

THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY,

BY ORDER OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

VOL. 6.—No. 20.
WHOLE No. 100

SCHOOLCRAFT, OCTOBER 15th, 1880.

(Kalamazoo Publishing Co.'s Print.)

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION
will Expire with No.

Entered at the Post Office at Schoolcraft as Second Class matter.

THE GRANGE VISITOR,

Is Published on the First and Fifteenth of every Month

AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,
Invariably in Advance.

J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager.

To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft

CLASS	ADVERTISING RATES:
One square, 1 in. space, 1 week	1 00
" " " " " " " " 2 weeks	2 00
" " " " " " " " 3 weeks	3 00
" " " " " " " " 4 weeks	4 00
" " " " " " " " 5 weeks	5 00
" " " " " " " " 6 weeks	6 00
" " " " " " " " 7 weeks	7 00
" " " " " " " " 8 weeks	8 00
" " " " " " " " 9 weeks	9 00
" " " " " " " " 10 weeks	10 00
" " " " " " " " 11 weeks	11 00
" " " " " " " " 12 weeks	12 00
" " " " " " " " 13 weeks	13 00
" " " " " " " " 14 weeks	14 00
" " " " " " " " 15 weeks	15 00
" " " " " " " " 16 weeks	16 00
" " " " " " " " 17 weeks	17 00
" " " " " " " " 18 weeks	18 00
" " " " " " " " 19 weeks	19 00
" " " " " " " " 20 weeks	20 00
" " " " " " " " 21 weeks	21 00
" " " " " " " " 22 weeks	22 00
" " " " " " " " 23 weeks	23 00
" " " " " " " " 24 weeks	24 00
" " " " " " " " 25 weeks	25 00
" " " " " " " " 26 weeks	26 00
" " " " " " " " 27 weeks	27 00
" " " " " " " " 28 weeks	28 00
" " " " " " " " 29 weeks	29 00
" " " " " " " " 30 weeks	30 00
" " " " " " " " 31 weeks	31 00
" " " " " " " " 32 weeks	32 00
" " " " " " " " 33 weeks	33 00
" " " " " " " " 34 weeks	34 00
" " " " " " " " 35 weeks	35 00
" " " " " " " " 36 weeks	36 00
" " " " " " " " 37 weeks	37 00
" " " " " " " " 38 weeks	38 00
" " " " " " " " 39 weeks	39 00
" " " " " " " " 40 weeks	40 00
" " " " " " " " 41 weeks	41 00
" " " " " " " " 42 weeks	42 00
" " " " " " " " 43 weeks	43 00
" " " " " " " " 44 weeks	44 00
" " " " " " " " 45 weeks	45 00
" " " " " " " " 46 weeks	46 00
" " " " " " " " 47 weeks	47 00
" " " " " " " " 48 weeks	48 00
" " " " " " " " 49 weeks	49 00
" " " " " " " " 50 weeks	50 00

Published Semi-Monthly by the authority of the Michigan State Grange with a Circulation of nearly 6,000.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

ADVERTISING RATES:

INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

Keep Cool—The Order in New England—A Good Election—Clintch Co. Meeting—Notice	1
Fair Lines—Pickings by the Way, No. 16, . . .	2
The Shiawassee Co. Convention—Notice of Meetings—Enterprise of No. 597—The Cash System of Buying—A Broader Platform—Upon Co-Operation,	3
Congressional Candidates—Independent Voting	4
"Voters" Communication Considered—Attention—Grange Encampment—Eaton Co., Pomona Grange—Our Candidates for Governor—Surprise—A Model Grange	5
Over and Over Again—Saying Grace—Another Talk with the Sisters—A Harvest Feast at Fishing—A Poetical Wedding—American Protective Policy—The Army Worm—Amber, and Where it Comes From,	6
Forbid Them Not—A Voter's Views—The Coming Elections—Shall we Help Them who are Willing to Help Us—From California—The Reaper, Death,	7
Advertisements,	8

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

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

Officers Michigan State Grange.

M. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.	Adrian.
F. M. HOLLOWAY, Gilead, Branch Co.	Muskegon.
C. G. LUCE, Belding, Branch Co.	Lansing.
S. S. A. TOOKER, Farmington.	Farmington.
A. S. A. E. GREEN, Monroe Cen. Gr. Tr. Co.	Tr. Co.
C. S. SALMON STEEL, Schoolcraft.	Schoolcraft.
T. S. F. BROWN, Watervliet.	Watervliet.
Geo. W. Woodward, Muskegon.	Muskegon.
POMONA—Mrs. G. W. EWING, Ross, Kent Co.	Ross, Kent Co.
FEORA—Mrs. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.	Paw Paw.
L. A. S.—Mrs. A. E. GREEN, Farmington.	Farmington.

Executive Committee.

J. WEBSTER CHILDS, Chairman, Ypsilanti.	Hilledale.
F. M. HOLLOWAY, Gilead, Branch Co.	Muskegon.
C. G. LUCE, Belding, Branch Co.	Lansing.
S. S. A. TOOKER, Farmington.	Farmington.
A. S. A. E. GREEN, Monroe Cen. Gr. Tr. Co.	Tr. Co.
C. S. SALMON STEEL, Schoolcraft.	Schoolcraft.
T. S. F. BROWN, Watervliet.	Watervliet.
Geo. W. Woodward, Muskegon.	Muskegon.
POMONA—Mrs. G. W. EWING, Ross, Kent Co.	Ross, Kent Co.
FEORA—Mrs. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.	Paw Paw.
L. A. S.—Mrs. A. E. GREEN, Farmington.	Farmington.

General Deputy.

C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.

State Business Agents,

Geo. W. Hill & Co., Detroit.
Thomas Mason, Chicago.

Special Lecturers.

Thos. F. Moore,	Adrian,	Lenawee Co.
Geo. W. Woodward,	Shelby,	Oceana Co.
E. C. Harrington,	Four Towns,	Oakland Co.
M. L. Stevens,	Perry,	Shiawassee Co.
L. R. Brown,	Rawsonville,	Washtenaw Co.
Andrew Campbell,	Ypsilanti,	" "
Mrs. S. Steele,	Monroe Centre,	G. Trav's
Chas. E. Mickle,	Adrian,	Lenawee

KEEP COOL.

It never did and never will
Put things in better fashion—
Though rough the road and steep the hill—
To fly into a passion.

And never yet did fume and fret
Mend any broken bubble;
The direst evil bravely met,
Is but a conquered trouble.

Our trials, did we only know,
Are often what we make them;
And molehills into mountains grow,
Just by the way we take them.

Who keeps the temper calm and cool
Will find his wits in season,
And rage is weak, a foaming fool,
With neither strength or reason.

And if a thing be hard to bear
When nerve and brain are steady,
Let fiery passions rave and tear,
It finds us maimed already.

Who yields to anger conquered lies,
A captive none can pity;
Who rises his spirit greater is
Than he who takes a city.

A hero he, though drums are mute,
And no gay banners flaunt;
He treads his passions under foot,
And meets the world undaunted.

Oh, then, to bravely do our best,
How'er the winds are blowing,
And meekly leave to God the rest,
Is wisdom worth the knowing.

Master's Department

J. J. WOODMAN, PAW PAW

The Order in New England.

(Continued from last Number.)

There were two meetings arranged in Connecticut, but one was given up on account of a political meeting, which had been appointed at the same time and place, the other was held on the shore of a beautiful lake, near Granby, and within a few miles of the residence of Brother Harry Goddard, Past Master of the State Grange. It was one of the largest of the season—a genuine "clam-bake." Several thousand people were present, and the bivalves and lobsters suffered and disappeared in large quantities. Much of the success and interest of the occasion was due to the efforts of Bro. Goddard, who gave his whole time and attention to the work of arranging for the meeting and carrying out the program. Bro. Graves, Past Master of the Massachusetts State Grange, made the opening speech, in his clear and happy style. I cannot speak with so much confidence of the favorable prospects of the Order in Conn. But few Granges were ever organized, and they were left without the necessary instruction to enable them to understand the real purpose of the Order, or to work intelligently; and the only wonder is, that so many have survived, and that so many of the members still hope and persevere in the good work. Bro. Kimberly, the Master of the State Grange, is a representative farmer of the state, and takes a deep interest in everything which tends to elevate and better the condition of farmers. His subordinate Grange is one of the largest and most prosperous in New England, and his faith is strong in the future of the Order in his State. If a good teacher and deputy could be put into the field in Connecticut, there is but little doubt that his most earnest desires and sanguine hopes would be realized.

The executive committee of the Vermont State Grange arranged for four meetings in different parts of the State; and Bro. Franklin, Master of the State Grange, put in an appearance at each meeting, and spoke in his clear, logical and convincing style, greatly to the enlightenment and edification of all present. Bro. Franklin is so well-known

to the Order, having served in three sessions of the National Grange, that to speak of him here may seem out of place; but no one can form a correct estimate of the man and his fitness for the high position he occupies in the Order in his own State, until they go into Vermont, where his name has become as a household word. He was born on a farm, and has made farming his profession. His cultivated land, in the beautiful valley, is as level and fertile as a western prairie, and the condition of his growing crops indicates not only good husbandry but "scientific farming." He enlisted early in the war and rose from the position of second lieutenant to that of colonel of his regiment, and carries nearly a score of honorable scars. He has served in both branches of the legislature of his state, as president of the senate, and held many of the positions of honor and trust, and I hear it whispered that congressional or gubernatorial honors will be offered him in the near future.

In Bro. Franklin the Order in Vermont has a faithful and able advocate, and while he holds the reins, we may expect progress there. Governor Proctor was present and addressed the meeting at Townsend, the home of Brother Franklin. His speech was well timed, sensible, and highly interesting. Several other prominent professional men of the state were present and spoke not only at this, but at all the other meetings in the state. This, to me is a most encouraging sign of progress, and indicates that the prejudices which once existed in the minds of those engaged in other professions are fast disappearing, and that our Order is taking its place among the most popular institutions of the age. It is generally conceded that our organization has been of great value to the farmers of the Green Mountain State. The best and most intelligent class of farmers and their wives have affiliated with it; and they are resolved to live up to its objects and teachings, and derive some substantial benefits from it; and by their worthy examples have cultivated an honest and healthy rivalry, and laudable ambition to excel in all farm operations, not only among patrons, but those not connected with the Order look over the fences of their neighbors, and resolve "not to be outdone by Grangers." As a result farming is more diversified and systematized, better implements are used, a more intelligent and practical system of cultivation and fertilization inaugurated, farm buildings are improved and home surroundings made more cheerful and inviting with green lawns, blooming flowers, and ornamental shrubbery. My ideas of Vermont as an agricultural state have been somewhat elevated, and I am inclined to the opinion that it is not only a "good state to be born in," but to live in.

The last meeting in the state was held on the picnic grounds at Lyndonville, Coleodonia County, the place of my birth, and around which clusters many cherished recollections of early childhood. The people turned out in large numbers and gave me a hearty and cordial welcome. The poem entitled "Welcome" which appeared in the VISITOR was read by Sister Oscar Brown, of St. Johnsbury, in a very forcible and happy manner; and being taken entirely by surprise, when I came to respond, found myself somewhat in the condition of the sails of a ship in a storm, "taken aback."

