THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.



BY ORDER OF THE

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

Vol. 6,-No. 11. WHOLE No. 91

SCHOOLCRAFT, JUNE 1st, 1880.

Your Subscription will Expire with No.

Entered at the Post Office at School-

THE GRANGE VISITOR, Is Published on the First and Fifteenth of every Month

AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,

T. COBB, Editor and Manager. To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich. Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

RATES OF ADVERTISING :

Acceptable advertisements inserted at the ate of \$1.00 per square, for each insertion.

A Liberal discount will be made on standing vertisements of three months or more.

INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

Pickings by the Way, No. 9,—Secretary—Worthy Master—A Good Committee—Missionary Work—Where to Sow Seed—Why—Mis takes in Setting Hens,

They Say—Commissioner Le Duc's Lecture before the Elmira Farmers' Club—The Coming Strawberry Meeting at Battle Creek—Brief Outline of the Proposed Lay-out—Cut-Worms.

2 Why we Have Lawyers to Make Our Laws—Till Your Crop—"What Good!"—Garden Vegstables—How to Live cheely—Men Gossips—Light, not Noise—Ackins Piedged the Corn—Rules for Computing 1 set—Dipheria.

3 California Letter, No. 4,

The Congressional Nominee of the Second District—Spring-Tooth Harrows—From an-Old Wolverine—Are we to Expect 1?—Watered Stock—Notice of Meetings—Advertisements,

5 The Tramp's Story—Grange Items from Grand Traverse—Ashland Grange, No. 545—What He Thinks of Our Paper—From New Hampshire—Valley Grange, No. 600—Neither Dead nor Sleeping—Eaton Rapids Grange—From Summerton Grange, Graitof Co.—logun County Grang Hohigan ng Leule—To Monen—County Grange Michigan ng Leule—To Grange Michigan ng Leule—The State House H Correction at Jonia—Educated Women—Count We Spare Patrons?

7 The Reaper, Death,—Advertisements.

8

Officers National Crange.

MASTER—J. J. WOODMAN, Michigan.

OVERBREE PUT. DARDEN, Mississippi.

LECTUREE HENRY ESHBALUGH, MO.

STEWARD—A. J. VAUGHN, Miss.

ASST. STEWARD—WILLIAM SIMS, KARSAS.

CHAPIAIN—S. H. ELLIAM SIMS, KARSAS.

CHAPIAIN—S. H. ELLIAM SIMS, KARSAS.

CREEN—SERVED M. H. RELAND, Washton, D.C.

SKORE CARPES O. DIN WIDDIE, Indiana.

ORRES—MRS. J. J. WOODMAN, Mich.

POMONA—MRS. PUT. DARDEN, Mississippi.

FLOBA—MRS. J. W. NICHOLS, N. J.

LADY ASSTIRATIAT STEWARD—MRS. WILLIAM

SIMS, KARSAS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: D. WYATT AKIN, So. Carolina; H. JAMES, Ind.; W. G. WAYNE, New York.

Officers Michigan State Grange

Executive Committee

EBSTER CHILDS, Chairman, Ypsilanti,
HOLLOWAY,
LUCE, Gilead, Branch Co.
TBBOOK DIVINE, Belding, Ionia Co.
MAS MARS, Borrien Center, Berrien Co.
SATTERLEE, Birmingham, Oakland Co.
A BURRINGTON, Tuscola, Tuscola Co.
WOODMAN, J. T. COBB, - Ex. Officio.

General Deputy.

WHITNEY,

Special Lecturers.

F. Moore, Adrian, Lenawee Co W, Woodward Shelby, Oceans Co I Laugdon, Bowen Station, Kent Co Garrington, Four Towns, Oakland Co Stevens, Perry, Shiwassee Co Brown, Rawsonville, Washtenaw Co W Campbell, Ypslianti, Trav's E. Steels, Monroe Centre, C. Trav's E. Mickley, Adrian Lenawee

Lecturer's Department.

Pickings by the Way, No. 9.

Monday morning, April 26th, was like many days before it, wet. The afternoon took us to Burnside, enroute for North Branch and Burlington, where we were to meet the members of what was once No. 609. reach Bro. Bradshaw's just in time for supper, to which our long ride and rough roads prepared us to do ample justice.

At the school-house, the place of meeting, we found a goodly number awaiting, and soon quite a number came, to whom we presented the subject of Grange, and the result was the re-organization of No. 609, with forty-one members, with Peter Stiver as Master, and Philip Wilson as Secretary. This Grange must now succeed, for it has moved from town has a goodly number of working earnest members, is well officered, and means business. Our work was completed at 1 o'clock A. M., and then four mile ride took us to North Branch to get three hours sleep and a hasty breakfast, in time for the 6 A. M. stage to Five Lakes, and thence to Lapeer. From Lapeer to Caro. Tuscola County, where we expected parties to meet us to go to Gagetown, was our next move. We were disappointed at Caro. No one came to meet us, but we had time to write

ELLINGTON.

The morning of the 28th, found us ready for stage to Ellington, our next scene of labor. We found Bro. Hatch at home, busy with the work of the large farm he has, and about raising a large barn 64x46, with basement, to replace the one burned by lightning in August last. Dinner over and Bro. H. took up his extra team, and we rode out to find the Master. Bro. Perry, who was the Supervisor the town, and then taking the assessment. We soon found Bro. P. and with him rode several miles through some fine land, and back home to tea. Tea over, and a large load of Cass City people, members of that Grange, came to Bro. Hatch's, en route to the Churchto hear the lecture. During our afternoon ride, we saw a great deal of straight post-and-wire-rail tence being built, upon which a patent is claimed by some one in Indiana. The validity of such a patent issued in 1877, is doubtful, as for nears before that date, we have seen and used just such a fence. We cannot learn wherein the claim of the patent lies.

At the church in the evening we had a very fine and attentive audience, such as we like to address. The interest of the outsiders was manifest in many subscriptions to the Visitor.

The morning of the 29th promised fair. An early start was taken, Bro. Hatch, with himself for driver, taking us to Caro, where we took cars to Vassar, and thence another train to Metamora. The rain began to fall here, and a close stage was a very appropriate way to reach Bro. Elijah Bartlett's, where we were to rest, and make ready for the evening meeting

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 eighteen 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 Visitor 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.

APRIL 30TH. 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, 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 supper, 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 Visi-TOR of April 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 Visitor, a goodly number of young people, and has left town to live in the country near its friends. Suffering Granges! a word friends. Suffering Granges! a word to the vise is sufficient. At a late hour we rode home with Bro. Bartlett, to be near the stage line, to be able to reach Oakwood the next day, and see another reorganized Grange. "Man proposes, but God disposes." In this case all our plans were changed by the receipt of a telegram from home announcing the death of our youngest child. We regretted much to disappoint the Oakwood friends, but home and family have the 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 telegraphing the Junction, and the holding of the train for us a few minutes, we reached home at tea time, Saturday evening, May 1st.

Secretary.

"You become the organ of your Grange, and through you communication is maintained with the Granges throughout the land." Do you take and read the Visitor? It saves you many a task if you do, and the want 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,

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 and read the GRANGE VISITOR, or any other paper of our Order? Have you read the "Declaration of Purposes"? If you have 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 of them and the "Declaration of Purposes" is at hand for distribution. Ask your Grange to take it the rest of the year.

A Good Committee.

A committee of earnest, working ladies or gentlemen, in each Grange, to solicit subscriptions for the Visiron, would be of value to the Grange and to the Order. Try it. Put workers upon this committee, 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 rest of the year, for twenty-five cents. The committee should go to people 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 sit down and write the Lecturer of 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 farming.

Where to Sow Seed.

In good soil, of course. Do you know of a thrifty, industrious farmer in the vicinity of your Grange? Send him an occasional copy of the Visitor and ask him to subscribe for it-remember, from June 1 to the end of the year for twenty-five cents. Have you a slow member, who is indifferent to the interest of his Grange or the Order? Send him a copy of the Visitor, make it a point to get each such one to subscribe for the remainder of the year—the rate is very low indeed. Try it: fourteen numbers for twenty five cents.

Why?

It is easy to ask, "Why don't the Order do better in some counties?" Seek for the answer near home. The best way is to let the answer take care of itself and work to make the Grange a success, just as you work to make a success 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, his family, his calling, and his country. And when you have thus worked and been suc. cessful, you will have no occasion to ask, "Why?" but plenty of data for the answer.

Mistakes in Setting Hens.

Mistakes in Setting Hens.

It is very unadvisable and unprofitable, for reasons which will be evident as we proceed, to set a single hen. Single ones, however, are much more frequently set than pairs or more. As many as possible, depending, of course, on requirements as well as space and convenience, ought to be est simultaneously, so that the chickens may all come forth as nearly as possible at one 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 broods than those was osteal their nests in some out of the way corner, under a hedge or thicket, and exposed to all vicissitudes of the weather. It is wise to copy nature, and nothing can, therefore, be better for making the nest on than the bare earth or a bit of turf hollowed out just sufficient to prevent the eggs 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 shut 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 of course), divided into compartments, 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 accommodate almost any number of hens, and should be placed in a retired situation where it will be sheltered as much as possible from wind or rain.

The best time to place the hens on their nests is at night, for then they are more likely to gegs underneath them, for if they happen to be restless, the eggs are from which it is intended to hatch chickens placed beneath them in he nests. The number in each may vary from ten fourteen, according to their six and to that of the hen which is to cover them.—Farmer's Gazette.

cover them.—Farmers' Gazette.

Don't 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 wantonly broken."

PLEASE bear in mind, I pay special attention to the filling of all orders for Dry Goods, Garden Seeds, Scales. Watches, Jewelry, Machinery, etc., etc., and at Wholesale Rates when ordered in bulk, that is, by the barrel, half-chest, case, bolt, or dozen; and in smaller quantities, at the best rates attainable, cash to accompany the order.

THOS. MASON.

159 So. Water St., Chicago.

THEY SAY.

"They say"—Ah! well suppose they do! But can they prove the story true? Suspicion may arise from naught But malice, envy, want of thought; Why count yourself among the "they" Who whisper what they dare not say?

"They say "—But why the tale rehearse, And help to make the matter worse? And help to make the matter worse.
No good can possibly accrue
From telling what may be untrue;
And is it not a nobler plan
To speak of all the best you can?

"They say"—Well if it should be so, Why need you tell the tale of woe? Will it the bitter wrong redress, Or make one pang of sorrow less? Will it the erring one restore, Henceforth to "go and sin no more?

"They say"—Oh! pause and look within; See how thine heart inclines to sin; Watch, lett in dark temptation's hour. Thou too should'st sink beneath its power Pity the frail, weep o'er the fall, But speak of good or not at all!

Master's Department

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

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

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

(Concluded.)

