# The Grange Visitor 

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

| Voc. 6,- - No. 11. |
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 Ceneral Deputy
c. L. WHITNEY,

Special Lecturers.
 hiawaskee C

SCHOOLCRAFT, JUNE 1st, 1880
Your Subscription
near by, in the interest of Dryden Grange, No. 396, three years dormant. At the school-house we met Bro
Muir, of Pine Stub Grange, who told us of the prosperity of his Grange, and took us home with him.
An hour's talk, and Dryden Grange, No. 396 was re-organized with eigh teen members, with Elijah Bartlett, Master, and Sister Florence Miller Secretary. Sickness and death near by, kept many much interested from attending, but they will come in, and soon the Grange will be strong. Several subscriptions to the Visiror were taken here.
After the labors of the day, we went, in company with Bro. Muir, to
Bro. and Sister N. Cooley's, to spend the rest of the night.
Breakfast over, and a good visit with Sister Cooley, an old schoolmate of twenty-five years ago, a look over Bro. Cooley's spacious barns, and Bro. Muir drove to Bro. Bartlett's where Sister B. soon served up a
dinner that for a time, at least, cured a disease with which we have suffered 40 years,- - getting hungry. After dinner we rode to Bro. Muir's to take tea, and get ready for the sugar party and social at Pine Stub Grange, No. 448. We met a goodly number of old acquaintances, and many new
faces greeted us. We spoke a short time, and were pleased with the attention given. Then came the sup-
per, and sugar hot and sugar per, and sugar hot and sugar coldsome like it best cold.
A word to all about this Grange It was reorganized on the 12th day of February with nineteen members, as will be seen by reference to the Visr-
tor of $\Lambda$ pril 1st. This Grange has now over forty working members, and has fair prospects of more. The grounds of its success are effort on the part of those interested, liberal
subscriptions to VIsiror, a goodly subscriptions to Visrror, a goodly
number of young people, and has left number of young people, and has lett
town to live in thẹ country near its friends. Suffering Granges! a word to the wise is sufficient. At a late
hour we rode home with Bro. Bartlett, to be near the stage line, to b able to reach Oakwood the next day and see another reorganized Grange "Man proposes, but God disposes. changed by the receipt of a telegram changed by the receipt of a telegran
from home announcing the death of our youngest child. We regretted riends, but home and family have th first claim upon us all.
We had just time at Thomas station to say to Bro. Cowden that we
were called home, and then by tele were called home, and then by telegraphing the Junction, and the holding
of the train for us a few minutes, we of the train for us a few minutes, we
reached home at tea time, Saturday reached home at
evening, May 1st.

## Secretary.

You become the organ of your Grange, and through you communica tion is maintained with the Grange throughout the land." Do you take and read the Visitor? It saves you many a task if you do, and the wan of it well often place you in doubt Send for it at once, or get ten names for it, thus getting your copy free See that some one in your Grange is getting names and forwarding them wilh the money to Secretary Cobb.

## Worthy Master, <br> When you were installed you took a

 solemn obligation. You doubtless remember it: if you do not, please turn to and read it, and then read over the charge following it-both of which were and are edicts coming from proper authority. You were told to "encourage improvement."By example and precept you were told to instruct those who were, by the Grange, to be brought in contact with you. Do you take snd read the of our Order? Have you read the Declaration of Purposes "? If you ave not done either of these, how can you "encourage improvement,"
and how can you lead others whom your duty it is to lead and instruct? Do you love your Grange, and would you have it grow and thrive and be come permanent? See that every member has the Grange Visitor to read, and that an abundant supply them and the "Declaration of Pur-
poses" is at hand for distribution Ask your Grange to take it the rest of the year.

## Good Committee.

A committee of earnest, working ladies or gentlemen, in each Grange, to solicit subscriptions for the Visiror, would be of value to the Grange
and to the Order. Try workers upon this committce, and see what reports can be made to Bro. Cobb. See if, instead of 5,000 subscribers to the Visitor, we cannot have 10,000 . Yes, go outside. Get every farmer to take it: tell them that they can get fourteen numbers, or the The committren and ask and keep asking, and never take no for an answer. Try it-and report success.

## Missionary Work.

Do you know of a dormant Grange, where there is good material? Just the State Grange, and give him a list of the names of those most apt to take hold of the work, with the postoffice address of each. Do you know of unoccupied territory, where there could with effort be formed a good working Grange? Send at once to the State Lecturer a list of those likely to be interested and who will make the cause a success. Remember that, to make the Grange a grand success, its organization and working should be as widely spread as the occupation of larming.

## Where to Sow Seed.

In good soil, of course. Do you know of a thrifty, industrious farm er in the vicinity of your Grange Send him an occasional copy of the $V_{\text {isitor and ask him to subscribe for }}$ it-remember, from June 1 to the en of the year for twenty five cents Have you a slow member, who is in different to the interest of his Grange or the Order? Send him a copy of Visitor, make it a point to get each sueh one to subscribe for the re mainder of the year-the rate is yery
low indeed. Try it: fourteen num bers for twenty.five cents.

It is easy to ask, " Why don't the Order do better in some counties?" seek for the answer near home. The est way is to let the answer take care of itself and work to make the Grange success, just as you work to make a uccess of any thing you undertake. Work! earnestly, with system, early and late. All work! Men and wo. men, officers and members, all join in putting forward every available effort. Each in the right time and place work for the good of all, and the Order and its principles and each one will, in the end, work for himself, hils family, his calling, and his country. And when you have thus worked and been suc. cessful, you will have no occasion to the answer

## Mistakes in Setting Hens.

It is very unadvisable and unprofitas we proceed, to set a single hen. Single ones, however, are much more fre-
quently set than pairs or more. As many as possible, depending, of course,
on requirements as well as space and on requirements as wel as space and
convenience, ought to be set simultaneously, so that the chickens may all come forth as nearly as possible at one
time. It is a great mistake to make the time. It is a great mistake to make the
nests in warm, comfortable houses, in baskets, or on wooden floors. No hens
bring forth larger or healthier brood than thost larger or healthier broods some out of the way corner, under a hedge or thicket, and exposed to all
vicissitudes of the weather to copy nature, and wothing can, it is wise
fore, be better for fore, be better, for mothing can, there-
than the bare earth or a bit on than the bare earth or a bit of turf holeggs from rolling out of it. A little broken or crushed straw will finish it,
and make it look clean and tidy. Each nest should have a box or coop over it with a door or board in front to shat it up, and which can be raised or opened
to let the hen out to feed. A very good nest arrangement is to have a long box about one foot six inches in height and the same in depth (without bottom which should be sparred in front, and having a shifting spar in the centre of each, to raise and let the hen out. It
may be made long enough to accommomay be made long enough to accommo-
date almost any number of hens, and should be placed in a retired situation possible from wind or rain.
The best time much as The best time to place the hens on more likely to sitquietly and become ac-
customed to their new position; but customed to their new position; but
there should be no hurry to put good or there should be no hurry to put good or
valuable eggs underneath them, for if they happen to be restless, the eggs are likely to get broken, or the hens may
even goot setting. A few common eggs even go ot setting. A few common eggs
will do for this purpose for a day or two until all are sitting steadily, when they should be remove ${ }^{\text {int }}$ and the eggs
from which it in indend to hateh nests. The number in each may vary from ten to fourteen, according to their sizc and to that of the hen which is to
cover them.-Farmers' Gazette. Don'r kill the birds. The Jackson Citizen has the following, which owners
of shot guns should read and ponder: "As we notice many boys with guns on their shoulders and immense game bags slung to their sides, it would perhaps
be timely to warn them that the laws of Michigan protect all the native song
birds, and the only ones that can be killed are certain game birds at certain times of the year. The farmers, too,
are waking up to the service of the birds in destroying insects and larva, and
most of them will enforce these just
laws, if they see them laws, if they see them wantonly
broken."
Please bear in mind, I pay special
attention to the filling of all orders for attention to the filing of all orders for
Dry Goods, Garden Seeds, Scales.
Watches, Jewelry, Machinery, et. Watches, Jewelry, Machinery, etc.,
ete, and at Wholesale Rates when or-
dered in bulk, that is, by the barrel, half-chest, case, bolt, or dozen; and in smainer quanash, accompany the or-
attainable, cash to achos. Mason,
der.

dataster's 겡partment

Commissioner Le Duc's Lecture before
the Elmira Farmer's Club.

wish that similiar organizations could









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they hyve arane
Commese



 shear of the wheat put on the wail in
order that you might know the jen the
 you not tike to see the ehemical anal-
yis of this particular variety, and

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| wa |


 Noew this extibit represents a small come to compare that, wind then you
Cnited States-thiryy-eight States oute side the Territorie- you appreciate
what you have at Washington in the

 Eo and examine the products of the
entire coutry, and ann comprehend its magnitud and dimportanee, harough
thivexhition dem deine to make. The
divish building that would bo suaticientily
large to display the woods of the
lat
 no matter what it eosts, it shoula be
sufficienty 1 arge to make an exhibit of
 of Agrienlure that shall evend finem fom
the entrance to the grounds on $T$ welft

 gates are This building should be
one hundred eet wide and three stories
himh It high. 1 propose that the interior space
shail be coved in by glass. $I$ have
 univeral howl frou thay eopecter aial
newspapers; but that is no matter, that
in whe is wat we want, and what I shal ask
or, and what in time Hope to obtain.
Ihave

 ing for the exhibition of oure manchin-
ery, we will furish the machinery.)
 acti. $A$. Ward. I believe it it only
proper that the offere of this society
be directed to the the be direeted to ask their Congressevev department, and I I mare eitas a meation name implies
impons resolition was adopted unan




 measures to be represented in in con rases,
and that they shall lect men whose
interest
 and there is where you can defeat those
men who 0 re
not
willing to defend your Hrtiterestas of Troy, $P a$. I am not
used to public speaking, and it is em-

## 

 tieal in itsuals serking. and that ind prad
fore the e auts winh should be enacted for
the botetion of hhese catte we would
be bexinning


 Perraps we shouid never have had
an existence, but tor the existence and






 amount the Govern ment of the United
States tontribes to the a prieultural
itherests as comper



 support of the Government I think
thes worthy the consideration of the
mem






 amount the arrienturists get szo.,000
for that Depportment representing their
interes.




 and a fostering care given itised Sena-
ove are told by a sistingissed
tor
 farmers are ready to doy to dissent
from this position and ingst unon what
they feel to be their $r$ tibht

 Beause we, the farmers, have neve
made it our busiens to se that the proper persons were ehosen for the
 here, and demonstrates as clearly as he has to-day, that the important question
of the production of sugar in the
United States is United States is about settled, and
states that all he wants is opportunity

