THE GRANGE VISITOR ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY ORDER OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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THE DEVIL AND THE LAWYERS. The devil came up to the earth one day, And into a court-house he wended his way, Just as the attorney, with a very grave face Was proceeding to argue the points in a co

Now a lawyer his devilship never had seen, For to his dominions none ever had been; And he felt very curious the reason to know Why none had been sent to the region below

Twas the fault of his agents, his majesty tho't, Why none of these sharpers had ever been caught; And for his own pleasure he had a desire To come to the earth and reason inquire.

Well, the lawyer who rose with visage so grav Made out his opponent a consummate knave ; And the devil was really greatly amused To hear the attorney so aptly abused.

As soon as the first speaker had come to a close, The attorney opposing him fiercely arose, And heaped such abuse on the head of the first, As made him a villain of all men the worst.

Thus they quarrelled, contended and argued so Twas hard to determine the one who was wrong ; And concluding he'd heard quite enough of the

fuss, Old Nick turned away and soliloquized thus : " If all they have said of each other be true, The devil has surely been robbed of his due. Pm satisfied now, 'tis all very well— For these lawyers would ruin the morals of hell.

'They've puzzled the Court with their villain

ous cavil, And I'm free to confess they've muddled the devil. Men are all right to let lawyers alone— If I had them they'd swindle me out of my

-Arizona Bullion.

Master's Department

The New England Farmers' Meetings

LEWISTON JUNCTION, Me., } Sept. 4th, 1880. The last of the series of farmers' m ings, appointed for me in the New England States, was held in the large City Hall of Lewiston to-day, and I am here, at 6 o'clock P. M., waiting for the train from Portland, which I shall take to Bryant's Pond, and from that point, by stage, to Rumford, where I expect to meet Mrs. Woodman, and spend the Sabbath with friends, and start for home on Monday.

The first meeting was at Pittsfield, Mass., on the 5th day of August. I have visited and attended public meetings in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine ; have spoken fourteen times. The meetings have generally been well attended-the number present on many occasions reaching several thousand persons. At most of these meetings I had the pleas ure of meeting the officers of he State Granges, Governors and ex-Governors of States, and other State officials, aiso members and ex-members of the State Legislatures, and ex-members of Congress, as well as Presidents and Professors of Colleges, teachers, clergymen and many other professional and business men, who interested the audience with appropriate, well-timed, and stirring speeches, which were listened to by an intelligent and appreciative public.

I am inclined to think that the meetings have done much to remove the prejudices, existing in the minds of many against the Order; and to give the members a higher appreciation of its real objects and purposes ; but of this others will be better able to judge, and time will fully demonstrate.

I must ask the indulgence of corres pondents, who have received no answer to their letters since I left home Your letters have followed me, and all that have been received, which seemed require immediate attention, have

SCHOOLCRAFT, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1880. been hurriedly answered; and those which could be deferred, consigned to

my traveling valise, to be answered after I reach home. My time has been se verely taxed, and I have found but lit tle time for writing. I will endeavon to have something more to say about New England, and the work of the Or der here, in the next number of the VISITOR. The train is due, and I will consign this to the letter box.

Yours fraternally J. J. WOODMAN

The Election of Delegates to the State Grange.

I desire to call the attention of all the members of the Order in this State to the Revised By-Laws of the State Grange, defining who are members of the State Grange; also, who of the members are eligible to be elected as voting members, and how elected.

It will be seen that " all Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges and their wives are members of the State Grange," and would all be voting members did it not make a body too large to do legislative work ; hence this election of "voting members" is simp-ly to select from the "members of the State Grange" a certain number to do the voting at the State Grange sessions. No new office is created.

This should be well understood by every Patron, and such members se-lected to do legislative work for the Order as possess ability to perform every duty required of them, and who have shown by their past work in their Subordinate Granges, that they are true Patrons, and worthy the trust.

The Fall Elections and the Farmers' **Opportunity**.

For some years so completely have the political manipulators controlled our primary elections and nominating conventions that the substantial, con servative elements have had but little else to do than to vote for the tickets named by the politicians. This condition of things has grown so chronic through the intrigue and disreputable practices of those seeking political pref-erment, or that of their party friends, that primaries and covrentions elicit but little interest among the class who have the deepst interest in the State and Nation, As an excuse for this apathy, we are told that there is no use opposing the will of the manipulators, for either by fair or foul means, they will, at all bazards, carry their point, and secure such nominations as they desire. There has been some excuse for this continuance in the future, at least, no valid reason can be offered. When education was circumseribed, competent and available men were searce and hence the country looked to the towns and cities for political lead-ers. Professional men being usually the best educated, and by extended ac-quaintance and unembarrassed social intercourse have, in consequence, al-most invariably taken the lead in poli-tics. From the very nature of the law, it has, in all agges of the world, devel-poed great and powerful advocates. In the matter of forms and address, they have taken the lead in political matters, and in the legislation of the country. This accounts for the fact, that while the lawsres constitute less than one-fourth of one per cent of our whole population, they constitute less than on-fourth of one per cent of the Haton al legislature are more than equal to there-fourth of all its members, which when applied to representation accord-ing to population, we find, approxi-mately, that 100,000 lawyers in the united States are represented in Con-gress by 278 members, while 47,000,000 through the intrigue and disreputable practices of those seeking political pref-

of all other classes are represented by 91 members! That is to say, lawyers are represented in Congress by one member for every 350 of their aggregate number, while all other classes are represented by one member for every 616,000.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

The farmers of the Nation are repre-sented in Congress by two farmers in the Senate, and twelve in the House framers in the Senate, and twelve in the House fight (for 1425,000 farmers and producers. In explanation of this producers. In many excellent and intelligent men will tell you that lawyers are the proper timber out of which legislators should be made. That they, having minds trained in the legal profession, and comprehend the proper forms and terms to be used in law making. We freely admit that they understand terms and forms better than the aver-age of men; but forms and terms are but the dress in which the substance is contained. The value of a law depends, not upon its technical principles upon which it is founded. A wagon that has run in the same ruts all winter, weating them deeper at every weather change, finds great difficulty in leaving them when spring has opened, and dry weather har dened the earth. So with the minds of profession and the inter-change, finds great difficulty in leaving them inds of profession and the inter-est of their clients necessarily leads to prevarications. We are charitable enough to believe that all 1 faw enders in cortain grooves so long. They find it almost impossible to leave their profession and the inter-ests of their clients necessarily leads to prevarications. We are charitable enough to believe that all of the absurd and class legislation, for which the lawyers are respongible, is due more to ignorance of the squittes in the case of human wisdom which a lawyer does not know; nevertheless, we will ven-ture to ask any sensible man wherein the presence of legg ignetimen, to say that there is anything in the range of human wisdom which a lawyer does not know; nevertheless, Tarmers of these sense. What case ha

burdens, should set the example of dis-pensing with the dead weights which are loading the country down with em-barrassments, by shaking off party al-together, whenever it stands in the way of needed reforms. — California Patron.

[Kalamazoo Publishing Co.'s Print.]

Your Subscription will Expire with No.

WELCOME.

BY MES. OSCAR BROWN.

Welcome, thrice welcome, we gladly extend The hand of a Husbandman, Patron and fri To you, Worthy Master, of National fame, The head of an Order deserving the name.

We humbly acknowledge that honor is due, While proudly extending that honor to you; O may the friendship we form here to-day Make brighter the sunshine and clearer the way,

Dissolve every doubt we've had heretofor Of the mind and the manners, the wisdo anners, the wisdo

Of the mind and the manners, the wisdom and lore Of the men and the women where granite is found, Where forests, and lakelets and mountains abound.

The home of your childhood, the land of your birth

birth, This spot to you the dearest of any on earth; 'Twas here you were rocked in a cradle of pine. Thy mother a matron.—that honor was thine.

And here you were taught to read, cipher and

spell, To wear the first jacket that fitted you well. Vermont has the honor, just here let me state, Where 'tis best to be born, and then emigrate.

We're told 'tis better to live where they raise

corn. Men choose where to live, but not to be born. 'Twas the soil of New England that clung to your feet, With drink of pure water so sparkling and

And the pure mountain air, cold, bracing, and clear

That taught you in wisdom no tyrant to fear; Hore the motiler i at aursed and rocked you to sleep,

Giving strength to the body and bloom to the cheek;

Faith, mercy and truth loving sisters combined Taught you the first lesson, gave strength to

your mind; And every good Patron this precept will need, Of faith in his God as he casts in the seed,

While maturing hope the promise that's given To all who alike are seeking for heaven Dispenses his charity, hoards not his gold, But gives of his substance to all in the fold.

Fidelity, yes we can proudly lay claim To honest intentions as well as the name. Thus honoring God in the act, word, or deed While gleaning the harvest or sowing the see

We bring the first fruits of our toil and our

care To the Order of Patrons, hoping to share In the blessings of friendship honest and true, While giving a welcome, dear brother. to you

We wish you to feel, as you journey through life, And join in debate and mingle in strife,

That our hearts are beating for you in your need.

And in extending this welcome we wish you God-speed.

Our Order embraces the strength of the land; Go carry our blessing to all in command; Go seek out the humble on hillside and plain, And they'll ring the echo of welcome again.

And now, Worthy Brother, wherever you roam, Remember your birth place shall be your home home If ever in darkness, or danger, or want,

You'll come to your brothers who live in Vermont

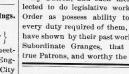
Green Mountain Grange, No. 1, St. Johnsoury, Vt

Notice of Meeting.

Hall of GROVELAND GRANGE, September 9th, 1880. }

Please announce in your paper that Groveland Grange, No. 443. will hold their fourth annual picnic on Tuesday, Oct. 5th. Each and every one are cor-dially invited to attend. We have a

dially invited to attend. We have a large hall, plenty of stabling for teams, and warm hearts to welcome you all. Fill your baskets, and help us to make our fourth reunion a day to be long remembered. Good speakers will be in attendance, and Groveland Grange will furnish music. Fraternally yours, ELMER E. HEUSTED, Sec.



THE GRANGE VISITOR.

WE ARE COMING, O AMERICA ! BY BOSETTA L. SUTTON.

Air : - Six Hundred Thousand More.

We are coming, O America ! Thy sons are ris-

We are coming, O America! Thy sons are ris-ing up, No longer to thy hapless lips shall press the bitter cup. The sons of Mammon hold for thee, and bid thee drink and die. Our hands are on their coward throats! We heard thy bitter cry! Oh, not in vain, on gory fields, thy sons their hfe blood shed, Their spirits march with us to-day, our true he roi dead. hife processing and the storagy of the spirits march with us to-may, our role dead. A thousand thousand marching men, as swift we came before, we came before, once the spirits. O America, to rescue thee, once

Thy sons of plenty laugh at thee, and sne thy despair: thy despair; "Give us," they cry, "thy golden store, the jewels in thy hair!" They sit serene and mock thee, though thy eyes with tears are dim, And fling thy children to the wolves of famine, gaunt and grim. But toiling millions hear thy prayer, it thrills each lowly home.

But toiling millions hear thy prayer, it thrills each lowly home. With sinewy arm and loyal soul the sons of la-bor come ! usand marching men, as swift A the

re coming, O America, to rescue thee once We

Take heart, take heart, America ! thy working millions rise, Jako heart, take heart, America: thy working millions rise, "Their answering shout hat waked the earth and rent the bending skies ! The farmer in his furrow hears, and feels his veins on fire: "The fores in each dusty shop light up with from gloomy mine and rattling loom, from wilderness and mart," during state of steel and hearts of oak the minute men upstart, a thuosand thousand marching men, as swift we are coming, O America. To rescue thee once

We are coming, O America, to rescue thee once

Too dearly bought our liberties, cemented ever-

more' By tears of wasting toil, whose fruit in plenty's lap we pour, A million voices join the shout and swell the proud acclaim, "No foreign gold, no traitor's bribe, shall buy the nation's shame; No more shall labor's agony fill up the spoiler's hand.

more shall input a count of the shall prevail through-hand, even-handed justice shall prevail through-out the land." For

sand thousand marching men, as swift

We are coming, O America. to rescue thee once

Communications.

Profits of the Farm, Factory and Pro fessions.

The following essay was read Aug. 16th, before Van Buren Co. Grange, by A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw Grange

This is an age when quick returns and large profits are anticipated. An stment is considered slow that does not double itself in a ten per cent ratio People invest their money in trade with the expectation of becoming independent in a short time. This feeling has become so universal, and has taken such a firm hold of the whole American people, that it is not strange that farmhave become infatuated with the idea, and are disquieted with their apparently slow accumulations.