Mr. Searles. I supposed that the relations of agriculture to government in a political sense would be discussed to-day, not in a partisan political sense, but from the higher plane of political secomony. The base of all government is the individual, and that government will be such as individuals choose to make it. The stream never rises higher than its source, hence as the individual is, the government will be; and right here let me say to you, farmers, that you are and will be held responsible to the nation, to see that those who are put in places of trust shall be the proper persons. You have the power, and you have the right to use it, and if you do not avail yourselves of that right, you alone are to blame. Don't ask me how to use that power. Nothing can be done by an undisciplined multitude, but a well organized force, however small in numbers, can master the situation. Then, I say, organize. The time is coming, and that in the near future, when you will be called upon to stand by your party, on the one hand, or your rights, perhaps, on the other. This is merely a little sentiment I wished to offer. I have another; it is this: What a debt we owe the Elmira Farmers' Club; to the individual members, who have voluntarily and at great loss of valuable time and means, contributed so much to advance the cause of agriculture. They have truly been a light set upon a hill, shedding its light over the land. The results of their efforts cannot be counted in dollars and cents, but the influence will be felt long after its proper place in the nation. (Applause,) Mr. Pitzgerald. While Gen. Le Duc wastalking I was reminded of how often I have heard, in this city and the surrounding country, politicians in the nation that a dark the farmer to build up agriculture to its proper place in the nation. (Applause, Mr. Pitzgerald. While Gen. Le Duc wastalking I was reminded of how often I have heard, in this city and the surrounding country, Politicia

is an honorable one. You are the back-bone of the country. Cincinnatus was taken from the plow," and all this and that.

They will come to your house, sit down at your table and eat like heathen. They will brag of your wife's cooking, kiss the baby (laughter), and tell you what a nice set of folks you are etc. They go off, and when election comes, you vote for them. You suggest even that we agriculturists are capable of taking care of ourselves, and how soon they will sneer at you. I never had one of these men at my house, or met him in public, who will not talk himself hoarse, and until you were tired, telling you what "wei" will do talk himself hoarse, and until you were tired, telling you what "wei" will do if you will give us the power. Farmers are somewhat to blame for the action of Congress in ignoring our rights. They were taught it in the old countries from being placed in servitude, and I thank God that in my day the farmers are proposing to relieve themselves from this serfdom, that they are coming to stand up for their rights. (Applause.) I know pretty well how the machine is run. They will come here and compliment you just as long as they can get your votes, and no longer.

W. A. Armstrong. I recognize the necessity of a word of reply to the gen-tleman (Mr. Searles) who has spoken in terms of such kindness of the Elmira Farmers' Club, and I only wish there was some person present who could respond in fitting terms to that sentiment. I will submit that this Club deserves no distinction that has not been freely accorded to it. Its labors have been fruitful in conferring benefits upon farmers that they can hardly appreciate themselves. It is a source of gradification to all members of the Club, and one which is often expressed by them when they meet here fifty-two times a year, and we

wish that similar organizations could be dotted all over the land. We should have a Farmers' Club in every town, and the farmers should support it. It does not cost very much. It costs our wish that similar organizations could be dotted all over the land. We should have a Farmers' Club in every town, and the farmers should support it. It does not cost very much. It costs our support, it is true, but no more than is required to give us rank and dignity. We have been content to accept a degraded position, but through Granges, County Agricultural Societies, Farmers' Clubs, and many other kindred organizations, we can bring ourselves into greater prominence and usefulness. While I am up, I am prompted to say that our Club is proud of its reputation; of this little hall of its own; owing no dollar or cent to any man; and having its books out of which every member, the young and old alike, can receive instruction.

Mr. President. I feel greatly and deeply thankful for the esteem our friends hold us in, and again I say for this Club, that it is gratifying to receive so kindly a sentiment. We are glad that the farmers in the various Counties about us are manifesting more interest in these matters. To the representatives of the different Clubs about us, I extend the greetings of this Club, and earnestly hope they may go hence well rewarded by the lessons they have learned.

Commissioner. During this informal part of the meeting, I would like to call your attention to this little aviibit.

Commissioner. During this informal part of the meeting, I would like to call your attention to this little exhibition of grain which occupies several feet of space-grain which has been raised in this immediate neighborhood, and bearing labels which indicate some particular kinds of wheat, oats, etc. What else should there be to instruct the people who come to see this exhibit? What would you want to see? Would you not want to see a small sheaf of the wheat put on the wall in order that you might know the length and size of the straw of this particular variety? In addition to this, would you not like to see the chemical analysis of this particular variety and along side of that the flour that is made from it? Then should come in the analysis of the flour and bran that you may be able to compare whit the next variety exhibited. Again you would want to know the soil this wheat was raise upon; the geological formation of the soil from which that soil was taken, and which gave to the grain something of its character.

Now this exhibit represents a small section of this County, and when you come to compare that with the whole United States, in a room not so large as this room. We should have and must have a museum that will do credit to the United States, in a room not so large as this room. We should have and must have a museum that will do credit to the United States, and can comprehend its magnitude and importance, through the exhibition I desire to make. The division of botany alone should have an building that would be sufficiently large to display the woods of the United States, and their products, no matter what amount of space it covers, no matter what amount of space it covers, no matter what amount of space it covers, no matter what a building for the Department of Agriculture that shall extend from the entrance to the grounds on Twelfth street, around the southern part of the square, and extending to the entrance shall be cove

com. Yes, and now is the time to act.

W. A. Ward. I believe it is only proper that the officers of this society be directed to ask their Congressmen and Senators to vote for this executive department, and I make it as a motion, Col. P. I second it with all that the name implies.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

name implies.

The resolution was adopted unantimously.

Col. P. I well remember how the great iron men of Pennsylvania in 1840 beseiged the government for protection in order to develop the great interest of iron, and I know how long they kept at Congress before they were recognized, and they only succeeded by selecting members of Congress whose interests were identical with theirs. I propose that the farmers shall take measures to be represented in Congress, and that they shall elect men whose interests are identical with theirs. You hold the balance of power at the polls, and there is where you can defeat those men who are not willing to defend your interests.

Mr. Thomas, of Troy, Pa. I am not used to public speaking, and it is em-

barrassing for me to say anything on an occasion like this. One idea has been suggested to me by the remarks of the Secretary in connection will also subject which has been under superaged the subject which has been under speaking of the cattle pleager. About a year ago a gentleman who formerly lived in Prussia, stopped with me over night: I was talking with him about the customs of the country, relating to their system of farming, treatment of live stock, etc., and he told me that the government exercises a supervision officers who may be a superior of the express purpose of visiting every farmers' stables; that every farmer is compelled by the government to keep his cattle clean. He is compelled to wash out his stables once in so often. It occurred to me that this country might well profit by the experience of governments that have been in existence of the superage of the superag

ther inquiry, it is worthy of our consideration. I think we should carry this matter home with us, and act upon it. Mere talk will accomplish nothing, but when the time comes to select men, let us see that the proper ones are selected.

I for one am tired of these things as we have them, and I am glad that there is a different feeling prevalent, to what there has been! Want to see societies like this organized in every locality. It would be a very cheering sign of the times. There are men who will contribute their means to build a hall sufficient to accommodate the farmers in every neighborhood, where they can meet and discuss these various questions which interest them. I myself have been entertained and enlightened from time to time, by the reports of the deliberations of this-the Elmira Farmers' Club. (Applause.)

Mr. Kellogg, President of the Rhaca Club. I only desire to say that as soon as the introduction of the bill before Congress was made known, our Club took action in relation to it by discussing the question, "How to best promote the interests of Agriculture in our country." It resulted in the appointment of a committee to draft a declaration of principle, which has been published in the Husbandman, and in order to make it effective, we voted to have this declaration printed, and send them to all Granges, Agricultural Societies, and Farmers' Clubs. In addition to this, we asked all organizations and persons who received them to write to their members of Congress and Senators, soliciting their support for this bill. We have sent out, our Secretary tells us, 1,000 or more, and I believe we are to print and circulate 3,000 of them. This is the method we 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 of the Club to-day, and the few who are with me, have been, with myself, very much.

W. A. Armstrong. It is evident now that the meeting is near its close, that many of those who have left have gone

pains to attend the meeting of the Club to-day, and the few who are with me, have been, with myself, very much interested, and have learned much.

W. A. Armstrong. It is evident now that the meeting is near its close, that many of those who have left have gone away reluctently and from compulsion, as their train time has arrived. They left regretfully, but thankful to the persons who have aided us to-day with such valuable information. The speaker who has furnished most of the information sought is with us for the first time to-day, though his voice is familiar to many of you. I feel that it proper for us to tender him our thanks and our warm appreciation of the services rendered us, and I therefore move that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Gen. Le Duc for his effort in our behalf to-day.

Col. P. Mr. President I rise to second the motion, and I do so most heartily. I do not wish to make any remarks that will appear at all fulsome 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 thankful to the Commissioner of Agriculture for his attendance here, and for his untiring efforts to elevate that avocation in which we are all engaged. (Applause.) I would further remark before I take my seat, that it seems to me the method and means adopted by the President of the Troy Farmers' Club are the proper ones by which the useful ends we propose may be reached. It can alone be done through an organized Department of Agriculture, having the power of this Government. That it can be made effectual is proven by the methods by which the Government and we neither want to rest ourselves, nor allow our members to rest, until we have attained it. Sit down and write your member the state of public sentiment in regard to this thing. Tell hist, and that we will have no more of it. That we have neither want to say and osul, and that we mean to see we are no longer defrauded of our just dues. (Applause.)

ise.) resolution was unanimously . The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Com. Gentlemen, I thank you for your words of encouragement, and kind consideration.

A PLANT Hop .- One of the handles things in the garden, and costing al-most nothing, is made in the following way: Take board one inch thick, twelve by eighteen inches, for the bottom, and nail strips five inches wide on one side and both ends; these can be of thin, light stuff. For a handle, take an old shovel handle, saw it off fifteen inches from the top and fit it tightly into a hole in the center of the bottom, and it is ready to use. I have found nothing so handy as this for carrying out plants to transplant. There being only three sides to it, the plants can be slid on and off in front without disturbing the dirt on their roots. — B. B. G., in Mass. Ploughman. way : Take board one inch thick twelve

The Coming Strawberry Meeting at Battle Creek-Brief Outline of the Proposed Lavout.

Battle Creek—Brief Outline of
the Proposed Layout.

In acceptance of an invitation from
the people of Battle Creek, the Michigan, State Pomological Society will hold
its strawberry meeting in that city June
16, 17 and 15.

The session promises to be more than
usually interesting, and the attendance
both local and from abroad will be
large. The committee of arrangements
will provide for the entertainment of
all members of the Society, delegates
from abroad, and representatives from
local horticultural societies. The meeting
will open with an evening session
on Wednesday, the 16th, and close-with
a morning session on the 18th: and it is
quite desirable that people in attendance be present throughout, as the programme of proceedings will be equally
entertaining at each session.

Members and delegates will please re
port at the hall of meeting as soon as
they arrive in the city, and the reception committee will be there to provide
them places.

The first evening, Dr. Hawxhurst
will give a scientific address upon some
topic connected with horticulture, and
the second-evening Dr. J. H. Kellogs,
of the Sanitarium, will entertain the
Society with an illustrated lecture upon
"Fruit and horticulture in relation to
health." Prof. J. E. White, author of
the "Song Anchor," has kindly offered
to furnish music for the second evening, and provision will be made for
good music throughout the entire convention.