- reasonable opportunity to make fur-
 sideration. H think we should carry
this matter home with us, and act
upon it. Mere talk will accomplish
nothing, but when the time comes nothing, but when the time comes to
select men let us see that the proper I for one am tired of these things as
we have them, and I am glad that
there is a different feelin we have them, and I am glad that
there is a different feeling prevalent, to
what to
woie tere been.
want to see societites like this organized in every
locality
sign of the timeold be a very cheery
It sign of the times. There are men who
Will contribute their means to build a
hall sufficient to farmers in every neighborhood, where
they can meetand discuss these various
question whind questions which interest them. I
myself have been entertained and en-
lightened from time to time, by the
 Club. I only desire to say that as son
as the introduction of the bill before
Congress was made known, our Club Congress was made known, our Club
took action in relation to it by discuss-
ing the question, "How to best proing the question, "How to best pro-
mote the interests of Agriculture in
our cuntry
or trestled in the appointment of a committee to draft a
deelaration of principle, Which has
been published in the Husbandman, and in order to make it eftective, we
voted to have this declaration printed,
and send them to all Granges, Agriculand send them to all Granges, A\&riceul-
tural Societies, and Farmers' Clus, In
addition to this, we asked all organiz adanion to this, we asked all organiza-
tions and persons whor recived them to
write to their members of Congress and Senators, soliciting their support
for this bill
Seceretary tells us, have sent out our or more, and I believe we are to print and circulate
3ovo them. This ithe method we
have pursued in relation the the have pursued in relation to this matter.
We want to make it practical as far as
we can. I have taken considerable pains to attend the meeting or the
Club to-day and the few who ore with
me, bave been, with myself, very me, bave been, with myself, very
much interested, and have learned
much.
$W$. Armstrong. It is evident now W. A. Armstrong. It is evident now
that the metry is near itsi cose, that
many of those who have left have gone
away reluetentlv and from compul
sion, as their train time has arrived sion, as their train time has arrived.
They eft regretfully, but thank ful to
the persons who have aided us tod
with such valuable information with such valuable information. The
speaker wh has furnished tost of the
information soonght is with us for the first time tod dagh, though his voice is
familiar to many' you. I feel that it
porar proper for us to tender him our thanks
and our warm appreciation of the ser-
vices rendered us, and It the that the thanks of this meeting be
tendered tean. Le Due for his effort
in cor. Pte Mr Pray. President I rise to
second motion, and I Io so most
heartily. I do not wish to make any remarks that will appear at all fulsomeme
or unnecessarily complimentary, but $I$ do want to say, and I believe every
member of this meeting will agree with
me, that we are fervently than me, that we are fervently thankful to
the Commissioner of Agriculture for his attondance here, and for his untir
ing effors to elevate that awocation in which we are all engaged. Apopplause.)
I would further remark before I t take
my seat, that it seems to me the my seat, that it seems to me the
mettod and means adopted by the
President of the Troy Farmers' Club are the proper ones by whish
the useful ends we propose may
be reached. It can alone be done
through an organized be reached. It can alone be done
trough an organized Department of
Agricilture, havin the power of this
Goverture, effectual is proven by the methods by
whicha the Goveryme secures its
internal revenue. If the Government can watch over a still-house, surely it
can watch over the farmers barnyard
and herd What and herd. What we want is a Depart-
ment of Agriculture, and we neither
want to rest ourselves members to rest, until we bave attained
it. sit sown and write your member
the state of public sentiment in regar the state of publice wentitimount in regerard
to this thing Tell him that he eanot
possibly have the respect of his constit possibly have the respect of his constit-
uents if he turns his sack on you now.
One man can do as much an any other
in this matter w Write him haty in this matter. Write him that you are
done witt this thing, and that we will never before occupied our present
fighting ground, but that we are organ-
izgel ized, and in earnest, , ody and soul,
and that we mean to see we are no
longer defrauded of our just dues Applause
The
adopted. Gentlemen, I unanimously your words of encouragement, and
kind consideration.


## Ahngs int Hod.-One of the handies

 most nothing, is made in the following way: Take board one inch thick,twelveby eighteen inches, for the bottom, and nail strips five inches wide on one sid light stnff. For a handle, take an old
shovel handle, saw it off fifteen inche from the top and it it tightly into a
hole in the center of the bottom, and it
is ready to use. I have found nothing is ready to use. I have found nothing
so handy as this for carrying out plants
to trans so hanspast. There being only three
to translant.
sides to it, the plants can be slid on and off in fron
on their
Ploughma

The Coming strawberry Meeting at the Crep-Brief Oatline

In acceptance of an invitation from
the people of -Battle Creek, the the people of Battle Creek, the Michi-
gan State Pomological Society will hold
its strawberry meeting in that city June 16. 17 and 18.
The session usually interesting, and the attere than large. The commmittee af arraad will be
will provide for the will provide for the entertainment of
all members of the Society deleg all members of the Society, delegates
from abroad, and representatives from
local horticultwral societiea ing will open with ane even.ing gession
on Wednesday, the 16th, and close. with a morning gession on the 18 th: : and it is
quite desirable that ance be present throughout, an at the pro-
gramme of proceding will be equally
entertaining at each sessin be Members and delegates, will please re-
port at the hall of meeting as soon as port at the hall or meeting as son as
they arrive in the city, tha the recep-
tion committee will be there to provide them places.
The lirsting, Dr. Hawxhurst will give a scientifica address uapon some
topic connected with horticulture, and the second. evening Dr. J. H. Kellogg,
of the Sanitarium, will entertain the
of Society with an illustrated lecture upon
Fruit and horticulture in relation to
 ning, and provicion wille seond made for
good music throughout the entire conRen. Haigh, Jr., who is now improving
the sebool grounds at Grand Rapids,
will will give a short address of praptias,
suggestions concerning this kind of
work, and Mr trit, will have a paper uppor, "How
large a place among the attributes of
home shall we give Aside from the above interesting fea-
tures of meeting, we interesting fea-
list of top thes for to have the following list of topics for discussion:
tural opumptition " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ factor in horticul2. Fairs to amuse and fairs to instruct.
3. The applest that are oood to eat.
4. Small ruit for thater
5. Boys, birds and berries. ience and practice of canning ue of a knowledge of agriculfollowing persons discussion: H. Dale Adams, of Galesburg; W. S.
Crawford, superintendent of the D. M. senry ageen farm, Detroit; J. P. Thomp-
P, atritural editor of the Detroit F. A. Gulley, of the Michigan Angricul.
Fural College: Jeremiah Brown tural College; Jeremiah Brown, Mrs.
Mrayo and others, of Battle Creek; Pres.
T. T. Lyon, of South Haven, and Geo.
W. The last sesion on Fiday morning,
the 18th. 1 ill be devoted to busingess
and the discussion of the relative mers. and the discussion of the relative merits
of the different varieties of strawberries. S. B. Mann, of Adrian, who was our
delegate to the Ohio Horticultural Society, and C. R. Coryell, of Jonesville,
who represeded us at hast meeting
of the Indiana Horticultural mociety,
 rangements can be made, but if any re-
ductions are secured the announcement will be made in leading Michigan pent
pers ten days before the date of meeting. If people who are to attend from
along the Iines or the Grand Rapids
Indiana and Chicago \& Western Michigan railroads will communicate their intentions to me immediately, it may be
of assistance in securing a desirable reduction in rates. who can take along
Letrewery orree wor study and comparison.
The disenssions in to The discussions in connection with the
exhibitsof fruit are always very instruc-
tive, and the specimens are a valuable ald newspapers circulating in Michigan will confer a favor upon Michigan
horticulturisis by noticing thips meeting Chas. W. GARFIELD, Sec'y.
Grand Rapids, Mich., May 22, , 8880 .

## Cat-Worms.

## By aceident I have discovered a means and time by which to destroy the great garden pest, the cut or collard that lay in my walk-way, a few days ago. I discovered several worms. Cur iosity led me to turn other boards that lay near. To my great astonishment, when I had turned nearly a dozen in when I had turned nearly a dozen in different parts of the garden, I found that I had killed seventy-six worms and destroyed soores of eggs, which look like little bits of lint cotton rolled up The next day I searched the same and killed seventy-eight worms. The that had been cut for cows and left by being overlooked. there were found under it and on it twenty-six worms. My suggestion is o lay boards (pine is the best), about for traps, in the spring, and watch them closely; the saving in young vegetables will be immense.-Southern Plantation.

The difference between wise men and fools is briefly stated: the wise man

## Communications.

Why We Have Lawyers to Make Our Editor Grange Visitor
The Visitor of April 15 contained an article headed "Governed by Lawthe United States, $77 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are lawyers, 21
per cent. are men of other avocations; in the House, out of 293 members, 219 are lawyers, 12 farmers, and the balance of the m
Now, why is it that we have so many fault is it? I answer: Ours!-who vote for them. There could hardly a lawyer b elected from this State to Congress, were it not for the votes of farmers. Then re slaves to party, and allow a few lawyers, bankers and railroad men to con ago the county conventions of two of the three political parties, for the purpose of electing delegates to a Congres dates for Congress, were held the same day, in a certain county in this State. A great deal had been said in the about farmers doing their duty in re gard to caucusses, conventions, ete ed, in different parts of the district urging the industrial classes to nomi nate some one of their number to rep tanding this plain expression of the people's wishes, lawyers began to put he political machinery in motion to secure the nomination, caused the townhips the ble to them. Farmers staid at hom from the caucuses. On the day of the the office of of the lawyers, be ing treated to cigars, etc., but some delegates from the townships, and who did all they could to elect delegates $t$ the Congressional convention favor bas elected. Farmers' votes could have prevented his election. They could entionz, if they had wanted to, but awyers were nominated by both par ies. Farmers' votes could have pre ented it if they had done their duty The lawyer elected has voted in the in erest of monopolies and the rich arisarmer and laboring classes.
Now, who is to blame? Is it not dis farmers and member f the Order doing all they can to send awyers to Congress, whose interests are directly opposed, in many respects,
It is not for the interests of lawyers to have the patent laws changed? The more patent-right swindling there is, he more lawsuits there will be. It is the interests of railroad companies farmers, sent to Congress. Lawyers on't care if railroad companies increase hem. Railroad int vell.
Now, brother farmers, the idea sending men to make our laws who are not interested in our behalf, but who work for those who have the most ay to pay, and then alterward entrary to their interests, seems to me like children's work.
Let us in the future select men whose interests are identical with ours, not tied up to any ring, then work to elect him. Let us work for our own inter sts, instead of those of lawyers, bank ers and railroad companies. Patron.
Ir a man's religion is pretentious on Sundays and obscure on week days, you cash basis.

