemies at his gate. But as the commercial idea spreads itself—children are apit to become costly and unwelcome car

for his charge. I know a man whose knife is always sharp, whose eye is always watchful. A man who, if he be going a third of a mile to his meadow, sees everything between his house and the meadow. He touches now a plum tree, and now a little peach tree; is picking up and examining a stone now and then; is regulating a fence that has begun to show decay. He is an active presence for good. His brain never ceases to guide his hands wisely. And his darm is so heavenly in its mingled with the ways of men. 'Oh, I wish I could die and go to Boyd's!'

Geology is not learned out of books. There are stones on your farms. There is where geology begins. Botany is not learned or fo books. There are stones on your farms. Chemistry is not learned or for books. There are stones on your farms. Chemistry is not learned or for books. There are stones on your farms. Chemistry is not learned or for books. There are stones on your farms. On your farms. Chemistry is not learned or books. There are chemical mysteries staring up in your faces on every square yard of your farms. Or again, the farmer should be and may become master of nearly all trades. It is, indeed, a grievous thing to see, as I saw, an old man in harvest, when every hour was worth a day of ordinary time, come four miles to get me to whittle out and make a rakehead. Now by this one illustration, learn the whole story: A complete rake can be bought at a store for twenty-five cents. I insist that if you will buy five or six dollars worth of tools, and sit down with your boy, jack-knife in hand, in some prepared shop, and go to making a rake—teeth, head, hoops, and stale—and so that rake costs you three and a half or four dollars. Commerce says you are a fool to pay three or four dollars for twenty-five cents worth. Wisdom says you are wise. 'Your boy has learned some-thing; he is a bigger boy. He knows now how to use tools. You've got two shillings in your rake, twenty shillings in your pays and the money income of a farm, which are the very hours which make nothing towa

ground, and makes a present to ner mother of an apir of slippers. I don't see that the girl has gained any faculty whatever.

But suppose that same girl should buy at a store an assortment of worsteds, and should pluck form the garden a pansy, and lay it out on her canvass, and make a piece of embroidery. You can buy something handsomer than that for two dollars. But I say, that the girl who can make her own embroidery patterns has gained a faculty. She is more capable and more lovable than the girl that has been merely ornamented with all that money can buy. And the boy brings his rake and his jack knife to the Grange, and the girl brings her devices of embroidery to the Grange; and these things are a leaven.

But, brothers, that is a cheerless farm home, in which the care of the milk enslaves the women, and the clank of the churn is the morning call to labor, and a hundred firkins of butter is the yield of the farm; and the farmer brings back a story of net profits, one thousand dollars to a wife and family who do not and cannot use wisely in the culture of manhood and womanhood more than two hundred and fifty dollars

I would further suggest: There is, there must needs be, in every gathered Grange a diversity of attainment. At that Grange center, when you come together, is one who knows more about literature that all the rest put together. Let that one, then, make a selection of periodical literature and let it be brought to the Grange enter, and carried home from the crange meeting and circulated throughout the Grange district. There is a better way of selecting newspapers, believe me, than subscribla lower for the grange library is performent of the grange of your Church, or the party paper of your Church, or the party paper of your Duitch, or the party paper of your Church, or the party paper of your Church, or the party paper of your of the center of the Grange, to be used by him or her of approved skill in using it, to tell others what may be discovered, and to teach others how to make the discovery. A

tion of railways, and combinations to escape the extortions of middle-men, and attain economies by your joint action—touching all those matters, I have given you neither exhortation nor counsel. You are vastly my superiors. But I have called your attention, in contrast, to that costilest crop ever raised by man on any farm—tiz: the man himself, his wife, his children, his man servants, his maid servants. As the real welfare of man is, in the last analysis, a gift from God. Therefore that which can be bought with money is of small importance compared with that into which we grow by patient continuance in well doing, rooted and grounded in love, speaking the truth in love, and growing up into our Head and Father in all things

If you ask me to tell you how to make money out of your farms, I decline to asnswer your question. I don't know. If you ask me to tell you how to bring happiness, contentment, manilness, and immortal hope to pass I think I have spoken to you words of truth and sober suggestion.

Brothers, I congratulate you upon the unity, and health, and good will, and helpfulness illustrated by a neighborhood of farmers, who together partake of the first sacrament for cure of souls—honest, sweaty labor. Here is a foundation for unity. Standing upon this, build as high as you can. And as you ulid, depend upon it, the heavens above us are bowed over the endeavorings and upreaching growths of the higher unity and the lasting life, which God gives to his upgrowing sons.

#### A Representive Commission House.

Among the firms on South Water St., which have become prominently identified with this important interest, and that stands in the important interest, and that stands in the front rank of all that pertains to home front rank of all that operations Mason takes the leading position. This gentleman has been in business here for twenty-five years, and having at one time carried on two of the largest retail stores in this city is therefore qualified to meet the wants of both shippers and buyers. His intimate acquaintance with the prominent business men and houses, give him opportunities and advantages in buying and selling that very few others possess. Mr. Mason is prepared to fill orders of the following machines of leading manufacturers at wholesale rates. He pays particular attention to this branch of the business and is enabled to purchase at lowest rates. Persons in the interior can savetime and expense by having their orders filled at this house. Terms are strictly eash with the orders Mr. Mason is the general representative of the Michigan State Grange, which is noted for its advance business principles. He is under heavy bonds as a guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, and being the proprietor of an intety acre farm in St. Joe, Mich., used exclusively for raising small fruit, he thoroughly understands the requirements of fruit shippers. During the season his sales of fruit are probably larger than any other house, and having the very best patronage in the city, has unusual facilities for disposing of satisfactorily atthe highest market, price this perishable commodity. We wish to impress particularly upon our readers the benefit of shipping to this house, from the simple fact that this gentleman is interested in holding up and maintaining prices. He sells upon the system of merit, that is to say he sells the goods consigned to him for the highest price they will bring and remits accordingly. The system of returning an average price to all, irregardless of what the goods have been been sold for

A FARMER in Bangor, Me., noticed by the apparatus of the Grange. Three dollars from each family will the thirty families every year (for uying by the quantity, you will buy heaper.)

Brothers, my message to you is Brothers, my message to the dollars of wheat was being picked from the theaper.)

Brothers, my message to you is dould not have a conditionally a condition of the most of wheat was being picked from the theat was being picked from the wheat was being picked from the whoat was being picked from t

#### LIVING TRUTHS.

Worthy Master, can you fathom Life and its behest. Life and its behest,

Of those truths the Grange is teachin
All, who would be blest,

By the prestige of their labor,
By the lessons of the past,
That are crowding memory's portal;
Acts of kindness all immortal,
By a friendship cast.

In the compass of affection,
O, how bright they are!
In the measure of devotion,
Like the waters of the ocean,
They reflect the Star
That should guide us, as we gather
'Round our altar, to express
Those ennobling powers in action,
Whose enriching benefaction.
Comes to aid and bless Comes to aid and bless.

Brothers, what a wealth is ours Brothers, what a wealth is ours, In our hours of need; We have felt the quickening spirit Of the good our actions merit, While our cause we plead. Sisters, you may well be proud, Of your gift so full of meaning Thus endowed to live and labor, For the good friend and neighbor, Like good Matrons gleaning.

In the harvest fields of duty. In the harvest fields of duty,
May we one and all,
Strive to reach by our endeavor,
Highest good, the fruit of labor,
Bids us heed the call
Of the Master of the vineyard,
Father, God, whom all adore,
May the lessons life are teaching,
Fill our souls with love outreaching,
Now, and evermore.

Read at Fraternity Grange, No. 32, and composed by B. T. Ballard.

#### Communications.

#### A Farmer Governor.

Byers, Mich., March 20, 1880. Bro. J. T. Cobb :

I see by the ever welcome GRANGE VISITOR, that the question, "Shall we have a farmer for the next Governor? is becoming very interesting; and as a general invitation is given to all Pat ns to express their opinions on this subject I will say yes, let us have a farmer for Governor, and let him be a "dyed-in-the-wool-Granger." The far-mers of the State will never have a better opportunity to elect one of their own number to that office than the present, and if they will lay aside their partisan "specks," and not look through stalwart Republican or progressive Democratic, or National Greenback glasses, but through clear, uncovered, sed Grange eyes, and lay aside all their old political feelings, they will have no difficulty in uniting their men. If either of the existing parties do not place a Granger at the head of their ticket, let us as farmers and Grangers nominate a ticket com posed of men of our own Order, whom we know to be honest men, and capa-ble of administering the affairs of the

Let us stand by our principles and show the managers of the nominating mills that we mean business, have power enough to do our own grinding, by the people to be voted for next fall, and then as one man walk up to the polls and sustain our principles by our votes. A question arises here, will the men nominated on such a ticket stake their political fortune by accepting the non ination? I for one have faith enough in any of the men named in the Visi-Tor that they will lead in defending our principles by our votes, and if we should fail in it this time we will have the satisfaction of knowing and show ing our strength.

In regard to politics in the Grange did not the State Grange of 1878 demand certain amendments to our laws by petitioning to the Legislature we not as an Order, by authority from the National Grange, sent peti tions to Congress in regard to the ques tions of transportation and pate Let me ask what benefit we have deriv ed, as a class, from these just demands either from State or National Legislare. Have our petitions been heeded? New answer most emphatically, no! down.

Well, why not? Our petitions were

ertainly just.

We as farmers, have let the agents and hirelings of these parties, who are benefitted by the laws as they are, and who have an eye to their own interests, do all the nominating, all the talking and writing, and we as Democrats and Republicans have sat with open eyes and ears, took in all they said, and voted the straight ticket The conse quence of this is, that politicians pool their issues, combine their forces, and make laws for the benefit of their employers. Now, if it is right to petition to have the laws so amended as to do justice to all classes, why is it not right to use the means in our power as an organization to elect men who will pay attention to our petitions? Our Declar ation of Purposes is plain and outspok en, and well understood, but what is the use of declaring it we do not act in electing men who are of us and with us, and who will stand by us in spite of combinations, monopolies and rings.

In regard to a candidate for Governor I say Woodman, first; Holloway, next. Here let me say the man who started the Woodman "boom" for Vice President had better reconsider his action for it is a position beneath his capabili ty and usefulness. You do not often near of a man who is elected Vice Pres ident or Lieutenant Governor ever getting beyond those positions, and if they do it is only by accident.

JOHN F. BYERS

#### Liability of Express Companies.

At Oxford, Oakland County, a few weeks ago, the safe belonging to the American Express Co., was broken open by burglars, and some \$2,500 in money stolen, including a package for H. & C. H. Seeley, produce dealers at Oxford. One of the firm had been told the night before that there was some thing in the express for him, but the money was left in the hands of the Company, and was taken with the rest of the contents of the safe; and now the Express Company refuse to pay Seeley the money, claiming that notice given by the agent relieved the Company from responsibility, and Seeley has commenced suit to recover the money. This involves an important principal, and one of much interest to those sending money by express. If the Company is not liable in this case, the question is, what safety is there in sending money by such conveyance?