Spending the Sabbath with relations I took the early Monday morning train for the Pine Tree state, and passed down through the notch in the White Mountains in an observation car, which afforded a splendid opportunity to view some of the finest mountain scenery on the American continent. I longed to spend a day among the grand old mountains, ascend Mt. Washington and take a birdseye view of the New England States, and a portion of Canada; but my time was mortgaged, a payment due at Old Orchard the next day, and there was no time to devote to pleasure seeking. I was highly gratified to again meet Bros. Draper and Ware, of Mass., and Watson, Lyman and Miller of New Hampshire, who came to Old Orchard to aid, by their presence and words of cheer, in making the first meeting in Maine what it proved to be, a grand success. There I also met Brother and Sister Ham, whose presence had cheered and whose counsels had aided the National Grange at Charleston, Louisville, Chicago and Cincinnati. He was the first Master of the State Grange and made an able and efficient officer. When he vacated the Master's office he did not vacate his place in his local Grange or cease to labor in the good cause, but like Brothers Ware, of Mass., and Chase, of New Hampshire; Colton, of Vermont, and others, has continued to give his best efforts and influence to the work of the Order. Bro. Thing, Master of the State Grange, and his whole staff of State Grange officers were early upon the ground receiving guests and looking after every minutia of the program for the meeting, which was carried out in good order. From Old Orchard, in company with Bro. Thing, I returned to Portland, and took the night boat for Northport, the place of the next meeting. Although these meetings were held just before the state election and in the midst of a political excitement never surpassed in the state, when meetings were being held every day and evening all over the state, with bands of music playing, processions marching, banners waving, flags flying, speakers talking and professional applauders shouting themselves hoarse, yet there seemed to be no lack of interest at the farmer's meeting, and the thousands which attended them went away gratified and surprised to learn that men could speak at these gatherings at such a time and not even allude to politics.

The patrons of Maine are more fortunate than their brothers and sister in the other New England States in having a live and well conducted Grange paper—*The Dirigo Rural*—and they appreciate and patronize it. Yet it does not receive that support from the patrons of the other New England States which it is justly entitled to, and which the good of the Order demands. I regard the *Dirigo Rural*, as one of the very best Grange and agricultural papers published, and peculiarly adapted to the wants of the order in New England. The State Granges could do no better thing to promote the interest and strengthen the Order there, than to take the necessary action to give it a wide circulation. The order in Maine is strong and gaining in numbers, and while Bro. Thing holds the helm, we may expect to see the Grange ship moving proudly on her way, outdoing every storm, and overcoming every obstacle in the way of progress.

A Good Election.

Romeo, Michigan, Oct. 9, 1880.

J. T. Cobb:

Our convention for the election of a Representative from Macomb county, was held in this village, and resulted in the election of J. J. Snook, Past Master of Washington Grange, No. 403. All the Granges in the county sent delegates and the convention was a very pleasant gathering. The committee on resolutions touched upon the transportation question, strongly favoring the same views as held by the VISITOR.

A motion was also carried, instructing the representation to press upon the attention of the State Grange the importance of doing some campaign work in this part of the State. We, who have been members of the Grange ever since its earliest organization in this county, are losing none of our love for the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, but, on the contrary, are as ardent Patrons to-day as at the beginning, yet fully realizing the slow progress we have made, and believing that all around us are those "almost persuaded" to become Patrons, we are desirous that a little systematic work, planned by the State Grange should be done in our locality. It may be said—indeed it was said by one in the convention—that if we would only live as Patrons, exemplify the principles of the Order in our daily lives, "purchase all our supplies through Grange agencies," things would go on swimmingly, and we would never feel the need of help from the State Grange in advancing the interests of the Order in our neighborhood. In reply we are not prepared to claim that the members of Romeo Grange are perfect Patrons, but we do believe they conduct themselves in as strict accordance with the principles of the Order as many members who belong to Granges far more numerous. We know that from the commencement the members of our little Grange have nobly stood by Day & Taylor, and we doubt if any Grange of equal numbers in the State, has purchased more plaster of the above mentioned firm than has No. 414. No, the causes of our slow growth may be found in local circumstances, and not from want of faithful membership.

The convention instructed me to notify you of the election of Bro. J. J. Snook, and I had no expectation of beating about the bush so much in doing so.

Fraternally, F. E. SCOTT.

Clinton County Meeting.

FOWLER, Oct. 5, 1880.

Brother J. T. Cobb:

Please publish in the VISITOR the following for the benefit of the Patrons of Clinton County. The delegates of the several Granges of this County met on the 5th inst. at the St. John's Grange hall. M. H. Dunham was elected chairman, and a committee was appointed to re-district the County, which was done, and Nathan Ellis, P. O., St. Johns, was elected from the First District; Courtland Hill, P. O., Bengal, Second District; Robert Hamilton, P. O., Wacoosta, Third District.

On motion, the delegates to the State Grange were instructed to try and remove the disability of 4th degree members, as Masters or Past Masters, only are eligible to membership in the State Grange, which was carried by seven-eighths majority.

MYRON BROWN,
Secretary.

Notice.

The October meeting of the Ionia County Grange will be held at the Danby Grange Hall on the third Tuesday and Wednesday of the month.
J. H. TOWER, Sec.

FAIR LINES.

Come all good Grangers far and near,
While I rehearse my song;
Pray give me your most attentive ear,
I'll not detain you long.

Your bounteous crops are garnered,
With fruitage rich and rare;
Then bring of every product,
A sample for the fair.
Though other hands are helpful
To decorate and dress,
You have the prime material
To make it a success.

Bring your wealth and labor,
Corn, barley, oats and wheat
The best; and with your neighbor
For honest prize compete.
Take some enormous pumpkin,
Melon or crimson beet;
Squash, parsnip, golden carrot,
Such as are hard to beat.

Some tempting huge tomato,
That monster cabbage head,
Or overgrown potato
From sweet or Irish bed.
Rare apples from the orchard,
Grapes from the choicest vine,
With luscious pears and peaches
Sweet, rosy-cheeked and prime.

Of stock, the finest horses,
Sheep, cattle, porkers, sheep,
With plumed array of poultry
To make the list complete.
Then products of the dairy,
Rich butter, toothsome cheese;
Sure each should win a premium,
Who "perfect" stands in these.

Pickles, preserves and jelly,
Pure honey in the cell,
Bread made by Maud or Nellie,
Who in the art excel.
Of fancy work contribute,
Bright wools of leisure hours;
With rare old curiosities,
And don't forget the flowers.

There is much of active labor
Such enterprise demands,
And our citizens are working
With deft, efficient hands.
Let each perform his duty,
Though medium great, or less,
To make the fair of '80
An unqualified success.

Lecturer's Department.

O. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKOGON.

Pickings by the Way, No. 16.

A word or two to our readers by way of answer to some hints we have been slyly given. Our sister thinks that we ought to say "chickens by the way"—no fault of ours that we have had chickens instead of turkey or duck, for we are not very fond of either—would never make a minister in full capacity. Such as we have received we have taken to the satisfaction of our small needs. Another sister whose opinion has weight with us thinks we ought to condemn instead of praising the lavish manner with which the tables are supplied at our Harvest feasts. We have only given facts, understating rather than overstating them. When people do well with their abundance and feed the hungry, ought we to condemn it? Shall we be so ungrateful as to criticize the hands that fed us and refuse to eat the well prepared, inviting food set before us by the diligent, worthy sister? While we may regret that she fed and cheered so an unworthy guest, we can not deny her the little praise we are able to give by eating enough to satisfy our natural appetite. Fault is found that too much rich food is brought to the tables at our feast occasions. If each has brought of her abundance who can blame her? We might say that she ought to put up a sign, "This is too good to be eaten," or "if this eaten it will injure your health." In short, sisters, you must not tempt the men, or do it with a warning, and say aloud to all the patrons, plain substantial food is the best on all occasions; but to the sister, "Sub Rosa" will say, we have confidence in your judgment and faith in your intentions. Do as you please.

AUGUST 26

dawned lovely and bright, the rays of the rising sun shining into our chamber window from across the Traverse peninsula called us to break our fast and to the days labor. Good-bye was said to host and hostess and hastening to the wharf we were none to soon to get upon the steamer, Clara Bell, her lines already cast off, and her propelling power in motion. On board we found Bro. Hamilton, representing the "agrifugal world" and Bro. and Sister Norton, of Wyoming, who were to

be our companions to Old Mission, our next objective point. Whoever loves the water would enjoy a trip on Traverse Bay. Smooth is its surface, being sheltered by the forest clad hills on either side and so clear is the water that you can see to a great depth. You may go up to Old Mission on the east side of the northern end of the peninsula, by boat upon either the west bay or the east bay. Either is pleasant and very enjoyable even to those who usually dislike to ride upon the water. We took the west bay and made due north about 18 or 20 miles as the steamer goes and then rounding the point of the peninsula made Old Mission harbor to soon to enjoy all we desired of the scenery along the shores of the bay, and on the point as we doubled it, and whereon is Bro. Parmalee's well grown orchard.

OLD MISSION.

We don't like the name, it may be old and may have had its mission in the past and we know it has in the present and will have in the future but like Washington Irving we like a musical name in harmony with nature and her gentle attributes. No utilitarian cognomen for us but something that rolls gently from the lips and falls sweetly on the ear, that tells of the beauty of the scenery of forest and form, of the lovely music of the clear, sweet waters breaking in measured succession on the pebbly shore; that tells of the pure, cool air, giving health to the invalid form, and vigor to the enervated limbs, that tells of a place for sweet rest for soul and body, such would be our ideal name for — The boat has stopped, and we are upon the newly-made dock. Bro. Geo. Hedden comes forward to greet us, and invite us to his home up among the trees. We can't go until we have shaken hands with our old friend Bro. Parmalee, who is busy attending to the transfer of fruit to the boat en route for the great all-absorbing Chicago market. We will walk up, Bro. Hedden; your buggy is already full. So were several other buggies, all from the passengers that came off the boat. On inquiry we learned that nearly every farm house and cottage was full of guests, seeking health, rest, and pleasure. At Bro. Hedden's we were introduced to Steele's, Sweet's Lowe's, and others, but seeing little of them we say little. Like us, they were transient guests at this place, seeking health and pleasure. After dinner came rain, much needed, thankfully received rain. Of more value to farm, orchard and garden than many such lectures as ours advertised at the church near by. Yet at the appointed time we met the few that came in spite of the rain, and had a pleasant interview, rekindling the fires burning low, at which in the near future we hope will warm and animate their desires to attain a higher manhood and womanhood.

An evening spent in social chat, and a sweet rest and sleep of a night prepared us for the

TO-MORROW.

At half past 10 A. M. of the 27th, we stood upon the dock again, waiting for the "City of Grand Rapids" to come for us which it soon did. We said good bye, promising to return next day, and spend the Sunday. The steamer crossed the East Bay to Elk Rapids, and went up thence up Heart Shoal to Torch Lake or Brownstown; then crossed the united Bays to Northport, and thence back to Norwood on the east shore where we landed, bidding Godspeed to Bro. Hamilton, who went on to Petosky, while we kept an engagement with Norwood Grange, No. 506, in Charlevoix County. The Secretary met us at the landing, and led the way to the place of meeting, where a few only had convened, yet to them we talked for an hour, and then went home with Bro. W. H. Beach, the last Master of this Grange. We just mentioned the cause of the condition of this Grange. It was violation of organic law by the first Master, he being

a law unto himself. He could not see anyone fill his place, and so did what he could to destroy the place he once held. The old spirit that called the organization into being still exists, and will in the near future soon bloom and fruit again. We spent the night at the home of Bro. and Sister Beach, looked over their location, was very much pleased with the farms and farmers we saw, as we rode along the State road to Eastport and the steamboat landing. Saw Bro. Williams of Eastport Grange, and found our arrangements all made for a meeting there. At Torch Lake, a pleasant little village near the head of the lake of the same name, we took dinner, and then the boat back to the Peninsula, as agreed. Arriving at the home of Bro. Hedden, we found some change had taken place. Most of the visitors had returned to their homes in Chicago and Grand Rapids, but others had come, and spending Sunday there we had time to become acquainted with some of them, as we found we had mutual friends. Mrs. J. H. Ford, of Mooreville, Wash-taw County, had been here some time, trying to regain her health, and found much assistance from the cool air and pleasant surroundings of this lovely retreat. It is better than medicine, and far better than the expensive luxuries of the watering places and summer resorts of the East. Another fellow guest was Mrs. T. T. Prosser, of Chicago, and her daughter May. Something told us upon first introduction that these people were friends, more than casual acquaintances. The impression grew upon us, until we found, upon inquiry of antecedents, that we were natives of the same old County of Ontario, N. Y., our parents and grandparents well acquainted, our relatives intimate friends.