## Zecturer's 咕partment

$\qquad$ muskegon

## Till Your Crop.

It pains as well as annoys a true nd earnest Patron of our Order to ee how few of its own professed riends and members are well posted pon the principles of the Grange up, but what follows? The soil needs pulverizing. The weeds need pulling o allow the tiny blade to grow. Every member of the Grange needs upon his farm, and meeting all the ares that fall upon him there, but also in his Grange. He should work for his organization at all times, to How can he or she do this, or even thoroughly comprehend the purposes of the Grange, and understands its plans of operations. The Patron ust read and think. He must wor with the
hands.
What shall we read? Read the iterature of our Order. Post your-
self thoroughly, and keep up with Il the changes and advances that ar being made. Read the Visitor, and all the members of your Grange to read it.. Every family should take
it, and every member read it. Try it ix months.
"What Good?"
In two late issues of the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, we find fine editorial under the above heading, and commend are inclined to criticise the National Grange. Knowing that but few of the ing of the Bulletin, we clip a part of one of their editorials and insert it here-
of a National Fraternity of Farmers;
The late session of the Nationa

The late session of the National
Grange has been criticised by some -
What good was done?" Let us see if it was a session of "lost opportunities."
Passing by a number of minor but non Passing by a number of minor but none
the less important matters acted upon its ceremonials, laws, etc., we will take ed plans unanimoushy adopted, printed
and sent broadcast over our land. The following are the plans, now le
the work of carrying them out be earn
stly, harmoniously and unitedly per estly, harmoniously and unitedly per ame of Patron, and the people of ou
whole land will rise up and thank ou Order for what it has done in freeing
them from burdens, checking the en slave us, aye, in redeeming the nation
itself! 1st. That the Department of Agricul-
ture shall be made an Executive Department, and the Commissioner a Cab inet officer.
2d. That the Agricultural Depart
ment shall be sustained and supported by annual appropriations commensur
ate with the importance of the grea nd permanent industry it represent. made with all foreign countries, giving tricted intercourse with the market f the world.
4th. That
ered in a cheaper and simpler manner consonant with the conditions of th 5 th . That a more rigid economy in
he expenditures of public moneys b 6th. That
the laws shall be plain and peedy, crime punished, and good gov 4th. That thained.
4th. That the creation or allowing the spirit and genius of free republica government.
8th. That the tariffs of freights an are over railroads, and all transporta all unjust discriminations prohibiteddby
9th. That taxation shall be equal and
aniform, and all values made to tribute their just proportion to the sup port of the government.
10th. That the revenue laws of the
United States shall be so adjusted as to bear equally upon all classes of proper-
ty, to the end that agriculture shall be elieved of the disproportion of burden United States be so revised that innocent purchasers of patent rights shal

## be protected, and fraudulent vendors aloneheld responsible for infringements 12th. That a syiolions of law. 12tem of elementary nricultural education shall be adopted n the common schools of the country. 13th. That we are entitled to and bould have a fair representation in the should have a fair representation in the legislative halls of the country, chosen from the ranks of the farma Emphatically asserting ou ble determination to support an

 maintain these principles, we demandthat they shall be incorporated in the laws of the country for the protection
of American agriculture, and invoke the aid of the farmers of the Unite
States in their support, regardless of party affiliations and party mandate
To follow the dictations of party in fluences whilst our earnings are spirited
away and our families beggared, is a
degradation and Wiger be endured.
With manly dignity we boldly de-
clare our rights and interests, and with unwavering devotion will maintai
and defend them on all occasions, an this warning is defiantly thrown to the
world.
Somewhat over one hundred years
ago, in Independence Hall in Philadel ago, in Independence Hall in Philadel
phia, was assembled a band of patriot epresenting the colonial States; they
marked out their plans, they too with manly dignity made their "Declara-
tion " and pledged "their lives, their
fortunes and their sacred honors" to its upport; they too "defiantly threw
their warning to the world " But di
that relieve their alone nake them burdens, did that
arating and returning to No but but sep-
States, they there organized and armed heir people and with them fought in he ranks and endured the perils and
trials of the Revolutiou for eight lon
 and laid the plans for united effort in
maintaining their freedom, have re-
turned to their several States expecting
the "rank and file" of our Order to do the "rank and file "of our Order to do
the work, to take part in the struggle,
maintain the fight, until we too are maintain the fight, until we too are
once more free indee. The very mem-
bers of the National and State Granges,
when the sessions heir ranks, and in their Subordinate
Granges help to do the work that alone will insure succes Let us all resolve to work in carrying
out the plans our Order laid through the delegates sent to represent us at our
National Grange, and never will we
have cause to to say, "What good have


## How to Live Cheaply <br> bout at the present time is how to live cheaply. Prices of all the great staples of life are high. Rents are enormous. Fashions are exacting. Wants multimake strap and buckle meet is the problem which presses on hundreds problem which presses on hundreds of housekeepers of the middle class. The difficulty in the problem is to reconcile difficulty in the problem is to reconcile the unreconcilables: The middle class generally-wants all the fine things, all the style and display of wealthy neigh- <br> bors. The problem would simplify itself at once would the middle class family cease trying to appear what it is not just what it is. It is what is done to keep up appearances that destroys the equilibrium between outgo and income equilibrium between outgo and income, and makes life a drudgery and vexa How to live cheaply is a question Hasy enough to answer if easy enough to answer if one will be content with a cheap living. Substitute comfort for show. Put convenience in the place of fashion. Study simplicity Refuse to be beguiled into a style of liv ing above what is required by your po- sition in society and is justified by your resouree resources. Set a fashion of simplicity, neatness, prudence and inexpensive ness, which others will be glad to follow yourself to do without a thousand and one pretty and showy things which wealthy people purchase, and pride yourself on being just as happy with- out them as your rich neighbors are with them as your rich neighbors are purity, kindness virtue dignity, sincerity, kindness, virtue and love into your simple and inexpensive home that ts members will never miss the costly ripperies and showy adornments of fashion, and be happier fn the cozy an comfortable apartments than most of their wealthy neighbors are in their It does not follow that in order to live cheaply one must live meanly. The cheaply one must live meanly. The rreat stapless of life are not costly. Taste, refinement, good cheer, wit and even elegance are inexpensive. There s no trouble about young people mar ying with no outfit but health and ove and an honest purpose, provide they will practice the thrift and pru dence to which their grandparentsowed all their success, and thought supply what they lack in the means of display. Those who begin

 life at the top of the ladder generallytumble off, while those who begin at
the foot acquire steadiness, courage and the foot acquire steadiness, courage and
trength of arm and will as they rise.
-Goden Age.


One of the members of the bar in
Saratoga, who thoroughly enjoys a good joke, relates the following, and
applies the moral to himself: Not long since he was couns case before .Judge Pratt, referee, and
during the progress of the trial became little bit noisy, as he sometimes does, Mr. .he, did you ever hear of the
man who was lost in the woods during thunder storm?" On being an-
swered in the negative, the judge con-
inued, "A man in attemptind tinued, "A man in attempting to pass and while he was in that predicament,
a fearful thunder storm came up. The woods grew awfully dark. The roar-
ing of the wind and the crashing of
he frightened and started to pray, but was eing used to that kind of business,
aid: 'o Lord, give us a little mor
ight, and a less noise 1' a you, Mr.- ", added the judge, but
the audience, supposed all the time the
udge did mean him, and now the udge did mean him, and now that he
thinks of it himself, he inclines to
 5imway answer in each case being in cents, sep-
arate the two right-hand figures of an
wer to express in dollars and cents]:
Four per cent.- multiply by the num-- of days and divide by $90 ; 5$ per cent
multy by number of days, and di
ide 6 per cent. - multinly number of days, and divide by 60 ;
per cent.- multiply by number of day
and divide by $45 ; 9$ per cent. - multiply by number of days, and divide by -multiply by number of days, and di-
ide by 30; 15 per cent. multiply by
number of days, and divide per cent.- multiply by number of days,
and divide by $20 ; 20$ per cent. - muiti-
ply by number of days and divide days and divide by 15 . by number

## Diptheria.

Every kouse-keeper should be in
possession of the following recipe for the cure of diptheria. The physician
who makes the recipe public says that of one thousand cases in which it has oughly swabbing the back of the mouth le salt, two drachms; black pepper, nut into a teachup half full of boiling vater, stir well, and then fill up with
good vinegar. Use every half hour progresses. The patient may swallow
little at each time. Apply one ounce each of spirits of turpentine, sweet oil and aqua ammonia mixed, every hour
oo the whole of the throat, and to the flasst-bone every t , the part.


The Grange Vistror SCHOOLCRAFT, JUNE 1, 1880.
Sitcretayy's 刀ृeppartment.
J. т. COBB, $\cdots \cdots$ - sCHOOLCRAFT.

Officers and members of Subordinate Granges in corresponding with this office, will pleas
always give the Number of their Grange.

Postage stamps of higher value than three cents will be returned to the sender.

## CALIFORNIA LETTER, NO. 4.

Though hardly in the humor for setting aside the surroundings of the present, and looking up items of our California trip that are rapidly becoming obscured by distance, to fill a few more columns of the Visiror, yet as we have a promise out to do this thing, it must be redeemed, however dis
tasteful the task. In a former letter we left the orange groves and vineyards of the valley of San Gabriel briefly described, and it seems like neglect to pass unmentioned the beautiful "Villa Sara Madra," situated on a plat of table land, close to the foot of the Coast Range of mountains that bounds the valley eastward to San Barnadino.
This villa, nine miles from Los Angeles, has good hotel aciommodations for sixty, and for nine months in the year is patronized to its full capacity, mainly by invalids, who find the pure air, the orange grove and tropical fruits, the vineyard and green house, and the well-kept grounds, are all conditions favorable to health.
From this elevation, this most beautiful valley, rich with fields of grain, interspersed with orchard and vineyard, can be seen for miles away, and beyond, sixty miles distant looms up distinctly visible Catalena Island, twenty miles out from the shore line of the Pacific, which in a clear day can be
Villa.
The fine drive, the fertile country, the inviting scenery provided by nature herself, of mountain and valley, the fine gardens and flowers everywhere, with the inviting bill of fare of mine host, all combine to make this the one place to which all tourists go who visit Los Angeles.
Pacadena is another place a few miles from the city that has claims to favorable mention, based on the enterprise of its citizens, who are all, or nearly all, Eastern people, with fine houses, surrounded by orchards and flower gardens, with broad streets, and evidences of thrift on every hand. The system of irrigation at this place is complete, and the water supply from a stream in the neighboring mountain is said to be ample.
Here we found Sister J. C. Carr, the Worthy Lecturer of the State Grange of California. She is evidently a great worker, and the three years she has been improving this fine fruit farm of forty acres in Pacadena, have laid the foundation fer a future home of beautiful surroundings.