#### The Wheat Onestion.

Wishing to give each side of th wheat question, we commend the fol-lowing from the Financial Chronicle's lowing on correspondent, to the attention

of our readers:

"A leading feature of the trade is that as our imports of late have been below our requirements, a large inroad has been made into our accumulated supply of foreign wheat and flour. The supply of wheat and flour affloat is known to be considerable, and as the weather is very mild, and the belief prevails that Eastern Europe will be able to furnish us with larger supplies a very short period. Millers operate with great caution. Any one, however, who takes the trouble to inquire into the question, is well aware we have a limited supply of home grown produce, a very short period. Alliers operate with great caution. Any one, however, who takes the trouble to inquire into the question, is well aware we have a limited supply of home grown produce, and that the quality is very unsatisfactory. Our dependence upon foreign countries was probably never greater than it is now, and for some weeks to come the consumption of bread is likely to be at its maximum point. Potatoes are bad and high in price, and vegetable food, owing to the very severe winter, is just now very scarce and dear. Bread, therefore, at 6d and 8d the four-pound loaf, or 1½ dt 0.2d per pound, has become a more general article of consumption, for what food so ready for use is obtainable at so low a price? The future of the wheat trade has, for a long time past, been a matter of greatl uncertainty, and there appears to be as many who believe in higher rates as those who think there will not be much variation from the prices now current. The season is favorable for planting, but the belief is that farmers have not devoted much attention to the production of wheat, barley, or oats: beans, and peas, and vegetables pay better, and where practicable these articles are cultivated."

Never strike an average when it's

#### Correspondence.

#### The Grange in St. Clair County.

PORT HURON, Mich., March 19th, 1880. Worthy Bro. J. T. Cobb :

Perhaps the Patrons of the western and southern portions of Michigan are not aware that there are any Patrons in St. Clair Co. Whether they are or not, it is a fact that there are a few-not as many, by hundreds, as there ought to be, and not so many now as formerly.

Those that stand fast do so feeling that if our Order goes down, the last hope of the farmer is gone

We have a few live members in Port Huron Grange, No. 404, who have regular business meetings every four weeks -which brings our meetings every two weeks. We are holding our own, and just now, I think the prospect fair for adding to our membership. St. Clair Pomona Grange held its reg-

ular meeting the 17th instant, at which the retiring W. M., Bro. Geo. Carleton, assisted by Bro. B. W. Jenks, the retir ing Overseer, installed the officers for

ing Overseer, installed the office the present year, to-wit: Master-Moses Locke. Overseer-Lucius Beach. Lecturer-Geo. W. Carleton. Steward—John Wagner. Ass't Steward—E. G. Manuel. Chaplain—Theodore Bathey. Treasurer-Jonathan Morden. Secretary—Moses F. Carleton. Gate-Keeper—Ephraim Pearce. Ceres—Mrs. Moses Locke. Pomona—Mrs. E. G. Manuel. Flora—Mrs. Jonathan Morden. L. A. Steward—Netta Burns. It added much to our pleasure

It added much to our pleasure on the occasion to see the faces of stranger brothers and sisters from Sanilac Co. who had taken advantage of an excur sion on the Pt. H. & N. W. R. R. to visit our city, and finding that our

Grange met on that day, visited us.

It has been talked of some, and it was renewed at that meeting to induce a portion of the Sanilac Grangers to unite with our Pomona Grange. the idea is carried out, we hope it will revive the Order here anew.

I notice in the VISITOR, just received, many articles advocating the idea of a farmer, and, if possible, a Patron, for Governor. That is right, and may not that idea be carried to all the offices of trust that farmers are eligible to! We say, Yes! and intend to work to that end. Fraternally yours.

M. F. CARLETON.

## Liberty Grange, No. 391.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :

Having been a reader of the VISITOR a long time, and not having seen any thing from Liberty Grange, No. 391, I thought I would try and pen a few lines, though I don't feel competent to do so, but have waited in vain a long time for either our Lecturer, or Master, or Secretary, or some member of the Grange to take the initiatory step, as I know we have those who are competent We have a good little Grange that meets every two weeks regularly. We have a little home of our own nearly paid for, and the best of feeling prevails. All seem to enjoy our meetings. Still we have some things to discourage us. At the time our Grange was organized, April 15th, 1874, there was a great rush to join the Grange It was popular thing with some, who expected to be benefitted by it financially, but I fear, have been disappointed in the expectation, and one by one have dropped off. In the summer of 1876, we built a Grange hall, and as we had not the money to pay for it all down, we got in debt. To help pay for it, we voted on ourselves de dues, which was the means of losing some members for non-payment of dues, and some have taken dimits and moved away. We had a great many young people at one time, nearly whom married outside of the Grange, and have failed to put in an appearance since. This is not the case every instance, but in very many. But we are greatly encouraged at pres

ent, as many of the old ones are coming ack, and new ones are coming in. And when you meet one of our memthe first thing you hear said is, What a good Grange we are having : we never had a better Grange than we are having now." What members we have now, we feel sure they are of the right stripe, and can be depended upon every time. I am satisfied that the Grange is founded on the right principles, and hope, in the end, we may accomplish all we desire to. How I wish the farmers could see things in their true light, and unite with us to accomplish the great purposes of our But I am sorry to say that some of our best farmers have both their eyes and ears closed to all Grange movements, and will not believe the Grange ever will accomplish, or ever did accomplish, any good. Let us all hope and pray that they may be led see these things in a different to light. I hope that some of our members who read this, will write you more of our prosperity. LIBERTY.

#### Orion Grange and Plaster.

ORION, April 5th, 1880. Editor Grange Visitor:

After the Orion Grange passed the resolutions in regard to plaster that were published in the VISITOR of March 15 an arrangement was made with Owen Bros, of this place, to furnish the memof the Grange the Day & Taylor plaster at \$5 per ton, and to handle no other plaster. No sooner was this fact known than an agent was sent from Grand Rapide to offer the Grand Rapids plaster at reduced prices: and the refusal of Owen Brothers to handle that plaster at any price greatly incensed the agent, and he forthwith hunted up and put into the market another agent, who is making all possible efforts to sell this plaster, but so far with very light sales; for the Grange are a unit that they will not use the Grand Rapids plaster at any price, and the prospects now are that the farmers outside the Grange are going to do the same thing. They begin to realize the great service done to the farmers of the State by the Grange in breaking up the ring, and now the desperate effort on the part of the combination to destroy the Grange plaster supply is opening the eyes of many who had heretofore been indifferent to the subject.

Then again, many farmers who have used the Grandville plaster, believe it to be much better than any other they ever used. I find that it is 10 pounds lighter to the measured bushel than any other I ever used. Then the fact that none of the purest of the stone is taken out for stucco, I have no doubt makes it worth more by 25 per cent than any other plaster in market.

Orion Grange had a maple sugar festival Saturday, April 3d. Notwithstanding it was a rainy day, a goodly number were on hand. The sugar was enjoyed, and the programme was duly carried out.

C.

About \$200 worth of groceries from G. W. Hill & Co. were distributed by the Secretary, and gave good satisfaction.

The Grange is doing nicely. printed programme in advance works admirably, and does much toward keeping up a general interest in the work. Our Grange is making of us better, farmers, better housekeepers, better men, better women, better children. So it pays.

#### A Correction.

er Cobb:

In your issue of March 15th, you publish the name of Joseph H. Wentwort as President of Allegan Co. Council, which is a mistake — Joseph H. Wetmore is correct.

Fraternally yours M. V. B. MCALPINE. Sec. A. Co. Council.

#### Killing the Potato Beetle

Bro. J. T. Cobb :

I wish to announce my method of treating the potato beetle, which is of the "ounce of prevention" kind.

I find them on the war path, but as there are no tops, they are thankful for the bulbs, which they eat greedily. I cut up potatoes, sprinkle with Paris Green, and thus give them a "feast of death.'

If all were to unite in this treatment. I believe it would exterminate them. Care must be taken, or stock may get to the poison. Yours truly,

J. H. PEARODY. Birmingham, Mich.

#### Resolution of Thanks

March 18th, 1880. Bro. Cobb :

At the regular meeting of Hillsdale omona Grange, No. 10, held at Grange hall, Jonesville, March 3d, 1880, Bro. D. Timms, on behalf of Hon. Edwin Willets, presented to Pomona Grange. twenty-three volumes of Agricultural and other Reports, which were duly accepted, and the following resolution unanimously passed:

unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we tender a vote of
thanks to Hon. Edwin Willets, our
Representative in Congress, for the liberal donation of twenty-three volumes
of Reports, as an addition to our library, and that a copy of these resolutions
be sent to Hon. Edwin Willets, and also
be published in the Grange Visitor
and County passes. and County papers

G. M. GARDNER, Sec.

#### Willow Grange, No. 618.

Rea I T Cobb .

Willow Grange owns its own hall; it is 22x50 feet, frame, and is built of the best material, finished with white ash, painted outside and inside. It was built in 1879, and lost \$800, which is all paid for,-we e not one cent.

The Grange is in a prosperous condition; we are receiving new members at almost every meeting; we meet every Tuesday evening; last year we held 52 regular and six special meetings. The attendance is always good.

Yours fraternally,

ROBERT BRIGHTON.

Wyandotte, Mich.

#### A Good Word for a Good Man.

A Good Word for a Good Man.

We take pleasure in publishing the following resolutions, passed by Berrien Co. (Mich.) Pomona Grange. We know Bro. Mason well, know him to be a good man, know that he is doing a good work for the Order.

WHERLEAS, Bro. Thomas Mason, formerly Lecturer of this Grange, has been placed in a General Commission business in the city of Chicago by the Northwestern Froduce Exchange Association, which was organized by the Patrons of Michigan, and WHEREAS, Bro. Mason has been appointed Business Agent of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the city of Chicago for the State of Michigan, by the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange, and WHEREAS, Our Agency in Chicago has proved of great benefit to the shippers of farm produce to the city of Chicago, in aiding to establish a standard of values, it has maintained prices in times of depression, is always first to advance prices after large shipments to, and a consequent glut in the market, and WHEREAS, Through the energy of

times of depression, advance prices after large shipments to, and a consequent glut in the market, and WHERBAS, Through the energy of our Agent, as also by means of the honesty of shippers in carefully grading their goods, our Chicago house has acquired and maintained the commercial value to shippers and consumers of farm products, Therefore, Recolved, That Berrien Grange, No. 1, State of Michigan, Patrons of Husbandry, do hereby recompend Bro. Thomas Mason, of 183, South Water Street, Chicago, as being worthy of the confidence and support of all Patrons throughout the Northwest.

Resolved, That the Master and Secretary of this Grange be authorized to tender the foregoing preamble and resolutions to all State and Subordinste Granges tributary to the Chicago market. FREMAN FRANKLIN, Master, C.HAS. Hogus, Secretary, Dated at Buchannan, Berrien Co., Mich., Jan. 16th, 1880.

We clip the above from the recognization of the Order, published at

We clip the above from the recognized organ of the Order, published at Sringfield, Ohio, and desire to say in addition, that Mr. Mason is a man who can be implicitly relied upon as honest, straightforward and capable. Shippers who desire a quid pro quo for their goods should consign to this house.— Chicago Grain & Provision Review.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, APR. 15, 1880.

## Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT

ers and members of Subordinate Grange in corresponding with this office, will always give the Number of their Grang

#### CALIFORNIA-NO. 2.

Los Angelos Co., Cal.,
March 30th, 1880.

Three weeks from the day of leaving home, we find ourselves at this, the objective point, for which we started on the 9th inst.

At 2 P. M. to-day, we reached Los Angelos, found our friends waiting for us at the depot, and after getting dinner, we rode out to this place, eight miles from the city.

to this place, eight miles from the city.

The roads were good, and but for the disappointment we felt at having to wear our overcoat buttoned up to the chin, we should have been entirely happy.

But though the vast plain over which we passed was green with growing grain or grass, and in many places bright with tiny yellow flowers, yet the air was cold, and winter clothing was none too heavy or warm for protection and heavy or warm for protection and

We had not associated this land of oranges with flannels and thick clothing, and with our two weeks acquaintance with this climate, which the residents are so ready acquantance with this chimate, which the residents are so ready praise, we have not recovered from the surprise occasioned by this apparently anamalous condition of things. An overcoat has been essential to comfort every hour that we have not been indoors. But then the "oldest inhabitant" has never known such a cold winter and backward spring on this coast, and as we are one of the youngest, we have, perhaps, no right to complain.

We had expected to reach this place within ten days after leaving home, but (for cause) changed our program, and staid in San Francisco a little more than a week.

As we have repeatedly said that we have taken this trip to get away from work, and as a full acaway from work, and as a full ac-count of what has come under our observation would occupy too much space in the Vistron, we shall shun the task of describing very fully the unusual things that have interested us, and hope our readers will be satisfied with a

very fully the unusual things that have interested us, and hope our readers will be satisfied with a brief mention.

While in the city we visited Woodard's Garden, which is (as far as it goes) to San Francisco what Central Park is to New York — a place of resort — where fine walks, with collections of rare and beautiful flowers and shrubs, artificial grottoes and fish ponds, stocked with finny beauties and ugly wonders; all kinds of birds, beasts and creeping things, foreign and domestic; together with bath houses, swings and boats, music, museums and cabinets, a saloon, restaurant and theatre; and things big and little, new and old, fair and ugly, rare and common, gathered together from all parts of the earth, that city and country people may come, stare and wonder, be amused and instructed, and Mr. Woodard be profited for his large investment.

Before leaving the garden we took some tea and toast at the restaurant, to qualify us for the work of the afternoon, which included a ride of two and a half miles over the California Street R. R., the cars of which, attached to a dummy, were moving along, up hill and down, in a most wonderful way.

We had seen, in other cities, dummy engines, with their puff and steam, dragging street cars, but this dummy car, with seats facing outward, sufficient for 18 passengers, running around on all sides, was a quiet fellow that stopped and started, with a big load or none at all, and drew an ordinary street car, loaded with passengers, apparently with ease.

But what drew the dummy?—that was what puzzled us, until we learned more about it. Then we found that the steam which we had looked for was really the motor which propelled our vehicle. At the end of the street is a powerful engine, which drives an endless wire cable, laid under the middle of the track, and kept in place by friction pulleys. Above the cable, on a level, equa-distant from each, and parallel with the rails, lie two heavy strap rails, an inch apart. In the middle of the dummy car is a lever arrangement, extending through the bottom of the car, and armed at the lower end, out of sight, below these strap rails, with a grip, with which the engineer siezes hold of the moving cable at his pleasure, and away goes the dummy, with car attached, until a street is crossed, and some passenger wants to get off, or another get on, when the engineer lets go his grip and applies the brake, stopping at once both dummy and car. The conductor jingles the bell, the engineer siezes the invisible cable with his lever grip, and away we go, meeting, every few minutes, a dummy on the return track, propelled by the same cable. Sometimes a half-dozen of these cars are in sight at once.

In the two and a half miles of California St., traversed by these dummy cars, we cross four high

pelled by the same cable. Sometimes a half-dozen of these cars are in sight at once.

In the two and a half miles of California St., traversed by these dummy cars, we cross four high ridges, or hills, with intervening valleys. The grade is so steep that horse cars are quite impracticable, the top of the hills being over 200 feet higher than the valleys. All the important streets of the city that run over these hills are provided with these cable railways. "California" is a street of magnif-scent residences. Several of the Central Pacific railroad princes live here, having houses and grounds costing nearly half a million of dollars each.

From the terminus of the street railway, we crossed to Geary street, on which is Mountain Home Cemetery, where we stopped for a half-hour. Thence our narty of four

From the terminus of the street railway, we crossed to Geary street, on which is Mountain Home Cemetery, where we stopped for a half-hour. Thence our party of four took a 'bus line that goes over a finely-graded, macadamized roadway to the Cliff House, three miles farther, or six miles from the central part of the city.

As indicated by its name, the Cliff House is perched upon a cliff rising abruptly from the ocean, its terrace 80 feet above the water. The long row of splendid vehicles under the shed near by, the rattle of billiard balls, and the array of glass ware and fixtures that ornament a first-class bar, together with gaily-dressed people in the parlors and on the porches, showed a liberal city patronage. While we were looking about, two splendid four-in-hand turnouts dashed up and M. de Lessepps, the famous French engineer, and his party alighted. A few minutes' stop, and the party left by a winding roadway, 25 feet wide, cut out of the cliff to the beach below. This well-gravelled road runs along the beach to Golden Gate Park, returning to the city by another route—making a grand drive of some fifteen miles for the high-toned city bloods who love horse-flesh and fun. We went down to the beach by the roadway and, for the first time, gave our fraternal grip to the waters of the Pacific. Forty rods, more or less, from the hotel we could see not less than fifty seals, that had crawled up from two to ten feet above the surface of the water. From the balcony of the hotel we could see not less than fifty seals, that had crawled up from two to ten feet above the water and were lazily sunning themselves on the rocks. They looked in the distance very much like a lot of hogs taking a comfortable smoze, with here and there one more restless than the others making a little disturbance in the family, and a noise somewhere between a grunt and a grow!

cursory examination. We took in the josh house, a first-class resraurant, and in the evening a Chinese theatre. The josh house disappointed us, there was so little of it. At the restaurant we took tea. cake, some preserved watermelon rinds or something else, paid a quarter and departed. Half an hour at the theatre, and we were ready to go. The performance was funny to the 2,000 Chinamen present, but, to us, unmeaning jabber soon became monotonous, and we sought our hotel and a night's rest.

Having accepted an invitation from Bro. Webster to spend a day at Fruitvale, we went to his office the afternoon of the 20th inst., and at five o'clock we took the Oakland ferry from the foot of Market

at Fruitvale, we went to his office the afternoon of the 20th inst., and at five o'clock we took the Oakland ferry from the foot of Market street. A ride of five miles brought us to the pier, which runs out on piles two and a half miles into the bay. This was a big job, but the Central Pacific has under-taken a higger one in Ellibut the Central Pacific has undertaken a bigger one in filling up this entire distance with rock brought thirty miles over their road. A ferry ticket entitles the holder to a four-mile ride through the city of Oakland on a Central Pacific train running in connection with the ferry. Having passed through Oakland, we take a street railway two miles to Fruitvale. This road was built by Bro. Webster and his neighbors, to enhance the value of their lands and enable them to live in the country and

the value of their lands and enable them to live in the country and do business in the city.

Fruitvale, as its name implies, is a lovely place. Its residents are gentlemen of means, who have money to build, improve, and adorn a fertile valley that nature clothed with beauty before man undertook to improve upon her works.

We found Bro. Webster and family occupying a fine residence surrounded with all the conveniences and luxuries that a cultivated taste demands. The cordial greeting of Sister Webster made us feel quite at home, and with such favorable surroundings we were sure of a pleasant visit. The next morning Bro. Webster ordered out his carriage, and for three hours we traveled the macadamized streets of Oakland and the adjacent hamlet of Alameda. Oakland is a city of residences. With a climate more mild than San Francisco, it has become the home of thousands of her business men, who daily throng the ferry, found Bro. Webster and san Francisco, it has become the home of thousands of her business men, who daily throng the ferry, which, with street railways, bring home and business within convenient reach of each other. On our return to Fruitdale, we found dinner waiting, which disposed of, we took a stroll over the premises of our host, and about the neighborhood. This is a goodly land; and but for that dissatisfied element in man, which craves what he has not, or covets what others have, with its fruits, and flowers, and varied scenery of mountain and plain, its occupants in the sunshine of their prosperity, would say "Enough—I am content."

We bade adien on the following morning to our friends at Fruitvale. For them and theirs we shall long cherish pleasant recollections

beach to Golden Gate Park, returning to the city by another route—making a grand drive of some fifteen miles for the hightoned city bloods who love horsefiesh and fun. We went down to the beach by the roadway and, for the first time, gave our fraternal grip to the waters of the Pacific. Forty rods, more or less, from the hotel some huge rocks rise a few feet above the surface of the water. From the balcony of the hotel we could see not less than fifty seals, that had crawled up from two to ten feet above the water and were lazily sunning themselves on the rocks. They looked in the distance very much like a lot of hogs taking a comfortable snooze, with here and there one more restless than the others making a little disturbance in the family, and a noise somewhere between a grunt and a growl.

We returned to the city by dummy car over another street, and, after devoting the remaining hour of the day to a walk through folinatown, we returned to our hotel, well satisfied with the work of the afternoon. The Chinese quarter is in the heart of the city. Having but a minimum amount of Yankee curiosity, we gave it but a some proper to the condition of the day to a walk through the afternoon. The Chinese quarter is in the heart of the city. Having but a minimum amount of Yankee curiosity, we gave it but a some proper to the condition of 160 per minute. Gold bars are to fleo per minute. Gold bars

receive the same treatment, except that when annealed they are placed in copper cylinders, securely sealed before being placed in the furnace, and waxed before being run through the edger and cutter. Before the work of milling or raising the edge of the piece to a greater thickness by a stamp process, is done, the coin is taken to the adjusting room, where each piece is weighed, and if found too heavy, the excess is quickly filed away. If too light, the piece goes back for re-coinage. This work gives employment to about fifty ladies, who bring their lunch-baskets, and take their lunch in a room nicely equipped for their use, the institution supplying tea and coffee. These employes do not leave the building until their day's work is done.

When adjusted and milled, the coin is heated to a red heat, to soften it for the final stamp pressure of 124 tons, which brings to light, if not to life, the American bird, the Goddess of Liberty, and all the distinctive features that determine its nationality, at the rate of ninety per minute. At different stages the metal or coin is immersed in muriatic acid, to restore its natural color. We passed too rapidly through the assay and refining rooms to ven.

restore its natural color. We passed too rapidly through the assay and refining rooms to venture upon a description of the work done.

The counting of the coin is done

work done.