Our interest in the lady was not lessened at all when we found she was the wife of the inventor of the cylinder grain car, which has attracted so much attention of late, and bids fair to revolutionize the whole grain trade. We wish we might here give a cut and full description of this car, perhaps we may in the near future, give it to the readers of the VISITOR. A fact or two: This car is a huge cylinder, in length the width of the railroad gauge, made of cast iron and steel heads, and heavy sheet iron sides, held by a projecting rim, or flange, upon the track. The sides are perforated with small holes, too small to admit of the passage of the grain. The axle-tree is hollow, and also perforated, admitting air to the center of the cylinder. The car is filled at the end, through openings readily closed and fastened, and when the car is filled it rolls over the road to its destination, the motion giving the wheat a constant circulation, and causing the air to pass through and carry away moisture and dust, constantly improving the quality of the grain. Wheat that inspected No. 4, in Chicago, was placed in one of these cylinder cars, and the car run 1,000 miles back and forward over the Burlington & Quincy R. R., and at the close of the experiment, inspected No. 2, increased in value 15 cents a bushel.

Two other points we note in favor of this car. First, more grain, nearly or quite double can be taken to market by a single locomotive; second, the cost of the car is much less, each car costing not far from \$100, and for returning, freight box cars can be built upon and over the cylinders, which serve as wheels. These cars in general use, may not farmers own a greater or less number of them, and when loaded the railroads be compelled by law to draw them to the required market, at reasonable rates.

We hope to visit Chicago soon and see these cars in the shops and upon the roads. We spent a quiet Sunday of rest at this pleasant home, making a call in the evening upon Bro. Geo. Parmalee, with whom we spent the night, and took notes of his surroundings.

Bro. Parmalee's large farm is upon the northern extremity of the peninsula, which, from its elevation, may properly be called a promontory, being so high that you can look over the top of the highest trees of the forest upon the shore of the bay below, and see the bay and the points upon the opposite shores.

We were taken to "The Lookout," one of the highest points, from whence could be seen approaching vessels, from Mackinaw. A laden vessel from Mackinaw in the spring time, especially in the first of the season, has often, in the early history of this point, been an angel visit, relieving the starving people, and bringing news of loved ones. Outside, and upon "The Lookout," were constant watchers, eager to see and proclaim the arrival.

We looked at the ravages of the June floods upon the farm, washing out a frightful hole in the bank, large enough to place a city block in. The soil carried away would have covered enough sawdust to make several blocks in some cities.

Bro. Parmalee has 119 acres of orchard in bearing, mostly of apples. All the trees were heavily loaded with fair, handsome colored fruit, and yet some of it had at least six weeks to grow and color still better.

We saw 250 trees of the Maiden Blush—a favorite apple of ours—loaded with attractive fruits—but which Bro. P. usually puts upon the market as an early winter fruit. The pears were being picked and shipped while we were there. Large, handsome Bartlett's, put in one-third bushel boxes, were being shipped at the rate of 100 or more per day to Chicago, where they sold for \$1.50 per box, or \$4.50 per bushel, and so fine is this fruit that it is often put upon the retail market as California fruit. Many of the pears sold upon our railroad trains as a California product are grown in Northern Michigan, and put upon the Chicago market.

In this orchard, Aug. 30th, we found cherries upon the trees yet unripe. We think we might have picked at least ten bushels.

A whole column we might write of this farm, as well as of many other farms upon the peninsula, whose apple product this year is 20,000 bushels—but we have not time. Yet Bro. P., with all this great productive industry upon his hands, is "nobody but a farmer." Were he a second-class lawyer, full of intrigue and craft, without possessions, he might claim votes enough to elect him to a seat in the next Congress of the United States, but farmers need not apply—positions of trust and honor are for politicians only.

We rode down to the landing in time to see the morning boat depart, and then rode with Bro. Hedden and fellow guests, over some of the new fruit farms, and ate of the plums and peaches that grew thereon.

From our observation we say that we were highly pleased with the capabilities of the peninsula for farming and for fruit growing, and it will some day become a garden of plenty.

In the evening, we, in company with Bro. and Sister Hedden and Mrs. Ford, rode to Mapletown, where a small audience was convened to listen to the objects and aims of the Order. The nucleus of an organization resulted, which we hope, in the near future, will yield the fruit of a strong Grange there.

At a late hour we reached a place of rest, and were ready on the morning of Aug. 31st to go to

EASTPORT, VIA THE LAKES.

When the steamer "Clara Bell" arrived, "Lo, the poor Indian," was aboard in sufficient numbers to fill all standing, as well as sitting room. We took an upper deck, pilot-house, passage, to Elk Rapids, where we left the steamer to go its way with its load of dusky human freight, while we took dinner at the Lake View House, did the iron furnace and the town, and boarded the little steamer "Queen of the Lakes" for our destined port. To

tell in detail all to be enjoyed upon this trip, would take time and space, and we should fall should we attempt anything of the kind. To know of its scenery and enjoy the beauty this trip reveals, one must make the trip in person.

We left the landing at 1:30 P. M., and ran along the channel into Elk Lake, thence south-east six miles to the mouth of Round Lake, through the beautiful narrows leading thereto; then south-east three miles, to the mouth of Torch River; then north up the river six miles to Torch Lake; then up Torch Lake 18 miles to the head, at Eastport.

So clear are the waters of these lakes and streams, that at almost any place, especially in the rivers and narrows, that the bottoms can be very plainly seen.

The settlements upon the banks are few, and the forest, in most places is grand in its original beauty—tall giants furnish the back-ground, while the lower growth along the shore dip their foliage into the waters tranquil bosom. So quiet are these waters that even those addicted to sea-sickness need not fear that malady here.

The space of land between these lakes and the bay varies from one to three miles in width, and is usually heavily timbered. A few settlements have been begun on either shore of the last lake, while many fine farms border the waters of Elk Lake.

The boat "Queen of the Lakes" is a light draft, iron, side-wheel steamer, well adapted to the use of the many pleasure parties that patronize it. Its large open decks, and good cabins, speak of comfort. Of the captain, we must speak a word, at least, of commendation. Attention to every want, ready to answer every question of passengers, he aims to make the route popular. We are under obligations to him for extra courtesies received, for all of which he has the thanks of him he landed at Eastport, at 6:40 P. M., Aug. 31st, 1880.

At Eastport landing we were met by Bro. James Williams who took us to Bro. Drake's to dinner, then to the place of meeting, the school-house, two miles south of Eastport. Here a large number of people had convened, and to whom we were introduced. After an hour's talk we proceeded to re-organize the Grange, No. 470, with 22 members present. Bro. James Williams was chosen Master, and Bro. John Moore, Secretary. After due installation and instruction we accepted an invitation to spend the night at Bro. Williams' home.

On the morning of Sept 1st, we had an opportunity to look about us and our host's farm and orchard; sample his plums and apples, and watch the "busy bee," of which he has 54 swarms, all employed in gathering the delicious sweet. The Bro. carries on his business scientifically, attending closely to the colonies, extracting and marketing the product.

The surface of the country here is rolling, long wide ridges of rich, dry gravelly soil are separated by brooks in many of which sport the much sought speckled trout. The crops here are fine and as varied as in the older portions of the State, and fruit promises as well as any upon the peninsula. Especially do we judge this part of the State as well adapted to sheep husbandry. All that we saw were doing well. There should be more of them to aid in clearing the land and giving fertility to it. This part of the country is rapidly settling up with an excellent class of citizens from Upper Canada and elsewhere. The choice lands of the G. R. & I. E. R. Co. are being bought up and occupied by the actual settler.

The day soon sped, and as the sun was dipping in the waters of the Bay it found us with Brothers Williams and Drake on our way to Atwood, on the State road, where a meeting was to be held that evening. The gathering was small owing to insufficient notice and the rain. We did our work and returned to the point of starting.

FOR SEPT. 2ND

We had an appointment at Central

Lake. With our host and wife we dined with Mr. and Mrs. Mudgett, late from Canada West, and taking these with us we went for the meeting appointed. *En route* we saw more of the beauties of this country in its fine forest and well begun farms, and the great varieties of soil.

At the residence of Rev. Mr. Colter we stopped to see a beautiful as well as useful water course, almost a mountain brook, that flowed through the farm to water it with its crystal liquid, and to refresh the horse of the traveller by the roadside. It too gave the best and coolest water for domestic use, and gave its owner something equal to if not better than a "Cooley creamery." A part of the water was conducted through the milk room through a wide, shallow vat into which the pans of milk were placed. The water by flowing around them keeps the milk at a uniform cool temperature. What a place to make good butter.

Just at dusk we reached Central Lake village, the place of our appointment. This young village is at the middle point of Intermediate Lake and of another chain of lakes three or four miles east of and parallel to Torch Lake. Intermediate Lake is 25 miles long, and will not exceed a mile in width at any point, but is not narrow enough at Central Village to be crossed by a bridge on the State road from Torch Lake to Alpena and Thunder Bay. The school house in which our meeting was held was quite well filled. A temperance meeting had been called at the same place and hour, but as they had but little to do it soon gave way to us, and we spoke to the audience for an hour with good results. Another night was spent at Bro. Williams, and on the morning he took us to Torch Lake where we took passage upon the City of Grand Rapids to

NORTHPORT.

A pleasant sail of an hour and a half crossing the Bay we reached our destination, and found our Bro. and friend Prof. Cornell, who introduced us to many Patrons and others. Northport is upon the east side and five miles south of the pointed peninsula which forms Leelanaw Co. It is the County seat. Across the land to Lake Michigan the distance is two miles. Here too the surface rises to some height when at some distance from the shore. The soil is good, well adapted to fruit. We saw many fine apples and plums ready to be shipped to Chicago. Many of which go to Bro. Mason. We forgot to mention that Bro. Williams, of Eastport, shipped his wool to Bro. Mason with much better results than any of his neighbors have had by dealing at home.

We would liked to have visited some of the fruit farms here, especially that of Worthy Bro. Steel, but time would not admit. Our meeting here was rendered of little avail for two reasons. A misunderstanding of time—it had been appointed for afternoon, and then changed to evening. And too many were engaged with the threshing machine. Bro. Green and wife hurriedly entertained us to tea. A small number listened to our honest talk in the evening, and we think that fruit will come in time of this unsatisfactory effort.

A night of rest, and a morning of writing passed and brought us to the noon of Sept. 3rd, and with it the returning steamer to bear us to Traverse City, touching at the usual points. At Bro. and Sister Campbell's we met an old class-mate of nearly 20 years ago; still she was Miss Adaline Cornell. While in Traverse City we made Judge J. S. Ramsdell another visit. The Worthy Bro. was consoling himself upon the fact that the 400 bushels of plums rotting upon his trees would cost nothing to gather and ship. During the day 100 or more visitors came to get of the abundance here wasting. It was a sight to see peaches, pears, plums and apples in abundance. It reminded us of the expression of the poor Irish

woman who stood upon the ocean beach and as she saw the mighty waves of the vast expanse before her she exclaimed "Thank the Lord there is enough of anything." Bro. Ramsdell's barn as it approaches completion is the admiration of all who see it. We pass it and his paradise of a home now leaving it for an article in some future number.

As Bro. Brooks of Evergreen Grange had come to transport us to his home in Solon township, Leelanaw County, we said good-by to Traverse City fruits and took a long last look at the beautiful bay which was soon lost to sight in the forest way to the west. Noon came just as we reached our destination. Sister Brooks and her daughter, another sister, gave us a hearty greeting and with the visiting members of their Grange we were soon engaged in surrounding the food upon the well supplied table. Dinner was followed by a walk, a short distance to the hall. Evergreen Grange has a hall in process of erection, which, in its uncompleted state has been in use for some time. We hope the Grange will soon rally in their might,—complete their hall and have it publicly dedicated. The result would satisfy the most exacting. The meeting was quite well attended. Members from Almira and other neighboring Granges were in attendance. The attention was excellent and all seemed interested in the good work. Brothers and Sisters don't let your Evergreen drop foliage for want of any effort upon your part. The annual school meeting took up the evening, and I hope every Patron in Michigan went to the school-house of his district and did his or her whole duty to the future citizens of our commonwealth.