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { eautiful surroundings. } \\ \text { Her untiring industry, directed }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}30 \mathrm{x} 175 \text { feet, and the daily ship- } \\ \text { ment of the products a verage over }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

by a cultivated taste which has not lost sight of the practical, has worked wonders in these brief years. Aided by her husband, who is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, their place has become a collection of all trees and shrubs, both useful and ornamental, that could be procured, both of native and foreign growth, That these have been arranged and cultivated by an experienced hand, we know from personal observation.
Our brief acquaintance satisfied us that Sister Carr is thoroughly orthodox as a Patron, and from what we had learned of the condition of the Granges in Southern Calfornia, we were quite sure she should be kept in the field of missionary work by the State Grange.
The little village of San Gabriel on the Southern Pacific, near Sara Madra, nine miles from Los Angeles, has many orange groves near it, nearly all within reach of irrigation, and giving promise of he investment being a paying one. Its chief object of interest
is a Catholic Church, reported to be over 100 years old, and its appearance sustains the claim:
Built of rough brick, covere with a drab stucco, the walls are two feet thick, and forty feet high, and resting on a foundation four eet thick, and rising on the outside the charch some two feet
above the ground. The building is thirty feet wide by 140 feet long, with a gallery across the ear end, reached by a stone stair way on the outside. About half the floor is of earth, and the other half of lumber on a level with the benches that have been introduced within a few years for the use of the non-worshipers, who me to see. The simon pure worshipper sat on the floor or
ground, when he came regularly o discharge his religious duties and if anything better was needed, brought in a sheep s s.
The Church formerly had chime of bells, but church needs or impious hands, we know not which, have carried off a couple of the bells, and broken the musical harmony of sounds.
As we did not attend any service, we are not prepared to say whether the teachings to the faithful as they sat around in groups on the ground was not better worth its trifling cost than some of the high-toned, expensive
gospel, served up in superb style in some of our aristocratic church establishments.
But we are wandering from the proper drift of our letter, and must come back at once to this fine valley, through which the S. P. R. R. runs eastward sixty miles to Colton a new village of 200 inhabitants, with its express and telegraph offices, its Semi-
Tropic newspaper and TransContinental hotel, run in city style with first-class accommoda tions a good table, and from appearances, the essential of every California hotel-a good bar. Colton, small as it is, does some business. The railroad building is $30 \times 175$ feet, and the daily ship-
ten tons. At this point trains bound east must stock up with coal and water, and take another engine to aid in climbing the San
Barnardino mountain which here bounds the valley of the same name. The town or city of San Barnardino is the County seat of the County of that name, situated on the Santa Ana river four miles from Colton.
It is an old town of 2,500 inhabitants. It was first settled by Mormons, about the time that Salt Lake became "the land of promise" to the Latter Day Saints. They still retain their foothold, having a church, as have also the Catholics and three other orthodox institutions. There are some old ranches near.here, and it has long been a point of outfit for the
mountain mining districts in that part of the State, some of them one hundred miles away. The town supports three newspapers, and is connected to Colton and the rail road by a fine turnpike.
The new village of Riverside, six miles from Colton in the opposite direction from San Bernardino is quite famous, as we heard of it wherever we went in California. Its chief merit, as we remember lies in the enterprise of its people its well laid out and extensive preparation for a large town, its numerous fruit and ornamental trees, its fine school, and its
abundant supply of water and complete system of irrigation.
There is some fine country in this part of this great valley; but we were a little disappointed, as there is more poor land hereabout
than in the vicinity of San Gabriel, and we had expected to find it all first-class.
$A$ chance acquintance, Mr. C. H. Light, Esq., of Tombstone, Arizo na, was our traveling companion he day we spent in the valley of San Barnardino. Mr. Light has
lived on the Pacific coast nearly thirty years, engaged in business most of the time in some of its mining districts. Though often interested in mines, his established business has been that of freighter , and, as that requires an amount of capital that makes a man rich in this country, a few items may
be of interest to our readers. A description of what he is now do ing indicates the work of years. The outfit of a freighter requires, in addition to wagons, mules and harness, a stock of seasoned wagon lumber, a few tons of iron, black smith, wagon and harness shops, with skilled workmen, and a force of employes that make up a for midable pay-roll. The shops are not merely for repairs; the wagons nd.harness used are all manufac tured in them from the crude ma terial. The wagons used weigh 6,000 pounds each. The wheels ave one and one-hali-inch tire about 800 pounds apiece. The stock kept by Mr. Light requires about forty ton's of grain, mostly barley, per month, and thirty tons of hay. Hay in California means oats or barley cut and cured for hay, just as the berry is formed.
Mr. Light has contracts for hauling ore from two mines to the tamp mills, ten miles a way. The
enty tons per day, and the "Tombstone" about thirty tons. This requires ten teams of ten mules each, as a ton for each mule is a standard load. The stamp mill of the "Contention" mine has thirty stamps, and can crush one hundred tons per day. Its monthly yield of precious metals, mostly silver, is $\$ 200,000$, with a net profit of $\$ 150,000$. About thirty men are employed. The mine has been worked down 262 feet, and there is ore enough in sight, or so far developed that it can be measured to employ the present force two years. The stamp mill requires
seven cords of wood per day, costing seven dollars per cord.
Several other mines, with names more or less pretentions, such as "Grand Central," "Head Center," "Empire," "Contentment," "Sunset," etc., are being worked, and before the close of the season will be shipping ore to San Francisco. Two years ago this Tombstone Mining District was the home of the Apaches. It is about 1,000 miles from San Francisco and sev-enty-five miles from Tucson, one of the most important places in Arizona and the terminal point for last year of the Southern Pacific railroad. There were about 2,000 people in the Tombstone Mining District the 1st of March, and the emigration to Arizona this year is very great, exceeding that of any preceding year. The railroad was to have been completed in May to Benson 22 miles from Tombstone, which will add very much to the value of this rich mining district. Silver is the chief product, although there is some gold and lead.
In our travels we did not go beyond San Barnardino, as that is the last valley on the line of the Southern Pacific. From that point, or rather from Coulton, the rise is rapid to San Gorgora, the highest point of the San Barnardino mountains. Descending, the Great Des ert is reached about 130 miles from Los Angeles or 600 miles from San Francisco. The rest of the road to Tombstone is over a desert of loose sand, that not unfreqently is
piled on to the railroad track by the wind so as to delay or stop trains altogether.
A part or all of this immense desert was once, no doubt, covered with salt water, and now 57 miles of the railroad lies below the level of the sea; at the lowest point 266 feet.
It is a hard country to go and a hard country to get away from: and yet men of capital, as well as prospecters, gamblers and ramps, go there every day and will,-impelled by the never-satis fied desire to make more money For many items of interest, that space will not permit me to write
up here, I am indebted to my up here, I am indebted to my friend C. H. Light. Of his future
prosperity I shall always be glad prosperit
to hear.
Some part of Arizona may have fertile valleys, but, from what we larned, we conclude that the Tombstone District is valuable only for its mineral wealth.
After our return to Los Angeles we took a trip to the valley of the Santa Ana, over a branch of the Southern Pacific running in a
south-easterly direction thirty-five miles, to a village of the same name as the valley, situated at the end of the road, fifteen miles from the coast. This village of Santa Ana and the neighboring village: of Orange, three miles away and perhaps a mile from the railroad, is surrounded by some of the finest lands that we saw in California. Both villages have an appearance of thrift and growth that indicates an enterprising people and substantial resources. There is here a tract of some three by six miles, perfectly irrigated by water from the Santa Ana, largely devoted to orchards and vineyards, where the good people expect to get rich by fruit-growing; and, if there is any place in California where that business will make those who follow it rich, we are quite sure this is the place. The shipment of oranges from the little village of Orange, in 1879, amounted to $\$ 8,000$.
The intermediate country between Santa Ana and the Ocean is lower land, and is, in fact, the only corn land that we remember to have seen in the State: there This tra hogs are the staple crop tract is mostly watered by artesian wells, from 75 to 225 feet deep-asually about 125 feet.
Near Orange we found our old friend Cuddeback, the stock-raiser of Tehachape. He left the mountains some six years ago, and is now raising oranges and grapes near this village. His location, so well chosen, promises to compensate him to some extent, for the hardships of pioneer mountain life, which he faced for many years. For his willingness to show us this beautiful country, and for his attention to us while there, we are under lasting obligations..
Through all those valleys of

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEE OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

In the last number of the VisITOR was a strong endorsement of Bro. Childs for Congress, under the heading, "Our Next Congressman," from the Ann Arbor Register. We have upon our table the Ypsilanti Commercial, which, after publishing the article of the Register, has the following good words to say of Bro. Childs, and the prospect of his nomination for Congress :
Our canvass of Republican sentiment in this part of the County, city and views expressed by the Register. (Aucity, until the Butier Road gets along at
all events) the Commercial at the home all events) the Commercial at the home ination, and will spare no reasonable
effort to secure it. Let Washtenaw Co. effort to secure it. Let Washtenaw Co.
go to the Congressional Convention
with a solid and enthusiastic delegatlon for Mr. Childs, and there will be scarcely a doubt of his nomination, and if
nominated, he will be triumphantly elected. His name will excite more enelceced. Hisiasm, especially among the agriculturalists in the District, than any other
mentioned for the nomination. We do mentioned for the nomination. We do not need, in this endorsement of the
Register, to say one word to the fellow
citizens of Mr. Childs. He has been citizens of Mr. Childs. He has been
known in this commnity in so many known in this commnnity in so many
and so varied public responsibilities, all
faithfully and satisfactorily performed, faithfully and satisfactorily performed,
that it would be only a waste of ammunition to enter into detail. Suffice it to say, the Republican majorities in
this, the First Representative District
of Washtenaw, and we can add Superiof Washtenaw, and we can ad
or and Salem, shout, Amen.
If any readers of the Visitor who live in the Second District, did not read the article referred to on the fifth page of the last number of the Visitor, we advise them to look the paper up and read it. Make a note of this fact, that more than three-fourths of the present Congress of the U. S. are lawyers. and that in the Senate the farmers of this country have a representątion of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and in the House of 4 per cent.
This is a fact discreditable to the great agricultural class of the country, and there are two things that we wish to call attention to right here. There is not a civilized country on the face of the earth that turns over its legislation to its lawyers as does ours. And there is not another country where agriculture, the foundation of all wealth, receives as little governmental support, aid and encouragement as this same lawyergoverned country of ours. You have but to read the discussions upon the subject of sugar-making that have been printed in this and the May numbers of this paper, to verify the statements we have made.
Now, a decent regard for our own interests demands that we set about righting a wrong that is a reproach to us, as farmers and as citizens of this country. Let us insist upon electing men to legislate for us who have some knowledge of the wants of the agricultural class, and some appreciation of the importance of this great industry.
The shabby treatment of the Commissioner himself by Congress, and the way in which every question affecting the farmer class is disposed of, abundantly proves that we must no longer consent to be represented by lawyers, if we hope for any recognition of our rights.
Bro. farmers! be selfish enough to make an effort to secure a fair representation of your own interests in the person of your repre-
sentative, and honest and courageous enough to insist on what you believe to belong to your political rights.
Bro. Childs is a representative man of the agricultural class, and he ought to be elected to Congress from the Second District this year Since writing the above, we have a copy of the Lansing Republican, with the article signed "Agriculturist" marked, which we print on our first page.
We accept this as additional proof that there is a growing feeling among farmers that lawyerlegislation for lawyers must
longer occupy the whole field.
The binding force of party affiliation is weakening year by year, and the day is not far distant when fair share of the legislation of the country will be done by farmB
But this end will not be secured without a constant stirring up of the subject. Without continuous work by those who have put their hand to this plow and do not.mean to abandon or lose sight of the object untrl the Commissioner of Ag riculture is a Cabinet officer. The farmers of this country will not much longer be satisfied with a three per cent representation in the Congress of the United States, and political managers will soon get some practical lessons on this subject. We hope every voter who takes the Visitor will read
the article.