R. Haigh, Jr., who is now improving
the school grounds at Grand Rapids.

the "Song Anchor," has kindly offered to furnish music for the second evening, and provision will be made for good music throughout the entire convention.

R. Haigh, Jr., who is now improving the school grounds at Grand Rapids, will give a short address of practical suggestions concerning this kind of work, and Mr W. W. Tarcy, of Detroit, will have a paper upon "How large a place among the attributes of a home shall we give the ornamental?" Aside from the above interesting features of the meeting, we are to have the following list of topics for discussion:

1. "Gumption" a factor in horticultural operations.

2. Fairs to amuse and fairs to instruct.

3. The apples that are good to eat.

4. Small fruits for the farmer's home.

5. Boys, birds and berries.

6. Science and practice of canning fruit and making jellies.

7. Value of a knowledge of agriculture in home building.

The following persons of prominence have consented to lead on the topics for discussion:

H. Dale Adams, of Galesburg; W. S. Crawford, superintendent of the D. M. Ferry seed farm, Detroit; J. P. Thompson, agricultural editor of the Detroit Post and Tribune; Profs. W. J. Beal and F. A. Gulley, of the Michigan Agricultural College; Jeremiah Brown, Mrs. Mayo and others, of Battle Creek; Pres. T. T. Lyon, of South Haven, and Geo. W. Budgman, of Berrien county.

The last session on Friday morning, the 18th, will be devoted to business and the discussion of the relative merits of the different varieties of strawberries.

8. Mann, of Adrian, who was out delegate to the Ohi Ohtticultural Society, and C. R. Coryell, of Joneaville, who represented us at the last meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society, and C. R. Coryell, of Joneaville, who represented us at the last meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society, and C. R. Goryell, of Joneaville, who represented the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Chiego & Western Michigan papers ten days before the date of meeting. If people who are to attend from along the lines of the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Chiego

aid.

All newspapers circulating in Michigan will confer a favor upon Michigan horticulturisis by noticing this meeting and its prominent features.

CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Sec'y.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 22, 1880.

Cut-Worms.

By accident I have discovered a means and time by which to destroy the great garden pest, the cut or collard worm. On plcking up a piece of board that lay in my walk-way, a few days ago, I discovered several worms. Curiosity led me to turn other boards that lay near. To my great astonishment, when I had turned nearly a dozen in different parts of the garden, I found that I had killed seventy-six worms and destroyed scores of eggs, which look like little bits of lint cotton rolled up. The next day I searched the same boards, which I had carefully replaced, and killed seventy-eight worms. The third search, I found a small collar head that had been cut for lows and left by being overlooked. On examining it, there were found under it and on it twenty-six worms. My suggestion is to 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 profits by his mistakes; the fool never.

Communications.

Why We Have Lawyers to Make Our

Editor Grange Visitor

The VISITOR of April 15 contained an article headed "Governed by Lawyers," showing that, in the Senate of the United States, 771 per cent. are lawyers, 2½ per cent are farmers and 20 per cent. are men of other avocations; in the House, out of 293 members, 219 are lawyers, 12 farmers, and the balance of the members represent different avocations.

Now, why is it that we have so many lawyers to make laws for us? Whose fault is it? I answer: Ours!-who vote for them. There could hardly a lawyer be elected from this State to Congress, were it not for the votes of farmers. Then why do we vote for them? Because we are slaves to party, and allow a few lawyers, bankers and railroad men to con-trol us. Let me illustrate: Two years ago the county conventions of two of the three political parties, for the purpose of electing delegates to a Congressional convention to nominate candidates for Congress, were held the same day, in a certain county in this State A great deal had been said in the GRANGE VISITOR, previous to this time, about farmers doing their duty in regard to caucusses, conventions, etc, Resolutions had been previously adopted, in different parts of the district, urging the industrial classes to nominate some one of their number to represent them in Congress. Notwithstanding this plain expression of the people's wishes, lawyers began to put the political machinery in motion to secure the nomination, caused the townships to be looked over to effect their object, and obtained delegations favorable to them. Farmers staid at home from the caucuses. On the day of the county convention, whom did we see, in the office of one of the lawyers, being treated to cigars, etc., but some of the members of the Order, who were delegates from the townships, and who did all they could to elect delegates to the Congressional convention favorable to nominating him? This lawyer was elected. Farmers' votes could have prevented his election. They could have nominated a farmer, in both conventions, if they had wanted to, but lawyers were nominated by both par-Farmers' votes could have prevented it if they had done their duty but they were slaves to party discipline The lawyer elected has voted in the interest of monopolies and the rich aristocracy, and against the interests of the farmer and laboring classes.

Now who is to blame? Is it not discouraging to see farmers and members of the Order doing all they can to send lawyers to Congress, whose interests are directly opposed, in many respects, to the farmers and laboring people?

It is not for the interests of lawyers to have the patent laws changed? The more patent-right swindling there is, the more lawsuits there will be. It is to the interests of railroad companies and bankers to have lawyers, and not farmers, sent to Congress. Lawyers don't care if railroad companies increase the rates of freights; it don't affect them. Railroad men understand this

Now, brother farmers, the idea of sending men to make our laws who are not interested in our behalf, but who work for those who have the most money to pay, and then afterwards begging them by petitions to do what is contrary to their interests, seems to me like children's work.

Let us in the future select men whos interests are identical with ours, not tied up to any ring, then work to elect him. Let us work for our own interests, instead of those of lawyers, bankers and railroad companies. PATRON.

Ir a man's religion is pretentious on Sundays and obscure on week days, you had better do business with him on a

Lecturer's Department

C. L. WHITNEY. - - MUSKEGON.

Till Your Crop.

It pains as well as annoys a true and earnest Patron of our Order to see how few of its own profess friends and members are well posted upon the principles of the Grange. The seed has been sown and has con up, but what follows? The soil needs pulverizing. The weeds need pulling to allow the tiny blade to grow.

Every member of the Grange needs

an active, working member—working upon his farm, and meeting all the cares that fall upon him there, but also in his Grange. He should work for his organization at all times, to extend its influence and its benefits. How can he or she do this, or ever be a true Patron, unless he or she thoroughly comprehend the purposes of the Grange, and understands its plans of operations. The Patron must read and think. He must work with the brain as well as with the

What shall we read? Read the literature of our Order. Post yourself thoroughly, and keep up with all the changes and advances that are being made. Read the VISITOR, and get all the members of your Grange to read it. Every family should take it, and every member read it. Try it six months

"What Good?"

In two late issues of the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, we find fine editorials under the above heading, and commend them to the reading of our Patrons who are inclined to criticise the National Grange. Knowing that but few of the readers of the Visitor have the reading of the Bulletin, we clip a part of one of their editorials and insert it here read, and work to carry out the plans of a National Fraternity of Farmers;

of a National Fraternity of Farmers;
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 none the less important matters acted upon for the general good of the Order, as to its ceremonials, laws, etc., we will take the crystalized thought and well-defined plans unanimously adopted, printed and sent broadcast over our land.
The following are the plans; now let the work of carrying them out be earnestly, harmoniously and unitedly performed by every one known by the name of Patron, and the people of our whole land will rise up and thank our Order for what it has done in freeing them from burdens, checking the encroachments of those who would ensave us, aye, in redeeming the nation itself!

slave us, aye, in redeeming the nation litself!

Ist. That the Department of Agriculture shall be made an Executive Department, and the Commissioner a Cabinet officer.

2d. That the Agricultural Department shall be sustained and supported by annual appropriations commensurate with the importance of the great and permanent industry it represents.

3d. That commercial treaties shall be made with all foreign countries, giving to American products equal and unrestricted intercourse with the markets of the world.

4th. That governments be adminis-

stricted intercourse with the markets of the world.

4th, That governments be administered in a cheaper and simpler manner, consonant with the conditions of the people.

5th. That a more rigid economy in the expenditures of public moneys be established.

6th. That the laws shall be plain and simple, to the end that justice shall be speedy, crime punished, and good government maintained.

4th. That the creation or allowing of monopolies to exist is in violation of the spirit and genius of free republican government.

the spin and general covernment, sth. That the tariffs of freights and fare over railroads, and all transporta-tion companies, shall be regulated, and all unjust discriminations prohibited-by

be protected, and fraudulent vendors alone held responsible for infringements of rights and violations of law.

12th. That a system of elementary agricultural education shall be adopted in the common schools of the country.

13th. That we are entitled to and should have a fair representation in the legislative halls of the country, chosen from the ranks of the farmers.

should have a fair representation in the legislative halls of the country, chosen from the ranks of the farmers.

Emphatically asserting our unalterable determination to support and maintain these principles, we demand that 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 United States in their support, regardless of party affiliations and party mandates. To follow the dictations of party influences whilst our earnings are spirited away and our families beggared, is a degradation and sacrifice that cannot longer be endured.

With manly dignity we boldly declare our rights and interests, and with unwavering devotion will maintain and defend them on all occasions, and this warning is defiantly thrown to the world.

Somewhat over one hundred years were by Independence Hall in Philadel.

and defend them on all occasions, and this warning is deflantly thrown to the world.

Somewhat over one hundred years ago, In Independence Hall in Philadelphia, was assembled a band of patriots representing the colonial States; they marked out their plans, they too with manly dignity made their "Declaration" and pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" to its support; they too "deflantly threw their warning to the world" But did that alone make them free? No; but separating and returning to their several States, they there organized and armed their people and with them fought in the ranks and endured the perils and trials of the Revolution for eight long years before by work they had carried out to success the line of action marked out as above the line of action, and laid the plans for united effort in maintaining their freedom, have returned to their several States expecting the "rank and file" of our Order to do the work, to take part in the struggle, maintain the fight, until we too are once more free indeed. The very members of the National and State Granges, when the sessions close, return again to their ranks, and in their Subordinate Granges help to do the work that alone will insure success.

Let us all resolve to work in carrying out the plans our Order laid through

will insure success. 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 say, "What good have they done?"

a paper by L, A. Bourse

From a paper by L. A. Bourse.

A little salt around the stalks of cabbages and cauliflowers, after the second hoeing, will serve to keep away the worms, which have been quite destructive for several years.

CUCUMBERS.—In the culture of cucumbers and other vines which are so vigorously attacked by the striped bug in their early stage, I find the best protection against these insects to be a frame about five or six inches deep and about twenty inches square, covered with mosquito netting. After the plants acquire a little size, the danger from bugs will have ceased, and the frame can be laid aside for the next season.

CORN.—I have experimented a good deal with many varieties of sweet corn. This year, for the third time, I shall plant for my main crop the "Egyptian." This is a late variety, but unsurpassed in quality. It is sweeter and more tender than any other variety I have ever seen, and the ears are large and of handsome appearance. For an early variety I raise "Moore's Early Concord," which is also very excellent. I shall also try this season the early "Marblehead," which Mr. Gregory says is the earliest variety grown. I know of no vegetable where so much depends upon a careful selection of seed as sweet corn. A friend of mine, residing at Jackson, several years ago brought from Minnesota an ear of sugar corn, which he was informed was a very early variety. He planted it in his garden, and, to his surprise and satisfaction, had green corn for his table fully two weeks earlier than his enterprising neighbors, who had planted the earliest varieties they could obtain. The following year his corn was a full week later, and the next year it had entirely lost its distinctive earliness, having in two years' cultivation become thoroughly acclimated.