INLAND

was to be the next scene of labor. Breakfast and a short visit with host and hostess and all too soon the time passed and Bro. Reynolds of Inland Grange came for us. Another good-by was said and southward and eastward to an inland dinner at the home of Mr. Reynolds's father. An old-fashioned New York dinner was placed before us by Sister Reynolds, who, like our mother was taught to cook as well as to spin, weave and other household industries, but lest we be scolded again for giving due praise to the cook, we leave the honor and find comfort in admiring the handsome, rich plums and magnificent Bartlett pears, one 1½ in circumference, or the deep colored tempting apples of the orchard near by. No danger, I suppose in making the Brothers vain and in leading them into extravagance by planting orchards and gardens, etc.

The meeting was held at the school-house not far distant. A goodly number attended and received such instruction as we had to give.

We saw many fine farms here, all new yet, but soon to compete sharply with some from the older counties. Some excellent railroad lands are yet to be found in the vicinity just visited and are to be the best of farms.

A correspondent from Charleston, S. C., writes that the Catholic priesthood has virtually succeeded, through the support of the leading journal, in practically dividing the school-money of that city. This is not the last of this matter in Charleston. It is not so difficult for a shrewd bishop to get a city government into a corner, and for a time obtain the use of public funds to build up his own church, under the name of education, but no American city so far in the long run has endorsed that policy. The city government and leading journal of Charleston are not as they may fancy, breaking a new highway of educational reform. They are simply being coaxed out of the highway into an old road, which, by and by will dwindle to a cow path, then to a squirrel track and vanish up a tree. The only highway of common-school education in America is the one road where all children walk together, and where there are no priests or laymen, but only patriotic citizens of the United States.

The total number of entries at the state fair was 3,922; at the Central Michigan, 4,780. The mammoth exhibit of the Gale manufacturing company, and the show of Capitol Grange, containing over 1,000 articles are put down as one entry.

Correspondence.

The Shiawassee County Convention.

The County convention of Shiawassee County met at the hall of Burns Grange, No. 160, on the 5th inst., and proceeded to elect a representative to the State Grange, which resulted in the election of Bro. A. B. Clark, of Morrice Grange, No. 151, with Bro. F. M. Randall, of Lainsburg Grange, No. 228, as alternate. The convention by unanimous vote recommended the appointment of Bro. E. S. Burnett, as Deputy for Shiawassee County. The convention for the year 1881 is to be held at Lainsburg.

The business part of the meeting being concluded, the convention proceeded, pursuant to program, to the discussion of various subjects, as follows: 1st, Pomona Grange, Responded to by Bro. F. M. Randall in a very able manner, setting forth the benefits to be derived from the organization in our County. Also remarks by Bros. J. Woodhull and M. L. Stevens in favor of the organization; but Bro. T. F. Reeves put us all to thinking by a very few pointed remarks in opposition. The convention then recommended the organization of a Pomona Grange, and a committee appointed composed of the following members: M. L. Stevens, A. F. Place, J. Woodhull, M. W. Willoughby, L. S. Watkins, and A. J. Cole, to take the matter under consideration and report.

Second subject: "Equal Compensation for Labor without regard to Sex." Responded to by Bro. M. L. Stevens; stating the inability of the ladies to compete with the men in mental as well as physical labor, citing to our schools as a sample of their inability. He was opposed by M. W. Willoughby, Mrs. E. G. Willoughby, and Bro. Cole. Subject 3d. "Has Co-operation been a Success?" Response by Bro. Woodhull, who read an excellent paper.

Third subject 3d, "Is it in the Power of the Grange to Break the Railroad Monopoly." Response by M. W. Willoughby, declaring it to be his opinion that the only way to break railroad monopoly was through the ballot box, and as we are forbidden to discuss politics, he considered it impossible. Remarks also by Bros. Cole and Burnett. Fifth subject, "Does a Higher Education incline the farmer to Extravagance." Response by Bro. Cole, affirming that it does not; that extravagance is a habit unaffected by education. Bro. Potter opposed his remarks in a very animated speech, citing cases where persons highly educated were very extravagant. He was followed by Mrs. E. G. Willoughby.

Sixth subject. "Can the Present School Law be Improved." Response by T. H. Reeves, followed by at least half a dozen, and it is my opinion if the State School Board had been present they might have learned something that would have been of lasting benefit to the State.

There was music both instrumental and vocal interspersed throughout the entertainment, and everyone seemed pleased and happy.

When the business part of the meeting had been concluded, and before partaking of the intellectual feast of the evening, we were called down to the dining hall to supper. Well it would be impossible for me to describe that table. Therefore I won't try. We ate as long as we wanted to, and the only difference to be noticed in the table was a little muss. There were enough provisions left to have fed an hundred hungry soldiers, and that takes a heap. I know, for I have been there.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Sec.

Notice of Meetings.

The next meeting of the Newaygo County Grange will be held at the hall of Enslay Grange, No. 544, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th of October, 1880, commencing on Tuesday at 2 P. M. The afternoon of the first day will be given to a public address upon the objects of the Order, and the evening, to the work of the 5th degree. The second day the unfinished "special order" of the Fremont meeting will be taken up, the several essays and topics to be followed by a general discussion. MELVIN W. SCOTT, Lecturer County Grange.

Enterprise of No. 597.

I send quarterly report, and enclose \$1.50; amount due is \$174, but as I have a credit in your office now, I think best to square accounts. Please send statement with receipt.

Our Grange has taken a step forward, and adopted new by-laws, substantially as recommended by the State Grange. We have received from Bro. Ireland one dozen new Rituals, and I hope ere long to be able to order as many copies of the revised by-laws as we have members.

Yesterday we had a fair and picnic at our hall. We had a fine showing of grain, vegetables, and fruits, and some specimens of improved stock. An organization was effected with W. M. Horace Decker, President; Bro. Kilner, Secretary, and W. H. Fleming, Treasurer, together with a committee of three from each township represented. The society so formed is to be called Northern Bay County Union fair.

Fraternally yours,
J. F. PAYEA, Sec. No. 597.
Arenac Oct. 6th, 1880.

The Cash System in Business.

A good business man must be a practical financier. It is not necessary that he should understand all about English consols, be acquainted with the exchange markets in the great money-centres of the globe, and master of the principles of quadratic equations, but he should thoroughly understand the difference between profit and loss, know how to use his capital to good advantage and see that his expenses are snugly kept within his income. A clearly defined purpose of honest money making should be his great intent. With this object in view and steadily pursuing it, success will crown his efforts. The capital may be small at the commencement, but its careful expenditure and diligent attention to profits, and necessary economy in living and details will cause it to grow year by year until it becomes sufficient to conduct the business without the aid of credit. Just here is the important point in any business career. When a business man can manage his affairs without the aid of friends or credit, it is then he becomes truly independent. He is free to buy in any market, take advantage of the rise or fall of values, and is enabled to compete successfully with competition in trade. The manufacturer who pays prompt cash for all his raw materials and conducts his whole operations on that system can make goods at less cost than the one who buys on credit. The credit market works at a disadvantage and can only make both ends meet on a strong rising market. It is the same way with the merchant. The one who buys for strict cash is the most sought after by the trade; his money gives him importance and position, and he commands the situation. He takes advantage of all discounts, secures the best bargains and occupies the lead in business. If he is opposed by those who buy on credit, that kind of competition is not to be feared, as the advantage is all on the cash side. It is important, therefore, for every business man to reach the point where he can conduct his affairs on a cash basis. This position reached the worst half of the conflict is over. To buy and sell for cash is the safe mode of mercantile management. This system relieves the mind of much worry and anxiety, enables the active prosecution of business to become a pleasure, and the men so engaged to be independent. This should be the aim of every merchant, manufacturer or business man; a fixed steady purpose to make money, as it when made, conduct all operations on a cash basis as soon as possible, so as in a certain sense to defy competition, dull markets or panic revulsions. Money is a great power in the commercial world, a sheet anchor in business panics and an important factor in the pursuits of life. It should be the firm purpose of every business man to make it honestly, spend it judiciously, and thereby become independent.—U. S. Economist.

A Broader Platform.

The time is ripening, if not ripe, for a union of farmers on a broad basis of fellowship and mutual support. The history of every successful industry, from the union of the masons at the building of the temple to the Hansatic confederation of guilds and trades unions of recent date, proves, if indeed the statement is not a postulate, that in union there is strength. In the formation of societies for unity and momentum in furthering measures advantageous to their class, the farmers have been the slowest of any of the productive fraternities. The dispersion of the agricultural portion of the community over wide areas of territory has been one of the causes of this tardiness, but the want of an earnest public spirit was also the cause of dilatoriness in bringing about concert of action to further the

common weal. The exactions, discrimination and extortions of the railroads had to be very palpable and grievous before the farmers were aroused to that pitch of zeal and determination which culminated in the Grange movement. As an issue, opposition to the railroads is at present dormant, if not dead in the Northwest, and an alliance or association of farmers should have a broad principle of action for a *raison d'être* than fault finding with rates and local discriminations, which are as changeable as the clouds. A congress or council of farmers to be permanent and effective must have positive rather than negative grounds to stand on. A union of our class can't exist as a mere protest against railway rates, since an adjustment of rates to the demands would take away the reason for the existence of such a union. This concession to the demands of the producer is of frequent occurrence. Every new line of road, every evasion of pooling arrangements, every kick and break against a tariff agreed upon in solemn conclave by railroad magnates, witnesses a readjustment of rates which in most cases quite satisfactory to the farmers, and frequently more reasonable than could be expected. The pooling arrangements have been so far ropes of sand and a farmer's alliance formed as a check to such a combination would be held together with bonds equally unstable. The questions to unite farmers should be broader, the principles more fixed and abiding. Whether special rates and rebates shall not be illegal; whether certain repairs and extensions shall be charged to expense rather than to construction; whether the state or nation shall not assume control of the carrying business; what the currency system shall be; what the tariff shall be, whether for revenue alone or for protection as well; what system of taxation should be established for municipality, state and nation; the policy and extent of public improvements; the part of the state in the education of the people—these are the questions that should be discussed, in order that, through calm and earnest division of sentiment, such discussion should lead eventually to a unity of opinion and action for the benefit of the farming interest in particular and the good of the people at large.—Prairie Farmer.

Upon Co operation.

EDITORS BULLETIN:—I am under many obligations for a copy of the *Grange Bulletin*, from which I learn that unusual efforts are now in progress to establish in Cincinnati a wholesale supply house for the Order. I learned the fact, however, from Bro. Wolcott in a very brief interview with him a few days ago in this city, before receiving the paper.

I sincerely trust that the efforts may be crowned with success. No one can read the declaration of purposes without coming to the conclusion that co-operation is one of the primary objects of the Order, and from the moment that Dudley W. Adams brought the subject before the Order in his first annual address to the national grange held in this city in 1873, it received the most unanimous approval of the Order. It was quite natural that in the next order of opinion which followed as to the extent and in what direction co-operation should be carried out that the work should be somewhat retarded.

The members, in sufficient numbers, had to learn the meaning of the words "In essentials, unity." The "long and tedious schooling" to which the Order has been subject for the last seven or eight years, is an experience which, if now turned turned to profitable account will not have been too dearly bought.

What a marvelous history we have in the origin and growth of the co-operative wholesale society, Manchester, Eng. started with a capital less than \$5,000, handling at first but a few staple articles, such as teas, butters, soaps and a few other articles. Look at the extent of its business to-day. When the wholesale society commenced business it had about 50 retail societies as share holders, with an aggregate membership of less than 18,000; at present there are 591 societies, with 333,324 members; a subscribed capital of 20,752 shares, amounting to \$771,550. In the year ending March 27, 1880, the sales amounted to \$14,415,000. Their tea and coffee sales amounted to \$800,000. Besides this immense trade in distribution, the society is engaged in manufacturing on a large scale biscuits and sweets, soap and boots and shoes. The boot and shoe works at Leicester are capable of manufacturing 300,000 pairs of boots per annum.