SPRING-TOOTH HARROWS.
Kalamazoo, where it originated, has become the manufacturing center of spring-tooth harrows or ultivators.
This implement has been brought perhaps into more general use, in short time, than any other of the numerous improved implements used by farmers.
There are at this time about half a dozen different makes manufacured there.
With the manufacturers of the first kind patented, the Reed harrow, we could last year make no terms. They insisted on adhering to the old agency system, and flatly refused to sell to Patrons, ex cept through their authorized agents, and as the country was all districted and farmed out to agents, the monopoly was complete.
We shall have an advertisement in our next issue from a company that will not insist on keeping an intermediate party between the manufacturer and the user, but will sell their goods at wholesale prices to any party who will pay for a specified number.
Patrons, from this time forward,
will be able to get these goods at a fair price.
"The editorial fraternity will be ably represented in the Miehigan delegation
to the Chicago convention by Morgan to the Chicago convention by Morgan
Bates, of the Jackson Citizen. There
are also 10 lawyers, 3 lumbermen, 3 manufacturers, 2 merchants, 1 bookssel-
ler, 1 land agent and 1 physician: 9 have ler, 1 land agent and 1 physician : 9 have
served in the State Legislature. Of
course, they all expect to support Blaine course, they all expect to support Blaine
for President, ffirst, last, and all the
time,' as his friends like to express it," time,'
And the farmers will be represented by those who are eager to hurrah for their favorite candidate, pay their own expenses to Chicago and attend the sesto get tickets of admission. Republito get tickets of admission. Republi-
can farmers, how do you like the deal?

Ground cherries we have raised and eaten with a relish for years. We have them fresh from the vines for about two months, and have them the other ten months of
the year, if the canned supply holds out.

As they are easily raised, and we think them good, and we know they are not generally cultivated, we propose from the half-million volunteer plants that have come up in our garden, to supply applicants (if not too numerous) a few
plants by mail, at a cost of say 15 cents, to cover cost of box and postage on same.

## Bro. J. T. Cobb

Pl. Pleasant, Mich. I have that place, and oblige,

Reuben M. Crotsley. We heartily assure Bro. Reuben M. Crotsley that his way of getting his P. O. address changed has been tried by other good men before, and never worked well. It is better to mention where the paper is now being sent to, as well as to
whereit is desired to have it sent. When both these conditions are met, we will very cheerfully make the desired change on our mailing book.

The following Granges are delinquent in reports and payments
of dues from the Secretaries for two or more quarters
$3,28,47,57,68,86,126,143,146,155$,
$172,203,213,214,218,266,276,283,326$,
$339,332,383,388,400,422,474,562,599$,
$630,631,637$.
The meeting of the State Board of Ag he State Agricultural Society, and the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange will be held at the Agricultural College, Lansing, June 9 and 10.

## From an Old Wolverine

San Jose, Cal., May 10th, '80.

## Bro. Cobb

your paper aned several numbers of your paper and like it very much. It is perbaps more interesting to me as
was once a Wolverine. My father settled between Napoleon and Jackson in 1832 , and in 1840 I, with a compan ion, put our skiff in Grand River and
went down to Grand Haven; here we went down to Grand Haven; here we
erossed the lake to Southport, then took our blankets $;$ nd started west, and after many days tramping, we got work at Mineral Point, Wis. In 1849 we crossed the Plains with an ox team, being a Los Angeles from Salt Lake, via Death Valley, and up the coast to the mines. I followed mining several years, and
finally settled down four miles south of San Jose, in 1860, on a farm. Joined the Grange abqut five years ago; was elected Treasurer the second year, and have been re-elected every year since.
Although our Grange is almost dead, I am still, and always shall be a Granger, -and as I still like to read a good live Grange paper, like yours, please find
enclosed fifty cents in postage stamps, for a year's subscription, commencing May 1st, 1880. Direct to


Are we to Expect It.
To the Editor of the Republican. In a recent number of your paper I
see that in commenting on the action see that in commenting on the action
of the Detroit Convention you notice as a fact that not one farmer appears
in the list of delegates to Chicago; and in the toot in a State having large agri-
cultural interests. I further notice the query, if this is to be extended to Con-
gressmen also? Reading those regressmen also ? Reading those re-
marks has led me to beg a little space marks has led me to beg a inttle
in which to consider this matter.
I have no doubt that if certain I have no doubt that if certain legal
gentlemen and professional politicians gentlemen and professional politicians
have their way, such will be the case. We farmers have hitherto so passively submitted to being represented by the
legal profession and profesional poli-
ticians ticians that I am not surprised at your
asking the question. I thank you for
it and now asking the question. I thank you for
it: and now, with your pernission, I
will give you and your readers som will give you and your permission, I
idea of what farmers sore thinking about
in the idea of what farmers are thinking about
in the direction of a Congressional in the direction of a Cong
nominee for the 6 th District.
We have discovered that ov
We have discovered that over in the
southern part of Livingston County is southern part of Livingston County is
a man and a farmer who has, with only
his own energy and economy, built up his own energy and economy, built up
an ample competency, and still is in
the an ample competency, and still is in
the vigor of middle life. His name is
as familiar as that of any man in the as familiar as that of any man in the tive experience of four years. I refer
to Wm. Ball, of Hamburg. Having
devoted so much of his life to the study and practice of farming and stock-raisand practice of farming and stock-rais-
ing, and being every other way the
peer of any man in the District, many peer of any man in the District, many of us think that he is just the man to
look out for our interests in Washing-
ton. We are willing to admit that Mr.
Brewer has hanestly ton. We are willing to admit that Mr.
Brewer has honestly and faithfully rep-
resen'ed us, and acknowledge that if Brewer has honestly and faithfully rep-
resen'ed us, and acknowledge that if
we maynothave we may not have one of our own nu
ber to represent us, we should be
content, if not content, if not moreso, with him as an
man of his professi-.n in the district. man of his profession in the district.
However, I imagine you will discov-
er, when the Congressional Convention er, when the Congressional Convention
is held, that we farmers will have a few
delegates in that body bold enough to delegates in that body bold enough to
assert our rights and claim our privi-
leges. In Mr. Ball we see the qualities leges. In Mr. Ball we see the qualities
we desire in a representative, and if the
press of the District will not help us, we press of the District will not help us, we
will try and help ourselves. Against
the other men who are mentioned for
Congress in this District, I have not Congress in this District, I have not
one word to say ; but they are not farm-
ers, and their views and interests on
public matters are not identical with ours.
Then those of us who are Republicans
have become aware of another have become aware of another matter
which may work damagingly to our
party It has become an open secret party. It has become an open secret
among the knowing ones of the Demo-
cratic party that if we nominate, in cratic party that if we nominate, in
accordance with our usual custom, a
lawyer, then E. B. Winans, the presen lawyer, then E. B. Winans, the present
very popular judge of probate of Liv
ingston County, and a farmer of large
experience experience, will be nominated, with
the hope of drawing to him a large
support from the farmers ; and tha
such would be the case such would be the case, there could
be no reasonable doubt, as that gentle
man has had quite an extensive legisla man has had quite an extensive legisla
tive experience, and was a member of
the last Constitutional Convention. the last Constitutional Convention.
Running against him, no lawer
could be at all certain of victory. With could be al as our nominee, all this danger
Mr. Bald be obviated, and Mr. Winans is
wita altogether too shrewd a man to be a can
didate.
Wla in time, and assure a victory in thi
District, or will we stick to our old ways and chance defeat? We can af
ford to stop and consider this matter. do not throw this out as an embodimen
of a threat, but as the statement of a threat, but as the statement of
fact with which we have got to deal.
trust the matter will be weighed care trust the matter will be weighed care
fully, and wise counsel prevail. Mor
anon.

## Watered Stock.

This is a term which is as applicable
to the plethoric railroads astot the catte
apon the farm. But we wish in thi upon the farm. But we wish in this
article to show the manner and the pur article to show the manner and the pur
pose of a railroad watering its stok
Take, for instance, the most popular
railroad in Iowa, the Chicago, Rock rairo, for in instance, the most popula
Island \& Pacitic, the Chicago, Rock
quoted at $\$ 1.85$ to $\$ 1.90$ for one dollar quoted at $\$ 1.85$ to their $\$ 1.90$ for one dolla
stock. Why is this? The reason is. it
pays dividends high enough to justify pays dividends high enough to justit
monied men to invest in its stock
that rate as a profitable investment that rate as a profitable investment.
About ten days ago it was announce
in the telegraphic dispatches fre in the telegraphic dispatches from New
York that the Chicago, Rock Island
\& Pacific York that the Chicago, Rock Island
$\&$ Pacific Road was about to issue $\$ 50$,-
000,000 new stock, with which to take up the old stock, by giving two dollars
new stock for one of old. The present
stock of the cone stock of the company is $\$ 20,000,000$; to
take this up will require $\$ 40,000,000$ of
new stock; the new stock; th other $\$ 10,000,000$ they
propose to sell for cash, and divide the proceeds as dividends among the stock-
holders. The trouble is, the road is holders. The trouble is, the road is
making so much money they dare not
declare 20 or 25 per cent annual divi-

## to t on t

## on the p the futur idends

idends, , they know they per cont of div-
well influen
high freights and passenger tariffs.
Hence they must water
lute it so it will not pay such stock, di-
Hate it so it will not pay such high divi
dends, and thus appeal to the sympa-
thy of the country not to put down
freights and t us starve the poor wid-
stocks as an invetment stocks as an investment for their scanty
means.
The Chicago, Burlington \& Quincy Road iz in like position, and \& muincy do
something of the kind soon. Last week it was announced in the Chicago papers
that it had declared a 20 per cent dividend on its stock.
The Northwestern, really owning no road in Iowa, according to the version of John J. Blair, is making enormous
profits on its Iowa roads, which it profits on its Iowa roads, which it
leases at mere nominal rental, will be
compelled to dilute then leases at mere nominal rental, will be
compelled to dilute the stock on the
original road, which is owned in thlioriginal road, which is owned in Inli-
nois,
tion wit wreate a crisis in legislanois, or it will create a crisis in legisla-
tion not favorable to its rich dividends.
The panacea for all this is through The panacea for all this is through
that eheap clap-trap device of watering
the stock to deceive the people, ard the stock to deceive the people, ard
perpetuate their enormous profits off a
hard - pressed and laborious farming
population.-Iowa Grange Visitor. $\frac{\text { population.-Iowa Granqe Vis }}{\text { Notices of Meetings. }}$

| Eaton Co. Pomona Grange hold their next meeting at Diamondale, Eaton Co., on June 17th, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. m. A general invitation is extended to members of the Order. <br> Joseph Shaw. <br> The regular meeting of Oceana Pomona Grange, No. 23 , will be held at Flower Creek, on Wednesday, June 23d, commencing at 10:30 A. M. All members of the Order are cordially invited to attend. Geo. C. Myers, Sec. <br> The next regular meeting of Traverse District Grange, No. 17, will be held at Paradise Grange Hall June 22 and 23 , lic meeting will be held at 2 o'clock in |
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Krick's Granger Wagon.