Nature does not become tired of the slowness of its operations, and abides The seed drops to the earth its time. and awaits the slow covering which chance winds may bring along or frosts may upheave. The germ of a mighty growth may be hidden within, but it does not become impatient : Nature's forces are active upon and within it; the whole season's round must perform each its mission ere the outer covering be broken and the blades appear.

Man's invention would try to crack the shell by steam, and force the growth of the germ with a new patent concentrative active gas. The stem would be supported and the twigs sustained by an application of a patent starch supporter; and the growth stimulated by ome new energizing balm. Tree and plant would become a wonder in ap pearance. The roots would be weak lings, but they would be covered from sight by the earth. The sap would be insufficient and innutritious, but that would be unimportant, because unseen. The wonderful growth would catch the eye, and that is what all this stimulus is for. But this unnatural growth may stand in the track of a tornado, or a blizzard may come down from the north, and down goes plant and tree, inevitably.

Cannot the dissatisfied farmer learn

sudden wealth is analagous. These farmers are through planting, undoubtedly; when they finished, they did not lean on their hoes and wait to see the ground crack and the blade appear, not will they go home in the expectation of gathering the ripened grain. The man who plants a tree does not take a basket along to gather the fruit; nor will he who casts his bread upon the waters expect the next wind to be favorable to waft it immediately back, "but after many days," says the Scriptures.

I shall attempt to show that the profits of the farmer are sure, although slow, as compared with prevalent opin ion In all classes of trade, the profit must be only the money received above the investment. The profit to the farm er comes largely in the conveniences for which the tradesman must pay for from his profit. For example: A, and B. have each \$10,000 to invest for a livelihood. A. invests his money in trade, including buildings and appurtenances B. invests his in an improved farm, including buildings, teams, and tools. Each lives according to his station; A. as a tradesman, B. as a farmer. They are both men of society, and pay as they go. At the end of a year, A, has turned his money twice, at an average of ten per cent, and his books show \$2.-000 received, and his stock inventories the same as at the beginning of the year. B. has received, in cash, but \$1,-000. If we go no further than to show the cash received, then the farmer may justly feel that his avocation is not a paying one, as compared with others. But let us examine a little as to where this profit must go towards a living. A. must rent a house, and furnish it to correspond with his station. He must either buy a horse and carriage or rent one, to enable him to have the conve niences of his farmer friend. His bills for meat, vegetables, flour, fruit, butter, milk, eggs, and the thousand and one delicacies from the garden, must be paid for from the profits of the trade. The importunities for money for charitable and benevolent objects are tenfold those of the farmer, and when these bills are all paid, the balance of the profits will not be very burdensome to handle, and

know exactly where it is. B. has added some improvements to the farm, during the year, that may bring a large return in after years, but does not represent money. This is where farmers are fogged. They look only at the money received by the tra lesman, and compare that with their own receipts, and grumble at the difference. The farmer who perma nently improves his soil, so as to raise 25 per cent more than any previous year, has added to his investment an amount which the increase represents in interest at 7 per cent. All live farmers are continually making such improvements-waste lands are reclaimed, low lands are underdrained impover ished lands are renovated with manures. All such improvements are bona fide additions to his investment, as much as though he had bought more land, or invested his surplus in Government bonds.

will not out-weigh the farmers' purse.

What is left may be added to his in-

vestment, and can be counted so as to

There is an independence of char acter to be obtained in farming which is not estimated in dollars and cents. The tradesman must look placid when he feels like kicking a customer, to act as he feels would drive away custom, and you will find your most successful tradesman assenting to all you say, and taking your opinions as law in everything-outside the marks on his goods. They are continually under restraint, or polite indifference. The farmer's growth in material prosperity is like a healthy growing plant. It makes no sudden leaps toward perfection, but gradually draws the elements of growth from the soil, and becomes a perfect plant by scarcely perceptible additions.

Then, as compared with trade, it is a lesson from this. The expectation of safe; no devastating fires can wipe out | well to suitable recognition by the par- justice to the viands set before us.

our investment in an hour. There is no incentive to rash speculation that may lead to disaster. So let us, with what we have and are, be content.

at we have and are, be content " No dread of toil have we, or ours, We know our worth, we know our j The more we work, the more we wi Success to spade ! And joy to him who o'or his task, Rememberroll is Neture plan; And hey to him who o'n hims, And never sinks.

Who, working, this And never sinks His independence as a man."

Politics and the Grange.

Bro. J. T. Cobb I was requested, by a friend, a short time ago, to say something in the VIS ITOR about politics.

Now, while I am never at a loss to define my position as to any political question that comes up for discussion -yet the discussion of any of these questions in a neutral paper is quite different, and indeed a very delicate thing to do. Of

course it will never do in such a paper, no matter how firm our convicto say that this platform is tions, right, or that resolution, of any one of the political parties, is wrong. we do so, we could not help arousing party prejudices, which would, in the end, defeat that harmonious action on greater and broader principles of life than enter into the considerations of those platform makers at the political conventions; hence I believe it is for the best interest of the VISITOR and of the Grange, and of the country, that the discussion of partisan questions in the VISITOR, or in the Grange, be avoided; for we can hardly touch these much agitated questions with a quiet pulse, and hence are liable to give offence.

But, now that the nominating conventions are mostly over, there are some things we may, as Grangers, talk about with propriety.

We can discuss men whom we know and judge whether, if elected to office, these men will, with integrity and uprightness, discharge their entire duty. For one, I have learned to regard the men as of more importance than the platforms, and would much sooner vote for a good, honest and capable man, nominated over an objectionable platform, than a bad or incompetent man on the best of platforms.

The fact is, these platforms don't mean much after all. For the last two Presidential elections, there has been but little difference in the Republican or Democratic platforms, and yet we are told by the politicians that on the success of this or that party, depends the safety of the country. We have heard this so often that we ought to be able to judge of the sincerity of the speakers or the journals that are repeating this old, old political story.

Well, as ridiculous as this all may apbear to neutral lookers-on, we can not ignore the fact that at the coming election one of two great contending par ties will be the victor; and, however much we may fear the result, the next four years will see the wheels of Government move along in about the same old rut. And if we are to gain anything for the farming interest, we must con tent ourselves by doing it mainly through these old political parties. S far, we have a poor show in candidates and a poor show in the resolutions. It is too late now to seek a remedy by a change in either, and the only practical course left us is to vote for n when we know that they are right, and see to it that we do know that they are right, on such questions as "transportation," and kindred ones, in which the farm ers are directly interested.

If either party recognize us enough to nominate such men, let us show by our votes that we were in earnest when we demanded this, and my word for it, at the next election we will be recognized in the nominating conventions of all the parties: but if we do not do this, if we are whipped in to vote for the nomi nees of our party, without regard to fitness, then we may bid an eternal fare

ties, and submit to the machine work as heretofore, for an indefinite period of time. C.

The Order in Ohio.

OTTOKEE, Fulton Co., O., Aug. 30. Bro. J. T. Cobb :

Perhaps the appreciative readers of your valuable organ would like to know something of the workings of the Order in northwestern Buckeyedom, no mat ter how little credit the author deserves

In this County we have eleven good working Granges, with a good lively membership of working members each and every one of them. The num ber of Patrons I cannot tell, only of my own Grange (Ottokee), which has a membership of about 125, together with the Pomona Grange, of over 200 members, composed of the very best farmers of the County, and all feel anxious to advance the Agricultural interests of the country, and carry our rights to the legislative halls for protection.

At the late Democratic nominating convention I feel that there was a move in the right direction. It was as follows:

follows: Resolved, That we feel that Congress should control the inter-commerce of States, so that railroad freights shall be equally adjusted; that all shippers may have equal rights and equal favors, and all passengers purchase their tickets at same rates; that shippers should be charged according to distance and num-ber of changes in transportation from one railroad to another, and not accord-ing to the caprice and will of monopo-lies, and that we demand of our repre-sentative from the Sixth Congressional District to represent his constituents by his own vote, and by an original bill, if necessary, and by his influence, to have Congress control all the commercial in-terest of the United States, as set forth in its Constitution.

The resolution passed with a rousing cheer, notwithstanding some who were antagonistic to our Order made some wry faces; and let me say right here that our Republican friends had better not be behind the times, for on this line -and that very soon-the battle will be surely fought, and if they expect to keep up their end, they must step to the front.

The Congressional conventions of both the leading parties, fearing they might lose a vote, failed to pass any resolution on that subject.

As the good Patrons of this County wish to know before voting how their candidates stand on this and other questions, and the party platforms did not say, at the last meeting of the Pomona Grange, after listening to an elaborate address from our Worthy State Master, Brigham, on the subject of Transportation, a committee was appointed to wait on the aforesaid gentlemen and compel them to put themselves squarely on record before the people on those questions of so much interest to the public in general, as well as to farmers. Now, let me add a little sketch of a day spent among the Wolverines, Hoosiers, and Buckeye Grangers. Friday, Aug. 20th was the day previously appointed for the annual picnic and grand reunion of Lenawee, Fulton, and Hillsdale Counties, at the N. E. Driving Park, at Morenci, Michigan. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, with most of our Grange, we were found on the way to the place of meeting quite early in the morning to ee and hear the Wolverine Lecturer. On our arrival, we found the company had been obliged to adjourn from the grove to the main building, on account of the weather. At 10:30 the meeting was called to order, and after the preliminaries of singing, prayer, and address of welcome, etc., Hon, C. E. Mickley was introduced, and spoke in his usual good humored way for some time, to the edification of the audience. At the close of his remarks came another inviting feature of the day -the announcement of one hour for dinner, whereupon all repaired to the larg dining hall, and partook of a splendid repast, such as farmers' daughters know so well how to prepare. As we had a very early breakfast, and it was then 12:30 o'clock, we did ample

1:30 we were called from refreshment to labor. Mrs. H. A. Canfield, of Ottokee Grange, was called to the ros-trum, and read an essay entitled "Progress," in which she did honor to herself and the subject. Her full, loud voice reached the most distant part of the building, and showed the value of culture and a determination to use every advantage within reach.

Next came the hero of the day, the man we all came to see-Worthy Lecturer C. L. Whitney, of the Michigan State Grange. As he stepped forward a loud peal of cheers echoed far around. He opened his remarks in an energetic and determined way, and spoke at considerable length. He poured vollies of red-hot shot into the camp of the enemies of agricultural progress, and as cheered heartily. In justice to Mr. W., I must say he handled his subject with marked ability, showing deep study and close thought upon the questions of interest to the public. Mr. Whitney is a first-class speaker, and a good orator, making his points so sharp and clear that no person can mistake his meaning. He closed amid cheers from a large and intelligent audience.

Mrs. A. A. Abbott and Mrs. H. G. Haughton, Haughton, of Chesterfield Grang read essays of a high moral character. Chesterfield Grange,

Totether with the other entertainments of the day, we must not omit notice of the Morenci choir, which furnished splendid music, with some of the most appropriate pieces for the occasion I ever heard.

Adjourned for one year, all feeling that it had been an enjoyable day and one well spent. C. B. C.

A Michigan Spring Bed Swindley.

WESTMINSTER, West Vt., August 23d, 1880. }

Worthy Sec. J. T. Cobb :

A man giving his name as Sherwood. from Flint, Michigan, purporting to represent the Detroit Spring Bed Co., has recently been traveling through this State, swindling the people where he could find a person foolish enough to believe his story, and favor him with his signature, and I regret to say he has found some victims in Vermont. His plan of operation is as follows He calls on some farmer, shows him a model of a spring bed, and after duly setting forth its good qualities, proposes to send him nineteen beds, which he is to store until he comes, which will be shortly after their arrival, when he will distribute them, giving each family two weeks to try them, or return them to the farmer who stores them. If they keep them, they pay him ten dollars, which he is to receive and remit to to the spring bed company, deducting four dollars for his commission on each bed sold, and is also to have one bed free. This smooth-tongued swindler, who gave his name to the writer as Sherwood, says it is better for the company to leave their beds in this way than to keep an agent on expense, as they do not expect to sell the beds without letting people try them-all of which is very fair. But before leaving, he gets him to sign an order, and this is the last that is seen of Mr. Sherwood.

In a few weeks around comes man with the order, and a bill for the nineteen beds, at \$10 each. In vain the victim tells him of the contract with Sherwood. No. 2 knows nothing about it, threatens to sue in the United States Court, and gets him to sign a note, sometimes for the full amount, and ometimes, if the victim is spunky, discounts a little, but in any case. getting double the value of the beds. C.