The counting of the coin is done by a very simple process. A hinged board, on an incline with dividing ridges, has ten long spaces of the width of the pieces to be counted, running from top to bottom. Upon this the coin is cast, the board shaken, and the coin gravitates to the channels in single lines over the whole surface. The hinged portion of the counting board is dropped with the excess, and an even 100 pieces are spread with mathematical precision before you. 'Tis the work of a moment, but the accuracy of the count is beyond the possibility of a mistake.

These are four large stamping machines, and two smaller ones ior dimes and half-dimes. A special privilege of visiting the vault was granted us, where were piled with perfect regularity, sacks containing 3,760,000 in silver coin.

The amount of gold coin on

coin.

The amount of gold coin on hand was not large. In one department was a gold brick worth \$25,000, which we were invited to lift. Well, it was heavy, looked rich, and if we could have lugged it off as our own, I suppose we would have felt rich, even if we did not know what to do with it.

We should have mentioned in We should have mentioned in place, that the mixed metal brick referred to as brought from Arizona, are cast so large and heavy that highwayman cannot capture and hurry away with the precious metal while in transit over the mountains to San Francisco.

This mint has, we are informed, a greater capacity for the manufacture of coin than any other in the world, and greater than all others belonging to our government.

has about 230 employes, and It has about 230 employes, and is under the superintendency of H. L. Dodge, Esq., with Mr. Horace Beach as cashier. We delayed making memoranda of many things we saw in the mint until other matters have so overlaid them that we cannot safely undertake further description. We were treated year convetously.

occupying a very fine office in the Stock Exchange building of San Francisco, and from appearances we conclude that he has a lucra

Francisco, and from appearances we conclude that he has a lucra tive practice.

After a week's city residence, we concluded to try a ride of forty miles into the country. While waiting in the afternoon at the depot, who should drop in but our old friend, Marshall Hale, the very man we were going to see at San Jose? We at once realized the truth of the old saying, "It's better to be born lucky than rich," for Bro. Hale at once took us, our wife and our wife's sister into his protecting care, nor did he allow us to escape until the following Monday. A two hours' ride through probably the finest valley in the State, brought us to San Jose. The fields were green with wheat and barley along the entire wheat and barley along the entire

wheat and barley along the entire distance.

Smaller houses and still smaller barns than we have "in the States," as the Californians say, are a noticeable feature of California farms. This valley is some twelve miles in width, mostly cultivated, and with the recent rains gives promise this year of abundant crops.

promise this year of abundant crops.

While in the city we made the acquaintance of Bro. Settle, President of the

"FARMER'S UNION,"
established in 1875. This institutution, like the Grange Business Association of San Francisco, is no picayune concern. It started out with high hopes, and, like many other California enterprises, underlook to cover more eggs than it could keep warm, but after some adverse experience, that cost if

could keep warm, but after some adverse experience, that cost it some money and the Order some friends, we find it to-day on a firm foundation, occupying and owning the best building in this city of 15,000 inhabitants, with a paid-up capital of \$120,000, and carrying a stock of goods worth from \$60 to \$75,000. Their building is of beist. capital of \$120,000, and carrying a stock of goods worth from \$60 to \$75,000. Their building is of brick, 60x150 feet, three stories high, with a good cellar, besides barn, sheds, and yard room in abundance. Their stock includes

with a good cellar, besides barn, sheds, and yard room in abundance. Their stock includes groceries, hardware, tinware, agricultural implements, and nearly everything farmers use, except dry goods and boots and shoes. In their iron house was a large amount of iron and nails bought last summer, when these goods were low. This dry County uses an immense amount of iron pipe, of which the Farmers' Union keeps a full line and large stock. All these heavy goods are shipped around Cape Horn, and of course are several months in transit. It is ssmetimes an advantage to live a long way from market. Some fif teen hands are required to run the business. The sales of 1879 amounted to \$235,000, and, as the business and stock is now in better condition than ever before, they expect the sales this year to exceed last by \$100,000. The Farmers' Union has surmounted all opposition, has an established good character, and, with sufficient capital and the advantages of its business experience, seems likely to justify the remark of President Settle, "Now we have got where we are not afraid of anything but an earthquake."

While at San Jose (pronounced San Hozay), we took a day to visit the

H. L. Dodge, ESG,, WILL HORDON BEACH TO SAN HOSAY), we took a day to delayed making memoranda of many things we saw in the mint until other matters have so overlaid them that we cannot safely undertake further description. We were treated very courteously, and are under obligations to the officers in charge.

On the afternoon of the 23d, we went to San Reafel, some twelve miles up the Bay. This is a fine little town of a few thousand inhabitants, noted for both healthfulness and beauty, almost surrounded by the Coast Range of mountains, and is a favorite resort for San Francisco, Some of her business men reside here as well as in Oakland.

We found the residence of our friend, D. H. Whittemore, Esq., a cosy place, and his family ministered to our enjoyment with a friendly cordiality that we shall long remember. Mr. Whittemore was raised in our town of Schoolcraft, and is a gentlemanly lawyer, a railroads to the top of the reducing works, by a double track at the same time.

furnaces. These are upright iron cylinders some nine feet in diameter and perhaps thirty feet high. The ore is put in at the top once in two hours, in lots of 1,600 pounds, to which 288 pounds of coke is added. The covering is made very close to prevent the escape of the fumes.

Three openings, with a fire space in the sides of these cylindrical furnaces in a lower story, admits the wood fuel for heating the mass. From the sides toward the top are large pipes leading into the cooling chambers. The fumes from the heated ore loaded with quicksilver in a volatile state pass to the cooler, and through long passages, until they reach a large pipe two or three feet in diameter, running several hundred feet up the mountain side, and terminating in large chimneys not less than fifty feet high.

All along the way through the cooling chambers and pipes to the chimney tops the quicksilver is precipitated, as the fumes from the furnaces cool, and by its weight, seeks, through the channels prepared for its escape, the receiving cauldron in a lower

chimney tops the quicksilver is precipitated, as the fumes from the furnaces cool, and by its weight, seeks, through the channels prepared for its escape, the receiving cauldron in a lower room, where we found a man dipping the slippery stuff into a suspended scale hopper, from which it was quickly turned through a tunnel into an iron flask, the iron cork of which is securely screwed in.

Into each flask is put 76½ pounds — an amount corresponding to some old Spanish standard weight, adopted when these mines were worked by the Spaniards long years ago. The chimneys are swept occasionally, and the soot washed, the quicksilver passing out of the kettle bottom through a small crooked pipe. The exhausted ore, which is very light, is drawn from the bottom of the furnace at stated intervals into a car, and dumped at a distance down the billside. The over re-

furnace at stated intervals into a car, and dumped at a distance down the hillside. The ore remains in the furnace about two days before it reaches the bottom. This Almedan mine has the greatest production of any in the country, and is exceeded by but one in the world—that of the same name in Spain. The monthly product is about 2,000 flasks, or 150,000 pounds, worth forty cents per pound. The Gaudaloupe mine is a few miles away, and is very valuable. is a few miles away, and is very valuable.

valuable.

Our party, consisting of Sister Hale, Mrs. Cobb, her sister, Mrs. Briggs, and the Secretary for driver, voted the ride through the valley, and up the hillside, a delightful one, the trip a success, and the day well spent.

## J. T. Cobb, Secretary Michigan State

Jerome T. Cobb, Secretary of the Michigan State Grange, and editor of the Grange Visitor, was born in Goshen, Litchfield County, in the State of Connecticut. December 29th, 1821. His parents, with a family of seven children, emigrated to Michi gan in 1830, and located land on which they settled, near the village of Schoolgamin follow.

They settled, near the village of Schoolcraft, in the County of Kalamazoo.

Michigan was then a wilderness, and pioneer life in its rudest features was the common lot of all. Within three years his father died, suddenly cutting off all hopes of that prosperity which the work of these brief years indicated to be in the near future. His educational advantages commenced the following winter, 1834, in a log school-house built by the settlers. For six successive winters he attended this school, doing chores and cutting wood for the family when out of the school room, and laboring on the farm during the summers. This, with two months at a high school in school-house built by the settlers. For six successive winters he attended this school, doing chores and cutting wood for the family when out of the school room, and laboring on the farm during the summers. This with two months at a high school in the neighboring village of Kalamazoo, included all his opportunities in the schools. His time had been so well improved, however, that he taught school successfully for four succeeding winters, in the good old days of "boarding round."

He was married in August, 1846, to Miss Julianna Benton, of Amenia, Duchess County, N. Y., and settled on his farm on Prairie Ronde, which he now owns and cultivates. His wife died about four years after their marriage. By this union, he had one son,



Willian B. Cobb, a practical and successful farmer, owning and cultivating a farm uear Schoolcraft. He was again married in 1852 to Miss Harriet Felt, his present wife. She was a resident of his own township. Twenty-seven years of married life has proven this to have been a proper and fortunate From boyhood until 1865, with the

exception of a single year, he had lived upon the same farm, and had applied himself closely to its improvement and cultivation. By good management, untiring industry, and management, untiring industry, and economy, he made farming a success He always enjoyed the full confidence of his neighbors, and nearly all were included among his personal friends. In 1865, he made that mistake so common to American farmers. Not satisfied with "letting well enough alone," he rented his farm, moved to the neighboring village of School-craft, and engaged in trade, only to repeat the experience of a large majority of farmers who try that experiment. In closing out one branch of business, he struck into another which he prosecuted successfully for four years. His prosperity in buswhich he prosecuted successfully for four years His prosperity in business was, however, soon interrupted by untoreseen accidents: Two fires and other losses, covering a total of over \$12,000, after leaving his farm, were business reverses which would have discouraged most men in his circumstances. Vot so, with him. With business reverses which would have discouraged most men in his circumstances. Not so with him. With renewed energy and indomitable perseverance, aided by an established character for integrity, he surmounted all difficulties, recovered lost ground, and is now in easy circumstances, enjoying a pleasant and beautiful home, with pleasant surroundings, and in the possession of a liberal share of all life's blessings, with social relations that few men more fully appreciate and enjoy. With his worthy and estimable wife, they make their house the center of a generous hospitality that recognizes the value and importance of securing the rational pleasures and enjoyments of life within reach. If proud of anything, it is of his "practical philosophy," which is to make the best of all the circumstances of life, belittling its the circumstances of life, belittling its the circumstances of life, belittling its ills, and intent on appreciating and appropriating all its blessings "before they take their flight." He is not a politician in the partisan sense, al-though he takes a lively interest in

imously elected Secretary of the State imously elected Secretary of the State Grange—a position which he still holds, having been three times re-elected, and by nearly a unanimous vote. He carried into his office the same business habits which had char-acterized his operations as a farmer and business man—method, order, and business man—method, order, system, promptness, and untiring energy. His office is a type of neatness and order, and his records do credit to the great fraternity which has honored him, and which he in turn has honored by his long and cithful lebors. faithful labors

When the Executive Committee of the State Grange decided to issue a "Monthly Circular" as a medium of communication between the State and Subordinate Granges, its preparation Subordinate Granges, its preparation and chief management were placed under his control, adding new and responsible duties to his office. But time has proved him equal to the emergency. Under his judicious management the little sheet soon threw off its swaddling clothes, and assumed a dress more fitting and becoming. Its size has been increased to an eight-page, five-column paper, and is issued semi monthly by the Michigan State Grange, as its official organ, he having the entire editorial management. It has a large circulation, which is steadily increasing. He is a lucid writer, the articles from tion, which is steadily increasing. He is a lucid writer, the articles from his pen are numerously copied into other journals. He rendered valuable aid to the Executive Committee of the State in their efforts to break up the plaster monopoly of Michigan, which resulted so favorably to the Order, and to farmers generally throughout the Northwest; and when material aid was required to accomplish this enterprise, he contributed his full share with the other members of the Committee. asing. He of the Committee.

of the Committee.