For many years the wholesale society has had a banking department in connection with its business, receiving the surplus funds of the retail stores and paying them interest for its use. Last year its banking business exceeded \$25,000,000, dividing its net profits with its customers.

Within the last two years the society has had a steamship of 700 tons burden plying regularly between France and England.

With such an example of co-operation before them the producers of this country will it not be reproach to the order if at the end of the next ten years a "corner" in wheat, pork or any other farm produce would be impossible? St. Louis, Mo. J. S.

—Cin. Grange Bulletin.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, OCT. 15, 1880.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB. SCHOOLCRAFT.

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

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

Up to the time of making up the Visitor for Oct. 15th, we have received but a half dozen answers from Congressional candidates to the September circular, which asked each candidate to put himself on record on the transportation question.

From the Fifth District, we give the answers of the candidates entire:

IONIA, Mich., Oct. 4, 1880.

MR. SAMUEL LANGDON, Bowen Station. Dear Sir:—Your circular of 27th ult., came duly to hand. I have been in accord with the suggestions therein noted, and you may rest assured in case of my election I shall work hard to protect the working people and their interest as against the monopolies and combinations of any class of people, and shall be ready to aid in any legislation looking towards such a result.

Very Respectfully,

GEO. W. WEBBER.

IONIA, Mich., Sept. 27, 1880.

SAMUEL LANGDON, Esq., Bowen Station, Mich. Dear Sir:—Your favor of this date with questions propounded, is before me. In reply permit me to say that as early as January 4th, 1874, I drafted a series of resolutions as the foundation for a new political organization. These resolutions embraced the cardinal principles upon which we proposed to base our political action. Among them was the following, which answers fully your questions. I regret I have not at hand a spare copy to send you.

"Twelfth—We are in favor of such wise and judicious legislation, either by Congress or the states, as shall protect labor from the avaricious exactions and encroachments of capital, and secure among other things, cheap transportation of the products of industry from one section to the other."

This was designed expressly to cover the objects you have in view, and enlisted my thought and attention as early as 1874.

Very respectfully yours,

J. C. BLANCHARD.

The gentlemen respond as follows from the Sixth District:

St. Johns, Mich., Oct. 4, 1880.

W. K. SEXTON, Esq., Howell, Mich. My Dear Sir:—I have yours of Sept. 28. I wish I had seen you when in Howell. I got home at two o'clock Saturday night and this morning just as I am taking the cars I open your letter. I have not time now to go into the subject you speak of in detail, but I am prepared to say now that I believe Congress ought to regulate railroad traffic between the several states and if elected, I shall do all I can to this end, and so far as I have been able to examine the questions I think the ways suggested by you are adapted to the case and should be adopted. I talked this matter over with Hon. T. F. Moore last week and we are in accord. Talk with him if you get this before he leaves your county. Truly yours,

O. L. SPAULDING.

HOWELL, Mich., Oct. 2, 1880.

W. K. SEXTON, Esq. Dear Sir:—I have carefully examined the communication received from you under date of Sept. 27, and can truly say that I agree with the conclusions and the truth of the matter thereon stated, and that the agricultural interests of the country should unite in demanding such practical legislation as will remedy the existing state of things relating thereto, and

that I am in full sympathy with those whose interests require it, because I am as an individual identified with them, and being a candidate for an office having a direct bearing upon these matters, you have a right to know my position and views in reference thereto.

First—I will, if elected, favor, and in all proper ways labor for the enactment of laws compelling railroads to have their charges based upon the cost and risk of service, and not what the traffic will bear.

Second—I will, if elected, labor to secure the enactment of laws prohibiting and punishing favoritism and unjust discrimination through secret rates or otherwise.

Third—I will, if elected, labor to secure the enactment of a law establishing a board of railroad commissioners with ample power to promptly enforce the law relating to common carriers and whose duty it shall be to stand between the railroads and those whose interests compel them to use them.

I am very truly yours,

EDWIN B. WINANS.

FLINT, Sept. 30, 1880.

W. K. SEXTON—My Dear Sir: Your circular of the 25th asking me several questions that relate to international commerce and to the regulation of the rates of freight and passengers on a just and uniform scale according to the risk and distance traveled, is received. I take pleasure in replying that I am fully in accord with every question you have asked. While I do not expect to be elected—but should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I would vote and work with my might for just such laws as you suggest. No man in this country is more personally interested in such law than I am. My freight bills on lumber, shingles and logs amount to over \$50,000 per year, and \$10,000 of that is unjustly charged. Millions of lumber pass right through my town from the Saginaw valley, with 33 miles further to draw to market and at \$5 less rate per car, than from Flint. At all non-competing points the people are charged all that they will bear without taking their productions on wagons to some competing points and of less discrimination. I have the honor to be very truly yours,

J. H. BEGOLE.

From the Seventh District we have but one answer, that of John I. Watkins:

LAPEER, Mich., Oct. 1st, 1880.

M. F. CARLTON, Esq. Secretary County Grange, Port Huron.—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 30th ult. is at hand. I am well pleased to have this opportunity of presenting to my fellow farmers, in Grange assembled, my views on the topics propounded in the questions contained in your circular of the above date, questions at once vital to all agricultural and commercial interests of this State; questions whose answers should embrace justice to all. Having been a cultivator of the soil for the last thirty-five years, whose sons have not only been educated to the work of the farm, but are all now pursuing the labors of the field, I desire that the farmers should know and feel that at least they have one of their own number in nomination for Congress whose interest is their interest, and that it is in their power to elect this fall, if they will; they have only to cast aside their old party ties in which the farming interests have always been ignored, to accomplish the object sought. It will not only be my pleasure but I shall feel it to be my imperative duty should I, by any possibility be elected, to at all times labor for the enactment of freight tariffs that shall apportion the charges of transportation to the cost and risk of service, that unjust discriminations in favor of persons and places shall be prohibited, and punishment meted out to offending corporations. I think it proper that a Board of Commissioners should be created, whose powers would extend to the enforcement of all laws relating to common carriers, that the people's rights may

no longer be invaded by soulless corporations.

I am respectfully yours,

JOHN I. WATKINS.

From the tenor of these replies, we conclude that the voters of the several parties in these three districts will have no trouble in finding candidates that are ready to devote their best energies to the long delayed business of protecting the Agricultural interests of the country.

We expect to get out the next Visitor early, and we hope to be able to present letters from all the other Congressional candidates.

INDEPENDENT VOTING.

A card from some Greenback brother who neglected to sign his name, charges us with purposely neglecting to state that "the Greenback candidate for Governor is a Granger and a farmer, and a brother of J. J. Woodman," and adds that "In my humble judgment you do not give Mr. Woodman a fair show."

Well, we don't feel much disconcerted at all the complaints that our friend crowded on a postal card. We are quite ready to make amends for sins of omission, as well as commission, in all that relates to this case as presented by this complainant. Now, therefore, to whom it may concern, we say that Mr. David Woodman of VanBuren Co. is an elder brother of J. J. Woodham. We think a member of some church. A radical temperance man, and, as we understand, politically of Democratic antecedents. He is a good farmer in practical agriculture. Without being able to state from authority we are somehow of the opinion that Bro. Woodman had the largest and finest collection of farm products that were on exhibition at the State Fair in Detroit and at the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society Fair at Grand Rapids.

And more, David Woodman is not only a successful farmer, but a Patron of Husbandry and gave early proof of his devotion to the cause of agricultural progress by joining the Grange when its claims were first presented to the farmers of the State, and he has been active in promoting the good work of the Order from his first connection with it until now, never for a moment faltering but always ready to meet every claim of duty that might in any way advance the cause of truth and promote the best interests of his fellow farmers.

We can hardly expect to please all the readers of the Visitor. Some would have us pronounce in favor of Bro. Holloway or Woodman, regardless of the fact that to have done so would have antagonized men of both of the other political parties. We hoped as the claim to the office of Governor, on the part of the farmers, was so well established as a matter of right, that, as we long ago said, each of the political parties would recognize our claim and nominate farmer candidates for Governor.

The Republican party ignored our claims. The other two parties recognized them. As the matter now stands we have at no time thought it our duty or our privilege to advocate the claims of one of these candidates as against the other, but we have and do advise and recommend independence in voting. When you know what you want, try and obtain it

by all honorable means, and if that includes scratching your ballot, do so, without any apprehension that the country will be ruined if all the candidates of your party are not elected.

No. 56, on another page struck one golden truth that we hope will be repeated until its realization shall purify our politics and give us men for legislators and executive officers who will be faithful to the best interests of the people.

What is "most wanted is 10,000 independent voters in every State," and we repeat what we have before said, that we believe in that conservative element in politics,—the independent voter, or scratcher.

And we also believe that enough Republican votes will be cast for one or the other of the farmer candidates for Governor to indicate a very decided improvement in this matter of electing men to official position, and we hope enough to teach every party to respect a claim so just and right as the demand made by farmers, for a farmer Governor to succeed C. M. Crowell.

Brother farmers, vote for no man for any office who is hostile to your interests or too stupid to understand that it is not a fair thing for a class numbering one-half of the whole population and representing the most important industry of the country, having plenty of competent men in its ranks, to be always represented by men of other professions. To think about this thing and talk about it is well, and to act as you think and talk, is to prove that you are the chattel of no party but an independent citizen.

We chanced to see in a Calhoun County exchange that John C. Patterson, a member of the last State Senate, is a candidate for reelection.

We confess to a little surprise at this. We did not think any party could be so stupid as to offer to the voters of an agricultural County a candidate that had by a act in his legislative capacity insulted the intelligence of every farmer constituent in his District.

We must refresh the memories of the voters of Calhoun County. Senator Patterson is the lawyer-legislator who sought to provide for the profession by a little bill of four sections, the heading of which reads, "Introduced by Senator Patterson, Feb. 15th, 1879. Reported without recommendation by Committee on Judiciary, and ordered printed March 26th, 1879."

Some of our readers will remember that in the Visitor of April 15, 1879, we gave a copy of this bill, with such comments as the case seemed to merit, and sent a copy to each member of the Legislature, then in session.

But we must not keep our readers longer waiting for evidence of the unsuitableness of John C. Patterson for a manufacturer of laws for the farmers of Michigan:

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A COMMISSION TO REVISE THE STATUTES FOR LEVYING AND COLLECTING TAXES.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That the Governor be authorized and he is hereby required, to appoint three competent lawyers and two experienced non-professional men as commissioners to revise and simplify the statutes of the State for levying and collecting taxes.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said commissioners to examine all statutes and systems for levying and collecting taxes in the United States, and the decisions relating thereto, to confer with the judges of the State, so far as may be proper, and exhaust all available means and sources of information bear-

ing upon State taxation, and shall incorporate the results of their research in a revision of the statutes of this State for levying and collecting taxes, laboring to secure a simple, just and constitutional system, and the said revision, a bill prepared as aforesaid, shall be submitted to the Legislature of this State, at its regular session in 1881, or at a special session, called for the purpose of considering said bill.

SEC. 3. The said commissioners shall annotate said bill on the margins thereof, with copious references to the statutes, decisions and authorities bearing upon the several sections and provisions, and it shall be their duty to be and appear before the Legislature considering the said bill, or any committee thereof, to whom said bill shall be referred at such time or times as the Legislature or committee shall designate, and explain the provisions thereof, and give all information in their power pertaining thereto.

SEC. 4. The professional members of said commission shall each receive \$5,000 and all expenses actually paid or incurred in performing the duties herein required, and the non-professional members of said commission shall each receive \$1,000 and all expenses actually paid or incurred, to be paid out of the State treasury to each commissioner, on the certificate of the Governor, that said commissioner has performed the duties required of him by this act with an affidavit of actual expenses paid or incurred annexed thereto, containing an itemized statement of the expenses paid or incurred, and made by said commissioner.