THREE-FOURTHS of the difficulties and miseries of the average man com-from the fact that most of them wan ters wealth without earning it, fame when they don't description it, fame when they don't description it, and the second out temperance, virtue without com-iple mon honesty, and office without at fitness.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

White Leghorn Fowls.

Now that farmers are fattening their fowls for market, it is an opportune time to discuss the merits of different breeds of fowls, with a view to retain ing the most profitable for winter laying and breeding another year, provided the farmer keeps a variety.

It is our experience with Brahmas Cochins, and Asiatic breeds that they lay small litters ; are clumsy, stepping their chicks; almost impossible to break of setting. They are, perhaps, the best to raise for market or spring chickens, if hatched early and given the entire season to grow. They mature slowly.

Plymouth Rocks lay long litters, not hard to break of setting, but they do not wean their chicks in a ridiculously long time. Have a Plymouth Rock hen with chicks over three months old still running with the mother. Have spoken before of their eggs being large of size, but not fresh looking. I consider the White Leghorn

the business fowl for farmers. There is no prettier fowl, with their pure white feathers and bright red combs; but their beauty may be against them, fo some seem to think what is beautiful cannot be useful.

They are too light to raise for market. If you want to kill for your own use, though, connoisseurs claim their meat is tenderest and of finest flavor. That question, however, is respectfully referred to Bro. Whitney. Judging from his "Chickings by the Way," he knows-that is, if practice makes per fect.

Their light weight, considered as layers, is an advantage. They don't eat half as much as the heavier fowls. The Rural New Yorker says their eggs are below the average size ; don't think Anyway, we don't sell eggs by 80. sell by the dozen, and weight; we ought not to furnish more than average sized eggs, for profit. Their eggs are fresh looking. The quality of an egg depends mostly on the food of the hen the greater the amount of meat the rich

cher the egg. They make good mothers, staying with their chicks only until they can Will not kill chicks by stepeat corn. ning on them, as heavier hens do.

They will range off farther than others, and not trouble you by hanging around the kitchen door. That can be remedied among all fowls, somewhat by feeding them at the barn or henhouse, and never from the kitchen

door. The White Leghorn is the easiest to break of setting; confine them three nights, and it cures them. days and You can shut some Brahmas up a week and they will go back on the nest.

The White Leghorns mature early are also a hardy fowl. Have they seen them out in winter when others would not venture out. They don't seem to mind rainy weather as others do, and then is the best time to catch worms, etc. They are early risers, and thus get the more time to eat.

As winter layers they excel, accord ing to the experience of Kalamazoo County farmers. One says, "I never got fresh eggs in winter until I kept White Leghorns." Another says, "I tried them last year, but put down a box of eggs in the fall, as is my custom and soon sold them, for I got fresh eggs all winter long." A farmer says the other day, "Shall kill off all but White Leghorns this fall; like them better than others for laying." If you give them egg-producing food, according to Prof. Kedzie's analysis of an egg, and keep them warm, you will have eggs when they are highest pri

This is not an advertisement; have no White Leghorns to sell, and think personally that it depends more on feed and care than on the breed, for laying and by keeping a variety, you can tell which are serving you best. By noticin eggs, you may difference ing the w which fowls lay certain kinds of eggs, and when spring comes, if you

want laying hens, set the eggs of layers, as their chicks will be more apt to be prolific layers.

Should not have troubled you with this, Bro. Cobb. but have noticed that many agricultural papers are discus ing this topic, and among them, have not noticed a friend to the White Leghorn. They do their full share towards paying our grocery bills, and furnishing the eggs for the cakes and puddings that make the tables groan at our Grange feasts. The VISITOR ought not to be silent when its friends are set OLD POULTRY. down on.

Do we Mean Business ?

BERRIEN Co., Mich., Aug. 23d, '80 Editor Grange Visitor:

Much has been said within the past six months about a farmer-Governor and about farmer-representatives in Congress and our State Legislature Now the question is : Do we mean busi ness? And this question must be set-tled at the coming fall election

We asked all of the political parties the to give us a farmer - Governor; Democratic party and the Greenback party have nominated farmers for Gov ernor, but the Republican party has nomin ignored the farmers, and have ated a railroad man and a banker. A man who, perhaps, has no interest in farming : a man who, if elected, will give all his influence to railroad companies and bankers, and will ignore the farmer, as the party who nominated him have done. Now, I presume this is not owing to

the leaders of the Democratic and Greenback parties having any more love for the farmer than the leaders of Republican party have. But the the fact is, the Republican party are in the majority in this State, and the leaders think, by keeping up considerable political excitement, that the Republican farmer will vote the straight ticket, no matter whether the men they vote for are going to represent them or not.

The other parties, being in the minor ity, see the necessity of offering liberal bids in order to get the farmer vote. Very well; let us take such bids This is the way for us to show our strength. We have the balance of power, let us use it. Let us show to the political parties that it is dangerous to ignore the farmer. Now is the time to work; an opportunity is offered us to vote for a farmer or to vote for party. Bro. farmers, let us look to our inter ests: let us make the political parties respect us.

After all we have said about a farmer-Governor, if we now step back into the old party ranks, and vote the straight ticket, will we ever have the face to ask Why, for a farmer Governor again? those political demagogues would laugh at us, and well they might. If the farmers of Michigan haven't got enough backbone to stand up and vote for their interests, they cannot expect to be respected.

This question will be settled at the coming election. If the farmers prove true to themselves, by voting for Mr. Holloway or Mr. Woodman, they will show to the political parties that they are a power in the land, and they wil always be respected by all parties.

But if they back down, after all they have said, and vote the old straight par ty ticket, they will lose all the political influence that we have been trying to

gain the last ten years. Now I don't wish to be understood to say that every farmer should vote the straight Democratic or Greenback ticket, just because the Republican party failed to nominate a farmer for Govern or. But I do say, that every farmer, no

matter what his party politics may be, should vote for a farmer Governor, a farmer for Representative in Congress a farmer for State Senator, and a farme for Representative in the State Legislature, provided they are honest and well qualified men, of whom I think there

to their being filled by honest lawyers Yes, if there is an honest lawyer run ning for office, on any ticket, for the love of all that is good, let us vote for him, for we may never have another opportunity. J. M.

From Vermont.

Editor Grange Visitor ST. JOHNSBURG CENTRE, Vt. September 6th, 1880.

My wife, who is Lecturer of Green Mountain Grange, No. 1, has not received her VISITOR for the month of August by mail. I got your issue of the 15th of our Worthy Master, Hon. Woodman, at our meeting at Lyndonville Grove, Aug. 58, at which meeting he delivered a splendid ad-dress, doing good work for the Order,

At that meeting Sister Oscar Brown of our Green Mountain Grange, gave a ocem of welcome to Worthy Master Woodman. Sister Woodman went away with the poem in her keeping, with the intention of having it pub lished in the VISITOR.

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for which ou will please send the VISITOR to H. S. Pierce, Esq., St. Johnsburg Centre, Vt., for one year, and for the balance send as many copies as the 50 cts. will pay for, of the number containing Sister Brown's poem of welcome

Although we have the VISITOR in the hands of my wife, for the benefit of the Grange, you see it just creates a desire in Bro. Pierce's to have it all to himself. Hope the demand for it will continue to increase, as I believe it will do a good work wherever it goes.

If you have a copy of Aug. 1st, pleas send it with the others, so that we may keep all the numbers for the Grange.

Wishing the VISITOR the success it deserves, I remain,

Fraternally yours E. P. ALLEN, Master Green Mountain Grange.

Resolution of Thanks.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :

At a meeting held by Capitol Grange No. 540, Aug. 19, 1880, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEEKAS, The generous tender of the use of the Central Michigan Agri-cultural fair grounds to the P. of H., for their annual harvest pienic, evinces a high appreciation on the part of the society for this organization of farm-ors: therefore

high appreciation of farm-ers; therefore, *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Grange, and the Granges throughout the State, are due the officers of said society for the liberal and generous treatment received at their hands dur-ing the annual harvest picnic of the P. of H., of the State of Michigan. WITSON MOORE, Sec.

N. Lansing, Sept. 1, 1880.

Will we, or Will we Not ?

Dowagiac, Aug. 24th, 1880. Bro J. T. Cobb:

Will the farmers of this State sustain the political machine, and elect nine lawyers to misrepresent them in Congress again, or will they heed the admo nition of the Divine Master, and say "Woe unto you lawyers ; ye lade men with burdens grievious to be borne, and

ye, yourselves, touch not the burdens with one of your fingers?" Which is as true of the lawyers to-day as it was in H H TAVLOR. the days of old.

As LONG as the farmers of the country permit the immense power of capital, and other monopolies, to elect the officers and furnish the legislation, so long will we continue to see addi-tional burdens placed upon us as a class, and the fruits of our labors swept into the coffers of those who "toil not, neither do they spin."—Bud-bein

To KEEP off musquitoes and other insects, camphor is a most wonderful agent. A camphor bag hung up in an open casement will prove an effectual barrier to their entrance. Camphor-ated spirit applied as perfume to the face and hands will act as an effectual preventative; but when bitten by them, aromatic vinegar is the best antidote.

are a sufficient number. Now, so far as the rest of the State of-fices are concerned, I have no objection

Correspondence. An Appeal.

GENESEE PIONEER GRANGE, No. 118. } August 31st, 1880. Bro. J. T. Cobb :

It seems to be customary for the Granges to write for the VISITOR of their own good times and prosperity, but we can't say anything encouraging in that direction. Our members are growing less, that is the paying ones We have enough names on our books but many of them are more than six months back on their dues. I believe our Grange has kept up with their State dues, and our members think the State Grange should help us by sending a Lecturer to talk to the people. On members are few, but they are united and as far as co-operation is concerned we are as strong as ever; as far as ex penses are concerned, those that remain have paid nearly all, and are getting what discouraged.

Being one of a committee to see what ould be done, I thought I would write a few lines, and make a brief statemen of the case. I believe most of the Granges in this County are nearly in the same fix as our own. What we want is a good Lecturer around among the weak Granges. There is a chance to revive them, but our Grange feels too poor to pay the necessary expenses of Lecturer. If Bro. Whitney, or some other good Lecturer, could come, we they would be cheerfully received, and would do us good.

Now Mr. Editor, we have said what we had to say in as few words as w could. May they do some good.

We remain yours fraternally, WM. ALGATE.

Another Good Time.

DEWITT Clinton County, August 25th, 1880, Olive Grange, No. 358.

I desire to give notice through the VISITOR of the good meetings we have had in this County lately, addressed by that good brother, E. C. Mickley, of Adrian.

The call was for a Pomona Grange meeting, but we did not reach that branch of the work. The meeting was held on the fair ground, and Mickley gave us one of his best speeches, and we had only to regret that some of our people thought they could not spend the time to attend the meeting. We who did go are sure that all who did not, made a mistake. We who did go are sure Farmers should not be so hungry for work that they can't attend a picnic of farmers, when all the surroundings favor having a good time. But farmers have not yet learned to take good care of themselves, though we think they are gaining a little each year.

Our own Grange numbers about 100. We meet every Saturday night, and generally have quite a full meeting, and have a good time. Fraternally yours

WM. L. VANDYKE.

Grange Fair-Two Days. South CAMDEN, Mich., Sept. 6th, 1880.

I wish to make known through the columns of the GRANGE VISITOR, that Acme and Northwest Granges will hold their third annual local fair on Tues day and Wednesday, Sept. 28th and 29th, 1880, on the farm of Bro. Aldis Johnson, within a few rods of where the States of Ohio and Michigan corner on the State of Indiana.

Bro. Cobb :

We have heretofore held our annual fair but one day This year we will hold the fair two days.

We are erecting a building 20x100 feet for an exhibition hall. No pains will be spared in making arrangements for a good fair. A good speaker is ex-pected to be in attendance on the second day.

Patrons from abroad are cordially invited to visit us on this occasion. H. BEIGHEY, Sec'y.

Van Buren County Grange. BANGOR, Aug. 23d, '80.

Brother J. T. Cobb : By request, I send you a synopsis of the Van Buren County Grange see

at Keeler, August 19th. Early in the day loads of brothers and sisters came flocking to the little village, and we soon found the large Grange hall would not accommodate all, so we adjourned to the church.

Every officer was present at roll-call. At the church, after dinner, the program consisted of an essay by Bro. Glidden, of Paw Paw, " Profits of Farm, Factory and Profession," which I send you entire; also an essay by Sister Sykes, of Keeler, upon "Table and Toilet," in which she strongly advocated neatness and good taste in the details of the table and toilet of the housekeeper. Much depends upon the cleanliness and order of the table ware, and we cannot be too careful in regard to such things.