##  AS GOOD SATISFACTION


 Grange Officers,
t actual price of car load lots, *
I desire to solicit a continuance of the gen-
erous support heretofore received from Pat-
rons, and I respectfully Solicit Correspondence with all Secretaries of the Order,

## hroughout the State.

## S. G. KRICK, <br> $\qquad$ NILES, MICH.

Agricultural World, mumsomin







 these articles. The duties of township officers
are clearly pointed out, and all law questions
relating to Agricultural pursuits fully ex-
plained.
The publishers will The publishers will send to trial subscribers
during the months of May and June as fol-
lows. for thre month, 25 cents ; or in clubs
of five or more, 20 eents each. F. M. CARROLL \& CO.,

## TOO LATE

 JONES OF BINGHAMPTON,


## THEGRANGEVISITOR

## THE TRAMP'S STORY

 by matz catury.
## Sleepin Even Tim Tim

and a start, the village turn with a grow
mid ond
got
$A$ beg
He
is
is
beggar don't know what love is, he's hard,
aon'ruden and bolf
don the mind a roof for a shetter ,

What good to be livin'? ${ }^{\text {ander }}$ a drink, please, that
water in it a spell,





Id give my all for him, sir, the boy was my And when he got married and settled, I deoded
Fitty ha crese for Wher Willie, and forty beside for his And and that $I$ asked was a shelter the rest of
my natual life. The neighbors they chided a little, but I felt Willo regret, was kind and gentle, $\mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ glad, sir, even
y wouldn't take back one acre that I have given For amay; Iam a poor old beggar, Yve heaven to
gain some day. For Willie would sit on the door-stone, and
And tall of the reopostome $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & \text { upon her knee } \\ & \text { with her baby a crowin' }\end{aligned}$ Twas paradise on earth, sir, but one day Lucy
got wrong
Perhap sho had looked on the record, and
tho 1 wha livin' too long Then Willie grew sober and sullen, and Lucy And forl thot to $I$ spank, was $t$


## 



## 




 God grant that you may never know, daring,
the sorow 1 feel this night.
Itotered out into the churchard, one green
mound would welcomo there,

Help his mim ther remembe
no longer hero.
And may dear Lucy's children, when she is old
and

manly brow old age settles upon his
Then fod forid the woe to him that makes
my heart ache
I've been back once, just once, sir, the night
hand setliceed doepp
And Lucy $w$,

He sat there $\begin{gathered}\text { pare } \\ \text { dare to } \\ \text { go in }\end{gathered}$
No! for Fam only a beggar, turned out in the
When Luco so bond,

I wonder onetimestid,
gateway of heaven.
For when I am trudgin' so weary, I think or a
homethat will stay
Where Ihall find rest, and the angels won't
tell me that 'ram ine way.
Thank heaven for one morsel of comfort to
cheer my poor, lonely breast,
God wont put in any partition to divide the
old man from the rest.

## A MAN with no love of old crocks and other antiquities in his soul remarks :

"They are continually digging up un-
known ent thes the cities atready in sight
the fact that
cannot pay their debts."
THE Allegan Tribune shays that it is
so dull there now that their lawyers talk about taking corn ground to plant.
HE who "pays as he goes" is a great-
er benefactor than he who gives alms.

## Correspondence.

Grange Items from Grand Traverse. Editor Grange Visitor
At the session of Traverse District Grange just closed, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Bro. Steele, Worthy Chaplain of the ed, ant Grange, and unanimously adopt Visitor :
Whereas, The sixth article of the
Constitution of the Patrons of Hus Constitution of the Patrons of Hus-
bandry limits the admission to mem-
bership in the Gerange to bership in the
years; therefore,
Resolved, That we hereby earvestly
petition the National Grange to petition the National Grange to so
change the Constitution as to leave the
matter of the age of candidates for admission as members of Subordinate
Granges to such Granges. Resolved, That our repre the State and National Granges are
hereby requested to use their influence
her to secure sueh alterations to the ConstiWhile
While I am writing, I might as wel ay that we had a very interesting and coming twenty miles to attend the meeting. In the evening, Bro. J. G Ramsdell, Worthy Lecturer, gave us a
public lecture on Agriculture; showing in a forcible manner our need of a more thorough and practical education in that direction. The lecture was well attended by the neighbori
not belouging to our Order
Our District Grange is beginning to make its influence felt, not only in the Subordinate Granges, but upon the The fact of
ing in our County vapisg each meetwith the different Subordinate Grang with the different Subordinate Granges,
has a wholesome effect upon the people, and we are being recosnized, and our objects and purposes better under-
stood by those still outside the gates, and by our business men, after each session.
Nearly every Grange in the District over as often as the necessities of the members require it. We are fast learning that part of our legitimate business our own affairs.
Many who at one time, in derision, dubbed us the "Mossback Hayseed we have the best institution ever devised for the benefit of the farming good work go on, and each do his or her duty, and I have no fears for the fu-

Present prospects are very flattering for a bountiful crop of wheat and grass are nearly all in the ground, except corn and potatoes.
S. A. Gardner,

Traverse City, May 3d, 1880.
Ashland Grange, No. 545.
Bro. J. T. Cobb:
It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that Ashland Grange, No
545 , is not only alive, but shows healthy growth, by additions of goo material. We have had thirteen addi tions since our last annual election of officers, and more will follow. We are building a hall, thirty by fifty-six feet, and think that we shall all be better Grangers by having a home of our own

Fraternally yours, D. k.
What He Thinks of Oar Paper. Dear Visitor
I enclose fifty cents' worth of stamps for the privilege of looking at your face, for I must tell you what I think of mettle in you, if I You have the true mettle in you, if I am a judge of what
makes the right temper; so I say, success to you

## Fraternally,

John E. Candy.
Berlin, Bracker Co., Ky., May 14,'80 P. S.-You may expect to hear from this part of the corn-cracking State again soon.

## From New Haupshire. <br> Dunbarton, N. H., May 10th, '80,

In acknowledging the receipt of your valuable paper, the Grange Visitor, I would convey to you my full appreciation of your efforts, as a Grange, in is calculated to so nobly battlone that is calculated to so nobly battle for the
farmer and the glorious cause in which he is engaged
When we reallze the magnitude the Order of Patrons in your and othe Western States. We feel that we o
the East are of little moment or ac count. Still here in New Hampshire with our 93 Granges, we are doing good, though quiet work, and the cause in which
We are looking forward with pleasure and much expectancy to the promised visit of our National Master, Bro J. J. Woodman, in the month of Au gust, and he will receive a warm wel
come at our hands, we assure you and we trust that the impressions made in his mind may be pleasant, and that as he again returns to his Western home, he may carry with him pleasan memories of his acquaintances and so journ here.
Will you have the kindness to send me a copy of your last "Journal of
Proceedings?" With regards, I remain,

Sincerelly and fraternally yours, Wm. H. Stinson,
N. H. State Grange

## Valley Grange, No. 600.

Cryystal Valley, May 10th, ' 80.
Having looked in vain for news from this Grange, I have come to the conclusion that f would let the outside world
know that we have a live Grange here. know that we have a live Grange here.
We came very near going under, but We came very near going under, but
there were a determined few who would not give up the ship : and now we have weathered the storm, and the sun is shining brightly on us.
We have taken in three new members lately, and five more have made appliare talkin məmbership: several others them to join. Let them come.
Bro. Woodman spoke in Hart at the sheep shearing festival, and he opened the eyes of some outside the Grange. hope to have soon. We are all poor and on new farms, and cannot do as much as older farmers do:
hopes of better days.
We give every new member a copy
of the Grange Visitor as soon as they join us. You may look out for a new order soon. We all say, "God speed
the Visiror," it is doing a noble work -and we all say, " a farmer for GovernBro. Woodman is our first choice irrespective of party.
Hoping to see something from some nember of our Grange more capable Yours fraternally,

## AMMON, Lecturer.

## Neither Dead nor Sieepling.

## Worthy Sec. J. T. $\overline{C_{0} b}$

In your issue of May 1st, I noticed eported among the delinquents, but it is neither dead nor asleep. The las quarterly report has been neglected; it was made out at the last meeting, and we hope to be more prompt in future. Our Grange numbers 25 members at the present time. We buy and sell goods; last year we bought about $\$ 600$ worth, and since the first of January the next meeting we shall order again. We are able to carry but a small stock, and as one order is sold out, another is bought.
Grain, grass, and fruit look very promising in this region at this date, the weather is nice and warm, and some are about ready to plant corn.

W: Dickerson,
Secretary No. 380.
Solon, Mich., May 10th, 1880.

Kat !n Rapids Grange.
Eaton Rapids, May 16th, 1880. Bro. J. T. Cobb:
The history of Eaton Rapids Grange for the six years of its existence ha not been materially different from that of many others that have barely lived by the tenacious faith and good work of few of the old charter members, aided dimits. These have nobly stood by the grand principles of our Declaration of Purposes without flinching or lack of
faith, believing that we would hold th faith, believing that we would hold the
fort against all obstacles, until reinfort against all obstacles, until rein forced.
Thanks to the noble few of Eaton Rapids Grange, who so nobly have battied for the right, they are now receiving additions to their number, and verything bids fairat the present time or a grand revival, even in Eaton Rap est places in which to sustain a Grange there is in Michigan.
On the 13th of this month, the Eaton County Pomona Grange met with us in our hall in Eaton Rapids, and after hort session in the morning, held an pen Grange of one hour and a half, and the members invited in some of tened to an able address from our Wor thy Lecturer of the Pomona Grange, the Hon. Hiram Shipman, of Grand Ledge, who took for his text our Dec laration of Purposes.
Marked attention was paid by all present, especially those outside the gate, and resulted in the addition of
three more members to the Grange, and two new applications to Eaton Rapids Grange, besides several others inquiring, "What they must do

Quite an amount of work was done with closed doors in the afternoon session.
The
ecided tons of Eaton Co. have now decided to mass their wool at the
County seat, and sell it, if it can be done satisfactorily to them; and if not, they will sack and ship, as they have done the past two years
The wool buyers of this County are making every effort to break up our arrangemeats to handle our own wool; our fort. Don't flinch! Hold fast to our principles a little longer, and the victory will surely be ours! " May God speed the good time coming," should be our united cry.