The points in this little bill that should make John C. Patterson famous, and to which we invite the attention of voting farmers, are found in the first and last sections. The first section carefully provided that the whole business of framing a bill for "levying and collecting taxes" should be turned over to a commission, a majority of the members of which must be lawyers, the last section provided that for precisely the same service these lawyers should each receive \$5,000, and the "experienced non-professional men" \$1,000 each. Now we are free to say that the consideration of this subject is not calculated to cultivate our patience or increase our respect for and confidence in the profession.

Here are five lawyers, composing the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the great State of Michigan, that have the effrontery to attempt to secure by statutory enactment a recognition of superiority in the modest proportion of five to one.

Legislators who would father such a bill, believe in legislative stealing, and without mincing the matter, we may as well say that we have quite as much respect for any bold attempt to transfer your rights and your property, in defiance of law, as for this shameful attempt to do so under the protection of law.

Nor was this bill the only one of the sort that this Republican committee, consisting of Huston, from Tuscola County; Bell, hailing from Cheboygan, and representing the Thirtieth Senatorial District, composed of a dozen northern Counties; Ambler, from Oceana Co., representing this and a half-dozen neighboring Counties, and our friend John C. Patterson, of Calhoun, whose present candidacy for continuance in his senatorial seat has called out this article. To this Republican Committee was added, in the make-up, a Democratic tail, in the person of James Douglas Wier, from the First Senatorial District, it being a part of the city of Detroit.

We have intimated that this was not the only bill that proved this Judiciary Committee had a wonderful faculty for taking care of the profession first, and then taking care of farmers, as a fox takes care of chickens.

We refer more particularly to a bill which met the approval of this "Senate Judiciary Committee," "To regulate attorneys' and

solicitors' fees in mortgages, and on the foreclosure of the same." The provisions of which we had occasion to refer to not long since.

The ear mark of this Judiciary Committee was seen in the provision fixing an exorbitant price for foreclosing a mortgage, and then providing "that no attorney's or solicitor's fee shall be collected, received or taxed, unless an attorney-at-law or a solicitor in chancery forecloses the mortgage."

These legislative fellows attempted to prevent by law an "experienced non-professional business man" from receiving even the one fifth as much as a "professional" for foreclosing a mortgage, and the Senate, at the last session of the Legislature, passed such a bill.

Now, Bro. Farmers of Calhoun County, will you, with your eyes open, deliberately hazard your interests in the hands of such men. Will you elect men to represent you who, in their attempts to defraud you, seem to have lost all sense of a decent respect for the rights of their constituents, and deliberately insult their sense of justice.

"VOTERS" COMMUNICATION CONSIDERED.

Under the head of correspondence will be found in this number a short communication signed "Voter." The writer takes exception to what we said in the last number when referring to the action, or rather non-action of the "great political parties" in making up their National platforms upon the subject of legislative control of inter-State commerce.

Now if this complainant moves to amend our objectionable sentence by prefixing the words, *Two of*, we shall accept the amendment, and having done so, beg leave to call the attention of the brother, who evidently feels that we have undervalued the Greenback party, to our article headed, "State Politics," in the *Visitor* of August 15th.

We there said that "the dominant party through cowardice or blindness carefully ignored the most important question that to-day affects the material interests, the general prosperity, and consequent happiness of the American people," and farther along we said substantially that the Democratic party in its platform had done no better. Nor did we stop here, but quoted the plank in the platform of the National party, of which the brother and all the party may well be proud: "It is the duty of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce. All lines of communication and transportation should be brought under such legislative control as shall secure fair and uniform rates of passenger and freight traffic."

Having disposed of this matter, we hope satisfactorily to our correspondent, we proceed to answer his enquiry as to what all our petitions on various subjects amounted to. Not so much as we had hoped. But that labor was not wholly lost. Some progress was made in the education of the people upon these several subjects. And more men than ever before are ready to-day to scratch off the name of a candidate of

their own party, who is objectionable on account of his hostility to measures of reform petitioned for, and substitute the name of some candidate of another party who is favorable to these measures.

And this is just as far as we propose to go in our department of the *Visitor*. Its readers belong to all political parties, and we shall not make it a partizan sheet by saying that this party or that party will do nothing for the agricultural interests of the country, and that some other party will, and advise our readers to tie up to another party. Reforms will be sooner reached, and the harmony of the Order maintained by encouraging independent voting. There is an intelligent element that holds the balance of power, and if they will but vote independently, all reforms sought can be secured. We deem it our province to go no farther than advise such intelligent, independent voting, and we trust that "voter" will see that the good of the Order demands that we pursue that course.

ATTENTION!

Masters and Secretaries of Co. Conventions will please take notice, that the names with the post office address of the representatives elected as voting members of the State Grange should be sent us at once. We shall publish the list of names in the next number of the *Visitor* and hope there will be no blank spaces showing delinquency.

Should also be glad to have the names of representatives of County Granges, which we shall publish if the number reported warrant such publication.

The *GRANGE VISITOR* has a circulation of 5,800. One copy for 25 cents a year, or six months for 50 cents. It should be in the hands of every one of the 20,000 Patrons in the State.

Grange Encampment.

We are in receipt of a circular together with an invitation from the Worthy Master of the Missouri State Grange, Henry Esbaugh, to attend the "grand encampment of patrons of Husbandry" to be held at Rollo, Mo., commencing Tuesday morning Oct. 19th and to continue one week.

From this it is safe to conclude that the Grange is not dead in Missouri.

We can not go, though we wish we could, but this kind of camp-meeting experience may be prolific not only of enjoyment but of great good to the farmers of Missouri if the management are capable and earnest men, intent on benefiting their fellows, elevating and developing agriculture. The people of Missouri and the south can get together on a call of this kind and have a good time much easier than we of the north, as they are not from habit in such a hurry—not so intent on putting in all their time at work. We expect to hear a good report from this grand encampment.

Eaton Co. Pomona Grange.

CHARLOTTE, Oct. 11, 1880.

Dear Sir and Bro.: The next quarterly meeting of the Eaton Co. Grange will be held at Rox and Grange hall commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1880. Hon. C. E. Mickley will speak at 2 o'clock, p. m. All fourth degree members are invited.

J. SHAW, Sec'y.

Communications.

Our Candidates for Governor.

Editor *Grange Visitor*:

I have been watching with much interest the discussion of the Governor question in your paper and have been pleased with the marked progress in the wants and demands of my Brother Patrons.

When the Republican party, toward which I felt a tender partiality, ignored their claims and disregarded their wishes I was gratified, yea proud, that one Grange had the independence and manliness to burst the party shackles and assert that they had decided to vote upon principle and support Bro. Holloway, for I believed him an honest farmer, a man of christian integrity and firm temperance principles, and the government would not suffer loss in his hands. A minister who had long known him remarked, "I am a Republican, but I shall support Bro. Holloway, and use my influence as far as possible to gain his election, for he is a good conscientious christian and a temperance man." I said "Amen, so mote it be."

But hark, what do I hear? Bro. Holloway giving support and comfort to the enemy. Is it not a false report? Have not his words been misconstrued? Is it possible that he who has fought valiantly in the army of the Lord till he has reached three score years and ten has, to gratify worldly ambition, yielded to the subtle influence of the tempter and been overcome? If so, truly can we say, "Oh, how are the mighty fallen!"

But upon the gentle breeze is wafted the glad tidings that one farmer candidate, Bro. David Woodman has builded firmly on the rock, and his christian temperance principles cannot be shaken or overthrow.

Brother Patrons, reconsider your resolution. Support the man that will not sell his party or his principles for position and power, for in the halls of legislation, where the interests of our State and Nation are considered we want men of firm integrity who can resist the attacks of every enemy.

Let us not be indifferent to these things and pass them by, but may we realize the obligations that are resting upon us. See to it that we do not shirk responsibility, lest when weighed in the balance we too shall be found wanting.

I send you correspondence out from the Paw Paw *Herald* which explains itself.

A SISTER PATRON.

GEN. GRANGER'S LETTER.

PAW PAW, Sept. 30, 1880.

Hon. David Woodman 2d, Greenback Candidate for Governor,

DEAR SIR:—In behalf of many temperance men, with whom I have had recent interviews, as well as in my own behalf, do I address you this note of inquiry.

We think the public have a right to know the true position of each of the nominees that come before them for their suffrage, relative to the question of temperance; and in particular as it regards the constitutional amendment proposed by the temperance organizations of this State to be submitted to the people.

An answer to these enquiries at your earliest convenience will oblige many voters.

Respectfully,
T. A. GRANGER.

MR. WOODMAN'S REPLY.

PAW PAW, Oct. 5, 1880.

Gen. T. A. Granger,

DEAR SIR:—In the Paw Paw *Herald* of October 1st, is a note addressed to me in behalf of yourself and other temperance men, in regard to my views on the temperance question and constitutional amendment proposed to be submitted to the people of this State for their ratification or rejection.

I fully concede the right of the public to know the position candidates occupy upon questions of policy. I therefore cheerfully answer your interrogatories: 1st, I am and always have been an earnest advocate of the temperance cause.

2nd, I am decidedly in favor of submitting the proposed constitutional amendment in regard to prohibition directly to the voters.—(I regret all citizens are not voters)—of this State. It seems to me we should all be willing to trust this important matter in their hands.

Respectfully yours,
DAVID WOODMAN 2d.

Surprise.

The generous and noble hearted Patrons of Husbandry and friends of the Rev. Joseph St. John, Pastor of the Congregational Church of Orion and Chaplain of Orion Grange, met Saturday afternoon, Oct. 9, it being his birthday, in the spacious lecture room of his church, and when the tables were loaded with their delicate burdens were all ready for the guests, Bro. Hiram Andrews in behalf of the Patrons and friends presented him with a very comfortable "easy chair" as a token of their esteem.

It was a complete surprise and success in every way, and we wish to make this public acknowledgment to the Patrons of Husbandry and friends. I feel inadequate to express what my heart dictates. The handsome and costly easy chair which you have presented me is indeed a mark of the esteem which renders me more deeply sensible of the honor which you conferred upon me over a year ago when you allowed me to join the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

I receive your testimonial in the spirit of a heart overflowing with gratitude, so much so as to be unable to convey to you the sincerity of its acknowledgment. I hope that this token of your love and appreciation shall be handed down an heirloom to posterity and be valued with pride by those I leave behind me.

May heaven bless you all. Allow me then with every feeling of sincere gratitude, most respectfully to sign myself,
Yours,
JOSEPH ST. JOHN.

Orion, Oct. 11, 1880.

A Model Grange.

[We find in the Lansing Republican of a late date a somewhat extended account of the Central Michigan Fair from which we copy so much as relates to the exhibition of Capitol Grange.—EDITOR.]

THE EXHIBIT OF CAPITOL GRANGE, filled the entire north side of the hall, 66 feet in length, 7 shelves deep, and was even hung on the side as high as the roof. This large space was filled with every conceivable article grown by the agriculturist and pomologist, not only in the natural state, but prepared in a multitude of ways known only to the thrifty housewife. These entries were contributed by individual members of the grange, and must run up to hundreds. They were not entered on the secretary's books. If they had been, it would have placed the list far above anything heretofore known to the society, and outranked those at the state fair "by a large majority."

GRAINS.

There were 22 entries of Clawson wheat, and 24 of all other varieties; 20 entries of oats, 25 entries of timothy and clover seed, buckwheat, etc.; also 80 entries of seed corn, of every variety grown in this climate.

VEGETABLES.

The entries were not only numerous, but the specimens generally superior to those of last year. Potatoes, of which there were 60 entries, were unusually large and fair. Ranged along the shelves were pumpkins, cabbages, squashes, and watermelons, that looked as though they might have been hoisted in place with a derrick; beets, carrots, and parsnips of enormous proportions; red peppers and onions, the sight of which might cause a strong man to weep, though unaccustomed to the "melting mood;" lettuce, spinach, celery, pie plant, tomatoes, etc. in great profusion, all of the stalwart kind. Altogether the display in this hall is pronounced in quality and arrangement fully equal to anything of the kind ever seen at any fair held in Michigan.

CAPITOL GRANGE EXHIBIT.