An essay by Sister Charles, of Bangor told "Where and How to Educate our Daughters." At home, and by a good mother; be taught the prin-ciples of industry, honesty, modesty, and true womanly dignity. If the mother does her duty, the afterpart of the education is robbed of its damages and difficulties. She favored a department in the Agricultural College at Lansing for our girls.

The discussion following each of the papers was warm and interesting. During the evening, after initiating two candidates, Bro. Geo. Breck, of Waverly, addressed an open session upon, "The Immediate Wants of Our Order. and How Shall They be Supplied? It would take too much space to note the points of the address, but in most parts of our County we need to progress as in the past to reach perfection. are doing good work at present, and if we continue, must reach success.

We feel that the meeting at Keeler has added zeal and strength to our march onward.

Yours fraternally, C. B. CHARLES, Sec'y.

A Successful Picnic.

WOODBRIDGE GRANGE, No. 183, } August 24th, 1880. } Bro. J. T. Cobb :

Having given previous notice for a Grangers' and Farmers' Picnic to come off last Saturday, I can say it was one of the best days we ever had.

Early in the morning came the Ack-me Grange, the Northwest Ohio Grange, and the Cambria Grange.

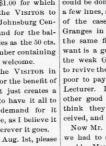
Short speeches were made by several of our leading farmers, who came forward and endorsed the sentiments of the Grange, and said they were ready to put their shoulders to the wheel to -he vance the interests of agriculture. They were as follows: Nathan Alvord, Camden ; Wm. Bryan, of Woodbridge ; Joel B. Norris and Moses Willets, Cambria, and Hon. A. Hewitt, of Allen.

After dinner, F. M. Holloway was introduced, who held the crowd for nearly two hours, in perfect order, giving the causes that brought the Grange into being, the true history of the good it has done, and what its prospects are. Enclosed I send you \$1, for more VIS-

ITORS. This makes twenty subscribers I have sent you since last January. Please send as directed below PETER HEWITT, Sec'y.

No combination of causes has done so much to make the farmer satisfied with and proud of his occupation as the Or-der of Patrons. It has clearly demon-strated the disabilities, short comings, and enforced low estate of the farmer, and indicated the remedy; and thous-ands all over the country have profited by the lesson. Through its influence agriculture to day is more honored and believed in than at any period. Nor beneved in than at any period. Not has it been mere idle sentiment—the vain glory of a new found strength, but the confidence and stability of broader knowledge, a higher farming, a truer and nobler manbood.—Bulletin.

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, SEPT. 15, 1880.

Secretary's Department.

SCHOOLCRAFT.

J. T. COBB.

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

GENERAL NOTICE.

The following Granges are entitled to representation in the County and District Conventions, to be held Tuesday, the 5th of October, 1880, by virtue of Section 4, Article 4, of By-Laws of Michigan State Grange, as appears by the accounts of the several Subordinate Granges of this jurisdiction on this 15th day of September.

Any Grange not included in this list, whose Secretary shall report and pay dues after this 15th day of September, whose representatives duly elected show a receipt for such dues, signed by me for the quarter, ending March 31st, 1880, on which receipt is endorsed "Entitled to Representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the Convention.

tion. *Allegan*—3 Representatives. Nos. 37, 58, 154, 238, 247, 248, 271, 296, 388, 339, 384, 390, 407, 461, 520. *Barrier*—2 Rep. 38, 50, 55, 128, 145, 243, 224, 424, 472. *Barrier*—3 Rep 14, 40, 43, 46, 80, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 123, 188, 194. *Branch*—2 Rep. 88, 91, 97, 136, 137, 152, 332, 400. *Cathonn*—2 Rep. 42, 162, 427. *Cathonn*—2 Rep. 140, 202, 225, 226, 342, 348, 370, 439, 456, 459, 487, 505. *Cathonn*—2 Rep. 140, 202, 225, 226, 342, 348, 370, 439, 456, 459, 487, 505. *Cathonn*—2 Rep. 67, 134, 260, 301, 315, 360, 361, 619, 625. *Cathonn*—2 Rep. 67, 134, 260, 301, 315, 360, 361, 619, 625. *Cathonn*—2 Rep. 149, 386, 387. *Huizdace*—1 Rep. 147, 75, 106, 107, 108, 133, 183, 251, 289, 573, 274, 285, 568. *Lagrann*—2 Kep. 163, 168, 174, 175, 185, 169, 161, 100, 1941, 192, 270, 277, 224, 325, 262.

49, 61, 171. 94 24, 49, 61, 171. Kent-5 Rep. 19, 31, 39, 63, 64, 73, 110, 113, 170, 219, 220, 221, 222, 295, 316, 337, 340, 348, 350, 353, 479, 563, 564, 634. Lapeer-1 Rep. 246, 396, 448, 549, 807 607

 Lenawee—2 Rep. 167, 212, 213, 276, 7, 278, 279, 280, 293, 384.
 Livingston—1 Rep. 6, 90, 114, 336, 277 61

Macomb-1 Rep. 403, 414, 623.
 Manistee-1 Rep. 556, 557, 580, 633.
 Montcalm-1 Rep. 437, 436, 440, 441, 530.

00. Muskegon—1 Rep. 372, 373, 376. Newaygo—1 Rep. 494, 495, 511, 544,

45. Oceana—1 Rep. 393, 406, 600. Oaktand—3 Rep. 141, 245, 253, 259 37, 275, 323, 327, 328, 335, 377, 385, 395 267, 275, 408, 443,Ottawa-1 Rep. 30, 112, 201, 313, 421

 Ottawa-1
 Rep.
 30, 144, 244, 450, 491.

 \$S.
 Clair-1
 Rep.
 462, 480, 491.

 \$S.
 Joseph-2
 Rep.
 22, 76, 178.
 236, 237.

 \$27, 266, 294.
 303.
 334.
 Shiawassee-1
 Rep.
 151, 160, 180, 228, 229, 252.
 606.

 \$225, 229, 252, 606.
 Saginaw-1
 Rep.
 513, 523, 526, 548.
 548.

 \$29
 \$29, 292, 606.
 \$33, 526, 548.
 548.
 549.

2 Van Buren – 2 Rep. 10, 23, 26, 32, 36, 159, 230, 346, 610. Washtenaw – 2 Rep. 56, 59, 92, 239, 9, 351, 476, 631. Wayne – 1 Rep. 298, 367, 368, 389, 618, o espe 329 Wayn 622, 636.

For the purpose of representation, as provided in Section 4, Article 4, the following Counties are formed into Representative Districts. And I would recommend that the several Conventions for these Representative Districts be held at the County seat of the County having the largest number of Granges entitled to representation.

First District-1 Rep. Bay, Nos. 597, 635. Midland, No. 603.
 Second District-1 Rep. Grand Traverse, Nos. 379, 624, 688.
 Wexford, No. 633. Antrim, No. 470.

Third District-1 Rep. Leelanaw Nos. 374, 350. Benzie, No. 381. Fourth District-1 Rep. Oceana, Nos. 393, 406, 600. Mason, No. 415. Fifth District-2 Rep. Wayne, Nos. 296, 367, 368, 359, 615, 622, 636. Monroe, Nos., 471, 509. Sixth District-1 Rep. Mecosta, Nos. 302, 517. Oscoola, No. 629. Seventh District-1 Rep. Huron, No. 602. Sanilac, Nos. 417, 641.

SECRETARIES, TAKE NOTICE.

The time for providing for another annual meeting of the State Grange is at hand, and we have on another page published Article 4. of the By-Laws of the State Grange, that all may see what is required, and see when some things must be done. We call the attention particularly of delinquent Granges to the requirements that bring to your Grange the right of representation in the County Convention to be held on the 5th day of October.

There is but little time to perfect the work, where from any cause, a Grange is not entitled to representation. As all Secretaries, we are sorry to say, do not take the VISITOR, and will not see this reminder, Masters who do, should see to it that their Grange does not lose its representation through the remissness of the Secretary whose duty it is to attend to this matter.

We present below a list of Granges that, on account of being dilatory in their reports for the quarter ending March 31st, 1880, are shut out of the Convention.

Any of them may still report and in some instances may secure an additional representative from their County.

The following Granges are delingent to this office for reports and payment of dues for and since Dec. 31st:

57, 126, 155, 179, 203, 268, 283, 463, 514, 529, 576. And the following Granges are

delinquent for report for quarter ending March 31st, 1880:

 $\begin{array}{c} 13, 52, 60, 72, 102, 103, 125, 127, 144, \\ 147, 157, 158, 189, 199, 217, 227, 241, \\ 250, 257, 256, 318, 320, 321, 331, 344, \\ 345, 355, 358, 363, 375, 391, 399, 401, \\ 404, 425, 438, 475, 481, 492, 497, 508, \\ 539, 665, 566, 590, 616, 632, 255. \end{array}$

We hope to receive reports from those Granges in time to enable them to participate in the Conventions of Oct. 15th.

We are quite sure that the neglect of Secretaries has placed some

of these Granges in this category. We hope members will look over these lists carefully, and see f those officers elected to serve them have been remiss in this

them nave been matter. The voting membership is no longer so numerous that the State Grange is a cumbrous, unwieldy body, and we shall be glad to be able to add to the number of del-egates from some of these egates from some Counties.

Secretaries of Pomona Granges are referred to Sec. 12, Art. 13, By-Laws Michigan State Grange.

Do NOT overlook the excellent essay on another page by A. C. Glidden. It might be read twice with profit.

WE have a criticism of a public lecturer intended for publication, and should write to the author in regard to it, if he had given his post office address. After reading it, the inquiry arose : Will the good of the Order be promoted by the publication of the article? and our judgment said-no. The writer will accept this as the reason for withholding.

THE "MICHIGAN HOMESTEAD" AND POLITICS.

Although exchanging with the Homestead, an article in its issue of Aug. 5th, headed "Farmer Politicians," had escaped our notice. A friend called our attention to it by sending us a marked copy. The article referred to criticises the position taken by Bro. Geo. Pray and the VISITOR in advising that more farmers be elected to seats in the Legislative bodies of the country, and dissents in decided terms from our views. We are glad the Homestead has

spoken. It is a point we are disposed to make against the agricultural press of the country that it fights shy of all questions that are of importance to the farmers of the country beyond those of crops. stock, and implements, and kindred subjects relating to production

We seldom see in this class of journals, any more than in the partisan press, any array of facts touching the trespass of transportation companies, upon the rights of farmers, nor do we see legislators, singly or collectively, criticised, either for neglecting to protect the agricultural interests of the country by salutary legislation, or for acts of wanton injury to those interests.

We think it both safe and meritorious for a farmers' paper which distributes with periodical regularity its opinion upon the various subjects which relate to the products of the earth, to go a step farther, and advise its patrons to look after all legislation that affects the disposition and value of those products.

Our cotemporary will not pretend, in these days, when every special interest is championed by some journal devoted to its support, that this class, which in point of numbers, value of its productions, and real National importance, so far exceeds any other, has had any well directed, vigorous, systematic efforts made by the agricultural press of the country to resist and overcome the encroachments made upon the rights of the farmer.

What has it done to stay the rapid absorption of the earnings of the farmer by corporations Little, if anything, more than to mildly note the fact. That something must be done, and done by farmers themselves, seems to us a fact well established.

This conviction has brought to the front rank of "the Farmers' Alliance," of the State of New York, Gen. Diven, an ex-President of the Erie Railway, who, having been identified with railroad business and railroad management ever since the first road was constructed in the United States, and having large investments still in railroad property, declares that the ruling law of "How much will it hear? now nearly every where governing the railroad man agement, of this country, is not only a robbery perpetrated upon the producer, but puts in jeopardy his railroad property. The opinion of such a man, so familiar with the subject, we accept as of great value.

The Homestead thinks the posi-

tion taken, that "the interests of any trade or profession can be adequately representated in legislation only by members of that trade or profession, seems to us a narrow view of popular government;" and goes on to show that it is quite impracticable for " coalheavers, stevedores, brakemen, etc.," to be proportionately represented in Congress. On this point of exact proportional representation of every and all classes of society, we have no disagreement with the Homestead, nor have we, at any time, advertised our simplicity in that way.

But we have insisted that a Congress composed of 76 per cent of lawyers, and less than 4 per of farmers, has in a most shameless manner neglected the great agricultural interests of the country, really more important than all the others combined.

It has admitted duty free, the importation of ship loads of shoddy from foreign countries, to the detriment of the wool grower, East, West, North, and South; and grudgingly doled out a meagre pittance to the agricultural department, as compared with its appropriations in other directions.