In person he is of medium height, fine form, light complexion, well preserved, and every motion indicates a man alive with nervous energy. As you enter his office, you will find him generally seated at his desk, with pen in hand, writing rapidly, and apparently absorbed in deep thought; but at the sound of your footstep, he will raise his head, and give you a quick, searching glance from a pair of keen, grey eyes; and when he rises from his chair and takes you by the hand, it is with a cordial salutation which inspires confidence and makes you feel perfectly at ease. He is ever cheerful, social, and witty. And if what an eminent divine has recently said be true, that "he who makes two laughs come where there was but one before, is a greater benefactor to In person he is of medium height. before, is a greater benefactor to

one before, is a greater benefactor to his race, than he who makes two blades of grass grow where there was but one before," then J. T. Cobb is truly a benefactor.

He is emphatically a self-made man. What he is, and what he has, have been earned by hard work and square dealing. He is well known and very popular among the farmers and Patrons of this State, and much of the success which has attended the work of the Patrons of Husbandry can be attributed to his earnest and faithful work.

## Becturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY. -- MUSKEGON.

Pickings by the Way-No. 6.

March 13th brought us to Fruitport, en route to Spring Lake to fill an ap-pointment there. Leaving the cars at Fruitport, at the head of Spring Lake we took the little steamer upon the lake, and although thus early in the spring there was no ice to be seen. our way we saw the new iron smelting works, just finished and running, manufacturing six or eight carloads of pig iron each day. It is a busy place about the point of their works, which are in sight of Fruitport. Reaching the landing at the village of Spring Lake, we went directly to the ever hospitable home of Bro. Frank Hall, Master of In the evening we had the pleas ure of meeting the faithful few of this Grange and a few of their neighbors, and we gave them a public lecture, from which we hope some good will re-

HUDSONVILLE

On the 16th of March we took an early train from home for the eastern part of the same County as Spring Lake, viz., Ottawa. Reaching Grand Rapids we made our fourth change of cars, and were soon shaking hands with Bro. Hudson, the worthy Maste of Hudsonville Grange, No. 112.

The evening being the the time of regular meeting of this Grange we had the pleasure of attending, and seeing something of their work. In spite of mud and darkness there was a fair attendance, and among those present, Bro. H. D. Weatherwax, the Master of Georgetown Grange, No. 458. At this Grange we always have a cordial welcome and enjoy a good meeting of wor thy Patrons. The Grange was address ed for an hour by your humble servant when Bro. Weatherwax made some timely remarks, edifying and instruct

On the 22nd the Express train of the C. & W. M. R. R. bore us from home to Watervliet, where we met old friends We took much pleasure in visiting the farm of Messrs Parsons & Baldwin, where we saw some fine cattle of the short-horn breed, and a very fine animal among them bred by Avery & Mur-phey of Port Huron. We were shown some fine colts, progenies of the Duke of Percheron stock. The plan of the barns and cellar for roots, where the above stock is kept, will pay one to make a visit to them

Mr. H. C. Sherwood took us home for the night, where a pleasant evening can always be had.

On Tuesday morning we rode to Ben-ton Harbor, with Mr. Sherwood, and went from thence by train to Hartford. and thence by stage and the "Narrow Gauge" to Paw Paw, where we found the Master of the National Grange, busy as usual with the multiplicity of his duties. As once before, we run into a social at Bro. Woodman's house, but we did not regret it, as it brought a number of good Patrons to us—Worthy Master Gould and wife, Worthy Secre tary Sheldon and daughter, and other members of Paw Paw Grange, No. 10. We were pleased to learn that No. 10, like a great many other Granges is booming."

After good night's rest, we were on the 24th, ready to labor at the desk in the morning, and in the afternoon to go to Dowagiac upon a business visit, and at a late hour of night to Kalama mazoo, to rest briefly in preparation for the duties of the morrow, the 25th.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

We went to Mendon by appointment, and found brothers and sisters from several adjacent Granges, but very few from Mendon and vicinity. After consultation it was arranged to meet again on the following week. Bro. Chas. W. Sheldon, of Burr Oak, took us with him to Sturgis, where with Bro. Chas E. Mickley, we were advertised for the night.

evening. Bro. M. made a fine address full of telling points, and we followed, briefly. Old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, claimed us for the night, and hospitably entertertained us.

The morning of the 26th inst., hinted rain, but that did not prevent us writ ing letters, etc., and at the appointed time riding to Burr Oak, where we were received by Bro. and Sister D. Heine-baugh, and dined with them. After dinner Bro. Mickley came, and soon a small audience of farmers had gathered. in the largest hall in this town, ready to hear Bro. E. C. Mickley speak, which he did to the edification and instruction of all present. We followed, briefly, adding our mite to the good

The evening was rainy, and it was well that no evening meeting was at-tempted. We enjoyed a real good visit with our worthy and always Bro. from Lenawee, and retired at an early hour for rest, but was as early dis-turbed by our Bro. leaving our bed (which he shared,) to take the early train. Yet we were soon resigned to the fact and asleep again, disturbed on-ly by call to breakfast.

To-day, the 27th, is the regular meeting of Burr Oak Grange, No. 303, and in spite of the rainy morning there is a good attendance at the Grange to take part in conferring the third and fourth Degrees upon a number of candidates, partake of the feast, exchange books in the Grange library, and receive such instruction as we had time to give. The singing was good, and all the work showed that this Grange had been over the ground before. Of the hall of this Grange we have spoken before. Of the dinner,-a feast, they are always good. Of things in general, and Grange work in a special sense, Burr Oak has much to be proud of. Let her keep right on, and at least once in six months have some public lecturer come to help keep up the interest in the Order

At 3 o'clock we took the train to Sturgis, and thence to Mendon, When Bro. Henshaw, of Parkville Grange, met us and took us to his pleasant and sumptuous home, where we were to meet the old members of Parkville Grange, now for some time dormant. The night was dark and stormy, yet we had a good number out, and after a short talk reorganized Parkville Grange, No. 22, with thirty members, which number will soon be increased to fifty at least. This comes of taking the Grange out of the little village where it had been treated with much indifference. The Master elect is Bro. D. Henshaw, and the Secretary, Bro. John Mathewson. The ease with which this once good but lately dormant Grange has been resuscitate is a lesson, and an example to others to go and do likewise We will help you, needed.

The labors of the day completed, we accepted the invitation given us to go to Bro. Langley's and spend Sunday. For how could we help it? "Put yourself in his place," and anwser. You would have gone, of course, and so did we, and at a late hour rested from the day's

Easter Sunday, 1880, will not soon be forgotten, by us at least. Of course we had eggs for breakfast. Our's had a potato bug on it, but want of space forbids further comment on the day and its doings. In the evening we made a very pleasant call upon Bro. and Sister Angenine, of No. 22, and retired to rest for the labors of the coming day. Until dinner on Monday, the 29th, we spent the time reading, writing, and inspected the farm of Bro. Langley, and almost envy him his pleasant location. Dinner over, Bro. and Sister Langley and daughter, Sister Klime, took us to Mendon, where in the Odd Fellows hall we held a public meeting, and at its close overtwenty members gave their names for a revival of this Grange, some years dead; and we appointed the following evening for such work; and to this all assented. We then took the train to Schoolcraft, which we reached at mid-

## Zadies' Department.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

grandma shall stately sit, as it suits her, sew or knit, e her own bed, one for our mother, also one for Tom, our brother; when our aunts and cousins call, the agreeable " for all— sundry little matters tell,

Our father, daily at his store, its o'er, His work shall do, and when 'tis o'er, Heurn-behind him casting caro-And seated in his rocking-chair, With slippers on and lamp in hand, Will read the news from every land, Then quietly will take a book, From which he'll sometimes slyl look And list to what the young folks say, Or haply join them in their play.

Or mother's charge (when she's at h Shall be bath, store, and dining reom; Morning and night hell wash the delf, And the store of the shell wash the delf, And all the stockings she will mend; Ansist the girls on washing day, And put the ironed clothes away; And put the ironed clothes away; And have a general oversight of things, to see that all goes right.

Twice every week shall Edward go Through sun and rain, through frost And what the market can afford, | s And what the market can afford, Bring home to grace our festive board; Shall bring in coal the fire to cover, And go to bed when that is over.

Anne the lamps shall daily fill,
And wash the tumblers, if she will;
Shall sweep her room, and make beds two,
One for herself and one for Lu';
Make starch and starch the ruffles, caps,
Collars, and shirts, and other traps;
Sweep all the entries and the stairs,
And added to these trifling cares,
Shall, as our mother sometimes goes
On little journeys—so she does
Assume her duties, and shall try,
Ii she cannot her place supply,

Thomas shall close the house at night,
And see that all is safe and tight;
When snow falls, paths make in the yard—
He cannot call that labor hard;
Wait on the girls when'er they go
To lectures, unless other beau
Should chance his services to profier,
And they choose to accept his offer.
Our cousin and our sister Lizzie
Shall part of every day be busy;
And they choose to accept his offer,
Our cousin and our sister Lizzie
Shall part of every day be busy;
And they choose to accept his offer,
Our sousin and our sister Lizzie
Shall part of every day be busy;
And they not see in trim,
And keep all things in order there;
Must sweep, ond dust and wash the glasse
But leave for Anne all the brasses;
On wash-day set the dinner table,
And help fold cloths when'er they're able;
Should lend their aid in ironing too.
And aught close they incline to do.
And sught close they incline to do.
And sught close they incline to do.
And sught close they incline to do.
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Dear little Lu' shall be the runner, Because Hatty—blessings on her— To boarding-school has gone away, Until bright Spring returns to stay, Her tireless kindness won each hes tireless kindness won each hear we were grieved with her to pa in this thought found ease from our great loss was her great ga

Sarah shall in the kitchen be, Preparing breakfast, dinner, tea, And keeping free from dust the closets, Where flour, etcetera, she deposits.

Anne shall on the table wait,
Attend the door, see to the gate,
Clean the front steps, and pavem
And many other things shell do,
That all may in such order be
As each one of us likes to see.
Thus all their duty may fulfill,
And if 'tis done with cheerful wil
A sure reward to us will come. sure reward to us will a fluding a most happy

#### ERRORS OF SOCIETY.

An Essay by Mrs. Albert Dickinson Battle Creek Grange, March 13, 1880.

The subject brought before you this afternoon is not a new one. It was so forcibly impressed upon our minds a few days ago while visiting a friend that we felt as if a few words, though feebly uttered, might not come amiss.