Potatoes should never be planted two successive years on the same ground.

Potatoes should never be planted two uccessive years on the same ground

Sth. That the tariffs of freights and fare over railroads, and all transportation companies, shall be regulated, and all unjust discriminations prohibited by law.

Sth. That taxation shall be equal and uniform, and all values made to contribute their just proportion to the support of the government.

10th. That the revenue laws of the United States shall be so adjusted as to bear equally upon all classes of property, to the end that agriculture shall be relieved of the disproportion of the disproportion of burdens it bears.

11th. That the patent laws of the United States be so revised that innocent purchasers of patent rights shall

How to Live Cheaply.

One of the subjects taked and written about 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 multiply, while resources diminish. How to make strap and buckle meet is the problem which presses on hundreds of housekeepers of the middle class. The 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 neighbors.

the style and display or weathy bors.

The problem would simplify itself at once would the middle class family cease trying to appear what it is not, and be content to appear and be thought just what it is. It is what is done to keep up appearances that destroys the equilibrium between outgo and income, and makes life a drudgery and vexation.

keep up appearances that destroys the equilibrium between outgo and income, and makes life a drudgery and vexa tion.

How to live cheaply is a question 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 living above what is required by your position in society and is justified by your resources. Set a fashion of simplicity, neatness, prudence and inexpensiveness, which others will be glad to follow and thank you for introducing. Teach yourself to do without a thousand and one pretty and showy things which wealthy people purchase, and pride yourself on being just as happy without them as your rich neighbors are with them. Put so much dignity, sincerity, kindness, virtue and love into your simple and inexpensive home that its members will never miss the costly fripperies and showy adornments of fashion, and be happier fin the coxy and comfortable apartments than most of their wealthy neighbors are in their splendid establishments.

It does not follow that in order to live cheaply one must live meanly. The great staples of life are not coastly. Taste, refinement, good cheer, wit and even elegance are inexpensive. There is no trouble about young people marrying with no outfit but health and love and an honest purpose, provided they will practice the thrift and prudence to which their grandparents owed all their success, and make their love and thought supply what they lack in the means of display. Those who begin life at the top of the ladder generally tumble off, while those who begin life at the top of and will as they rise.

Men Gossips.

Men Gossips.

Men Gossips.

If it is a misfortune for a woman to be born a gossip, it is doubly so for a man. Much has been said and written of a gossiphing woman, and they have been widely slandered by the opposite sex. Now, women are honest about gossip. I have frequently heard women say, when calling on their neighbors. "I have come over for a little gossip," but who ever heard of a man owning that he was a gossip," Oh, no: it is always, "I have business over in town at Mr. A.'s," and off he starts, never thinking of the fences to be repaired and the many chores which are to be done on a well-appointed farm. But we very seldom, if ever, see a gossip with that kind of a farm, unless he had a present of it. Why? The time spent by other farmers in attending to little things is invariably spent by them in lamenting their luck. His heighbors always know his business better than his own family, how much he owes how much he expects to make, etc., and that is generally a great deal. His castles are built to tumble down when harvest time is over or cattle or hogs are sold. And when reckoning time comes—if he has kapt books—the balance is on the wrong side, and then, he never made anything at farming! Of course not. He tries another business, maybe, and fails even sooner than he did at farming; and so it is, old age overtakes him, and he is a poor man; the habit of gossiping, like drinking, has kept growing on and on, until at sixty he is enslaved to it.

The farmer that gossips and idles away his time is known by passing his house or fields. The front yard is never clean, frequently weeks grace the lawn instead of flowers, hogs around the house for want of a little time spent at the fences, or, if the gossiper be a man of any of the trades or professions, much valuable time is spent in this use-less, breath-wasting business that has no shade or coloring of improvement in it. What can this idle gossip amount to? If it is to discuss the floating rumors of the tracet, would it not be far better to await the issue of the local papers,

A SENTIMENTAL poetess asks, "Is there nothing for me to do?" Oh, you bet there is: return the flour you borrowed from the woman next door, patch up your husband's old clothes, let poetry severely alone, and turn up that old, last year's bonnet. There's, plenty of work for you to do in this world. When you are in want of advice, enclose a stamp.—New York Express.

Light, not Noise.

Light, not Noise.

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 counsel in a case before Judge Pratt, refere, and during the progress of the trial became a little bit noisy, as he sometimes does, when the judge looked up to him, "Mr.—, did you ever hear of him an who was lost in the woods during a thunder storn?" On being an swered in the negative, the judge continued, "A man in attempting to pass through a piece of woods, lost his way, and while he was in that predicament, a fearful thunder storm came up. The woods grew awfully dark. The roaring of the wind and the crashing of the wind and the crashing of the thunder was terrific. The man was frightened and started to pray, but not the thunder was terrific. The man was frightened and started to pray, but not being used to that kind of business, said: 'O Lord, give us a little more light, and a less noise!' I don't mean you, 'Mr.—,' added the judge, but the audience supposed all the time the judge did mean him, and now that he thinks of it himself, he inclines to that opinion also.

Acknowleged the Corn.

Acknowleged the Corn.

The phrase "acknowledged the corn" is variously accounted for, but the following is a true history of its origin: In 1828 Andrew Stewart, member of Congress, said in a speech that Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana sent their hay stacks, corn fields, and fodder to New York and Philadelphia for sale. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, called him to order, declaring that those States did not send their hay stacks or corn fields to New York for sale. "Well, what do you send?" asked Stewart. "Why, horses, mules, cattle, and hogs?" "Well, what makes your horses, mules, cattle, and hogs?" You feed \$100 worth of hay to a horse. You just animate and get on top of your hay stack and ride off to murket. How is it with your cattle? You make one of them carry \$50 dollars worth of hay and grass to the Eastern market. How much corn does it take at thirty-three cents a bushel to fatten a hog?" "Why, thirty bushels." "Then you put thirty bushels in the shape of a log, and make it walk off to the Eastern market." Then Mr. Wickliffe Jumped up and said, "Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge the corn."

Rules for Computing Interest.

Rules for Computing Interest.

For finding the interest on any principal for any number of days [The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right hand figures of answer to express in dollars and eents]: Four per cent.—multiply by the number of days and divide by 90; 5 per cent.—multiply by number of days, and divide by 72; 6 per cent.—multiply by number of days, and divide by 40; 70 per cent.—multiply by number of days, and divide by 45; 9 per cent.—multiply by number of days, and divide by 40; 10 per cent.—multiply by number of days, and divide by 36; 12 per cent.—multiply by number of days, and divide by 30; 15 per cent.—multiply by number of days, and divide by 21; 18 per cent.—multiply by number of days, and divide by 22; 20 per cent.—multiply by number of days, and divide by 18; 24 per cent—multiply by number of days, and divide by 18; 24 per cent—multiply by number of days, and divide by 18.

Diptheria.

Dintheria.

Biptheria.

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 been used, not a single patient has been lost. The freatment consists in thoroughly swabbing the back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus: Table salt, two drachms; black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, one drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a teacup half full of bolling water, stir well, and then fill up with good vinegar. Use every half hour, one, two, and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little at each time. Apply one ounce each of spirits of turpentine, sweet oil, and aqua ammonia mixed, every hour, to the whole of the throat, and to the breast-bone every four hours, keeping flannel to the part.

School for the Blind.-On Tuesday

SCHOOLFORTHE BLIND.—On Tuesday last Messrs. T. S. Applegate, of Adrian, and Townsend North, of Vassar, two of the commissioners for locating and establishing a school for the blind, visited Lansiny, accommanded by Messrs. the commissioners for locating and establishing a school for the blind, wisited Lansing, accompanied by Messrs. Smith, of Detroit, and Watkins, of Bay City, both well-known architects, and with Grant Secretary Whitney made a thorough inspection of the Odd Fellows' Institute and its grounds. The architects pronounced the building perfectly safe and in excellent condition. With very slight repairs, it would be available for an immediate opening of the school. Attached to the Institute are 11 acres of choice land, all improved, and the whole is offered for the canceling of the present indebtedness, amounting to about \$10,000. Considering the character of the buildings and grounds, and their location with reference to the Captiol, no more eligible site can be found in Michigan, while the terms upon which it can be obtained are merely nominal.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JUNE 1, 1880.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB. - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

Officers and members of Subordinate Granges in corresponding with this office, will pl 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 Visitor, yet as we have a promise out to do this thing, it must be redeemed, however distasteful 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 Barna-

This villa, nine miles from Los Angeles, has good hotel accommodations 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 plainly seen from the

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.

Her untiring industry, directed ment of the products average over

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 the 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, covered with a drab stucco, the walls are two feet thick, and forty feet high, and resting on a foundation four feet thick, and rising on the outside the church some two feet above the ground. The building is thirty feet wide by 140 feet long, with a gallery across the rear end, reached by a stone stairway on the outside. About half the floor is of earth, and the other half of lumber on a level with the earth. There were a dozen or so benches that have been introduced within a few years for the use of the non-worshipers, who come to see. The Simon pure worshipper sat on the floor or ground, when he came regularly to discharge his religious duties, and if anything better was needed, brought in a sheep skin, and was contented and happy.

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 Trans-Continental hotel, run in city style with first-class accommodations 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 30x175 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 railroad 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, Arizona, was our traveling companion the 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. description of what he is now doing 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, blacksmith, wagon and harness shops, with skilled workmen, and a force of employes that make up a formidable pay-roll. The shops are not merely for repairs; the wagons and harness used are all manufactured in them from the crude material. The wagons used weigh 6,000 pounds each. The wheels have one and one-half-inch tires with four-inch face, and weigh about 800 pounds apiece. The stock kept by Mr. Light requires about forty tons of grain, mostly barley, per month, and thirty tons of hay. Hay in California means oats or barley cut and cured for hav, just as the berry is formed.

Mr. Light has contracts for hauling ore from two mines to the stamp mills, ten miles away. The "Contention" mine turns out sev- Southern Pacific running in a try it next year.

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 seventy-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 Desert 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 unfregently 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 through, a hard country to live in. and a hard country to get away from: and vet men of capital, as well as prospecters, gamblers and tramps, go there every day and -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 friend C. H. Light. Of his future prosperity I shall always be glad

Some part of Arizona may have fertile valleys, but, from what we learned, 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

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 vinevards, 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 corn and hogs are the staple crops. This tract is mostly watered by artesian wells, from 75 to 225 feet deep-usually 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 Southern California, the crops of barley and wheat looked unusually promising.

We must defer writing up our conclusions about the country that we traversed until some future letter.

THE EAGLE PLASTER MILLS, STOREhouses, sheds, and fixtures, situated on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. two miles from Grand Rapids, were burned on the night of the 26th inst.; loss, \$40,000, insurance, \$13,-000

The Eagle Mills were among the first established in the Grand River Valley.