Deserves more than a passing notice. The grange display contains fruits, grains, vegetables, wild nuts, seeds, berries and other articles. Most of the specimens are plainly and accurately labeled. On the wall over the collection is a large canvas, 15 feet long, containing the words "Exhibition by Capitol Grange, Lansing." Scattered in numerous places on the shelves are large cards stating the same fact. Many of the small cards are held to the plates by a tin clip in such a way that no visitor need take up the card to read it. On the lower and front shelf are 40 bushel-baskets, filled with potatoes of about 30 new and best varieties, and one basket of sweet potatoes, and on the upper shelf, next the wall, are other vegetables, including 17 lots of beets, sugar beets, and mangolds, and several lots of Swedish turnips, summer crook-necks, Hubbard and Turban squashes, pumpkins, and cucumbers. Fastened to the walls on the shelves are nine varieties of tomatoes, six kinds of radishes, one of lettuce, one of parsley, two of parsnips, three lots of carrots, four of peppers, one of celery, one of saffry, two of onions, red and white

artichokes, beans in the pod, three bushels of rhubarb, and nine cabbages. There are two varieties of buckwheat, 10 lots of wheat, two of clover seed, one of barley, one of flaxseed, two of peas, five of beans, and four of oats. There are 45 lots Indian corn, 10 on the stalk. The corn is seen in great variety, and includes two lots of wild or husk corn. The seed came from Missouri, and the stalks 14 feet high.

There are two lots of dried apples, one of maple syrup, 17 cans of fruit and jellies, 336 plates of apples, 35 plates of pears, 37 of peaches, 37 of grapes, 6 of plums, 4 of quinces, 6 of crab apples. For want of room, much of the wall above the shelves is covered with specimens, nailed or hung up. The fruit is unusually well selected. An expert who has often served on fruit committees at other fairs says he "never saw so many plates with so few inferior specimens."

The corn is fine, and the vegetables called forth universal approval. A few bouquets of flowers adorned the shelves. Large packages of fruit were shoved under the shelves for want of room to exhibit them.

A novel and attractive feature of this exhibit consisted of the following articles, the like of which we never saw before at any fair: a Jerusalem cherry tree in a pot, a plant of socke root with berries, a pitcher plant, clusters of barberries, berries of Hercules club, spike-hard, sunflowers, martynias, vines of wild grapes, hitesweet, clematis, hops, plates acorns of black oak, white oak, yellow oak, chestnut oak, burr oak, scarlet oak; a plate of cones of tamarack, European larch, white pine, Austrian pine, Scotch pine, dwarf pine, white cedar, black spruce, Norway spruce, arbor vitae, red cedar, plates of huckleberry, berries of Indian turnip, berries of dragon root, fruit of white wood, vegetable caterpillars, moonseed, elder, frost grape, mountain ash, box-elder, button-wood, catalpa, honey locust, coffee tree, white ash, nuts of the shell bark hickory, chestnuts, horse chestnuts, ceinchapin (or small sort of chestnuts), black walnuts, butternuts, beech nuts, fruit of Japan quince, ground cherry, black cherry, wild crab-apple, black thorn, winterberry, several hawthorns, black haw, high or bush cranberry, asparagus, dogwood, bunches of rue, peanants on the vine, spearmint, peppermint, catnip, beard tongue, chicory, Japanese radish (which proves to be our hardlock improved), rabbit-foot clover, Italian clover, two kinds of cow peas, several sorts of Hungarian grass and millet, two varieties of sorghum, corlander, wild potatoes grown from Central America seed. They were white, quite round, with deep eyes, and the largest was about 1 1/2 inches in diameter. There was a fruit of *monstera deliciosa* from the greenhouse of the agricultural college.

There were bunches of fruit of staghorn sumac, bouquets of wild asters and golden rod, gentians, and three genera of wild flowers, quite characteristic of our autumnal flora.

This exhibit does great credit to the energy and skill of the members of Capitol Grange. It is their first effort of anything in the line of a show at the fairs, and it was surprising to see the large number of persons who brought in materials for this display. The articles were nearly all in place on the first day of the fair.

A LOVE OF READING.—I fancy that a comparison of experience would show that scarcely one out of twenty of those who leave our schools ever further educate themselves in any great degree, besides, of course, any special trade or calling through which they earn a living. The reason of this, I would now suggest, is obvious enough, and it is not the fault of the scholar. It is the fault of a system which brings a community up in the idea that a poor knowledge of the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic, constitute in itself an education. Now on the contrary, it seems to me that the true object of all your labors as real teachers, if indeed you are such, the great end of the common-school system is something more than to teach children to read, it should, if it is to accomplish its full mission, also impart to them a love for reading. Having started the children by means of what we call a common school course and having, as it were, learned it to walk, the process of further self-education is to begin. The great means of self-education is through books, through much reading of books. But just here there is in our system of instruction a missing link. In our schools we teach children to read, but we do not teach them how to read. That, the one all-important thing, the great connecting link between school education and self-education, is missing. It means that one link which we make no effort to supply. As long as we do not make an effort to supply it, our school system in its results is and will remain miserably deficient.—Chas. Francis Adams, Jr.

It only costs fourteen dollars for extra coal to winter six shillings' worth of house plants, and housewives can make arrangements accordingly.

Over and Over Again.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the game of life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill;
I must grind out the golden grain; [will
Must do their part and perform it all
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower.
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour;
But the morning dews must fall,
And the beautiful summer rain
Must do their part and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
All over and over again
The ponderous mill wheel goes;
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing falling us once or twice,
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod,
Is never so rough for the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears must fall,
And the heart to its depths be riven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

SAYING GRACE.

"Come, come, mammy, to the window!"
Cried little Fred, one day,
"I want you to see my chickens;
Why do they drink this way?"

I quickly went at his bidding,
And saw the pretty sight
Of his downy little chickens,
Drinking with their might.

And after sipping the water,
They raised their heads on high,
To the heavens over them bending,
The beautiful blue sky.

"See, mamma!" again cried Freddy,
A sober cast on his face;
"See how they look to heaven;
They must be saying grace."

"They are thanking God for water,
As papa does for food.
Who could have told them to do it?
Are not my chickens good?"

Ladies' Department.

Another Talk with the Sisters.

GRATTAN GRANGE, No. 170.

I almost fear some of you will say, "What an everlasting talker Aunt Kate is getting to be; I don't think she has much to do, or she would not have so much time for talk." Well, I presume I do have more time than many of you, for there is none but husband and myself to do for, except company now and then, our children are all married and gone for themselves so my work is not very hard, but is all that I am able to do and more too, sometimes, so for pleasure while I rest, I take my pen and write to you; I don't know but you may think it all nonsense and I sometimes fear that it is, but, perhaps, I may say something that will do some one a little good and at the same time I may be improving in arranging my thoughts on paper, in a comprehensive way. Now I don't care to do all of the talking, for I do love to hear you speak through our GRANGE VISITOR and express your minds so freely, and I trust that we will do so with charity. I would like to know where so many of our old contributors have gone, have they other names or have they given up writing? I see Myria's name once in a while. Now the big hurry is over, I hope we shall hear from all of you. Tell us of your trials and if you have had any new experience in doing your work, if you have learned to save time in each day to read a little or sit and rest and think. Oh, I am so glad we can think of something besides our work, and we can do a great deal of good by thinking for others; have not you been made happy by reading others thoughts. I have and that is one reason why I am so anxious to get our GRANGE VISITOR. I expect to have a feast of good things and I am never disappointed. I was glad our sister, Mrs. Patron, ventured to write again, had feared that she was sick of our company and had left; I was sorry that you had poor health, I hope we shall hear from you many times through the VISITOR. I was very much pleased with an article in the number of Sept., Ist on common schools by Sister Gwen, I think I can endorse every word of it;

I was glad she came to the young teachers rescue, but at the same time I will not censure Sister Travis. I presume she has had some reason to complain, but there is one thing sure, parents must take more interest in our common schools if they wish them better. It is true we pay a large school tax and that our teachers are well paid, that is, the most of them and yet we say our schools are not what they were forty or even twenty years ago, well it would be if they were. We had some good schools then and some not so good but now don't say I don't know, for I do. I was there forty years ago, though rather young. I think I can see a decided improvement in our schools in some respects, our school books are far superior to those we had then. I know we had to read in our spelling books until we were eight or ten years old, then came the old English reader or the American manual, they were good to read but not good readers. We had Webster's elementary speller and some other books, I presume that Bro. Cobb thinks that the speller I used when I was a girl, had some queer spelling in it, now don't blame the book but my poor memory. It is true this speller had pages of words that are seldom used. I think we had good spellers and writers in those days, there was a good deal of time spent to make them so if they were not; we hear parents say children don't have half the manners they used to have when I was young. Well, who is to blame for that, I say the parents; parents are not so mannerly, you will hear them say, "Jim, go over to Brown's and get me an ax or chisel," and then wonder why the boy never says Mr. I tell you if we will have our children polite we must be so ourselves, teachers can not make them so unless we help them. I will say to you parents, visit your schools, it will do the teacher good, your children and yourselves good. Please may I deviate a little? I want to ask the brothers a question. Where is our farmer governor and representatives, how many have we got to represent our agricultural interests, take Bro. Cobb's advice, study your candidates, etc.

AUNT KATE.

A Harvest Feast at Flushing.

FLUSHING GRANGE, No. 387,
Sept. 27th, 1880.

Editor Grange Visitor:

Thinking that it might be of interest to the many readers of the GRANGE VISITOR to hear from a prosperous and harmonious Grange, I comply with a request to write a communication, telling you of the grand time we had at our Grange picnic, or harvest feast, held on the 21st of this month. Arrangements had been made to hold the picnic in a pleasant grove just south of the village; but the morning was cold and so forbidding that it was decided to adjourn to the Grange hall, which was soon filled to overflowing with members of the Grange and neighboring farmers, who were invited to participate in the labors of the day.

Two long tables, reaching the whole length of the hall, were loaded with delicacies of every kind, while Flora was appropriately represented by beautiful bouquets of flowers, and Pomona's well filled baskets of luscious fruits. Ceres was most beautifully represented by a bouquet of cereals and grasses; the base of the vase holding the bouquet was artistically imbedded in a wreath of the same.

After doing ample justice to the well prepared feast, we proceeded from the hall to the Presbyterian church, which had kindly been opened for our use, there to listen to the eloquent words of truth spoken by our worthy brother, Thomas F. Moore. For an hour and a half, he spoke boldly and fearlessly of the gigantic frauds practiced by the railroad and other monopolies of our country, crippling industry and sending labor to beg from door to door. He also ably portrayed the social, moral, and educational advantages of the

Grange, giving us words of advice and cheer, which were well calculated to fill the hearts of the farmers with courage to work, hoping in the near future to reap the full reward of his labor. In the evening he spoke to the Grange more fully, upon the same subject, and also explained some of the unwritten work to the entire satisfaction of all present.

It was a serious question, brother, which our Worthy Overseer asked you, "Why is it that our talented farmers are not sent to Congress to represent the agricultural interests of our land?" Whom do you think the 99 lawyers and 198 bankers and bank stock owners of the Forty-fifth Congress (Nearly seven-eighths of the whole House, while not a single farmer was there to represent our interests) were making laws for? Were they making laws to favor the producing classes of our country? No! Did the thought ever occur to them to see what could be done to relieve or elevate those brothers of ours who are confined in the deep recesses of the earth, bringing to the surface those metals and commodities which have become almost a household necessity, facilitating the commerce of every nation.

When labor shall represent the same majority in the halls of Congress, which the bankers and lawyers have represented for the past number of years (and it surely will in the near future), God grant that they may remember those patient toilers who are shut out from the glorious blue of the sky, and the blessing of God's pure sunlight and refreshing showers, whose labor calls them from the blossom-scented air of the field and orchard to toil in the dark, damp confines of the mine. I trust that they may make such laws as shall compel the corporations and monopolies which have been reaping the profit of the miners' work in the past, to lay the spoils at the feet of those who justly merit the reward of their labor.