We were conversing upon the great responsibilities resting upon a mother in training to lives of usefulness and respectability the young and tender plants entrusted to her care. Our friend remarked, "She would rather bring up half a dozen boys than one And "Why?" we asked. "Because," said she, "Society looks upon the false and erring steps of a young man with so much more leniency than of a young lady." We will stop a moment and enquire if this is true. 'Look around us, compare circumstances that have come under our own observation. and then ask the question, is this true Methinks we shall have to acknowl edge it is, alas, too true. Then, mothers, well may we tremble, and our hearts be filled with anxiety for the future welfare of both our sons and daughters. Your precepts of right, your watchful and tender care, your anxious solicitude

is all for naught. Your sons can forget their manliness, they can degrade and lower themselves virtally and mor-ally, and what does it matter? Society makes no difference, society will receiv them, raise them to high positions just as quickly, just as confidentially as though virtue and principle wreathed their brows. We would ask, is this right? If not, where is the error? us examine and see of what society is composed. Of fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters. Then to our thresholds. to our very hearth-stones has this evil een traced. Perhaps we have not thought of it in this light, but we will give an example to illustrate. A short time since we attended a literary entertainment, where among those who had assembled to hear the exercises was man, a fit subject for the penitentiary, if justice were done him. When the time came for debating the question, judges were chosen from the audience. He came forward, filling his part of the program with as much dignity and composure as if his reputation was untarnisi.ed, and at its close we saw as many shake hands with him as cordial though he were not a criminal before the law and in the sight of God.

What an example for our boys, an example speaking more plainly than words, "Go thou and do likewise," for society will receive, will welcome you again to our midst. But were it one of your daughters who had stepped from path of rectitude, think you she would have received the same welcome given him? Nay, verily proving the assertion too true, that "Society looks upon the erring steps of a young man with much more leniency than upon those of a young lady." Fathers, you have something to do in rectifying this error, as the illustration will show. Withdraw your kindly greetings, and let your manners show that you look upon crimes of every kind with indignation and scorn. If an individual be not worthy of a front seat or a high position, from a lack of pure principle, let him take a back one, there is his place Lethim be ever so well qualified, he is all the more dangerous.

We claim that this state of society has been brought about by the false education of our daughters. It is only surface education we give them, only just enough to meet the demands o The dazzling, intoxicating society. show of dress, the polished affectation of manners, is the depth to which this education extends. They are taught that to get a husband should be the chief end and aim of every woman's ambition. Our young men know this, and they know too that they may be addicted to habits of immorality and yet be most kindly received in society. flattered by our young ladies, greeted most cordially by mothers, and when they wish to marry, enter the homes o most respectable families, and make their choice of a wife from the most estimable and amiable. No inquiries are made as to how and where his leasure hours are spent, or how much integrity of character or principle would be found wanting if weighed in the balance. Society receives him, he is a good catch, a nobby fellow There is no need of our young men rising to a high degree of moral worthour young ladies do not demand it of

Mothers, it devolves upon us to remedy this great evil, by educating our daughters that they are independent beings, able to meet and cope with the stern duties of life as well as their brothers. A daughter should be educated to care for herself, rather than unite herself to a man devoid of pure principles.

If mothers would thoroughly impres upon the minds of their daughters that every young man must possess some standard of moral excellence, before they can enter their society, it would be means of working a more speedy the and sure reform than in any other way. This independence of character, this being able to care for herself, will not be any drawback to her when she

takes upon herself the responsibity of wife and mother. It is far better to gain this needful knowledge from the kindly teachings of mother, than to gain it by her own sad experience in after years. While fathers, husbands, brothers are agitating questions relating to their welfare, mothers and sisters, are we to sit with folded hands and allow this giant spec ter of society to enter our homes, and coil itself like a serpent around our loved ones, until they are nearly crushed Let us rise from this surface work, and come down to good, practical common sense teachings; and indellibly impressing upon the minds of both and daughters from their childhood that the first and only thing to be honored in man or woman is uprightness and integrity of character. Merit should be placed before riches. A wellstored and educated mind should be held superior to ignorance well dressed. Teach them that there is dignity in labor. Plant their feet firmly these principles, and they will not be likely to depart from them.

#### Dress.

In dress, we should study utility and beauty. It should be made to subserve our needs and comforts, and not to mpair our usefulness and appearance. Our dress is a type of our lives, and if we ever expect to rise to the dignity of true womanhood, we must throw off the shackles of slavery that we carry about with us in our present mode o

dres Who among us do not look with pity upon the poor worn out consumptives that are daily falling around us, caused by their own torturing manner of dress. The lungs are compressed to less than half their volume, and this, too, from little-girlhood. The blood-vessels are compressed, and the circulation impeded, till Nature, disarmed of its power to resist, yields the contest, and un-timely death ensues.

Mothers, are we not much to blame or this? A fond mother was heard to say, "I must put stays on my little girl (7 years of age), to make her form more beautiful," just as though Nature could not form our little ones beautiful enough.

Sisters, how long do you think our noble brothers would carry on the work assigned them, if they were so dressed as to render it impossible to get a full breath of life-giving air, and with weights so heavy, attached to their hips, and drawing after them, as to render it impossible for them to walk any distance, but be compelled to ride.

I fear they would fail very soon.

If we want better health and more strength, it is our privilege to study up ways to get it. There is no need of so many invalids among women. If we would set ourselves to work, and improve our condition, by adopting a more sensible mode of dress, and spend less time in studying up the last fashion plate, and in making over our es, so as to keep in fashion, we would have more time for the great work God designed us to do, in looking after the poor, the weak, and erring ones, all around us, and in lending a helping hand, or speaking a cheering word in time of need, as we are taught by our beloved Master to do.

If we but live properly, and make good use of our will power, there is no more need of our fainting at the sight of a drop of blood, or a crushed limb, than there is of our brothers. good and true women went to the hospitals in the time of the civil war, and engaged to care for the sick and wound-She was led out of the hospital ed three times in a fainting condition, and her friends said she could not bear it She said, "I will do it; are not our sons brothers and husbands standing tween us and the enemy's guns? and cannot I bear the sight of a wound?" Her resolute "I will" took her back, and she did a great deal of worthy work in connection with the Sanitary

She was no other than our worthy Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. God bless her!

Another woman, a common farmer's ife, went to the city on business, was left by the train, her pocket-book was not full of greenbacks, and she walked the eight miles that lay between the city and her country home, and was none the worse for it, but she had plenty of room to breathe, and her dress was clear of the muddy roads. In her home and neighborhood she was the center star, all went to her for aid and council in the hour of trial; and in sickness she was foremost, comforting caring for and doing good.

Some say it is unladylike to walk much, it looks coarse; but I think it is ladylike to do all the good we can.

Excuse me for taking up so much AUNT MOLLIE. Lawrence, Mich.

#### Dexter Grange Matters - Economizing our Steps.

DEXTER GRANGE, No. 351. ) March, 26th, 1880.

Bro. Cobb : In looking over the GRANGE VISITOR

and seeing no report from the Dexter Grange, I venture to write a few words

We meet once in four weeks, Thursday afternoon, and have a good social time, while essays are read by the sisters, and Grange business transacted for the good of the Order.

We recently gave a large order for goods to G. T. Hill & Co., of Detroit, which was filled quite satisfactorily.

We have a committee appointed to look over the farms, crops and stock. and report at the next meeting.

Our Grange, like many others, has gone through a sifting, and some of our members have declined to remain among us as Patrons,—but our remaining members seem firm, and determined to hold the fort.

It seems to me that every Patron who loves his liberties and his country, should live up to the principles of the Grange, and come forward and do his est to advance the farmer and very his calling.

For my part, I enjoy the Grange. To me, it is second to no organization, save that of the Church of Christ.

I would like to say a few words to the sisters, and to those in particular who never find time to attend the Grange. Would it not be well to economize our steps, and save our feet from blistering and our toes from corns? A large part of the weariness of housework come from the number of steps taken while performing it. The going up and down stairs, the vibration between the kitch-en and dining room, the cellar and other parts of the house, wears out the strength quite as much as all other tasks combined.

If my sister can find in her laundry everything necessary for washing and ironing, the work is comparatively easy.

If she can find in her pantry requisite for compounding bread, pas try, cake, &c., and have no occasion to run here and there to get things together and put them away again, her task will seem light.

Likewise in the sewing-room if she can put her hand on everything required by the seamstress, without the perplexity and trouble of hunting up linings, thread, buttons, braid, &c., that task will be relieved of half of its weariness.

But comparatively few houses have been planned with reference to this saving of steps. The majority of families have no special room fitted up as a laundry or sewing-room. The washing utensils are usually kept in the cellar, and must be brought to the kitchen and carried back again. If the woman does her own work, the sewing-machine stands near the cooking-stove that she can have an oversight of the cooking while busy at the machine. But her material for sewing cannot all be within reach, yet, by using her brains as she does her feet, she may work in connection with the Sanitary Commission, until the close of the war.

anything, pause a moment and see if there is not something to be carried down, or if there is any errand there that may be attended to other than the one you go on. Also, as you go up stairs, consider how much there is to be done that you can accomplish with once going there,—and it is the same with almost everything else. A great deal can be done by planning work it easy. If a woman has arranged a program in her mind, and goes to work systematically, she will accomplish, with half the fatigue, what (taken at random) might be entirely beyond her strength.

Children can be trained so as to save their mother's steps, by setting and clearing away the tables, and putting their own toys and playthings in place, and they can do very much to lighten the toils of their mother in this man-Yours fraternally, ner.

MRS. M. D. BRUEN.

#### " A Real Live Grange."

COLOMA, Mich., March 15th, '80. Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Having started, I hope I shall not get so far as to fall into that dread receptical, the waste-basket,—for I want to say that Home Grange, No. 188 has just purchased a hall, and our name is no longer a shadow, but a blessed reality. We are few in numbers, but strong in Grange faith and principle. We are a real live Grange, and we try to make our Grange a "Home" in every sense of the word.

We are a happy family, and every one of us feels proud to say, "I am a Patron "

The Patrons of Michigan will never realize what a priceless gem the VISITor is, unless we lose it, a catastrophe I hope will never occur.

Metaphorically, I take Jane by both her hands, and say, "Sister, you have lifted a weighty burden from my mind, on the washing question, for which I thank you. Write again." M. A. J., your sentiments are No. 1. Have a bit of experience of my own when mother was gone to County Granges, County Conventions, etc., and once dealt, single handed, with thrashers, when mother was gone to County Grange. A day or two of such experience, now and then, is of more real worth to us girls than months of labor laid out and directed by mother, as it is necessary to think as well as act. Let us hear from you often.

A GRANGER GIRL.

#### Over-Worked Women.

Nothing is more reprehensible and horoughly wrong than the plea that a woman fulfills her mission in amount of work that is far hevond her strength. She does not fulfill duty, but she most signally fails in it, and the failure is truly deplorable There can be no sadder sight than that of a broken down over-worked woman who is tired all her life through. If the work of the household cannot be accomplished without being systematic, and with moderate work without the ne cessity of working from morning until night, never ending, never done,without making life a tread-mill of lab then for the sake of humanity let the work go, better live in the midst of disorder than to have order purchased at such a price. The cost is health, ha piness, strength, and the sacrifice of all that makes life enjoyable.