The owners are men of wealth, and were before they sold plaster at a dollar per ton. With Mr. Wm. Hovey, the managing partner, we have a very pleasant acquaintance, and believe that with him alone to have dealt with, the plaster war would have come to an end long ago.

STRAWBERRIES will be ripe in a few days in Michigan. The season is rainy, and if it continues wet the berries will be soiled with sand or what is worse. 'To those who have not mulched their beds we recommend grass as the best. thing to use. It is cheap, easily got, easily applied, will stay where it is put, and is cleaner than straw, tan bark or anything else that you can get. Try it once and you will

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEE OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

IN THE last number of the VIS ITOR was a strong endorsement of Bro. Childs for Congress, under the heading, "Our Next Congressman," from the Ann Arbor Regis 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 prosnect of his nomination for Con gress :

gress:
Our canvass of Republican sentiment in this part of the County, city and country is heartily in unison with the views expressed by the Register. (Augusta being one of the outskirts of the city, until the Butler Road gets along at all events) the Commercial at the home of J. Webster Childs, seconds the nomination, and will spare no reasonable effort to secure it. Let Washtenaw Cog to the Congressional Convention with a solid and enthusiastic delegation for Mr. Childs, and there will be scarcego to the Congression.
with a solid and enthusiastic delegation
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 enthusiasm, especially among the agriculturalists in the District, than any other
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 community in so many and so varied public responsibilities, all faithfully and satisfactorily performed, that it would be only a waste of anmunition to enter into detail. Suffice it or say, the Republican majorities in this, the First Representative District of Washtenaw, and we can add Superior 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 farm ers of this country have a representation of 21 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 lawyer governed country of ours. 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 knowl edge 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 courage ous 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 no longer occupy the whole field.

The binding force of party affiliation is weakening year by year, and the day is not far distant when a fair share of the legislation of the country will be done by farmers

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 until the Commissioner of Agriculture 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 cultivators.

This implement has been brought perhaps into more general use, in a short time, than any other of the numerous improved implements used by farmers.

There are at this time about half a dozen different makes manufactured 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, except 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 Michigan delegation to the Chicago convention by Morgan Bates, of the Jackson Citizen. There are also 10 lawyers, 3 lumbermen, 3 mnufacturers, 2 merchants, 1 booksel. mandactures, 2 merciants, 1 ooksel-ler, 1 land agent and 1 physician: 9 have served in the State Legislature. Of course, they all expects o support Blaine for President, 'first, last, and all the time,' as his friends like to express it."

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 sessions of the convention—if they chance to get tickets of admission. Republican 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 applicents (if not too numerous) a few plants by mail, at a cost of sav 15 cents, to cover cost of box and postage on same.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :

Please send my GRANGE VISITOR to Mt. Pleasant, Mich. I have moved to 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 where it 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, 268, 276, 283, 326, 339, 332, 388, 388, 400, 422, 474, 562, 599, 630, 631, 637.

THE meeting of the State Board of Ag riculture, of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, and the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange will be held at the Agri-cultural College, Lansing, June 9 and 10

From an Old Wolverine.

SAN JOSE, Cal., May 10th, '80. Bro. Cobb : I have received several numbers o

your paper and like it very much. It is perhaps more interesting to me as I was once a Wolverine. My father settled between Napoleon and Jackson ion, nut our skiff in Grand River and went down to Grand Haven; here we crossed the lake to Southport, then took our blankets and 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 whole year on the road. Came in 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 about 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

W. L. MANLY. San Jose, Santa Clara Co., Cal.

WILLING TO CRADLE.—That was a sharp retort made by a lady teacher to a school commissioner a short time ago. The commissioner had been elected in the interest of reform, and his principal hobby was the reduction of teachers' salaries. The lady, remonstrating against further reduction, said to enforce her argument, that they could not live on less, as they were idle so long during vacation, in the summer time. "You should do as my brother-in-law does," said the commissioner; "he teaches school in the country, and during vacation makes his living by cradling," "We would gladly cradle, too," was the arch reply, "but it is necessary first to get husbands." There was no further talk of reduction on that occassion.

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 of the Detroit Convention you notice as a fact that not one farmer appears in the list of delegates to Chicago; and this, too, in a State having large agricultural interests. I further notice the query, if this is to be extended to Congressmen also? Reading those remarks has led me to beg a little space in which to consider this matter.

I have no doubt that if certain legal 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 professional politicians that I am not surprised at your asking the question. I thank you for it: and now, with your permission, I will give you and your readers some idea of what farmers are thinking about in the direction of a Congressional nominee for the 6th District.

We have discovered that over in the southern part of Livingston County is a man and a farmer who has, with only his own energy and economy, built up an ample competency, and still sin the vigor of middle life. His name is a familiar as that of any man in the District, and withal has had a legislative 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-raising, and being every other way the peer of any man in the District, many of us think that he is just the man to look out for our interests in Washington. We are willing to admit that Mr. Brewer has honestly and faithfully represented us, and acknowledge that if we may-not have one of our own number to represent us, we should be acontent. If not more so, with him as any man of his profession in the district.

However, I imagine you will discover, when the Congressional Convention is held, that we farmers will have a few delegates in that body bold enough to assert our rights and claim our privileges. In Mr. Ball we see the qualities we desire in a representat

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 matter which may work damagingly to our party. It has become an open secret among the knowing ones of the Democratic party that if we nominate, in accordance with our usual custom, a lawyer, then E. B. Winaus, the present very popular judge of probate of Livingston County, and a farmer of large experience, will be nominated, with the hope of drawing to him a large support from the farmers; and that such would be the case, there could be no reasonable doubt, as that gentleman has had quite an extensive legislative experience, and was a member of the last Constitutional Convention.

Running against him, no lawyer could be at all certain of victory. With Mr. Ball as our nominee, all this danger would be obviated, and Mr. Winans is altogether too shrewd a man to be a candidate.

What will we do? Will we be warned to the and essure a victory in this

date. What will we do? Will we be warned What will we do? Will we be warned in time, and assure a victory in this District, or will we stick to our old ways and chance defeat? We can afford to stop and consider this matter. I do not throw this outs as nembodimen of a threat, but as the statement of a fact with which we have got to deal. I trust the matter will be weighed carefully, and wise counsel prevail. More anon. AGRICULTURIST.

Watered Stock.

This is a term which is as applicable to the plethoric railroads as to the eattle upon the farm. But we wish in this article to show the manner and the purpose of a railroad watering its stock. Take, for instance, the most popular railroad in Iowa, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Their stock is now quoted at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for one dollar stock. Why is this? The reason is, it pays dividends high enough to justify monied men to invest in its stock at that rate as a profitable investment.

About ten days ago it was announced in the telegraphic dispatches from New 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 company is \$20,000,000; to take this up will require \$40,000,000 of new stock; throther \$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 making so much money they dare not declare 20 or 25 per cent annual dividends, as it will always become known to the public, and might have its effect on the people and on Legislatures in the future. With that per cent of dividends, they know they could not so well influence legislators in favor of high freights and passenger tariffs. Hence they must water their stock, dilute it so it will not pay such high dividends, and thus appeal to the sympathy of the country not to put down reights and orphans who own railroad ows and orphans who own railroad

stocks as an investment for their scanty means.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road is in like position, and must 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 lows, according to the version of John J. Blair, is making enormous profits on its Iowa roads, which it leases at mere nominal rental, will be compelled to dilute the stock on the original road, which is owned in Illinois, or it will create a crisis in legislation not favorable to its rich dividends. The panacea for all this is through that cheap clap-trap device of watering the stock to deceive the people, and perpetuate their enormous profits off a hard-pressed and laborious farming population.—Iowa Grange Visitor.

Notices of Meetings.

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. JOSEPH SHAW.

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.

The next regular meeting of Traverse District Grange, No. 17, will be held at Paradise Grange Hall June 22 and 23, opening at 10 A. M. on the 22d. A public meeting will be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the first day: fith delic meetin the aftern of the first day: fith de gree conferred in the evening. S. A. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Krick's Granger Wagon.

THIS WAGON has now been in the market for SIX YEARS and has given

AS GOOD SATISFACTION

AS ANY WAGON MANUFACTURED.

Having been the "PIONEER," in the intro-duction of a Good Wagon,

Sold Direct to the Consumers through Grange Officers,

AT ACTUAL PRICE OF CAR LOAD LOTS.

which has had the effect to destroy ring prices of Local Agents of those large manufactories, who have heretofore made large commission out of consumers.

I desire to solicit a continuance of the gen-rous support heretofore received from Pat-ons, and I respectfully

Solicit Correspondence with all Secretaries of the Order,

Throughout the State

S. G. KRICK.

may30'80

NILES, MICH.

THE AGRICULTURAL WORLD.

A HANDSOME

ME SIXTEEN PAGE WEEKLY.

WEEKLY.

IT IS THE ONLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN THE STATE OUTSIDE
OF DETROIT.

The Agricultural World market reports are
fuller and more reliable than can be found in
any other paper published in Western Michigan.
The Household Department is in the hands
of a practical housekeeper, and is carefully and
ably conducted.

gain.

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

Many of the ablest farmers and writers of Western Michigan are regular contributors to the state of the state of

F. M. CARROLL & CO., 25 CANAL STREET, - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH

TOO LATE

It soon will be. The rise of more than half in the price of Iron is more than we can stand. For a very short time only we will receive orders at old prices, viz.: 5 Ton Wagon Scales, \$50. All iron and Steel. Sold on trial-freight paid by—no money asked till tested and found satisfactory. All sizes.

JONES OF BINGHAMPTON, Binghampton, N. Y.

Paw Paw, Mich., May 18th, 1878.

JONES, OF BINGHAMTON:
My Scales give entire satisfaction. I hav subjected it to the most severe tests, and find not only correct in weighing large or sma amounts, but perfectly reliable.

Yours, Fraternally,

[Signed] J. J. WOODMAN.

THE TRAMP'S STORY.

BY KATE CATLIN

Out of a home and a shelter, ragged, despised.

nd poor, night overtakes me—begging om door to door; the dogs of the village turn with a growl da start, and sensitive creatures, a beggar ain't it any heart.

A beggar don't know what love is, he's hard, and rude, and bold.

He don't mind a roof for a shelter, because he is used to the cold.

A home, a wife, sir? that's bitter; you touch on a point that is weak;

The love of an innocent child, sir? I'm sorry you asked me to speak.

What good to be livin'? a drink, please, that water has in it a spell.

water has in it a spell, first enemed to me just like the crystals that drip in the old farm well;
How old is your boy, five years, sir? he's kingly enough for a throne,
Come here, little man, never mind, he's making me think of my own.

Forgive me, I'm telling the past, sir, but the curls of your boy's bright hair Make me think of my own little Wille, he's like him, so dimpled and fair;
When he climbed on my knee in the twilight, and lisped in affection my name, I didn't think then I'd be roaming; but Willie he wasn't to blame.

I'd give my all for him, sir, the boy was my strong right arm, And when he got married and settled, I deeded him over the farm. Fitty acres for Willie, and forty beside for his wife, And all that I asked was a shelter the rest of my natural life.