It has permitted corporations to disregard the plainest principles of justice and fairness by the imposition of exorbitant charges whenever and wherever their rapacity could reach a victim, and allowed the millions returned to this country in exchange for the products of the farmer to be absorbed by transportation companies. And the Homestead thinks these and other causes of complaint are as likely to be remedied by continuing to send lawyers to Congress, as to change off, and send farmers-men with such positive knowledge and personal acquaintance with the subject as shall thoroughly qualify them to undertake the work of reform. And our cotemporary will please note the fact that we have never advised that farmers be selected for official position simply because they were farmers, but have invariably urged that an incompetent farmer would do us more harm than an incompetent representative from any other class. It is not a matter of *ifs* and doubts whether we have competent farmers for responsible official positions or not. We know we have them. And we know, too, that after the farmers of the West, in a desperate struggle with the railroads for two or three years, established by a decision of the Supreme Court of the U.S., the right of governmental control over these corporations, that this decision is of little practical value for want of adequate legislation to enforce the principle established by the

The evils of which we complain have grown up under the eyes of a Congress of lawyers, many of them the paid attorneys of these corporations, and attempts which have been made to introduce measures of reform have scarcely received respectful consideration. Now we believe with the Farmers' Alliance, that if the farmers of

Court.

right this great wrong - that it will never be done. We don't think it will be done by lawyers until they are paid a fee to attend to our business; and so far, the railroads have attended so well to feeing them, that we don't see any chance for relief in that direction. And we are, therefore, in favor of that "narrow" notion which demands that the agricultural interests of the country shall have a representation in our lawmaking bodies by competent representatives from among the farmers of the country.

That some farmers in the last Legislature did not always support measures that were supposed to be in the interest of the agricultural class, as is alleged by the Homestead, does not, by any means, prove that the chances of favorable legislation are no better when committed to men who have a personal and direct interest in the result of legislation than if left to those who have no such personal interest, and whose associations have nothing in common with those interests. While all those farmer legislators were, perhaps, not faithful representatives, there were farmers in that body who earnestly worked to prevent, by law, the appeal of trivial suits from justice courts to the circuit and higher courts-who endeavored to scale the fee for the foreclosure of mortgages and limit the fee to a reasonable charge-who labored to fix the legal standard of interest at some point below ten per cent, and who faithfully worked to so amend the laws relating to taxation as to more equitably distribute that necessary burden, and whose labors were nullified by members whose professional interests would not be advanced by any of this legislation of manifest advantage to the great mass of the people.

We are no more disposed to "antagonize different classes" than is the Homestead. But we see no antagonism when we simply ask protection for our own, by our own. There is nothing in the line of our observation that justifies the belief that a railroad representative, however honest, would be likely to legislate for the protection of agriculture, or that the legal profession have anywhere evinced any such interest in the tillers of the soil, as will justify the expectation that if legislation, is still left to the care and keeping of the profession any important change for the better will come.

If the theory of the . Homestead is sound, we see little hope of breaking down by protective legislation that unrighteous rule of How much will it bear ?" which is in force to-day in all parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

We commend to all concerned the following extract from speech from Congressman Gillett, an Iowa farmer, who by some chance, found his way to Washington as a legislator. And we assure the Homestead, that the few farmers now in Congress have made some effort to secure the country do not undertake to proper recognition of the agricul

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tural interests of the country by protective legislation.

We have printed this speech before, but there is little danger of our readers getting a surfeit of this kind of truth, and this will bear reading again.

We expect to insist on farmer representation until we have farmers enough in Congress to make up a full Committee on Agriculture, and create a public opinion that will not tolerate a New York lawyer for its chairman. And we expect that after the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, who inaugurated this movement, has succeeded in enlisting such aid from the commercial and other interests of the country as indicates successful resistance to the tyrannous caprice of transportation companies, that the Homestead, and probably all the agricultural press of the country will discover that the representative farmer is a valuable ingredient in a legislative body.

Dody.
Mr. Gillett (Iowa). I wish to address this body for a moment with reference to the system by which we do, Ishould say fail to do, things in this Congress. I desire for one moment to call the attention of the House to the rules under which we are trying to manage the affairs of the people of this country.
The greatest interest in the United States is an agricultural interest, and under our rules that industry is consigned to the Committee on Agriculture. This house has nothing whatever to do with the selection of that or any other committee. One member, representing no larger constituency than any of the rest of us, coming from a city district which takes no interest in agriculture, and having himself no experience or practical knowledge of it, has complete power over its make-up. No other member has a word to say with reference to who should constitute fault with our Speaker, nor with any member of this House; far from it. I dort wish to assail the chairman of the members of this House, representing the adout a system by which the members of this House; that committee, ibut 1 do wish to find fault with the rules of the House, representing the adout, are hampered, and index of this douse. And I wish to assail the chairman of the prest agricultural districts of the Wost and South, are hampered, and itse, eight are lawyers, a clean majority, one other is a judge; one is a president of one National bank and director of another, though he has had some experience on a farm; one is a clergyman by ducation and practice, though het as had some experience on a farm; one is a clear of the stomad the sended student and the sended states before this body. And I wish to farmer, Seven members come from the Atlantic seabard States. New York having two, while the great West, that mighty domain where nearly all the people are farmers, that greated farmers, seven member and farmers, seven members and farmers, that greates and the sended the series of the Governmelt it. Any now that allows any of thes West a

has greater agricultural wealth, under States combined. Teras, an agricultural State, large roough for an empire, Iowa, Minneso ter for all sostible co-operation of hear years, which is very naturally operation to boundless resources, but are all without the Granges entitled to represen-tation present, before districting or an ampority of the Granges entitled to bave majority of the Granges entitled to represen-tation present, before districting or an ter down and place, and seud a notice of New York City, who does not repre-ment the agricultural interests of the state Agricultural interests of the state Agricultural College of New York and an a farmer. I do not set that I ought to be on this committee But I do claim that when I do group on this bill itide amendment in their interest, abould not be crowded out by the object

tion of a lawyer from New York, who has no practical interest in agriculture in this country. I went to that gentleman, the chair-man, and begged bim to allow me to

has no practical interest in agriculture in this country. I went to that gentleman, the chair-man, and begged him to allow me to present my amendment, and let it come to a vote. I went to another member of the committee and begged him to urge the chairman to let the amend-ment come before the House. And four different times I arose on this floor to urge that gentleman to withdraw his objection, that the House might vote upon my amendment, which i believe is as important as all the rest of the bill put together Yet four different times he put hisly veto upon me, and sat down upon me, and got the chair to rule that my amendment should not be enter-tained, and that I should not be allowed to say a word upon it.

my amendment should not be enter-tained, and that I should not be allowed to say a word upon it. Mr. Chairman, I want the farmers of Iowa and of the whole country to un-derstand the black infamy of these rules under which this House is controlled by New York lawyers and capitalists, men who take \$100,000 a year out of our treasury to pay as usury to the rich who recently appropriated over \$5,000,-000 for what is called the river and har-bor steal, and to-day refuse to the great agricultural interest even a quarter of a million. I want the farmers of this great Nation to rise up like men and swear by the Great Eternal that the despotism of this House shall be over-thrown, and every member they send here shall have as much to say about this Government as if he came from New York or Philadelphia. There was never a code devised better calculated to overthrow free government than the under the House which convert if never a code devised better calculated to overthrow free government than the rules of this House, which convert it into a political bastile for those Repre-sentatives who come in the interest of the farmers and producers and to crush out monopolies and all forms of abuse and injustice.

BY-LAWS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

As all of Article IV concerns our membership, and becomes operative within a short time, we print the article entire:

the article entire: ARTICLE IV. Sec. 1. The voting members of the Michigan State Grange shall be chosen from the members. In proportion to one brother and his wife (if a Matron) to each five Subordinate Granges, or the major part thereof, in each County; and one brother and his wife (if a Ma-tron) chosen by each County or District Grange in the State. Sec. 2. Counties in which there are not the major portion of five Subordi-nate Granges shall be consolidated by the Master and Secretary of the State Grange into Representative Districts, in such manner as they shall deen just to the Counties interested, and give them a fair representation in the State Grange. Sec. 3. The selection of voting mem-

In such manner as they shall deem jus-to the Counties interested, and give them a fair representation in the State Grange. Sec. 3. The selection of voting mem-bers by Subordinate Granges shall take place on the first Tuesday of October of each year, by a convention of Subordi-nate Granges, at the County-seat of each County, unless the place of meet-ing has been elsewhere located by the last preceding annual convention. In case of Representative Districts of two or more Counties, the place of holding the convention shall be designated by the Secretary of the State Grange at the time the District is formed. Seo. 4. At the annual convention to elect representatives to the State Grange, each Subordinate Grange, shall be entitled to four Delegates, and no more. Such Delegates shall be chosen by ballot by the Subordinate Grange, which may also choose alter-nate Delegates. Each Delegate and al-ternate chosen should have credentials from his Grange, signed by the Master and Secretary thereof, and attested by the seal of the Grange. A Delegate can have but one vote in the convention. Sec. 5. Conventions of eight or more Granges may, upon the request of a ma-jority of the Granges entitled to repre-sentation, divide the County or District into districts of vontiguous Granges, in which case the representatives of each such district shall be elected by the

which case the representatives of each such district shall be elected by the vote of the delegates of the district so made.

GRAANGE VISI post-offices of representatives elected, to the Secretary of the State Grange. Blank forms of credentials and certifi-cates shall be furnished by the Secre-tary of the State Grange on application. Sec. 9. Each representative attend-ing the State Grange shall receive mile for the distance traveled in going and returning by the nearest traveled route, at \$160 per diem for the time ac-tually spent at the Grange The Master and Secretary of the State Grange shall give such delegate an order on the Treasurer of the State Grange, which shall be paid at the close of the session. Sec. 10. Each representative to the State Grange shall, within six weeks after the closes of the State Grange, visit each Subordinate Grange in his dis-trict, give instruction and impart the annual word to the Masters of those Granges entitled to receive it. (All Granges entitled to representation In the convention, or reported as entitled to it by the Secretary of the State Grange, are entitled to receive the A. W. from the representative.)

QUARTERLY REPORTS AND OTHER BLANKS.

Since the 10th inst, we have sent blanks for Secretary's Quarterly Reports to all Secretaries who have, within the current fiscal year, reported the name of the Master and Secretary of their Granges for 1880, to this office, and also to those who have not so reported, where we have been able in any way to ascertain to whom to send these blanks. We have sent but one set, as but one more report will be due this office after this date, before the annual meeting of the State Grange. If any Granges that are delinquent need more blanks to bring their reports up to date, we shall be glad to furnish them upon application.

We also enclose blanks for election returns, which are so much wanted and so much neglected.

We also send blank certificates or credentials of delegates from Subordinate Granges to the County Conventions.

We would send blank credentials for Representatives to the State Grange, but we cannot know to whom to send such. Will furnish on application.

THE Kalamazoo Mail asks the GRANGE VISITOR how we "like this Greenback farmer boom for Governor," etc., enumerating all the candidates and offices from Governor down to Coroner of Kalamazoo County. To which we answer, that we like it so far as the farmer feature is concerned, provided there is a suitableness of the farmers themselves for the respective offices for which they have been nominated.

But we would not forget that farming as a profession or occupation does not guarantee qualification and fitness for official position, and the VISITOR, while it has urged that farmers come to the front, and demand for their class recognition, has at no time advised the nomination of farmers for all the elective offices of the country. The enquiry of the Mail assumes too much.

For further answer, we refer the Mail to our department of the VISITOR of Aug. 15. And we will add that our correspondent "C," in the article in this number, headed, "Politics and the Grange," has well expressed our views. When we know we have good men on the ticket of any party, it is safe and sensible to vote for them, and it is quite as safe to stratch off any of the other sort, no matter on what ticket found. pursue in the future.

When farmer voters are ready to do this, and do it, farmers will be likely to have their full share of official position, and we apprehend there will be a good deal of healthy scratching in Michigan at the November election of 1880.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

The plan inaugurated by the State Board of Agriculture, of holding a series of Farmers' Institutes in the State during the winter, has been a success.

We understand applications are always in order, and we suggest to the officers of the Kalamazoo Co. Agricultural Society, or any committee who may properly have such work in charge, to make early application to the State Board to give Kalamazoo one of the Institutes of the winter of 1880-81. We think the farmers of Kalamazoo County can furnish material for a first-class Institute, and will, if an opportunity is offered

Excessive Transportation Rates. Bro. J. T. Cobb :

I was not intending to take part in the discussion I attempted to inaugurate by the article of July 16, but your Duplain correspondent wants the question I wanted discussed more plainly stated, I will try to do so.