The woman that spends her life in constant physical labor is unfitted for the higher duties of home, she has no time for social and intellectual improvement. She becomes the houshold drudge instead of the careful, intelligent advisor and educator of her children, and the tender confident and help-mate of her husband. Now, possible for a woman exhausted in body and mind, to perform either of e duties? No, it is not possible, the constant wear is too great, nature can not stand the strain, and must succumb to the burden of never ceasing work

## Zadies' Department.

#### Make Home Attractive.

The poet, in "auld lang syne," has "Home, sweet home; be it ever so humble, there is no place like home." And we have all felt in our hearts that there is no place equal to it.

We may wander among the palaces of the great ones of this world, and bewith a thrill of pleasure, the noble works of art that richly decorate its walls, and we may gaze upon the stupendous grandeur of the sublime works of the Almighty Hand, and feel entranced by the view, and ready to say, "Here will I dwell."

But after all, when we come in sight of home, our pulse beats quicker and quicker, and we feel we are entering upon the hallowed precinct of home, where dwell the loved ones of our hearts. What, then, shall we do in or der to make our homes places of rest and love, to the dear ones that occupy

I think, in a general way, that we are sadly remiss in striving to make our es attractive.

I know by experience that it is no easy matter for the tired hands to do much towards ornamenting home, that every day through the week have their allotted task to perform—and I sometimes fear our work is not duly appre-ciated, and that we do not get the credit we deserve But how can our hus bands and brothers comprehend the complicated and perplexing work of a housekeeper; how, when we are doing one thing, we have to watch that some thing else does not spoil,—it is here a little and there a little, and so on all

day and every day.

It is no wonder that we lack energy enough, after such a hum-drum, wear some life, to put on a smile of complacence and exert ourselves to entertain and be attractive. Yet we may do a little to make home attractive. W can have our tables set neatly and in order, our food, if it is plain, cooked nicely, and put on the table in an attractive form, we can decorate it with fruit and flowers. It takes off a great deal of the tired feeling to look over our table, and see it looking nicely, -and I have learned in my life that I feel better through being pleasant than to be cross, if I am tired.

We all can, if we will, be neat and clean in our person. In this day of cheap calico, there is no excuse for being seen in a soiled dresss, and a neat white collar; and a bright bow of ribwill greatly add to our appearance

Make home pleasant for the little nes, enter into their sports, be a child with them sometimes, it will serve as a cord to bind them to home, and it will take some of the foot-prints of Time from our brow, and plant a rose in ou

I often bless God for my happy childhood; its loving remembrance still clings to me; that bright spot of my life has been a delight to look back to.

I would say to those who have little ones, give them a happy childhood. make home attractive to the grown-up sons and daughters; provide them with books and papers and amusements to entertain them, and the sons will soon find home more attractive than the street corners, and will shun the path ways of vice. A daughter who has nfidence in a mother's love, and honors her, will not go astray.

Oh! my sisters, woman has a mis-sion to perform, a noble work to do mount the rostrum, or attend the polls-that we may cheerfully leave our husbands. We have a nobler part in teaching the young to rightly form their habits, to correct their vices, to mold the plastic mind of youth, and instill true and honest principles, that they
may grow up to noble manhood and

It should be our delight to beautify

the surroundings of a farm house neat and orderly, shaded with trees and namented with flowers. A love for the beautiful and ornamental is an innate principle of our nature, implanted by the great Author of our being, left to us to cultivate or abuse. He would not have given us this love of the beautiful that fills our whole beings, if we were not to manifest it in the adornment of our dwellings. God made all things beautiful, even the smallest and hum blest flower that grows is painted with exquisite skill. May we not, as far as our finite power extend, do all we can to make our lives beautiful?

There is more attention paid to these things than there used to be, and it has a beneficial effect upon the mind, it tones down, and refines, and brings back, in a measure, the purity of Eden before the fall.

There are many unhandsome things that are a necessity on a farm and around a dwelling, but they may be made to look as well as they can, and many a deformity may be hid, or at least repulsiveness be removed, by labor and

In making our homes attractive, we lay a foundation for future enjoyment. who can tell of the pleasure we may receive when our busy hands are forced to remain still. We have in them something to rest the weary eye upon, and cheer the drooping heart—for a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Our homes should not be merely a place to live in, but something loftier place to expand the affections of the heart, to draw out all the noble qualiities of our nature, to teach us prudence, patience and endurance. We have calls every day to practice these virtues, and adorn ourselves with a meek and quiet spirit. Those little adornments make home happy, for it is the life of true enjoyment.

To make home attractive, requires the active co-operation of every inmate. If left to one, to do the work of all, the strain would be too great, and there would be no good accomplished, 'A house divided against itself cannot stand." If each one did all they could to make home attractive, our country would soon be filled with beautiful, cultured, happy and attractive homes

MRS. M. G. SPENCER

## A Question for the Query Box.

Why, when a wife works as hard as her husband, should he hold the purse strings, and she be a beggar for his char ity

Why is it that she must come to him a supplicant, with a weary heart and quivering nerves, and solicit him for a few shillings, or dollars, to supply the wants of the household, when it is her's by right, she having fairly earned them?

Is it that she feels she is inferior to him by nature, or rather that she dreads scene,-Lates to hear from the lips of the man she loves, and who has sworn to honor and protect her, a lecture upon extravagance and mismanagement, when she is conscious that she has done her best?

Let us believe, if we can, that such men do not realize the pain they cause, or see the tears forced back by eyes too proud to weep. There is nothing noble or manly about the man that thus forces his wife to the humiliating position of mendicant, and teaches her to deceive (as she often is compelled to do) in order to live in peace.

And yet, women are the most to blame for this state of things, nothing is so much in woman's way as she is

The average man believes that he is ocially authorized to subordinate his wife to his own desires and purposes. and the average woman has directing, self-sustaining, qualifications either by inheritance or education so she, as a matter of cource, acquiesce to his every wish. He knows that everything is referred to him, and that our homes. It shows a cultivated mind and a good disposition, when you see if he goes on his dignified way regardless of what she does or does not approve, to the utter ignoring of her enjoyment-or even, perhaps, her com-

"But." says the husband "a woman earns nothing; there is no money due her labor — it don't amount to anything "

Is that it, pray, sirs? Who cooked the meals for yourself and men, washed, mopped, baked and churned, sewed buttons upon your pants, and patches too; worked early and late, day in and day out, and raised your babies besides. while you were earning this money -and now it is yours, she has no right to spend a dollar of it, without your approbation.

Every wife that has common sense knows as well as her husband what she can afford to have, if he does his duty and makes her conversant with his business. Her husband's interests are her - she, therefore, will accept the necessary limitations that belong to his ondition.

Let her refuse to be treated like a menial, and make her demands upon him in a firm manner, as if she meant what she said - as if she was, as she may be, his equal in all things. Let her leave off drudging and complaining, and rest when Nature requires it. Read and improve the mind, and try to live a higher life, always using love and forbearance; and her husband will respect and love her better (for we believe he does love her, if he does have a queer way of showing it) than the tired, fretful wife that can be moulded to his every wish, with no thoughts above the dead level of their bodily AUNT HATTIE.

#### Golden Wedding.

KEELER, Mich. March 29, 1880 Worthy Bro. Cobb:

How many heart thrilling associa tions cluster around a wedding at any time, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. It is the cementing of the interests of two individuals who have in most instances known each other but a short time, and whose plans for life may have been very different, but now they must be turned into the same channel, and woe be it to the one who finds the process irksome. Some one has said "marriage is a heaven or a hell, there is no middle place in it." We are inclined to think this a mistake, although we frequently find people who seem to have no time for the little et ceteras of life; to them there is no ideality, no poetry, none of the little complimentary nothings that help to keep the fire bright on the altar of love; their lives are filled up with labor, real absorbing labor; the wife thinks it hardly worth while to wear her most beco ing gown, or to remove stains from hands accustomed to all kinds of labor or to be particular about the brown braids her lover admired so much. since he is her husband now. And the husband, who while only the lover must "shine" his boots, and brush his hair, and must never be found visiting his lady-love without a collar and a cravat; how is it now? If he wears his collar on Sunday, the neighbors stare But not of this kind is our friend, J. R. Hendryx and wife, of Hamilton Grange, No. 355, who celebrated their golden wedding on the 11th inst. They invited some of their friends to assist them in the festivities of the occation. About two hundred responded in person, and the many re grets that found their way to the table told how many would like to have been there, but could not. To them nothing seemed common, even work was an inspiration.

The bride, happy as a lark, fitting here, casting proud glances at her hus-band, as brides will whether they are of fifty years or one day; and what of the husband? Do my ears hear aright, ' Proud of his wife as the day she won his heart." Can it be that in this fast, degenerate age, two people be true to each other for fifty years and live together all those years? Do not their happy hearts proclaim the fact, and long tried friends confirm it? has been a happy union, for half a cen tury have they been growing into each other's ways, and joys, and sorrow have cemented the human love, until it is akin to that Divine love which knows no diminution.

Many and heautiful were the presents that earnest friends brought them, but none so valued as the friendship which prompted them. The presentation was conducted by Mr. Copley, of Decatur, He very neatly reviewed the scenes of the early life of the Cantain and his wife. Their cup has not been all joy, six times have they stood by an open grave, each time holding the casket containing the form of the household pet. Of their seven children, only one is left to comfort their old age. The orphan and the homeless have ever found a warm place in the heart and home of the large hearted Captain and his noble

A poem was written for the occasion our farmer poet," Mr. Stoddard, who being present, read it with spirit. There were other poems, both grave and gav.

The day was a "white day" to all who entered into the spirit of the occasion. Our hearts will cherish the memory of it for many a day. Such festivals relieve the monotony of our lives, making better men and women, cementing the bond of brotherly love, enlarging the sympathies for suffering humanity, and giving us all together more happiness than could be found in labor alone. But all things must come to an end, and so did that golden wedding day: we took our leave amid the good-by greetings and good wishes of the departing guests.

#### Governed by Lawyers.

Governed by Lawyers.

The Senate of the United States consists of 76 members, and of this number 59 are practicing lawyers. Of the 293 members of the House of Representatives 219 are lawyers. The President and Vice-President of the United States are lawyers, and nearly all the Government departments are headed and directed by the same profession. In the Senate, especially among the Senators themselves, each member's ability is gauged by his rank as a lawyer. When the status of an incoming Senator is under discussion the remark is very often make: "He is a fine lawyer and will make a good Senator." Because the man is a good lawyer the supposition with senators is that he must therefore make a first-class statesman. Why the people of the United States give such preference to the profession of the law in selecting their rulers and legislators is a question that cannot be answered. In the Senate there is only physician, and in the House there are but 6. There are among the senators 8 business men or merchants, I doctor, I editor, 2 planters, 2 farmers, 1 banker, 1 mine owner and operator, and one of no profession or business. Besides the 219 lawyers in the House there are 25 merchants, 5 bankers, 3 capitalists, 2 inventors, 5 mandacturers, 2 teachers, 12 farmers, 6 physicians, 1 architect and builder, 4 editors, 2 ministers, 1 stone cutter, 1 insurance agent, 2 millers and 3 operators of transportation lines.—Exchange.