The neighbors they chided a little, but I felt no regret, Willie was kind and gentle, I'm glad, sir, even

yet; I wouldn't take back one acre that I have given away, all I'am a poor old beggar, I've heaven to gain some day.

For Willie would sit on the door-stone, and talk of the crops to me,
And Lucy near by with her baby a crowin'
upon her knee;
'Twas paradise on earth, sir, but one day Lucy
got woug,
Perhaps she had looked on the record, and
tho't I was livin' too long.

Then Willie grew sober and sullen, and Lucy forgot to speak,

And all that I had was the baby to love me for

And all that I had was see one.

many a week;

With the eldest girl, but three years, the pride
of my poor old heart,

And the rest of the household treasures, a
family set apart.

evening late in the autumn I sat in the

porch along, Thinking of Willie and Lucy, and wondering what I had done;

what I had done; in two rosy lips whispered "Grandpa," I hissed the mischievous elf, 's goin' to put in a partition, and give you a room by yourthelf.

"Coth mama thed you wath the childish, and croth when you needn't to be — What makes you be cryin' for, grandpa, you ain't croth now are you at me? Coth I love you more than a buthel, and papa thed my love wath thound,
But mamma thed thunthin' bout livin' till all of uth went into the ground.

"What makes you be cryin' for, grandpa? pleath kith me, l'am goin 'to stay:
"When folkth get the old and the wrinkled, doth God take their teelings away?"

I pressed the dear child to my bosom, and looked into her face so bright, God grant 'bat you may never know, darling, the sorow I feel this night.

I tottered out into the churchyard, one green mound would welcome there, And unto the merey of heaven I offered my heart-kept prayer:

Oh, God, for the sake of my Willie, the love of his mother so dear,

Help him to remember the father when he is no longer here.

And may dear Lucy's children, when she is old may dear Lucy's children, which who is one and gray, ir turn coldly against her, and wish she was out of the way;
Willie when old age settles upon his

manly brow; Then God forbid the woe to him that makes

my heatr some now.

I've been back once, just once, sir, the night
had settled deep,
had bright baby to sleep;
looked in through the window, Willie was
pale and thin,
sat there readin' his paper, but I didn't
dare to go in.

No! for I'am only a beggar, turned out in the world so cold, " " " same out in the world so cold," When Lucy bent over the cradle I thought she looked careworn and old, And oh, I wept the a child, sir, to be from that bright band drivea, I wonder sometimes if a beggar may enter the gateway of heaven.

For when I am trudgin' so weary, I think or a homethat will stay, Where I shall find rest, and the angels won't tell me that I'am in the way. Thank heaven for one morsel of comfort to cheer my poor, lonely breast, God won't 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 unknown cities in Italy, notwithstanding the fact that the cities already in sight cannot pay their debts."

THE Allegan Tribune says 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 Bro. Steele, Worthy Chaplain of the State Grange, and unanimously adopted, and a copy was ordered sent to the VISITOR:

Whereas, The sixth article of the onstitution of the Patrons of Husbendry limits the admission to mem-bership in the Grange to the age of 16 years; therefore.

Resolved. That we hereby earnestly 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 representatives to the State and National Granges are hereby requested to use their influence to secure such alterations to the Consti-tution.

While I am writing, I might as well say that we had a very interesting and enjoyable session of two days. Some 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 neighboring farmers not belonging to our Order.

Our District Grange is beginning to make its influence felt, not only in the Subordinate Granges, but upon the

community generally.

The fact of our advertising each meeting in our County papers, and meeting with the different Subordinate Granges, has a wholesome effect upon the people, and we are being recognized, and our objects and purposes better under-stood by those still outside the gates, and by our business men, after each ses-

Nearly every Grange in the District has a purchasing fund, which is turned over as often as the necessities of the members require it. We are fast learning that part of our legitimate business is to keep track of and supervise all of our own affairs.

Many who at one time, in derision dubbed us the "Mossback Hayseed Brigade," now come forward and say we have the best institution ever devised for the benefit of the farming community So say you! Let the good work go on, and each do his or her duty, and I have no fears for the fufure

Present prospects are very flattering for a bountiful crop of wheat and grass throughout this region. Spring crops are nearly all in the ground, except corn and potatoes.

S. A. GARDNER Sec'y No. 197. 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 a healthy growth, by additions of good We have had thirteen additions 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. R.

What He Thinks of Our 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 you, that is this: You have the true mettle in you, if I am a judge of what makes the right temper; so I say, suc cess to you and yours.

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

From New Hampshire

DUNBARTON, N. H., May 10th, '80, In acknowledging the receipt of your valuable paper, the Grange Visitor, I would convey to you my full appre-ciation of your efforts, as a Grange, in sustaining so able a journal -- one that calculated to so nobly battle for the farmer and the glorious cause in which he is engaged.

When we realize the magnitude of the Order of Patrons in your and other Western States. We feel that we of the East are of little moment or ac count. Still here in New Hampshire. with our 93 Granges, we are doing a good, though quiet work, and the cause in which we are engaged is bright with promise.

We are looking forward with plea ure and much expectancy to the promised visit of our National Master, Bro J. J. Woodman, in the month of August, and he will receive a warm welcome 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 pleasant memories of his acquaintances and so-

Will you have the kindness to send me a copy of your last "Journal of Proceedings?" With regards, I re-

Sincerely and fraternally yours. WM. H. STINSON. Sec. N. H. State Grange

Valley Grange, No. 600.

CRYSTAL VALLEY, May 10th, '80. Rro. J. T. Cobb

Having looked in vain for news from this Grange, I have come to the conclu sion that f would let the outside world know that we have a live Grange here 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 application for membership; several others are talking so favorably that we expect 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

We have no hall of our own, but hope to have soon. We are all poor and on new farms, and cannot do as much as older farmers do: but we live in 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 Visitor," it is doing a noble work, and we all say, "a farmer for Governor. Bro. Woodman is our first choice irrespective of party.

Hoping to see something from som member of our Grange more capable of writing than I am, I remain.

Yours fraternally,

C. A. CAMMON.

Neither Dead nor Sleeping.

Worthy Sec. J. T. Cobb :

In your issue of May 1st, I noticed that No. 380, which is Evergreen, is reported among the delinquents, but it is neither dead nor asleep. The last 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 about \$200 worth-and after the sales of 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 verpromising in this region at this date, the weather is nice and warm, and some are about ready to plant corn.

J. W. Dickerson

Secretary No. 380 Solon, Mich., May 10th, 1880.

EATON RAPIDS, May 16th 1880 Bro. J. T. Cobb

The history of Eaton Rapids Grange for the six years of its existence has not been materially different from that of many others that have barely lived by the tenacious faith and good work of a few of the old charter members, aided by two or three who were admitted on dimits. These have nobly stood by the grand principles of our Declaration of es without flinching or lack of Purpo faith, believing that we would hold the fort against all obstacles, until rein-

Thanks to the noble few of Eaton Rapids Grange, who so nobly have battled for the right, they are now receiv ing additions to their number, everything bids fair at the present time for a grand revival, even in Eaton Rap ids, which I believe is one of the hardest 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 a short session in the morning, held an open Grange of one hour and a half, and the members invited in some of their friends outside the gate. All listened to an able address from our Worthy 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 Pomona 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 Patrons of Eaton Co. have 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 arrangements to handle our own wool: but thus far have been unable to breach our fort.

Patrons of Eaton Co., stand firm! 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 united cry.

Fraternally yours. S. L. BENTLEY, Sec.

From Summerton Grange, Gratiot Co.

FOREST HILL, May 10th, '80. J. T. Cobb:

Summerton Grange has not been swept through the gates" yet, and we still hold the fort, and propose to, so long as the Patrons' sledge hamm makes its regular visits twice a month to keep the loosening bolts in place

At our regular meeting in March, a quorum being present, we voted to consider the matter of paying up our State dues in full, and then disposing of our Grange property and surrendering charter. At our next regular meeting, in April,, there not being a quorum, no business was done: but we held a re vival meeting of two hours, with good results. Your correspondent had the audacity to bring out the GRANGE VIS-ITOR and read to those present several telling articles, among which was the article from South Riley Grange, and the "Ten Commandments." The most of them were satisfied that the Visitor was truly the Patrons' best friend and helper 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 injustice, by robbing ourselves of the essential knowledge each issue contains. Several gave me assurance of subscribing for the VISITOR at our next regular eting, 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 understand, he intends coming this way during this month, and a good lift just now might push us over the shools have tried twice to surrender our charter, 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 We are keeping our pledge, and yet hope to see the Grange revived again. Every time we glance down the avenue of business, or at our social relations and our interests as farmers, we feel that we cannot, we must not, give

> Yours, as ever, T. L. TRAVIS.

Ingham County Grange.

On Friday afternoon, 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 hundred present by actual count. As hall was small, the afternoon meeting was held in the school-house near by. Eight Granges were represented. The afternoon exercises sisted in papers and discussions of an interesting character. In the evening eleven took the fifth degree. It rained and rained. Some dozen of the mem bers remained in the hall all night, intending to go home when the showe was over. They claimed in the morning to have taken the sixth degree. Most of the Granges in the County are in fine condition, better than ever Some are about the same, while a few may be worse. Some of the best members of Mason 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 Living-ston Counties, to unite in trying to induce the State Grange to hold a harvest festival at Lansing. The next meeting of Ingham County Grange will be held at North Leslie, with Leslie Grange, on June 18th, Friday afternoon and evening. This Grange is in the midst of a healthy revival Declaration of Purposes of the Grange were eagerly sought and many taken at our last meeting. W. J. B.

The Grange in Leslie.

LESLIE, May 17th, '80,

Bro. Cobb:
I enclose an order for the balance of dues for 1879. Please send us more blanks, and we will send you a better report next time, as this quarter we have been receiving some new mem-

Our Grange has had a hard struggle to live, but we imagine that we now see the dawn of a better day.

> Fraternally your A. J. WILSON. Sec.

To the Patrons of Michigan

A large and growing trade is now being carried on at our co-operative store in Allegan, and under the manage-ment of Bro. A. Stegeman, is rapidly gaining a reputation not excelled, if by any other store in the State; and for this success we are greatly indebted to him for his zeal and untiring energy in managing its business etions. Therefore, to offer these facilities to all Patrons wishing to purchase through our Agency, the Executive Committee of the Co-operative Association have made such arrangements that our agent will fill orders for goods from all parts of the State.

For further information, address A. Stegeman, Allegan, Mich.

J. S. BIDWELL Sec. of C. A. of P. of H.

GRANGES or any one in want of the Patrons' Song Book" can be supplied by sending to the Secretary's office. A new supply has just been received Price, \$1.80 per dozen; single copies, 20 cents, postage paid.

Zadies' Department.

THE SCALE MAN AND THE GRANGERS.

READ BEFORE BOWEN CENTER GRAN

I usually keep silent. And would perhaps to-night,
But I'd like to speak of something
Which of late has come to light. I think you'll feel an interest In what I have to say, As it is about the scale m Who came along our way.