We think the following propositions can be sustained : 1. Railroad companies charge much

more than is necessary to transport our products to market

2. We, the people, have the right to protect ourselves from such excessive charges.

3. We should exercise that right "for the purpose of securing to ourselves the fruits of our toil.

A brother at the May meeting of the Pomona Grange said that he believed that railroad companies charged much more than was necessary for transporting our produce, but he believed that we have no right under the constitution to prevent it, and as we cannot help ourselves we should submit to it without complaint.

As this was evidently received with approval by many, and as our friend "Elsie" said he liked the way his friend talked, I thought I would like to hear the subject further discussed and for this reason invited discussion through the VISITOR, hoping that the discussion would be upon the above propositions, but to our disappointment Elsie now says that he does not deny our right to protect ourselves from the tyrants of transportation, and turns to the question of how best to secure the above rights, and advances the arguments which at that time I did not think well considered.

Our friend Elsie thinks that should not discuss this question so as to assist or encourage one another to inform ourselves of the extent of our undertaking or the magnitude of our wrongs so that we may see the necessities of exerting ourselves within our parties, and breaking away from our parties, if necessary, to vote to secure that which of right belongs to us.

In view of the fact that we have followed this course for 30 years and no view of the fact that railroad monopolies have grown to their present alarm ing proportions, we would beg leave to ask our friend at about what period in this world's history does he expect our efforts will be crowned with success?

There are those who became impatient under your system years ago, cause they thought we were progress ing backward, so they petitioned our legislators to act in regard to this matter but they petitoned in vain. Baffled, but not discouraged, we should now endeavor to ascertain the best course to

As railroad attorneys and party politicians refuse to enact laws for our protection, the idea is suggested that our legislators be chosen from the laboring and producing classes, because their in-terests being identified with our own in seeking to elevate and protect their calling, ours would be also.

There may be men among us that do not sympathize with labor, men who think it is wiser to submit to aknowledged wrongs than try to remove them. But of course such men should not be pushed to the front.

So you should not be frightened, Or let this cause you pain, For this new kind of lightning

May not strike in Duplain. But we believe that there are men in our midst with just as broad views, with as undoubted integrity, and with as much willingness to legislate for the general good, equal rights and eternal justice, as the railroad attorneys, fawning sycophants, and aristo-cratic demagogues, that have so persistently ignored the appeals of the people for protection.

The above is our hobby, as plain as we can state it. Perhaps Elsie will recognize it as the hobby that the State and National Granges have been riding for some years past, and doubtless his pride in our Order will prompt him to immediately demolish it.

Our friend Elsie hopes that I will take back the ungenerous insinuation that he is a designing politician, which it affords us pleasure to do.

But while we beg your pardon for the pain which the insinuation doubtless caused you, we would kindly ask if it ever occurred to you that it is ungenerous for you to charge those who take the liberty to differ with you, with aspiring for political advancement.

While you succeed in prejudicing your associates against your opponents, you have not driven them from a position they think is right, and per-haps never will. Still, it is disheartening to always meet the same cold look of suspicion, and sneer of prejudice, from those whom we honestly seek to benefit.

If, on reflection, you think it is generous to continually charge your opponents with office-seeking, if you think it is a horse, and not a hobby, that you have been riding, then ride on. friend, but do not be surprised if my others should mount the same kind of a horse and come after you.

a horse and come after you. Having succeed in inaugurating a discussion, I shall watch it with much interest, hoping that your opponents will possess the ability to intellectually discuss the weighty arguments you threaten to use, trusting that you will succeed in making the subject plain to us, I bid you an affectionate farewell. Your ignorant friend, Newerlt.

Program of Shiawasseee County Convention.

BANCROFT, Sept. 8th, 1880.

Dear Sir and Bro .: I send you the following program of our Convention, which you may publish if you will and oblige your Grange friends in this quarter.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Shiaassee County will meet in Convention at the hall of Burns Grange No. 160, on Friday, Oct 5th, 1880, at one o'clock P. M., at which time the following program will be observed, and subjects discussed :

Election of delegates to State

1. Election of delegates to counce Grange. 2. Would a Pomona Grange be ben-efficial to this County, by Langsburg Grange. 3. Should the Ladies be Equally Compensated with the Gentlemen for Labor. By Perry Grange. 4. Has Co-operation been a Success ? By Shaftabury Grange. 5. In what way can the present school law be improved ? By Hazle-ton Grange.

school law be improved? By Hazle-ton Grange. 6. Is it in the power of the Grange to break the railroad monopoly? By Hazel Green Grange. 7. Does higher education incline the farmer to extravagance? By Morrice Grange. 8. Should the sexes be equally edu-cated? Essays and select reading expected of

Essays and select reading expected of the ladies.

J. M. MARTIN, Sec'y.

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TIRED HANDS.

Some hands get so tired of working, And so bruised in the battle of life, With its ever recurring trials, And its ceaseless turmoil and strife !

Some hands get so tired of waitin For the work that seems never Forgeting that waiting in patience Is only God's work for some !

Some hands get so tired with lifting The burdens that others impose, And have lost all count of their sorrow In grief for another's woes!

Some hands seem made for soothing The pain in their fellow's breast. pain in their fellow's breast h, they grow tired—so tired, t sometimes they long for re But on That

And the rest is coming swiftly For all these tired hands, The rest that knows no ending, The rest that God commands.

Then let us be steadfastly working, Or waiting, as God sees best, Or waiting, as God sees best, And patiently bearing our burde Till we gain that promised re ens, e gain that promised rest. -M. I. T., in Country Gent.

GRANDPA'S BARN.

Oh, a jolly old place is grandpa's barn, Where the doors stand open throughout the

And the cooing doves fly in and out, And the air is sweet with the fragrant hay. Where the grain lies over the slippery floor, And the hens are busily looking around,

and the sunbeams flicker, now here, now there And the breeze blows through with a sound

The swallows twitter and chirp all day, With fluttering wings in the old brown caves And the robins sing in the trees which lean To brush the roof with their rustling leaves

O, for the glad vacation time, When grandpa's barn will echo the shout Of merry children who romp and play In the new-born freedom of "school's let out."

Such scaring of doves from their cozy nests, Such hunting for eggs in the loft so high. Till the frightened hons, with a cackle shrill, From their hidden treasures are forced to fly

Oh, the dear old barn, so cool, so wide, Its doors will be open again ere long Its doors will be open again ere long To the summer sunshine, the new-mov And the merry ring of vacation song.

For grandpa's barn is the jolliest place For frolic and fun on a summer's day; And e'en old Time, as the years slip by Its memory never can steal away. — Harper's Toung People.

Ladies' Department.

A Visit to Ypsilanti Grange.

HowELL, Sept. 3d, 1880. It was my exceeding good fortune to visit Ypsilanti Grange on the evening of Monday, Aug. 23, and listen to Bro. Armstrong's address.

The meeting was called to order by the Master of the Grange, whose name I cannot recall. An exceedingly appropriate prayer was offered by astor of the Presbyterian church of the city, and one of the grand old rallying songs was sung by an excellent choir.

Bro. Armstrong was then introduced. and for two hours, with the thermom eter at 90°, held an audience in rapt attention, and I would that his words might be printed in letters of gold. and placed where all the world might read. Such noble tribute to the dignity of the farmers calling, I think I never heard. He demonstrated, yond a doubt, that the real wealth of the Nation lay in the product of the soil, dug out and wrought out by the labor of the patient, persistent farm and through the past six years, while the people had been crying "hard the husbandman had been times," blessed with a liberal harvest, th National debt had been largely desed, and our exports had been largely increased-seven-tenths of the products of our country, sent abroad to increase our Nation's wealth, being the fruit of his toil.

While prosperity was attending the farmer in the labor of his hands, the burdens of taxation were weighing heavier and heavier upon him. His broad acres lay wide spread to the assessor's view, while many of the richest men of the Nation had an understanding with the banks that just previous to the visit of the ass their notes, mortgages, etc., were to be exchanged for government bonds, and when interviewed by him, were not in ion of papers subject to taxation, whereupon another exchange would be with the banks, and again they were in possession of their property, which for a year they called their own.

Bro. Armstrong urged upon all farmers, the duty of self respect, and be-lieved the only remedy for all these evils lay in their own power, viz.; to send their own men to Congress, and not sit quietly down, expecting that lawyers would legislate in their behalf. He made the assertion, and cited as proof, the words of a distinguished Sentor, that "unless farmers interested themselves in the politics of the Nation, and secured legislation in their own favor, their burdens of taxation would increase until it became too heavy to be borne, and the life of the Nation would be sapped at its foun tain head, and decay and destruction inevitably follow."

THE

Bros. F. M. Holloway and C. L. Whitney followed Bro. Armstrong in short and spirited address

The hall of Ypsilanti Grange is lighted by gas, and very nicely fur nished-in fact, the nicest I have seen Flowers, rich and rare, filled the air with their perfume, showing that the teachings of Flora had been well heeded.

This is a large Grange, both in regard to numbers and size of members. think it numbers 120 members, and among the large ones are Bro. and Sister Finley, who taken collectively would, I think, nearly approximate to a quarter of a ton, good solid Grange flesh and blood, but as it is human to err, it is possible I have fixed these figures too high by a hundred pounds or more. Now I hope Sister Finley will not be alarmed, fearing this will give the impression that she is not a delicate little woman. I will only say that I take my own weight as a standard in judging others, and thus I am pretty apt to get the numbers well up into the hundreds, and if I have erred in this case, she can strike a balance in favor of Bro. Finley, who, grand looking as he is, could bear an additional fifty, at least, without detriment to himself.

Then there are Bro. and Sister Mc-Dowell, who are quite weighty Patrons, and they have a weighty responsibility, as they have in charge the Washtenaw County farm. By invitation we called there on our way home, and found the farm and house models of neatness and order, and judging from the expressions of thankfulness given by some of the inmates to Sister McDowell, we should say the paupers of Washtenaw Co, had faller into good hands. This farm is located on one of the main roads, midway between the cities of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, and commands a good view of that beautiful country. The house is a fine building, and is furnished with every convenience for running so large an establishment. The rooms occupied by the family are very pleasant and handsomely furnished.

We were courteously and handsomely entertained over night, or rather morning, by Bro. and Sister Platt, who come in the class of large Ypsilanti Grangers; and as I am bound to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, I really believe Sister Pratt is just a little ahead; and this is the only nstance in which I ever knew Bro-Platt to be beaten, but then it's "all in the family." We all remember, or ought to remember, the courage displayed, and his great service to Michigan farmers in the fight with the Lee and Teal patent gate swindle. The right man was in the right place that time, sure. We saw at Bro. Platt's a relic, which I think every Patron would be glad to see, - a swing gate model which went through the U.S. Courts in both suits, and came out victorious. He has decked it with a blue ribbon, and attached to it this label: "This is the model used in the farmers' Lee and Teal patent gate suit when farmers, headed by stalwart Grangers, sent to grass those who tried to collect royalty thereon. On the trial it was shown that the gate was first used by Adam to close the m carriage way leading into the Garden

of Eden, to keep the cows out nights. We said to him while there that we believed that he was in duty bound to an object of great interest.

GRANGE VISITOR.

And my dear sisters, I have been thinking all through these long hot weary days, that autumn would soon ere, and winter would closely follow, and then the State Grangethat annual reunion of such a large and happy family, where we may om each other new inspiration receive fro and strength to fulfill our mission here MRS. H. K. SEXTON. below.

Please, May I Speak ?

GRATTAN, Aug. 21st, 1880. As I come so often to have a talk with my brothers and sisters who read the VISITOR, I feel that I must ask in a humble way if I may again be heard.

I have several things I would like to talk about. The first is of the Pomona Grange held at our hall, Aug. 18th. It was the first one I ever attended, and that was the fact with the majority of our Grange. I think the most of the members were favorably impressed with the work they were trying to do, namely, to elevate man and woman in their moral, intellectual and social sphere

I think very many of our Subordinate Grange members have no knowledge work of a Pomona Grange. They of th think it an expense, and a sort of aris-tocracy. But I think they will change their minds when they unnderstand th purposes for which it was organized, for it is the special duty of the Pomona Grange to prepare subjects, to read and discuss all matters pertaining to farm ing, stock as well as grain, and also the educational interests of the Granges in their jurisdiction.

I can truly say that I was well plea with the exercises. Bros. Whitney, of Byron; Hine of Cannon; Miller, of Alpine, all had, and read, good papers. Their subjects were well chose well arranged, and I trust they will do much good.