It will be seen by a little figuring that in the United States Senate 772

It will be seen by a little figuring that in the United States Senate 77 per cent. are lawyers, 21 per cent. are farmers, 10 per cent. are merchants, and 10 per cent. of the remainder are Where are the quite miscellaneous. mechanics and manufacturers who rank next to farmers in the census

In the House 741 per cent, are law ers, 4 per cent. are farmers, 8 per cent. are merchants, and 131 per cent. of all others

Was this the status of affairs in the first Congress of the United States when it needed statesmen to manage affairs? The patriots of the first Congress served this country; those who draw pay now serve, 1st, themselves, and 2nd, the party, the machine that elected them.

#### News Item.

The Patrons at Orion have made arrangements with the dealers at that place to handle no other plaster but the Day & Taylor. The belief is becoming prevelant that the Grandville plaster is worth at least one dollar more per ton for agricultural purposes than any other.

OFFICE OF DAY & TAYLOR, ISONVILLE, Mich., Mar. 17th.

OFFICE OF DAY & TAYLOR,
JENISONVILLE, Mich., Mar. 17th. }
J. T. Cobb.

JEAN SINE—In looking over the VISTOO of March 15th, we find a communication from Edwin Phelps, of Pontiac, in regard to our agent selling
plaster to Mr. Dewey, of Pontiac. In
reply would say that Mr. Taylor had
authority from us to sell all the plaster
he could at \$150 per ton on board the
cars at Grand Rapids, and for no less
price; and that Mr. Dewey did pay us
at that rate for what plaster we shipped
him, which is precisely what we
charged Mr. Phelps. As far as any
other statements Mr. Taylor made him
we only have this to say, that he had no
authority from us to make any such
statements.
As far as drifting back into the old

we only have this to say, that he had no authority from us to make any such statements.

As far as drifting back into the old channels is concerned, we have this to say: during last season we shipped 80 tons of plaster to Pontiac; 30 tons to Seth A. Paddock, of Commerce; 28 tons to G. M. Shattuck; 12 tons to Perry E. Smith, of North Farmington; and 10 tons to Edwin Phelps.

We do not know for what Grange G. M. Shuttuck ordered his plaster, but allowing it to be for Pontiac Grange, it would only make 38 tons for a town where we should sell at least 100 tons. Mr. Taylor saw Mr. Paddock, and it was his request that Mr. Dewey should keep our plaster, as they had rather pay him extra than to handle it himself. As far as the Executive Committee is concerned, they have nothing to do with this matter. We claim a right to sell to any person we please. All that our contract calls for us to do, is to fill all orders we may receive from Patrons, at \$1.50 per ton and freight from main depot in Grand Rapids.

We would like to have you publish the whole or any portion of this letter you may see fit; also the enclosed letters from Mr. Dewey, if you think best.

you may see fit; also the enclosed reters from Mr. Dewey, if you think bes
Yours Fraternally,
DAY & TALOR.

The letters referred to from Mr. Dewey confirm the above statement made by Brothers Day & Taylor in regard to the price which he paid them for the plaster shipped to him. It appears that there was a misunderstanding between Mr. Dewey and Mr. Taylor (Day & Taylor's agent), about the price of the plaster which was explained by Day & Taylor to the satisfaction of Mr. Dewey, as the following extract from his letter to Day & Taylor, under date of February 25th, will show:

"I enclose draft for \$63.80, being tull amount of your bills. I have thought the matter over since writing you, and made up my mind that you could not afford to put the plaster over to the Rapids for the same as the Grand Rapids folks charge; but it does not leave me anything for my labor after paying for unloading and putting out. Mr. Taylor might not have intended to carry such as imputting out. Mr. Taylor might not have intended to carry such an impression to me, but I so understood it. If the Patrons take pression to me, but I so understood it. If the Patrons take any amount of me (which they have not done yet), I may want more; as I have agreed to furnish them, I will not go back on my word, if I do not make anything, or even lose money by it.'

The contract made with Day & Taylor by the Executive Committee the State Grange for plaster at \$1.50 per ton, was upon the express condition that they should have the privilege to sell plaster to any parties who desired to purchase.-ED

#### Short, but to the Point,

Vorthy Secretary:
At a regular meeting of Woodard Lake Grange held Thursday evening, March 25th, the following resolution, after some discussion, was unanimous ly adopted, and the Secretary instructed to send the same to the GRANGE VISI-TOR for publication:

Resolved, That our next Governor mould be a farmer.

GEORGE RAY, Sec'y.

#### Grange No. 270.

SARANAC, Mich., April 5, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

We are moving along very pleasantly, and no element of discord appears to mar our harmony. Have received are about purchasing an organ for our long-needed rain improves the appearance of our wheat, and does much to redeem from failure wheat upon low, loose soils that had "heaved" badly during the winter.

Fraternally yours, D. C. Johnson, Sec'y

#### Appointments.

The present week is being spent, as announced, in Kent Co., at Sparta, Aus terlitz, Grand Rapids, Cannonsburg, and Rockford.

On Thursday, 20th, we are to be at Ionia; Wednesday, 21st, Lapeer; Thursday, 22d, North Branch; Friday, 23d, Burnside,—last time in Lapeer Co.

Monday, 26th, expect to go to Gagetown, Tuscola Co.; on the day following to Brookfield, Huron Co.; on the 28th, Ellington, or Caro, Tuscola Co.

Shall also arrange for Ortonville, Oakwood, and Dryden on this trip. Send mail to Lapeer, Lapeer Co., un-

Hopesoon to arrange to go into Gratiot and Isabella Counties—also St. Clair and Sanilac Counties. Members of dormant Granges should correspond with me at once

Arrangements are pending for a trip through Monroe and Lenawee Counties, also one through the Grand Traverse district.

#### Notice of Meetings.

THE next quarterly meeting of Cass County Pomona Grange, No. 20, P. of H., will be held at Cassopolis Wednesday, April 21, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. All Fourth Degree members are invited to be present.

WM. E. WILLIAMS, Sec.

THE next meeting of Kent County Grange, No. 18, will be held at the hall of Cascade Grange, No. 63, in the vil-lage of Cascade, Wednesday, April 28, 1880. All Fourth Degree members are invited to attend. Geo. W. Ewing, Sec.

Howell, Apr. 5, 1880.

Howell, Apr. 5, 1880.

The next meeting of the Livingston County Council of P of H, will be held at Howell Grange Hall Tuesday, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. All Patrons are cordially invited to at tend.

Fraternally yours, N. J. Holf,
Sec. Liv. Co. Council of P. of H.

#### THE REAPER, DEATH.

TELLER.—On the 29th day of Jan., 1880, death removed from our midst a beloved sister and charter member, who was endeared to us by her high moral and intellectual qualities and amiable deportment; therefore, Resoived. By the Patrons of Bronson Grange, No. 91, that in the death of sister W. H. TELER, our Order has lost an appreciated member, an efficient helper, and a useful citizen to the community.

an efficient neaper, and a community.

Resolved, That the members of this Grange offer their hearffelt sympathies to the bereaved brother and family, in this their sad bereave-

ment.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread
upon the records of this Grange, a copy presonted to the family of the deceased, and also
published in the GRANGE VISITOR.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in
mourning for sixty days.

BEO. S. REID, SISTER N. E. REID, SISTER M. MONROE Committ

Bronson, April 7th, 1880.

Brosson, April (in, 1000).

TANNEB:—During the past week, death has visited us, and Ellena Grange, No. 350, mourns the loss of one of its oldest and best members, Bro. W. D. TANNEB passed away Wednesday forencon, March 51st, and was buried April 1st, forencon, March 51st, and was buried April 1st, for the passed of L, being a member of borage and the U. S. of I., being a member of this death, both Crders all who knew him. In his death, both Crders have lost a loved and worthy brother, and the family a kind busband and father. In behalf of Ellena Grange, I extend to them our heartfelt sympathy, in this, their affliction.

FANNIE M. ABEL, Pomona.

#### The H. L. C. Leather Dressing.

The H. L. C. Leather Dressing.

MIDDLEBUSH, N. J., May 23d, '79.
The can of L. D. came safely to hand, and we have given it a thorough test here on my farm. It is certainly all that you claim for it.

I remain, yours fraternally,
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD,
PLAINVIEW, Wabash Co., Minn., July 16th, 1879.

A. D. STRONG, Esq.:
Dear Sir.—The H. L. C. Dressing obtained from you was thoroughly applied to my single and double harness, over six months ago, and I have used it on boots and shoes, and I wish to say I am delighted with it. It makes stiff leather soft and pliable. Nothing fries but and gums the surface, as with oils and grease, when used in the hot sun. On the contrary, the leather is very pliable and has a smooth, bright surface. I believe it the best article any can use on harness, boots and shoes, for hot or cold, wet or dry, weather. I never used anything I liked so well, and from personal acquaintance and business with you, I believe all who give you their confidence will be honorably treated and always satisfied.

Write to G. W. Hill & Co., or any there Grange Agent for general Cir-

Write to G. W. Hill & Co., or any other Grange Agent for general Cir-cular, and price to Granges.

## PLEASE OBSERVE

Price List, No. 27, for Spring and Summer, 1880, IS NOW READY.

It is embellished with over 1,200 illustrations, and con-ains prices, with descriptions, of over 10,000 articles, useful and ornamental, such as

It is embellished tains prices, with descriptions, of over and ornamental, such as DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, CROCKERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY, GROCERIES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC., ETC., All of which we offer, to the consumer only, at Wholesale Prices, in any quantities to suit the requirements of the purchaser. The only house in America who make this their spechaser. The only house in America who make this their spechaser. The only house in Frice Lists, Order Blanks, and and exclusive business. Price Lists, Order Blanks, and of this plan of dealing displants of the purchaser. ial and exclusive business. Price Lists, Order Blanks, and Samples of Piece Goods, SENT FREE to any address upor application. We are the Pioneers of this plan of dealing di rectly with the Consumer, HAVING ORIGINATED the sys

MONTCOMERY WARD & CO.,

REFERENCE-The First National Bank, Chicago.

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A. C. CLEDDEN, Paw Paw, Mich

THE

#### AGRICULTURAL WORLD.

SIXTEEN PAGE

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The Household Department is in the hands of a practical housekeeper, and is carefully and ably conducted.

The Household Department is in the hands of a practical housekeeper, and is carefully and ably conducted.

Ably conducted.

Western Michigan are regular contributions to the World, and these practical, everyday lettersare show worth more than the subscription price of the paper. The Grange interests and Grange news form a special feature, and are at all times fully represented. It contains all the late home and general news, and well-selected fireside and miscellaneous reading. It is, in short, a complete Farm Paper, and should find in short, a complete Farm Paper, and should find its arm into every family. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Address,

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### HEADQUARTERS FOR LAND PLASTER.

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