## Fraternally yours,

## S. L. Bentley, Sec.

From Summerton Grange, Gratiot Co

## Forest Hill, May 10th, '80.

 T. CobbSummerton Grange has not been swept through the gates " yet, and we long as the Patrons' sledge hammer makes its regular visits twice a month to keep the loosening bolts in place. At our regular meeting in March,
quorum being present, we voted to conider the matter of paying up our State dues in full, and then disposing of our Grange property and surrendering our charter. At our next regular meeting, in April, there not being a quorum, o business was done: but we held a reival meeting of two hours, with good results. Your correspondent had the audacity to bring out the Grange Visror and read to those present several article from South Riley Grange, and he "Ten Commandments." The and f them were satisfied that the Vigion was truly the Patrons' best friend and wastruly elper that we have in this State, or any other. It is so especially adapted to the interests of the farmer, that
without it we are doing a great inwithout it we are doing a great in-
justice, by robbing ourselves of the essential knowledge each issue contains. Several gave me assurance of subscribing for the Visitor at our next regular meeting, which will occur at our hall May 20th, at 1 o'clock P. m., and a call
from our worthy State Lecturer on that occasion, or any other, would be very thankfully received. As I under tand, he intends coming this way during this month, and a good lift just now might push us over the shoals. We have tried twice to surrender our charer, but it does not appear honorable and right to lay down the sword and armor, and trail the cause in the dust.
As I wrote you in my last, nearly six months ago, we would stand by the Grange as long as there were two to meet. We are keeping our pledge, and yet hope to see the Grange revived again. Every time we glance down the venue of business, or at our social re ations and our interests as farmers, we el that we cannot, we must not, give $p$ the Grange.

## T. L. Travis

## Ingham County Grange.

On Friday afterncon, the 21st of May, there was a meeting held with Feltz Grange, No. 347. Notwithstanding the busy time of corn-planting, and a rainy day, there were over one undred present by actual count. As he hall was small, the afternoon meeting was held in the school-house ear by. Eight Granges were repreented. The afternoon exercises conisted in papers and discussions of an interesting character. In the evening eleven took the fifth degree. It rained and rained. Some dozen of the members remained in the hall all night, intending to go home when the shower was over. They claimed in the morning to have taken the sixth degree. Most of the Granges in the County are in fine conuition, better than ever before. Some are about the same, while a few may be worse. Some of the best members of Mason Grange will start again this fall, and do missionary work. Efforts have been made on the part of the County Granges of Ingham, Eaton, Clinton, and Livingston Counties, to unite in trying to induce the State Grange to hold a harvest festival at Lansing. The next meeting of Ingham County Grange

## THE GRANGEVISITOR

Eadies' गौfpartment.

## the scale man and the

 GRANGERS.
## radd before bowen owntre orange.

I usually keep silent,
And would perhaps to-night,
But I'd like to speak of something
Which of late has come to light.
Which of late has come to ligh
In what I have to say,
In what H have to say,
Who came along our way.
It was sometime in Deecmber
I can't recall the dateWhen a sale man, with two Grangera
Reined his team up to He jumped out of the our gat He jumped out of the wagon, And his horses frrmly tied,
Then walked up to the door, Then walked up to the door,

They asked for Mr. Crumback "He's in the xoods," I said, They said they'd go and find him, They found him felling trees, As of course I knew they would They said, "How are you, Mr. Crumback " He said, "My health is good."
He then looked at the stranger As though he'd like to know his name, And which way he was traveling, Also from whence he came. H's selling platform scales, He asked us to ride out with him, And help him make his As we were not very busy,
And the day was damp and wet And the day was damp and wet,
We thought we'd ride around this way, Perraps yox'd buy a set," Perhaps yox'd buy a set,"
And while these brothers talked, And while these brothers talked,
There stood the swinding ranger Thinking how to set a trap With a look so fall of sympath y The fellow then did say. Why Crumback, you ought not to work On such a stormy day; The snow-flakes they are falling, The howling winds do roar,Let us seek a shelter from

My team is hitched out nea
My wagons loaded dow With scales, like those which I have sold To men all over town. I've traveled, too, through Boston, Where I have made many sales,
And all to whom $\Psi^{\text {re }}$ sold them, And all to whom Pv sod sem, I wish you'd go and look at them, I have a good supply, And if they do not suit You are not compelled to buy If you'll go to the house 1 will, with your permission, Take a set within your barn, I am of the opinion That my husband is no shirk, But somehow he seemed willing That day to leave his He said it was injurious
To work in stormy weat To work in stormy weather Come to the $h$ trase Tne scales were taken to the $b$ And set up trim and neat; And everything they found was weighed, To make the thing complete. The Grangers weighed each oth And it really did seem funny, The scale man even showed the Grangera
How to weigh their money. How to weigh their money.

## hen Crumback asked the

 As it was nearly noon,Dinner would be ready soc
The scale man sat quite near the stove, And said 'twas rather cold.'
1 knew then that he meant to stay Until the scales weres old.
I was preparing dinner, and the moments Swiftly fled, and I hadn't time. To listen to one-half the fellow said, When he began to tell How quickly platform He every where could sell.
How every man who bought them Was fully satisfied,
Though every other kind of scale Before them had been tried.
And put them to the test,

And find in every instance
The Howe scales are the best."
His tongue ran like a wind-mill,
While trying to explain
[weight,
cheat in
How. those Lowell men would ch
Each time they bought our grain. Each time they bought our grain.
Then Crumback said he'd always me
The platform scales to buy,
The platform scales to buy,
But told the fellow that he thought But told the fellow that he th
The price was rather high. We sell them at one price," said he, " Of course we cannot change. I have sold seven set," he said, " To members of your Grange." And he tried to look so honest,
As his head one side he tossed,
And said "Why, gentlemen, I'm selling You those scales at cost."
He finished up his story And expectantly did wait To see another Granger Nibble at the bait. My husband came out where 1 was
With smiles upo And said, " Wife, would you buy those He said "I need them on the farm, And think Ill nothing lose," I knew he meant to buy them,
So I said, "Do as you choose." He told the fellow then at once, That he would take a set. Be sure you don't forget."
The agent said, "I've weights to bring
To other men in town And I will bring the weights to you
Next week when I come 'round." Next week when I come 'round.' Weeks lengthened into months, And yet no scale man did appear. The Grangers said among themselve " We're badly sold, I fear." That scale man was a rascal, And I think that you or For twenty-three dollars Those plattorm scales could buy. I heard in town the other day That was the outside cost. If that is true, each Granger
Near about ten dollars lost. Of course, we'll hate to own it, But before that fellow went If he took one single cent. But the best part of the story I think has not been told, When the worthy brothers fou
. How badly they were sold.

They talked the matter over, And one of them did say, We're swindled in this way And I think two of the sisters, Would not have known a word, Had not a little Granger stood by And over-heard.

He ran home to his mamma, I heart papa and Crumback say so Right out there in the street. Crumback said, 'We'll keep this Matter as quiet as we can ; But I never was so swindled, if $I$ would escape much ridicule, And lessen words of strife, I'l keep this matter secret,
Especially from my wife., Especially from my wife.'" To this the Overseer agreed, And said "his wife mistrusted That the scale man was a swindle And ought not to
But you see the truth was brought to light, Thanks to the little Granger, Who told us how our husbands
Were cheated by this stranger. Were cheated by this stranger.
Now, in conclusion, we would say, Now, in conclusion, we would say,
To these two worthy brothers, That they both have our sympathy,
But if seven of the sisters
Had been cheated in this way The brothers would have talked of Until their dying day. You know they feel in duty bound, To rail at much we do, And if we let a peddler call,
They are always in a stew
At least they tell us so,
And they say that not one penny To those middlemen should go But they say the sisters
Imposed upon foreve
Who always seem so clever.
But we differ in opinion, And of late I have been thinking The sisters are the very ones

To keep the Grange from sinking
But we'll not forsake the brothers But well not forsake t
In this trying hour-
No, well stand by them bravely,
And do all in our power
To make them better Patrons,
And help them brave it through,
As every worthy Matron
Feels in duty bound to
Feels in duty bound to do.
And ere I close F'd like to say
And ere I close I'd like to say
To every honest Granger,
If the scales arest still upon your eye
And you're cheated by a strange
The remainder of your life,
Never kee
wife.
The State House of Correction at Ionia
Howeli, May 18th, 1880.
This institution is suitated one and one-half miles west of the city of Ionia, upon an elevated site, commanding a magnificent
miles around
miles around.
The buildings are made of brick and
iron, and are handsome and imposing in appearance.
They are heated by steam, and are supplied with pure water, forced into an enormous reser

## upon the grounds.

Beautiful drives, graveled walks, grass and flower plats, rare plants and fountains, combine to make the spot attractive and pleasant.
The prison buildings are enclosed by a brick wall, eighteen feet in height, surmounted by an iron railing three feet high. Armed sentinels are constantly pacing this wall during work hours.
One hundred and fifty men are contracted to C. H. Fargo \& Co., who em ploy the same in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The remainder of the convicts are employed in farm work, ornamenting the grounds, and in necessary work attendant upon such an institution.
The whole manual labor is performed by the inmates, including soap-making, cleaning, sweeping, washing, baking, cooking, beside the manufacture of clothing for the prisoners. Perfect order and cleanliness pervade the whole establishment.
In the spacious dining-room, where the Board of Managers and officers of the institution take their meals, inno-cent-looking boys, in white sacks and aprons, serve as waiters, and perform their duties with all the ease and elacrity of trained servants, at first-class hotels, and the style of cooking, I am sure.
cure.
The Board consists of three members,
appointed by the Governor. Hon. Hampton Rich, of Ionia, chairman Bros. Westbrook Divine, of Greenville, and Thos. F. Moore, of Adrian.
The number of acres originally connected with the institution was 53,13 of which are enclosed by the prison walls.
At the suggestion of Bro. Moore, the Board decided to discharge the workmen employed in the erection of the buildings, to whom they were paying great wages, and to hire two skilled mechanics, and employ the convicts in the completion of the buildings.
Two sections of shops, two wings of cells, including masonry and carpentry work, and the whole of the outside prison wall, was built entirely by con-victs-thus saving to the State $\$ 15,000$, of the only appropriation made by the this surplus, one hundred acres of land were purchased, and a balance left to be returned into the State Treasury. I think it would be for the benefit
I think it would be for benefit of ax-payers often, if officers of other prisons, and some in our own State even, would take a
econony of this Board.
This institution was established by the State for a two-fold purpose-correction and reform.
The reformatory measures have been remarkably successful. The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Cornell, of Ionia, and his excellent wife, are untiring in their

There are at present nearly 400 in mates, 100 of whom attend Sabbath school and prayer-meeting voluntarily All are compelled to attend chapel service
The religious interest for the past year has been very marked. At an early date the labors of the Chaplain, and those associated with him in his work, were very much crippled for want of sympathy and encouragment in their work, but the most skeptical are now convinced that much has been and can be done towards the thorough reformation of the convicts. One thousand men have been discharged. Of this number many have gone out into society honest Christian men; but few have been the second time committed to prison. The character and influence of this institution, as well as similar ones in our State, demand our attention.
It is for the interest and self-protection of the people of Michigan that there should exist, not only places of
correction and confinement, but that the thousands discharged in futur years may be improved in character and morals-thus securing greater safety to our property and lives, and removing, in a measure, the contaminaboys.
We, as a class of farmers, are too apt to plod on in the same old way, our minds becoming dwarfed in the all hoarding lea of work and hoarding up an inheritance for our children, which may prove to them a
curse, unmindful of the fact that they are quite likely to go with the tide, and that only by a reform, politically and socially, can we hope that the future generation may be better than the present one.
That the farmers of Michigan may arise in the might of their manhood, and see to it that true, honest men are put in places of trust in every official department, should be the wish and aim of all good Patrons.