Now it rather seems to me that every Sub. Grangeshould have a few member at least who belong to the Pomona Grange. I was disappointed about our Grange. I thought we would have some one to represent Grattan Grange No. 170, in our Pomona Grange, but it was not the case. I heard a number say that they would like to join, if it was convenient, while there were others who did not think much of it; and what shall I say for myself? Well, my health is quite poor, and I don't know as I could ever attend a Pomons Grange, unless it should come to our hall,-so that is my excuse. But I guess if there had been a class gotten up in Grattan Grange, Aunt Kate would have been one among them. There is one thing I would like to

know, do all Pomona Granges turn out such a large number of large men and women as Kent County. (I mean no harm, the more of a good thing the better.) My husband is a 200-th. Granger but I am a poor little diminutive one, though in real earnest.

I think the Pomona Grange was or ganized for the benefit of the Subordinate Granges, and I believe there is no Grange so wise or strong but they may gain some good from a Pomona Grange

gam some good from a Pomona Grange. The idea that Bro. Miller advanced in regard to schools, and the relations that should exist between parent and teacher, I fully endorse. Parents must exhibit more interest in their children's education, if they would have them make greater improvement. They should visit their schools often ; be so ciable with the teacher, make suggestions, if necessary : make the teachers understand you co-operate with them I think, by so doing, teachers would be encouraged, and would take more in-terest in their schools than they do now. There are two classes of persons whom I have great sympathy for : one is the young school teacher; the other the young wife and mother: we will only speak of the former now. We will sup

pose our young teacher to be a farmer's daughter, her parents are quite poor. with a large family, Well, this girl feels that she must earn her support, and she can make the most money by teaching. So she studies early and late, and at the age of 15 or 16 she is able to get a second or third grade certificate. She goes into a school all hopeful of success, and what is the result? Well. I think if she has managed to on for a full term, she has done well. I don't feel disposed to censure young school teachers; I know parents lack judgment in managing children. so have charity for young te eachers, for they have not had the benefit of experie

I forgot to speak of my new acquaintance with brothers and sisters at our Pomona Grange. With them I was much pleased, and hope to renew the acquaintance in the future.

Fraternally yours, AUNT KATE.

Self-Culture.

An essay read before Trowbridge Grange, No. 295, by Mrs. S. D. Rockwell: To cultivate the mind should be the aim and object of us all, but more especially of those Patrons, whose motto is Excelsior." To those who have or dinary intellectual ability, it should be a pleasure as well as a duty to improve themselves. Progression is written on everything in nature, and man, the superior of all, must progress by his own individual effort, if he reaches a superior manhood. The mind is ever active, ever reaching after something higher and nobler than supplying the mere physical wants.

Energy with ambition and severe mental training, produces the thought ful mind. History tells us that the greatest men of any time were those whose untiring zeal never flagged in their search after knowledge. The sciences would not be so well developed as they are at the present time if it were not for man's progressive faculties ; and when new truths are evolved, they should be acknowledged and accepted as such. The ancients could not bear any innovation on their existing theories, without bitter opposition ; but as we advance in knowlede and civilization, we know things are continually changing, and we must either advance or retrograde. Compare our present mode of farming with the style of a century ago, and what an improve And yet, with all our agriculment? tural helps, farmers are overworked. They should take more time for rest and study. When the physical system is exhausted, the mental faculties suffer also. If we read, it is only to glance over an article, for in this condition of body and mind, we are not capable of deep thought.

I think it is a mistaken idea for people to cramp and dwarf the intellect for the sake of acquiring wealth. It is true, poverty is a hard task master, and a few, perhaps, are obliged to bend their whole efforts to provide for phys ical wants. But with the mass farmers, it is only a question of wealth against mental culture A few hours less labor would give more time for mental improvement. Wealth and industry are all right, and every one should aim to have a home of his own, and that home should possess every comfort and luxury that the owner can afford, and should be the center of attraction for the whole family circle. The invisible cord of love should bind its members in one fraternal band, and each should endeavor to make it the brightest and dearest spot on all earth.

The more we cultivate and improve our mental faculties, the more capable we are of enjoying life. If we spent more of our time reading and studying, we should be better prepared to take our rightful position in society, and not be looked upon with supercilious contempt by many who are scarcely our equals. Because we are farmers is no reason we should be rough and rude. The polishing process is a beneficial one, otherwise the uncut diamond would appear no better than the worthless pebble by its side. In the olden time, when brute force prevailed, man looked upon woman as his inferior. She was treated only as his servanther duty to minister to his wants and wishes-but to-day, when people are esteemed for brain culture instead of physical endurance, woman takes her place more on an equality with man, Taxation without representation certainly is not fair, and woman is just as amenable to the laws of our country as man. The plea that it will degrade a woman or lower her self-respect, or sully her purity to go to the polls and cast her ballot with her father, husband, or brother, is nonsense. No one thinks it improper for her to go to the lecture, Grange, or any place of amusement with her gentlemen friends, and men should be gentlemen in one place as well as in another, The amount of mental culture we possess has its influence over us in our behavior, wherever we are

I think it will be a step in advance when the people are educated to the idea that men deserve as much censure and blame when they step from the path of rectitude and honor as women do. As a general thing, we overlook in man many things that in woman would be glaring faults; but I think society will change its views of many things as we advance in knowledge.

Thanks to the Sisters.

For the sensible, hearty, cheering letters that I have read and reread in the Ladies' Department of the GRANGE VISITOR, I, for one, feel greatly indebted to the writers. They have done me a world of good, especially the "Talk with the Sisters from Myra," in Aug. 1st.

I dearly love to read, and if one has some of those good books she wrote of. or one from the host of soul-inspiring books that can be obtained at trifling cost, lying near when one sits down to rest a few moments, it would cheer, and also keep one from being deluded into the foolish habit of reading trashy stuff that only dwarfs one's minds, and after the reading they feel as if their time was thrown away. Not so with a few moment spent reading any good book or the VISITOR. It has such a blessing to me, that I wish all could read it, and that there was not a house without it in the State. Its influence tends to a higher life.

Thanks for Aunt Kate's suggestion for saving the VISITORS, and giving them a home binding. They are needed very often for reference, when one really has Grange principles in their hearts: and I am sure if one reads the VISITOR they will become good Pa-

I hope the dear sisters will continue to send their mite from their treasure of thought, to cheer all who love to read, and think, and profit by it.

Yours truly,

Mrs. H. L. BRODERICK. Paradise Grange, No. 638.

What our Editorial Room Looks Like.

He opened the door cautiously, and poking in his head in a suggestive sort of way, as if there was more to follow, inquired: "Is this the editorial rink-tum?"

"The what? my friend." "Is this the rinktum — sink um — anctum, or some other place where he editors live?" the editors live?" "This is the editorial room, yes, sir.

Cor in Come in." "No, I guess I won't come in. I wanted to see what a rinktum was like, that's all. Looks like our garret, only wuss. Good day."—New Haven Regis-ter

THE Grange has made the farmer a thinker; it has made him a man de-manding his rights; its has enlarged his views; it has developed his talents; aroused his social nature; made him better morally; brightened his life; beautified his home; increased his in-come; kept his boys and girls on the farm; giving him an honored place among men, and is fast securing him his just rights. Yes, the Grange has a grand influence.

take this model to the State Grange as

An Open Letter.

[We give below an open letter from Hon. C. M. Wood, to which reference was made in the VISITOR of July 15th. Also a letter from Bro. Wood, correcting our impressions of the purpose of the writer. All this should have been published Aug. 1st, but the paper containing the open letter got mislaid, and we have not been able to reach it until now. We long ago learned that it is the "easiest thing in the world to be mistaken," and this is further proof of the truth of the saying. We agree with Bro. Wood, that Livingston County has done well, and may her example not be lost to the farmers of other Counties !] Editor Livingston Republican:

and may ner example not De 10st to the farmers of other Counties !] Editor Livingston Republican: Whatever may be said of other Count-ties, the farmers of Livingston County cannot complain that they have not been fairly and freely represented in all of the offices which it has been within the power of the Republicans of that County togive them. — Mon. Kingsley S. Bingham, the great-est man in many ways that Livingston County has ever produced, and the equal of any man who has yet put in an ap-pearance in the political horizon of Michigan, was a farmer. He zerved in the Legislature of the State four terms, and was Speaker of the House in 1838 and 1839, and also in 1842; was a mem-ber of Congress from 1847 to 1851; was Governor from January 1, 1855, to Jan-uary 1, 1859, and was United States Sen-ator from March 4, 1859, to October 5, 1861, when he died very suddenly, at what was to him, in prospect, the very beginning of a splendi political career; but to men less gifted might be adjudg-ed the close of a life full of great attain-ments in civic honors. Always in party action. "one blast upon his bugte horn was worth a thousand men." Hon. Nelson G. Isbell, who was State Senetary of State for two years, and Col-lector of Customs in Detroit from 1861 to 1870, was a farmer, born and raised upon a farm, and managing the same until the sold it, sometime in 1865. Coming down to purely County mat-ters, Hon. Samuel G. Ives, re-elected from this County to the State Legisla-ture, was a farmer. In 1856 the Republicans only elected a part of the farmers. Were elected in this County to the State Legisla-ture, was a farmer. In 1856 the Republicans, Henry Hartman, County Treasurer, and John Giluly, in the State Legislature, were elected, both of whom were elected to field by the Republicans of Livingston County, namely. Henry Hartman, Sheriff, Elisha W. Grant, Clerk; Ira Knight, Treasurer; Wm. Williamson, Register of Deeds; and Hon. Jacob Ka-nouse, Representative in the State Leg-lature. In 1862 only tone Republica

nouse, Representative in the State Leg-lature. In 1862 only one Republican was elected in the County, Henry Hartman, Sheriff, a farmer. In 1864 the Republicans succeeded in electing one candidate, Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, Representative in the State Legislature, a farmer. In 1866 the Republicans elected only a part of their ticket; among these were Hon. Wm. Ball, Representative in the State Legislature, and Solomon T. Ly-on, clerk, farmer and school teacher, head then just returned, full of honor as a soldier. a soldier. In 1868 the Democrats made a clean

as a soluter. In 1888 the Democrats made a clean sweep. In 1870 Hon. George W. Crofoot, Re-publican nominee for the State Legisla-ture, was the only Republican elected in the County, a farmer. In 1872 there was a clean Republican sweep, and there were six farmers elect-ed in the the County' Hon. Jacob Ka-nouse, Judge of Probate ; Benjamin F. Batcheler, County Clerk; Wm. E. Wat-son, Register of Deeds; Horace Hal-bert, County Treasurer; Hon. John Carter and Hon. Daniel Dintruff, Rep-resentatives in the State Legislature; Wm. Goodrich, who was elected Sher-iff, wasa farmer boy, and the farmers themselves will be slow to consent to a rule weich will exclude their sons from political homes and enter upon commercial or professional pursuits. We think Daniel Webster's father is more hon-red by the fact that every honorable avenue of political preferment was left open to his son, than he would have bend the doors of the temple of State left the farm. In 1874 your correspondent, State

left the farm. In 1874 your correspondent, State Senator; Benj. F. Batcheler, Clerk; Wm. E. Watson, Register; Hon. Wm. Ball, Supt. of Schools, and Horace Holbert, County Treasurer, all farmers, were elected. Judge Kanouse, elected in 1872, continued to hold the office of Ludge of Properce

In 1876 the only Republican elected in the County, Charles E. Beurman, Sheriff, was a farmer. Lorison J. Tay-lor, who was elected Senator in this Dis-

lor, who was elected Senator II une Datitic, was a farmer. In 1878 Horace Halbert, Senator, Chas. E. Beurman, Sheriff, were farm-ers, and Hon. Thompson Grimes, Rep-resentative in the State Legislature, is a farmer. farmer. To recapitulate: since the organiza-ion of the Republican party, exclud-ing the office of Circuit Court Commis-ioner and that of Coroner, the result

tion of the Republican party, exclud-ing the office of Circuit Court Commis-sioner and that of Coroner, the result is as follows: In 1854, the only Republican elected was a farmer. In 1856, out of six offi-cens elected, two were farmers. In 1855 only two Republican were elected, both farmers. In 1866, out of eight Republi-cans elected, five were farmers; in 1862 and 1864 the only Republican elected was a farmer; in 1866, out of five Re-publicans elected, one was a farmer, and one was a banker and farmer com-bined; in 1868 no Republican was elect-ed; in 1870 only one Republican was elect-ed, six were farmers; in 1874, out of six Republicans elected, four were farmers; in 1875 only two Republicans were elect-ed, both farmers; in 1874, out of six Republicans elected, four were farm-ers. Hon. Roland Trowbridge, who was elected to Congress from this Dis-trict for three terms, was a farmer. He is now Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C. Except such as the constitution and laws require to be occupied by a lawyer. No Republican lawyer has ever been elect-ed to either branch of the Legislature from this County. It is true that the Hon. M. B. Wilcox was elected State Senator in 1857, but at that time he had not been admitted to the bar of this State, as the records of this County will show. While the farmers of Livingston Conty,

State, as the records of this County will show. While the farmers of Livingston Co. by virtue of their patrictism, their char-acter, intelligence and numbers, are entitled to a full and free representation in all the offices and honors within the gift of the Republicans of Livingston County, they are strong enough to be generous, and virtuous enough to be just. C. M. Wood.