It was sometime in December-I can't recall the date-When a scale man, with two Grangers, Reined his team up to our gate. He jumped out of the wagon, And his horses firmly tied, Then walked up to the door, With a Granger on each side.

They asked for Mr. Crumback. "He's in the woods," I said, They said they'd go and find hin And the scale man went ahead. 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. The Granger said, "'Tis Mr. Hix, He's selling platform scales He asked us to ride out with him. And help him make his sales

As we were not very busy, And the day was damp and wet, We thought we'd ride around this way, Perhaps you'd buy a set," And while these brothers talked, There stood the swindling ranger, Thinking how to set a trap

To catch another Granger.

With a look so full of sympathy, 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,— et us seek a shelter from the store Inside your cottage door.

My team is hitched out near your gate, My wagons loaded down 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 I've sold them, nce them standard scales

I wish you'd go and look at them, I have a good supply, And if they do not suit you, You are not compelled to buy.

If you'll go to the house I will, with your permission, Take a set within your barn, And place them in position.

I am of the opinion That my husband is no shirk, But somehow he seemed willing That day to leave his work. He said it was injurious To work in stormy weather. So the scale man and the Grangers Came to the house together.

Tne scales were taken to the barn, And set up trim and neat;
And everything they found was weigh To make the thing complete. The Grangers weighed each other And it really did seem funny, The scale man even showed the Granger How to weigh their money.

Then Crumback asked them to come in, As it was nearly noon,
And told them to be seated,
Dinner would be ready soon 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.

was preparing dinner, and the moments Swiftly fled, and I hadn't time To listen to one-half the fellow said, But the Grangers all sat near him When he began to tell

How quickly platform scales, He everywhere could sell.

How every man who bought them Was fully satisfied, Though every other kind of scale Before them had been tried. " We've tried all other scales," he said,

"And put them to the test,

And find in every instance he Howe scales are the best. His tongue ran like a wind-mill, While trying to explain [weight How, those Lowell men would cheat in Each time they bought our grain.

Then Crumback said he'd always meant The platform scales to buy, But told the fellow that he thought 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 I was, With smiles upon his face,

And said, "Wife, would you buy those If you were in my place." He said "I need them on the farm, And think I'll 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. "You'll bring the other weights," said he, 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." Weeks lengthened into months, And yet no scale man did appear. The Grangers said among ther
"We're badly sold, I fear."

That scale man was a rascal And I think that you or I, For twenty-three dollars
Those platform 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 He took from us eighty dollars, If he took one single cent. But the best part of the story I think has not been told, When the worthy brothers found

How badly they were sold.

They talked the matter over, And one of them did say, " I hate to have the sisters know. 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, And said, "Ma, we's 'badly beat, 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, Never since the age of man,

If I would escape much ridicule, And lessen words of strife. I'll keep this matter secret, Especially from my wife." To this the Overseer agreed, And said " his wife mistrusted That the scale man was a swindler,

And ought not to be trusted." 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

Now, in conclusion, we would say, To these two worthy brothers,.

That they both have our sympathy, As also have the others.

But if seven of the sisters Had been cheated in this wa The brothers would have talked of it Until their dying day. You know they feel in duty bound, To rail at much we do, if we let a peddler call, They are always in a stew

For fear we will get cheated, At least they tell us so, And they say that not one penny To those middlemen should go But they say the sisters will be Imposed upon forever.

By peddlers and agents,

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. ut we'll not forsake the brothers 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 do.
And ere I close I'd like to say

To every honest Granger, If the scales are still upon your eyes, And you're cheated by a stranger, If you would be good and happy The remainder of your life, Never keep a secret of this kind from your

The State House of Correction at Ionia

wife.

Howell, 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 view of the country for 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 reservoir from a spring 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 employ the same in the manufacture of poots and shoes. The remainder of the convicts are employed in farm work. ornamenting the grounds, and in neces sary 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, innocent-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, would satisfy the taste of an epi-

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 con nected 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--thus saving to the State \$15,000, of the only appropriation made by the Legislature for the whole work. From 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 of tax-payers often, if officers of other prisons, and some in our own State even, would take a few lessons in conony of this Board.

This institution was established by the State for a two-fold purpose-cor rection and reform.

The reformatory measures have been remarkably successful. The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Cornell, of Ionia, and his

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. thousand men have been discharged. Of this number many have gone out into society honest Christian men; but few have been the second time com-mitted 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-protec tion of the people of Michigan that there should exist, not only places correction and confinement, but that the thousands discharged in future years may be improved in character and morals—thus securing greater safety to our property and lives, and removing, in a measure, the contamination of vice from our own precious

We, as a class of farmers, are too apt to plod on in the same old way, our minds becoming dwarfed in the all absorbing idea of work and wealth, 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 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 egard 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 a 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 topics pertaining to house-keeping, and besides the subject of farming is widely discussed, in which the majority of married women upon the farm are more or less interested

The husbandman will be more 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 harvest, and she knows just what and how the arrangements are to be made excellent wife, are untiring in their for securing the crop; and when the labors of love among the prisoners.

There are at present nearly 400 in-mates, 100 of whom attend Sabbath-the women know how to devote their time and energy to keep down debauchery and missule, which will eventually obtain an element in the society or surroundings in which she resides.

The discovery of the American continent is due to Columbus, yet it should not be forgotten that his patron was an educated woman. The influence and countenance of a woman sustained and encouraged the great navigator, when his novel experiment was regarded with coldness and disfavor by all others, and had been rejected and denounced by wise men and mighty kings.

I think we as Patrons of Husbandry should inculcate the principles of education, and the practice of it, more than we do. I know there is a large number whose minds are settled on the subject of education, and yet we know there is a large class who seem to have no taste or inclination for educational pursuits. Many a woman can point to positions of profit and trust which they might have filled if they had been prepared to take them.

Many parents labor hard and live sparingly all their lives for the purpo of leaving enough to give their children a start in life, as it is called. I think the better way is to give your children a sound education, and you have done enough. Let them accumulate their property as best they may.

Dexter Grange, No. 351.

Can We Spare Patrons?

Can we spare men of the Grange; Patrons who have been tried, and found true to our cause; men who have devoted their time, talents, and strength for the promotion and welfare of our Order, and whose efforts have proved most valuable, can we spare them to fill offices in our Government? Why not? Not that I do not realize how much the Grange would miss them should they be called from their positions in National, State, and Pomona.— yes, in the Subordinate Grange, to fill places in legislative

But can the farmers of Michigan, of this great agricultural land, afford to keep these able-minded brothers where they can only tell us what ought, and must be done, and give them no legal power to do it.

In the VISIOR of May 15th, I understood a brother to say that public posi-tions will unfit our leaders for our use! It is true they could not devote their time and energies directly to our Order, as they have done, but could they be of no use? They would not be sworn to forget the noble precepts of our Order, and Bros. Woodman, Whitney, Childs, Cobb, and a long list of other brothers, are not men to be contaminated by the webs of political life. They would not be the members of committees to make light of our wants.

If they were members of Congress, would they not be of much use to us by assisting Commissioner Le Duc to advance and promote the Agricultural Department? If they were members of the Legislature of Michigan, would they not labor for our interest? would they not strive to advance our Agricultural College? would they have turned a deaf ear to the petitions of the farmers of this State to make that College available to their daughters? I think not. They are men who can comprehend what a lasting benefit it will be to our nation to have thorough, practically educated women. We can spare Patrons to look after our affairs. It is our duty, for what legal right have we to expect others to mind our business for us

Trowbridge, May 24th.

A QUAINT writer says: "I have women so delicate that they were afraid to ride a horse, for fear of the horse's running away; afraid to sail, for fear the boat might upset; afraid to walk, for fear they might fall: but I have never seen one afraid to be married, which is fear more walked these. which is far more riskful than all the in others put together."

The following verses were written in memor of Stephen D. Hall, whose obituary was printed in the VISITOR of May 15th.

Near eighty years have traced their rounds, Since first the light of day Since hist the light of day
Shone on a gentle baby boy,
Destined to tread life's way.
He was not born to fortune great;
No title marked his name,
And history's page was not to be
A record of his fame.

While time moved on with fleeting wing,
This child to manhood grow:
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 file what others earn,
And triumph on the spoil.

He did not look with timid eye And asdness in his heart.
Upon the endless work of life,
And try to shrink his part;
But steeped in sweat his noble brow.
And bent his sinewy arm;
Subdued the forest, flowered the fields,
And won a home and farm.

A patient tiller of the soi By fortune and by birth,
The bounties that supplied his wants
He drew from kindred earth. And with fair nature did commune. Regaled his working hours With beauties of the changing year, The forests, fields, and flowers.

No fierce ambition urged him on To be what he was not; He walked the humble way of life. Contented with his lot Yet felt the peer of many man, 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 'Twas there he took his stand, And crossed not the forbidden line To wrong his fellow man

In habit simple as a child,
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 we prize,
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 accents 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 'twixt here and heaven ; And we who gather here by times Will miss him from our Grange ne we miss who went before 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 broke
That binds our allied band.
But on a dim, far distant shore,
Reyand a sharmlean of Beyond a charmless sea ps we'll meet together there. And take our last degree

THOMAS.—Died, at his residence in Bushnell, on the 25th of April, 1880, Bro. Robert Thomas, in the 50th year of his age. Brother Thomas was a charter member of Bushnell Grange, No. 437, which passed the following on his death:

Thomas was a charter and the control of the Control

DECAMP.—Died, at Moline, Mich., Feb. 28, 1880, Sister Marion W. DeCamp.
Moline Grange has lost one of its best educated and most influential lady members in the death of Sister DeCamp. She died a martyr to woman's mission, yielding life for life. Oh! how sad the news that came so suddenly upon us; how our hearts bled, ached, and waited if perchance the report might be not true—but all

in vain. The last sad rites had to be performed, when we all felt to mourn and mingle our tears with the bereaved; and although we can not restore the lost, we can by this, and other 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. E. N. BATES, Lec.

ANDERSON.—Died, at Ronald, Mich., Apri 12th, 1880, Henry B. Anderson, aged 48 years. Whereas, In the providence of the Grea Master above, death has taken from our mids our Brother Henry B. Anderson, an earness and worthy member of Ronald Grange, No 19th Acceptable 2002. ANDERSON. -Died, at Ronald, Mich., April

and worthy member of Ronald Grange, No. 192; therefore, Resolved, That by the decease of our brother the Grange is called upon to deplore the loss of one whose heart and hand were ever 'ready in every good work; our sister has lost a devoted husband, their children a kind father, and the community an estimable citizen. Resolved, That as a token of our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family, and respect for our departed brother, our charter be draped in mourning, and that members wear badges of mourning for a period of thirty days. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, enterpart of the control of the deceased of the forwarded to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Brother, rest from sin and sorrow;
Death is o'er and life is won;
On thy slumber breaks no morrow—
Rest! thine earthly work is done. W. S. PHILLIFS, B. H. PRESTON, MRS. J. L. FOWLE

TAYLOR.-Died, at her residence in Keene Ionia County, Mich., April 24th, 1880, after an illness of only a few days, Mrs. Elida Taylor, a member of Keene Grange, No. 270, in the 26th

member of Keene Grange, No. 270, in the 26th year of her age. "
Whereas, The angel of death has paused once again at our wicket and summoned a fair young state. Therefore, each we are again reminded of the frailty of life, and that it becomes us to be diligent, doing our life-work cheerfully and well.