Mrs. W. K. Sexton.
Howell, May 18th, 1880.

## Educated Women

An essay by Mrs. M. D. Bruen, read before Dexter Grange, May 5th, 1880: From the oft repeated phrase, "I wish to be excused," or, "I don't know how to write," I was led to write a short essay upon the difficence or extreme modesty of women. Every woman should be fitted to take her part in active life. Educated women have a wide sphere. There is, indeed, some discussion as to its exact bounds. Some have doubts as to the legitimate functions of an educated woman for the pulpit.
But whatever may be decided in regard to the pulpit, there is a field where educated women are in demand, and that is at home. The educated woman is the best wife, the best mother, the best house-keeper, and the best economist. She needs to be
trained in the principles of house-keeping, as well as in book theories. The coming man could well afford to pay for a full training for their future wives merely for the greater good they would receive from them, A few years of study are well invested, if for nothing more that to be able to answer thousand questions which curious youngsters will ask.
For a practical education I know of no better place than the Grange, as it has discussions upon all topies pertaining to house-keeping, and besides the subject of farming is widely discussed, in which the majority of mar ried women upon the farm are more or less interested.
The husbandman will be care gratified to know his wife understands him, when he tells the wheat, oats, and barley are ready for the sickle, and preparations must be made for the harvest, and she knows just what and how the arrangements are to be made for securing the crop; and when the men are called from the plow in

## THE REAPER, DEATH.

The following verses were written in memory of Stephen D. Hall, whose obituary was print-
od in the Visiros of May 15 th Near eighty years hay 15th. Near eighty years have traced
Since first the light of day Shone on a gentle baby boy, Destined to tread life's way.
He was not born to fortune great He was not born to fortune great
No title marked his name, And history's page was not to A record of his fame.
While time moved on with fleeting wing, This child to manhood grew Trained in the school that duty taught,
He learned the good and true He learned that heroes of true worth Are those who bravely toil, Not they who filch what others eard, He did not look with timid eye And sadness in his heart Upon the endless work of life, And try to shrink his part; But steeped in sweat his noble And bent his sinewy arm Subdued the forest, flowered the fields, patient tiller of the soil By fortune and by birth, He drew from kindred eart wants And with fair nature did commu Regaled his working hours With beauties of the changing y The forests, fields, and flowers. No fierce ambition urged him o To be what he was no He walked the humble way of life, Yet felt the peer of many That on the footstool.trod, And based his claim on honest toil,
His conscience, and his God

A neighbor kind, a faithful friend, A husband, father, all, On life's broad stage he acted well Each part both great and small. Where truth and right stood side by side, And crossed not the forbidden line To wrong his fellow man. lin In habit simple mill No dissipated ways To haunt the memory of his past, With ghosts of ill-spent days.
He was no slave to that vile weed That shrinks the heart and brain, And on his soul the curse of drink Left no degrading stain A member of our noble band A patron tried and true,
He learned the lessons that And loved to teach them too E'en when the shadows dark and drear Of death, came o'er his sight, He murmured, in soft aecents low.
My Granger friends, good night.

He made his last salute to us, E'er the command was given For him to cross the misty deep, That lies 'twist here and heaven And we who gather here by times,
Will miss him from our Grange, Like some we miss who went before
Like some we miss who went
To take the final change.
Thus, brothers, sisters, all must go, At touch of death's cold hand,
And link by link the chain be brok And link by link the chain be
That binds our allied band. But on a dim, far distant sho Beyond a charmless seaPerhaps we'll meet together the
And take our last degree.
THOMAS.-Died, at his residence in Bush nell, on the 25 th of April, 1880, Bro. Rober Thomas, in the 50th year of his age. Brothe Thomas was a charter member of Bushnell
Grange, No. 437, which passed the following on his death :
Whrreas, It has pleased our Divine Master
of the Universe to remove from our Order of the Universe to remove from our Order our
beloved brother, whom we have long been asbeloved brother, whom we have long been as
sociated with, we bow with humble submission
realizing that sooner or later we too must pass sociated withat sooner or later we too must pass
realizing that
away ; therefore, Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Thoma
this rrand has lost a worthy member and
true friend to the Order. "W We will mish him true friend to the Order. "We member and miss him,
though his seatis vacant in the hall, yet his
memory will be cherished memory will be cherished.
Resolved, That the members of this Grange,
in memory of their departed brother and as in memory of their departed brother and as
evidence of our sympatht with the bereaved
relatives in this their sorrow, drape our charter relatives in this their sorrow, drape our charter
in mouning for sixty days.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and a
copy furnished the Vrsiros for publication.
R W. Hox,

[^0]
## in vain. The last sad rites had to be perform- ed, when we all felt to mourn and mingle our tears with the bereaved; and although we can not restore the lost, we not restore the lost, we can by this, and other expressions of sympathy, show to them that we expressions of sympathy, show to them that we fain would bear a part of the burden which falls so heavily on husband, father, mother and family: anderson.-Died, at Ronald, Mich., April 12th, 1880, Henry B. Anderson, aged 48 years. WHEREAS, In the providence of the Great Master above, death has takence from our midst our Brother Henry B. Anderson, an earnest our Brother Henry B. Anderson, an earnest and worthy memb3r of Ronald Grange, No. 192; therefore. Resolved, That by the decease of our brother the Glange is called upon to deplore the loss of one whose heart and hand were one whose heart and hand were ever ready in every good work; our sister han lost a devoted husband, their children a kind fathor, and the comith community an estimable citizen. Resolved, That as a token of our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family, and re ssmpathy with the bereaved family, and re- spect for our departed brother, our charter be draped in mourning, and that members wear badges of mourning for a period of thirty days. draped in mourning, and that members wear badges on mourning for a period of thirty days. Resolved, That a cory of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, enter- ed upon the records of this Grange, and be forwarded to the GRANEE VISITOK for publi-


TAYLOR.-Died, at her residence in Keene, Ionia County, Mieh., April 24 the, 1880 , afteer an
illness of only a few days, Mrs. Elida Taylor, a member of Keene Grange, No. 270, in the 26th
year of her age. year of her age.
WrikRas, The angel of death has paused
onee again at our wicket and summoned a fair
young sister : therefore, Resolved, That in her death we are again re-
minded of the frailty of life, and that it be-
comes us to be diligent, doing our life-work
cheerfull cheerfully and well.
Resolved, That we tender our sincere and Resolved, That we tender our sincere and
loving sympathy to the doubly bereaved family,
and con only remind the sorrowing hushand
and father of little Jessie who followed her and father of little Jessie who followed her
mother to the better land five days later, that
"earth has no sorrow that heaven can not Resolved. That as a token of our respect for
our departed sister, the charter of our Garange
be•draped in mourning for sixty days, and that be-draped in mourning for sixty days, and that
these resolutions be spread upon that
records and offered to the Lowell Journal ange these resolutions be spread upon the Grang
records and offered to the Lowell Journal and
GRAAME VISTOR for publication.
MRS.

BENTON.-Died, at the residence of her
er father, March Sth, 1880, at the age of 27 her father, March 8th, 1880, at the age of 27
years, Miss Cynthia Benton, a member of Bron-
son Grange, No. 91. Wrareas, It has pleased our Divine Master
to call from earth to heaven our beloved sister we would acknowledge that there must be a
smiling Providence, although it may seem to
us a frowning face; therefore, uiling Providence, althou,
us atrowning face; therefore,
Resod, That while we th just hand of a loving Father, we mustanize the ex-
press our sorrow in losing so worthy a mem-
ber of our Oow ber of our Order in one ever derthy a mem- to the
principles ofor Order, ever ready to tend a
helping hand, nnd rorenositin deeds of charity.
Resolved, That our Grange in mavifeta Resolved, That our Grange, in manifestation
of its respect for our Worth L. A. S., and our
ondolence with the bertay condolence with the bereaved relatives in thi
their hour of sorrow, do drape our charter i
mounning for the priod of ninety days.
Resolved, That and a copy of thety Resoved, on wat a copy of these resolutions be
inscribed on vur records, a copy sent to the
mourning family, and also to the GRANGE VIs-
ITor for pablication
 Navey Red,
Mrs. S. H. RA
HANCHETT.-Died, at Bushnell, Michigan, April 8th, 1880, Bro. Irwin Hanchett, in the
22d year of his age. 22d year of his age.
Bro. Hanchett
Bro. Hanchett was a worthy member of
Bushnell Grange, No. 437. By this Bushnell Grange, No. 437. By this dispensa-
tion we are again reminded of the uncertainty Though in the morning of life, he was sud-
denly called to separate from the Order, friends denly called to separate from the Order, fri
and companions here below; therefore, Resolved, That this Grange, in manifestation
of respect for our departed brother, and ou
condolence with the bereaved relatives ond condolence with the bereaved relatives an
friends of the deceased in this therr hour o sorrow, drape our "Charter" in mourning for
sixty days, and that these resolutions be re
corded in the record of this sixty days, and that these resolutions be re
corded in the record of this Grane; and that
a copy be furnished the GRANGE VIBron
publication.

RICHMOND. - At a meeting of Howell Grange, No. 90, held at Grange Hall, May 15th, Whe following resolutions were adopted: WHERRAs, Death has again invaded the
peaceful precincts of our (Grange and we are
called to mourn the death of our worthy Bro Tracy R. Riourn tho death, therefore,
Resolved, That
The members Resolved, That the members of this Grange
offer their hearffelt sympathies ot the bereaved
family and friends in this their sad ber mimily and friends in this their sad bereave
ment.
Resolved, That while we deplore our hesolved, That while we deplore our loss, we
humbly bow in submission, acknowledging the
hand of our Gr Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be
sent to the bereaved family and also to the
GRANGE VISIToR for publication. Resolved, That our charter be draped in
mourning for thirty days. C. A. PHILIPs,
W. M. K. . SEXTO,
W. SEXToN,

B퍂S FOR SAIT․ ITALIANS, WITH QUEENS FROM IM-
PORTED MOTHER. WRITE FOR PRICES $88 t 3$ O. B. RANNEY, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kalamazoo, Mich }\end{aligned}$

## NUMBER 27, for 1880.

Please observe that our Price List No. 27, for Spring and Summer, 1880 , is now ready. It tains prices, with descriptions, of over 10,000 articles aseful and ornamental, such as Dry Goods, Notions Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Saddles, Harness, Crockery, Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, Musical Instruments Groceries. \&c., \&c., all of which we offer, to the con-
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[^0]:    DECAMP.-Died, at Moline, Mich., Feb. 28,
    Sister Marion W. DeCamp. 1880,
    Moline Grange has lost one of its best educated and most influential lady members in the death of Sister DeCamp. She ded a martyr to woman's mission, yielding life for life. Oh us; how our hearts bled, ached, and waited if perchance the report might be not true-but all