PICKNEY, July 28th, 1880. J. T. Cobb :

It would seem by reference to the VISITOR of July 15th, to my open letter, that you took a very mistaken view of the matter therein contained, or, at least, of the object in view. Now, Bro Cobb, that letter was not written on account of any sympathy that I have for the poor lawyers, as you see fit to call them, but merely to give the facts as they exist in Livingston County, and I fail to see how such a statement

can injure any one, and if other Counties cannot show as good a record, I hope the time will soon come when they can. Be assured, Bro. Cobb, I have the

interests of the farmers at heart, and would not wish to say anything to their disadvantage.

Finally, let me say I have read Bro. Pray's letter, and am very sorry indeed that other Counties and Congressional districts have seen fit to give the farmers the cold shoulder so freely. Fraternally yours,

C. M. WOOD.

Grange Interest and Influence.

trange Interest and Infinete. This a source of well grounded satis-faction to the Patrons of Husbandry to had floatishing condition in all sections of the country–North, East, South, and West. Doubless, the recent impetus measure, to the excitement incidental political affairs, which affects the observing and enterprising. These, as rations. From these the interest pressure, the excitement incident interests of all farmers alike, and observing and enterprising. These, as rations. From these the interest pressure, are found in the Grange organi-tute, are found in the grange interest is now stan in the palmiest day. This is as it may be placed on the business of gra-economy as the over was. If not stronger interest power and observers and wishes is at least permissible to subordinate. The see this in all the political organi-tute, which amounts to estancimal

from the privilege of office holding. We see this in the passage of laws sub-sidizing some special business, granting bounties to others, and immense privi-leges and bounties to various corpora-tions. Agriculture directly gets noth-ing-mothing but the pittance that is annually doled out in support of the Agricultural Department at the Nation-al Capitol. Even this is ridiculed by the professional politicians, and seen-profess to be the friends of farmers and farm interests. The remedy for this inequitable legislation lies in the hands of the farmers themselves, the great mass of whom seem slow to embrace their opportunities for reformation. The Patrons of Husbandry, through the Grange organization, has done something in this direction. Still much remains to be done. Hence it is that it is cheering to notice that Grange interest is growing, and to notice that Grange influence is increasing with it. -Exchange.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

JUDGE RYAN must have spent some time among certain lawyers of Grand Rapids, or else other cities are infested with the same class of "shysters" we have here. This is what the judge says

when the carbon of the participation of the petifogger: "He hangs much around justices' courts There he is the leader of the bar. But he finds his way into courts of record. In them he is a plaque to the bar and an offense to the bench. He denome abandum cantious, insolent. the bar and an offense to the bench. He is flippant, plausible, captious, insolent. He is full of sharp practice, chicane, surprise and trick. He is the privateer of the court, plundering on all hands, on private account. He is ready to sell things, above nothing and below noth-ing. He is ready to be the coroner of the United States. He would be a bore, if he were not too dangerous for that harmless function. He is a fraud upon the profession and upon the public; a lawyer among clowns and a clown among lawyers." All who are familiar with our courts recognize the rascal in the above de-

recognize the rascal in the above de-scription. We could mention the names of half a dozen of the scoundrels who answer to it, and at times have done so. One of them was driven out of the city of nair a dozen of the scoundreis who answer to it, and at times have done so. One of them was driven out of the city by public opinion, as expressed through the *Times*, and another who yet lingers about the classic shades from which he once fled temporarily, had it made known to him through these columns that he must be on good behavior if he would remain. So long as the legal rogues in Grand Rapids are sufficiently discreet to keep their evil practices un-der the bushel, it is fair to presume they will hang about our enterprising burgh. But they will do well to indulge in no flagrant abuses, or exposure will surely follow. For which see the columns of the *Times* in future.—*Grand Rapids Times*. We don't know "Judge Ryan,"

We don't know "Judge Ryan,'

nor where he exercises his judicial prerogatives, but he has told some truth, and told it well; but he stopped his telling before he told the "whole truth." He might have added that, by the usages of courts, and a respectable bar, it is quite impossible for the citizen who pays taxes to sustain our judicial system, to secure justice within a reasonable time, and at reasonable cost, in any of our courts, even where the "profession" are not known as shysters.

The Times has our thanks for its out-spoken comments. If the press of the country had any real independence of the legal fraternity, it might do very much to relieve the people of the burdens of a judicial system that is a standing reproach to the profession and a disgrace to our civilization.

THE failures since the panic of 1873 have ranged fron over 5,000 to more than 10,000 per year. The average num-ber has been about 8,000 a year. The amount of liabilities has averaged about \$200,000,000 per year.

THE REAPER. DEATH.

KEYES. -WHEREAS. In accordance with di-vine law, Sister MARY E. KEYES has passed from this life; therefore, *Resolved*, That, in the death of our worthy sister, the family have been called to mourn for a loving daughter and an affectionate sister ; the community an exemplary member, and the Grange a sister Fatron who had endeared her-self to our hearts, and indellibly stamped her virtues in our memory.

self to our hearts, and indenious essences virtues in our memory. Resoleed, That in token of respect for our deceased sister, our charter and hall be draped in mourning for the term of sixty days. Resoleed, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, also placed on the Grange records, and that they be sent to the Grange records, and that they be sent to the Grange records, and that they be sent to the Grange records, and that they be sent to the Grange records, and that they be sent to the Grange records, and that they sent to the Grange records, and that they be sent to the Grange records, and that they be sent to the Grange records, and that they be sent to the Grange records, and that they be sent to the Grange records and the Grange records and the sent to the Grange records and the Grange records and the sent to the s



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GILEAD, Mich., Sept. 24, 1878. 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 assistation. (Signed,)

Address all orders to Yours very Respectfully, A. VANDENBERG,

92 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Our Rulers.

How big this world is! How round the earth! How vast its expanse of waters! How broad its plains! How grand its rivers! How majestic its mountains! How regular and exact in motion! How steadfast to its purpose, balanced by forces within and without. belonging to itself.

If man is an epitome of all there is, the finest and completest evolution of matter, operated by divine spirit; if he sits on a pinnacle, crowning all this round world, how does he complete the figure? Is he round, and broad, and grand ; majestic, lofty, sun-light crown-Echo answers, ed. free complete ? Where? Yet this is his inherithe? ance

Why is humanity so groveling, making footprints only in the dirt, claiming kinship only with dirt? Why hold we not our heads away above the clouds, in the sunlight of truth, catching inspiration from angels; while our feet press lightly the earth, to fill full the measure of our existence here? Why? We are slaves and slave holders, ruled by powers and forces which should be servants.

I do not wish to speak to-day, of that great Power which we term the Su-preme Ruler of the universe; neither of the rulers of nations, nor States, Counties, towns, cities, villages, corporations, societies or families. The indi-vidual man, the one small atom, singled out from the great mass of all there is, and representing the whole,-who and what are his rules?

Man, in his physical make-up, is product of the earth, made up of earth. grown from it as much as the plants that have their roots in the soil. The earth possesses weeds as well as flowers; thorns, poisonous herbs, swamps, miasmas, as well as fruits, grains, sweet perfumes, and delightful parks. Man has incorporated into his make up these different elements, in different combinations, each retaining its distinct characteristic to assert itself, and maintain its hold in the structure. The material in the make-up, comprising what we call the body, calls to the like material body for companionship to outside the feed and build itself up. For instance, here is a man who, in his make-up, caught up the element of tobacco Tt is in him, a living, distinct individual. a part of him. Now, what does he do? Does he say to the tobacco within, You are a vile, dirty, element: if I feed you, you will become my master, binding me down to earth! Begone! Starve! Die out! I will have none of you! thereby getting strength in the finer, cleaner. qualities to do fine, noble work. Does he do this? In some instances, most praise-worthy, Yes. In the greater number of cases, the tobacco within, calls for the tobacco without, and the man, his reason, judgement, good sense, steps down, bows down and worships at the shrine of-King Tobacco. A being, claiming to be a man, heir of eternal life, ruled by a weed !

High living, inordinate eating and drinking, is more important to some people than their own salvation. Dull perceptions, stupid mentality, indiffer-ence to any higher life, result from overfeeding. Appetite calls, the Man yields the control Can he afford it, when a little denial, just an easy choice, would brighten up the intellect, clear away clouds, and lift the man into heaven's own sunlight.

Pain, sickness and suffering hold us in bondage to death. While if we know how and we can learn, we might make these our servants to attain immortality. We do not understand this nor have we the energy to work out the problem. The element in matter which seeks ease, (shall we name it in-tellectual laziness?) rules. Why get we not up in the might of will-power, and the invisible force which is within our reach, and throw off these chains which ignorance forges, and turn our enemies into servants?

Poverty and its attendant ills pinches us until we have hardly time or aspira-

tion for a noble sentiment, an unselfish thought, or charitable deed, and all because we are too ignorant to bring to ourselves and utilize the abundant treasures which earth holds at the disposal of intelligence.

Gold is a terrible master, hard, cold, tyrannical, fearful. When the princi-ple of right and justice rules, and not greed and selfish gain; when we love money for the good it will help us do in making ourselves and the world better, then, and only then, are we safe treasuries of what the world terms wealth. The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. We as his children are the rightful inheritors of that fullness as fast as we are wise enough to make good use of it. A rich man who is not the better for that money is a dishonest man and has come dishonestly by his possessions, for nature makes no mistakes in placing her gifts in unskilled hands. It is theft,-a "climbing up some other way," and will in end curse and not bless.

One of the chief wants of humanity is character, individuality on a plane of nobility. If we view the assembled world standing in one vast mass, only here and there a head rises above the of heads.

Who dares to think and act for him. self contrary to established usage? Who follows out his convictions of right, if popular opinion opposes, who dares stand alone, if need be, with right and truth? Slaves following some leader blind as ourselves. "What will people say?" "What will be my standing in society and in my neighborhood?" "Is it for my interest?" "Is it safe?" "Will it pay?" Aye, rather what is right for me? How I best secure and maintain an intelligent respect for myself? How can best fill up the measure of my days with usefulness and blessings? There are two ways in this world. One is the freedom of a life that dares to be true to self. The other is the slavery that runs in ruts, sides with the majority for fear of losing caste and reputation. The one requires back-bone, self-denial, staunch integrity. The other is weak, yielding, and unreliable. One leads into light and endless life, the other direct to darkness and death. Do we take in the full import of this? Do we see how lack of distinct self-hood is the mask of death? Who knows what is right for me as well as myself, if I have reason and common sense? Why should I care what any person thinks of me so long as I can respect myself in the light of the truest and best I know. Sensitiveness to imaginary slights, insults or abuse indicates a pitiable weakness and lack of clear-cut rounded selfhood. No person can injure me unles there is in my make-up that which is just as black and unfort unate as the attempted injury. The harm all comes on the other party. I stand, if clean myself, above and beyond it all unmov-ed. I may throw dirt at the sun all day, it only falls back upon myself, soiling my own hands. The sun shines on undimmed and unspotted. We all may reach upward in inspiration and effort toward the sun

effort toward the sun. Superstition, a child of darkness, ideas of the past, born with us, cling like chains about our feet, holding us tortured prisoners.

We are ruled by custom, fashion, party, creed, and all material conditions Minority in the right is often ruled by

by creed, and an inherrat conversely of the problem of the second sec

hand to hand contest with the powers of darkness and of earth, which beset us in the innumerable little experien-ces of every day working life Re-peated defeats, it may be, bleeding feet and aching hearts; but victory at last-victory over self, and so, as an epitome of the whole-victory over all; spirit governing matter, ruled only by the higher law of justice, love, and life. spir the life.

life. God give us men ! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands; Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men who possess options and a will. Men who possess options and a will not lie; Men who can stand before a demagorue, And damn his treacherous flatteries without wiking ! Tail men,sun-crowned, who live above the fog, In public duty, and in private thinking. For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds.

Their large professions, and their little deeds, Their large professions, and their little deeds, Mingle in selfish strife, lo! freedom weeps, Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps.

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