Resolved. That we tender our sincere and loving sympathy to the doubly bereaved family, and can only remind the sorrowing husband 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 heal."

"earth has no sorrow that heaven can no-heal."

Resolved. That us a token of our respect for our departed sister, the charter of our Grange be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the Grange records and offered to the Lowell Journal and GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

MRS. N. C. CREAGEE, MRS. MARIETA SAYLES, MRS. S. R. MOON, Committee.

BENTON.—Died, at the residence of her her father, March 8th, 1880, at the age of 27 years, Miss Cynthia Benton, a member of Bron-

her father, March Stn, 1204, at the synthia Benton, a member of Bronson Grange, No. 91.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Master to call from earth to heaven our beloved sister, we would acknowledge that there must be a superior of the synthia system to the synthia system to us a frowning face; therefore,

Resolved, That while we thus recognize the just hand of a loving Father, we must also express our sorrow in losing so worthy a member of our Order; one ever devoted to the principles of our Order, ever ready to lend a helping hand, and foremost in deeds of charity.

Resolved, That our Grange, in manifestation of its respect for our Worthy L. A. S., and our of its respect for our Worthy L. A. S., and our the system of the period of namety days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inscribed on our records, a copy sent to the mourning family, and also to the Grange Vistors of the period of STEPHER REED, NANCY REED, MARCH REED, M

HANCHETT.—Died, at Bushnell, Michigan, April 8th, 1880, Bro. Irwin Hanchett, in the 22d year of his age. Bro. Hanchett was a worthy member of Bushnell Grange, No. 437. By-this dispensa-tion we are again reminded of the uncertainty

Though in the morning of life, he was

Though in the morning of life, he was suddenly called to separate from the Order, friends and companions here below; therefore, Resolved, That this Grange, in manifestation of respect for our departed brother, and our condolence with the bereaved relatives and friends of the deceased in this their hour of sorrow, drape our "Charter" in mourning for sixty days, and that these resolutions be recorded in the record of this Grange; and that a copy be furnished the GRANGE YISTOR for publication.

R. W. HOY,
J. V. MINIER,
Committee.

RICHMOND. — At a meeting of Howell Grange, No. 90, held at Grange Hall, May 15th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Death has again invaded the peaceful precincts of our Grange and we are called to mourn the death of our worthy Bro. Tracy R. Richmond, therefore, of this Grange offer their heartfalt sympathies to the bereaved family and friends in this their sad bereavement.

ment.

Resolved, That while we ue,...

Resolved, That while we ue,...

hand of our Great Oreator.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and also to the Grance Vistrone for publication.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty day.

Mas. C. K. Sexton,

W. K. Sexton,

V. K. Sexton,

Committee.

BEES FOR SALE. ITALIANS, WITH QUEENS FROM IM-PORTED MOTHER. WRITE FOR PRICES.

O. B. RANNEY, Kalamazoo, Mich.

NUMBER 27, for 1880.

Please observe that our Price List, No. 27, for Spring and Summer, 1880, is now ready. It is embellished with over 1,200 illustrations, and contains prices, with descriptions, of over 10,000 articles, useful 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 consumer only, at Wholesale Prices, in any quantities to suit the requirements of the purchaser. The only house in America who make this their special and exclusive business. Price Lists, Order Blanks, and Samples of Piece Goods, SENT FREE to any address upon application. We are the Pioneers of this plan of dealing directly with the Consumer, HAVING ORIGINATED the system in 1872.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Av., Chicago. REFERENCE-The First National Bank, Chicago.

Wool - Growers' Bulletin.

-THE ONLY-

WOOL-GROWERS PAPER

PUBLISHED IN AMERICA.

Gives all the Wool News and Latest Markets,

FOR 50c. A YEAR.

WOOL-GROWERS' EXCHANGE, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LAND PLASTER

DAY & TAYLOR.

Grandville, Mich

Are prepared to furnish LAND PLASTER, fresh ground, at contract prices, made with the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

A large stock on hand of pure, finely-ground LAND PLASTER,

Send us your Orders direct.

DAY & TAYLOR.

FLOWER SEEDS AND PLANTS

It is now nearly time to use PLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, also to get BUDDING PLANTS and HOUSE PLANTS.
Send in your Orders, and get the usual LOW RATES given to Bro. and Sister Patrons.
Send for anything in my line, and I will furnish it to you, or inform you where to get it.
Fraternally. WHITNEY.
March 15, 1880.
Muskegon, Mich.

The Husbandman.

SIXTH YEAR. REDUCED PRICE!

A YEAR.

The HUSBANDMAN has been widely recognized as standing in the front rank of agricultural journalism. While treating fully all questions embraced in

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE,

it discusses with fearless ability the economic problems that affect all productive industries. It strives carnestly to inotic thought, broaden conception and increase understanding of the wrongs through which agriculture has suffered, especially the UNJUST TAXATION

UNJUST TAXATION
fastened upon it, and the hurtful discriminations by which its products are cheapened below the cost of the labor employed in their
production. It would stimulate self-respect among farmers through well-applied thought, fitting them
to represent their industry in the halls of legislation as a vital necessity to national prospority.

Binding as a second perity.

All the well-known features of the Husbandman will be maintained, including full reports of the famous

ELMIRA FARMERS CLUB DISCUSSIONS,

and observations abroad.

ITS LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS
will embrace many writers whose work has already added largely to the interest and value of
its columns.
It will present complete reports of NEW
YORK and PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

A FREE COPY will be sent to any person who forwards in one order the names and addresses of ten subscribers, new or old, with ten dollars in payment there for.

Remittances may be made by draft on New York, Postoffice money order, or in currency, Checks on country banks involving expense in collection must have ten cents added to meet such cost.

such cost,

Drafts, Postoffice money-order and checks should be made payable and all letters addressed to

HUSBANDMAN,
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Sample copies free on application.

SAVE MONEY!

BY PATRONIZING YOUR OWN

STATE BUSINESS AGENCY

I AM PREPARED TO SELL YOU A

Single SEWING MACHINE ___ AT ___

WHOLESALE RATES!

THE STANDARD SINGER.

THE EXCELSION OF

THE IMPROVED WHITNEY

STYLE OF FINISH, No. 1 \$15, No. 2 \$16, No. 3 \$17, No. 4 \$18,

MACHINES FULLY WARRANTED,

-AND-SENT ON 10 DAYS' TRIAL,

IF REQUESTED.

PORDER DIRECT OF

THOMAS MASON,

Patrons' Commission Merchant, CHICAGO ILL.

A. VAN DENBERG, MANUFACTURER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Harness, Whips, Blankets, Trunks, &c.,

92 Monroe Street.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

I take pleasure in presenting to your favorable consideration my CASH Price List of Harness Work—HAND MADE. ALL of my

Harness Work—HAND MADE. ALL of my wom manufacture—and also to return thanks for the liberal patronage I have received from the different Granges throughout Michigan. I shall do in the future as in the past, furnish the best good for the least money.

Farm Harness, White Trimmed, Breeching; Bound Lines, Snaps, Rum Straps, 1920 00

The same without breeching. 250 00

""" with Flat Lines. 280 00

""" with Flat Lines. 280 00

""" with the flat Lines. 280 00

""" """ without bre'ching. 280 00

ing, "a" without bre'ching, \$25 00

Double light Buggy Harness, white trimmed, ..., from \$25 to 30 00

The same Nickel Trimmed, from \$35 to 50 00

Single Buggy Harness, with Round lines, white trimmed, ... 13 00
 Single Buggy Harness, with Round lines, white tritimed.
 13 00

 Same with Flat Lines.
 12 00

 Nickel Trimmed.
 15, 316, 818, 820 and 25 00

 Flat Lines, with Snaps.
 2 50

 Hound Lines, with Snaps.
 4 00

 Hame Straps, per doz.
 1 20

 Headstalls, Blinds, Road Checks,
 4 25

 Collars,
 2 25

 Collars,
 1 15

 Breast Straps, with snap,
 1 00

 Martingals,
 1 00

 Martingals,
 1 00

ALL ORDERS RECEIVED UNDER SEAL

OF THE GRANGE
Will be shipped at once, and may be returned at my expense if not entirely satisfactory.

GILEAD, Mich., Sept. 2d, 1878.

I have ordered several setts of Harness of A. Vandenberg, of Grand Rapids, in the last two years, and have recently seen nearly all of the purchasers, and find that the work has given good astifaction.

(Signed,)

Address all orders to , Yours very Respectfully, A. VANDENBERG, 92 Monroe St., Grand Rapids. 85-97

TRY IT.

THE MICHIGAN HOMESTEAD is offered on trial to new subscribers three months for

25 CENTS.

Is a complete Farm and Family Pa-per, and is fast winning its way to public favor

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

CLUBS.

As an inducement to all our friends to work for THE HOMESTEAD, we offer the paper at the following rates: the following rates:
One copy, one year, \$1 50
Two copies, one year 250
Five copies, one year 550
Five copies, one year 10 00
Send the amount by money order or bank draft, write the names and addresses plainly, and we will send the paper postpaid, promptly upon receipt of the order.
Postmasters can forward subscriptions and names at once without waiting to fill clubs. One dollar (net) must be sent for each subscriber.
Address,

MICHIGAN HOMESTEAD CO., 54 Bates St. Detroit, Mich.

READY-MIXED PAINT PARIS GREEN,

AND-

LONDON PURPLE, FIFTY PER CENT SAVED.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF INGERSOLL'S Ready Mixed PAINTS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

PAINTS IN THE WORLD.

Paris Green, London Purple, and Brushes of all Kinds.

Freight paid on Paint and Paris Green to all arts of the country. So it makes no differ-nce where you live, you get goods at the same rice as if you were at the Factory.

Our book, "How Every One Can Paint," with 20 Brilliant Colors, Brushes, Etc., Illustrated, mailed free upon application to

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS,

162 SOUTH ST., N. Y. Send for our Book.

GEO. W. HILL & CO.,

80 Woodbridge St., - - Detroit,

Are now prepared to handle Wheat, Oats and Corn,

IN CAR LOTS.

Having plenty of storage room we can also APPLES. PÔTATOES

BEANS. BUTTER CHEESE. and in fact anything and everything that a

On as Favorable Terms as any House in the City.

We also PURCHASE ALL KINDS OF GOODS for STORES, CLUBS and Families

At the Lowest Wholesale Price. Consignments and Orders Solicited.

PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,... 60
Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to
keep accounts with members, ... 1 00
Blank Record Books, (Express paid), ... 1 00
Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the
Treasurer, with atub, well bound,... 50
Far Deck, containing 100 Receipts
for per Book, containing 100 Receipts
will bound... 10 Secretary, with stub,
well bound... 10 Secretary,
well bound... 10 Secreta mer, Cloth,

Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100,

Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 6c.;

per hundred,

Address, J. T. COBB,
SEO'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE,
SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.