Perhaps I have said too much already, so, in conclusion, I would say, that if your Grange is in need of a talented speaker, to arouse them from a sleeping lethargy, and awaken them to the interests of the hour, they cannot do better than to secure the services of our worthy brother, Thomas F. Moore, whose visit to Flushing Grange will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of listening to his earnest lecture. I remain, ever a laborer for truth and justice,

MRS. C. A. ANDRUS.

A POETICAL WEDDING.

A romantic couple were united in Ohio by the following poetical ceremony:

MINISTER.

This woman will thou have,
And cherish her for life;
With love and comfort her;
And seek no other wife?

HE.

This woman I will take
That stands beside me now;
I'll find her board and clothes;
And have no other "frow."

MINISTER.

And for your husband will
You take this nice young man,
Obey his slightest wish,
And love him all you can?

SHE.

I'll love him all I can,
Obey him if I choose,
And when I ask for funds
He never must refuse.

MINISTER.

Then you are man and wife,
And happy may you be!
As many be your years
As dollars in my fee!

Don't wait for helpers. Try those two old friends, your strong arms. Self is the man. If the fox wants poultry for his cubs he must carry the chickens himself. None of her friends can help the hare, she must run for herself, or the grey hounds will have her. Every man must carry his own sack to the mill. You must put your shoulder to the wheel and keep it there, for there's plenty of ruts in the road. If you wait till the ruts are paved, your wife will light shining between your ribs. If you sit still till great men take you on their backs, you will grow to your seat. Your own legs are better than stilts; don't look to others, but trust in God and keep your powder dry.—Ez.

American Protective Policy.

The habit of considering duties on imports in the light of taxes, pure and simple is a custom that obtains very generally, but none the less wrongfully inasmuch as their limitation in that respect is a circumscription which is wholly unjustifiable in the light of the wide uses of protection. Such duties are much more than taxes, for they interpose what should be an insurmountable barrier between foreign encroachment on labor, capital, skill and enterprise at home. This abstract element does not properly enter into taxes, *per se*. Domestic industry is not benefitted by duties, which are taxes pure and simple—by taxes under the name of import duties, on such luxuries of manufacture or agriculture as the country cannot produce for its consumption. These duties rise above the nature of mere taxes only when they shield internal production from external harm. Tariff protection, therefore, is totally misapplied and fatally abused when it is reasoned upon or employed as identical with taxation. By the term protection we mean needed defence of individual enterprise, whose success is the common interest of the community. Moreover protection aims at and addresses all its measures and methods to the defence of the industry engaged in the production of a commodity liable to be depressed or crippled by an excess of foreign competition. Looking steadily to the fullest employment of its own labor, and to the greatest practical development of its native resources, including raw materials, available capital, skill and enterprise, and their most judicious enhancement, protection turns away from all other aims and avoids all their complications, and, at least so far as original purpose is concerned, has nothing to do with market prices except as these affect productive power and act upon consumption. The rule of the principal contractor the foreign manufacturer and the American importer with the fixed design to secure the right of domestic labor in the production of the specified article against all external disadvantages, and lay on a duty, large or small, high or low, which will accomplish that. The tariff may be regarded as a dyke, an embankment, a barrier. As the height of the level does not add to the height of the surface shielded by it from overflow, so the protective quality of the tariff does not cause to rise to its own level the various prices of commodities sheltered by it from a flood of outside aggression. Until the time when freshets and tidal waves of foreign competition are no longer to be feared or to be provided against, our industries cannot be any more protected without a tariff dyke all along our shore line. To destroy the dyke or to weaken its efficiency is to imperil the thereby unshielded industries. Behind this legal barrier, so long as it exists in the plenitude of its restraining power, production can diversify, expand, accumulate and flourish, and internal commerce advance to giant proportions. This is because enterprise plans undertakings under an abiding sense of perfect security. Home competition can be measured accurately and its forces understood, but competition from abroad is unknown quantity only so long as the dyke stands. When the dyke has been worked out and the injury accomplished, it may be precipitated when not expected, it may come with overwhelming impetuosity; it may be brought to bear when capacity to resist its onset is weakest; it may be ruinous in its consequences. Wherever the way for its approach is left open and made clear of obstacles, experience teaches that danger is to be apprehended, and may arrive at any moment. Then, as a natural result, confidence in the future vanishes, enterprise loses the incentive that prompts it to be adventurous, capital faced by unusual risks stands still awaiting developments, production hesitates or halts, uncertainty and embarrassment invade the field of trade, prudence and economy—influenced by an instinct of danger—becomes vigilant in repressing expenditure, consumption declines, labor is discharged from employment because its services cannot be made profitable and debauches into the distress of hard times. So long as the national dyke remains intact, such contingencies are avoided.—*American Pottery and Glassware Reporter.*

The Army Worm.

Prof. C. V. Riley, chief of the United States Entomological Commission, who spent the summer in the lower cotton states examining the subject of the cotton worm, addressed the members of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, Sept. 21st, and gave a very interesting account of the facts established by the commission regarding these insects. Planters who had planted early and intelligently had saved a full crop amidst the utter destruction by the worm of unpoisoned fields all around them. The commission tested nearly five tons of indigenous plants in the hope of finding a better and safer remedy than any in use, but only found one, the pyrethrum, of any practical value. They had reduced the cost of the poison to one-fourth its former expense by introducing London purple as a substitute for Paris green. Their experiments this year resulted in improved appliances that will kill both the young cotton and that worm, and enable the planter to protect three acres with the material

Amber, And Where It Comes From

Amber is a hard, almost transparent resin, found in but few places. In the German Ocean is an island commonly known as Basilia. A long time ago after a severe storm, there were large quantities of amber washed up along the shore, and by the inhabitants gathered and used as fuel. The substance has existed for ages but is disappearing. It is a fossilized vegetable gum, from trees that stood in epochs of the past, as the vegetation that formed the coal now being mined in various places. The Greeks regarded it with superstition, as did the Romans, who believed it to be possessed of a soul. At the present time there is a bed of amber being worked as a mine near the coast of Prussia. This bed is about 50 feet below the surface, while 100 feet below this bed is another vein of it. On the coast of the Baltic sea, in Prussia, near Memel, it is found, and also at point northeast of Konigsberg. Its demand comes principally from Mohammedan countries, as the demand for ginseng comes principally from China, where it is used as a tonic. In the old time, amber was declared by the Teutonic Court to belong exclusively to royalty, and the sale of it for a long time paid the court expenses. Kings guarded it and its digging by the most stringent laws, death being the penalty for seeking or digging it except for the use of royalty. Armed guards patrolled the coast for miles, and if a guard, peasant or servant was found to have stolen even the smallest piece, the penalty was death on the gallows, kept up for some years in order to strike terror and punish those that dared to disobey the fiat of the law. For the past eighty years those who search for it have to pay the Prussian government for the privilege of obtaining it. Taking a piece of it without permission is punished by imprisonment, while the penalty attaching to trespass follows those who dare to walk within certain limits of the beach, along which it is found after storms have washed it up from the depths of the sea, where the action of the waves loosen it from the earth which had formed over it ages ago and which is disturbed by the mighty mass of water. Those who obtain it along the shore wade into the sea after a storm while the water is yet rough and gather it in with nets, as it comes with the loose sea-weed. The cream of the waves is carried to places on the shore where women and children hunt carefully for the pieces of amber, delivering each piece found to the superintendent or agent of the government. The yield varies from a quarter of a million to three quarters of a million dollars' worth per year. That found deep under ground is the best. It is used for necklaces, jewelry, mouthpieces for pipes, etc., and its price is governed by its quality and size. A piece that weighs a pound is considered as quite a prize, while a piece fifteen pounds in weight would bring about \$6,000 or \$7,000. The largest piece yet found is in the museum at Berlin and weighs thirteen and a half pounds. Amber throws out so much electricity when being worked that men can not long work at one piece without being thrown into spasms. It is found in a few clay beds in the United States. At times specimens are found in which flies, bugs and mosquitos, etc., have been caught, and are entombed as prisoners and held there for thousands of years.—*Young Folks' Journal.*

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF AMERICAN MILLING.—Samuel Smith, president of the Irish and British deputation of millers to the late Cincinnati exhibition, was called upon, at a reception, to give some account of what he had seen in this country, and how the American milling industry stood as compared with the English. His statement was extremely interesting. He saw many new and extraordinary improvements going far, very far ahead of anything in Great Britain or Europe. Every thing was superior to their own. The machinery was perfect and operated to make better flour and better middlings, and if the English and Irish millers desire to hold their own they will be forced to adopt many of our improvements. He concluded by saying: "I am quite convinced that by rearranging our mills upon principles which will secure for the different processes in the manufacture of flour the fullest manipulative efficiency, and adopting to the fullest extent the labor-saving contrivances which I saw everywhere in the states, and which so greatly reduce the cost of production, we could raise the quantity of our own grades of flour to such a standard as would enable us to regard the competitive efforts of our American friends without any of that alarm which has been already manifested in some parts of the country."

"FORBID THEM NOT."

I. EDGAR JONES.

We are sorry that some Patrons would contract our royal range, and exclude the sweet-faced sisters from the honors of the Grange; They may learn and they may listen, to our meetings they may go, But to put them on the highest shelves "is horrible, you know."

The minor offices may do, there's room for two or three, But to let them hold the gavel were a crime of high degree; While those aspiring higher still must bow before the bar of plotting and conspiring 'gainst the royal rights of man.

Of course they labor faithfully, and fairly share the pains of planning and devising, while the burdens and the brains are quite equally divided 'tween the matrons and the males, As are all responsibilities if any fancy fails.

They may cook and wash and worry through the weary working day, They may patch and sew when husbands to their dreams have passed away, They may dig and delve and hurry at the homestead and the house, But at all important meetings must be mute as any mouse.

In their royalty of labor they are faithful to the end, They contribute with discretion to our useful Farmers Friend, They may claim a full share of credit for its work without pretence, And their articles are bristling with solidity and sense.

They may furnish food and essays for the feast and "harvest home," They may decorate the building from the doorway to the dome, And may wait upon the patrons in their most engaging way; But the highest hopes and honors are forbidden such as they.

Why our cause would soon be stagnant, all its fairest fabrics fall, If we missed their precious presence from the home and from the hall; We should miss our maidens' manners and our matrons' winning grace, We well might ask the owls and bats to occupy the place.

Some Granges I've encountered with a membership of men, And they looked like solemn oxen ruminating in a pen; There were hundreds in the outset; eager, earnest, stout and strong, But a year or so and "failure" was the burden of their song.

Give me the sons and sisters in a circle strong combined, With the right to equal exercise of manner and of mind; With no extra airs or graces pinned upon "creations lords," As that they were titled noodles and women were their wards.

Let the Grange be a republic for the laborers of earth, Its distinctions be of honesty, of diligence and worth; And if a sister prove her power, be generous and fair, Thought it would lead her straightway to the Worthy Master's chair.

The Grange has other missions than to compass narrow ends, To wound a woman's weakness or antagonize its friends, By tyrannizing over them till it joins the other wrecks That have split and gone to pieces on the hollow rock of sex.

Honor woman, worthy Patrons; give them all that is their due; All the care and thoughtful courtesy they well deserve from you; Love and liberty, equality, fraternity hold fast— And the future shall be better and more glorious than the past.

For the sisters are the centre of the social features all, These its pride and its perfection, strike them out and it must fall; And the man who holds them backward would inaugurate a change That would hurt to utter ruin every vestige of the Grange; And doom it to destruction on the paralyzing plan, Of sacrificing safety to the pompousness of man.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE NEWS.—The state board of agriculture, at the meeting called Oct. 11, will arrange for farmers' institutes the coming winter. Several places have already applied. All applications should be addressed to secretary R. G. Baird. A circular containing a list of college officers, calendar for 1881, and requirements of admission to the college, is to be issued at once. At the request of the present junior class, the faculty voted to abolish the junior exhibition. The brook running through the college grounds has been deepened and widened. Drains have been laid around Wells hall, somewhat deeper than the foundations, for the purpose of better draining the building.

Thirty years ago there was but one pottery in this country making white and yellow ware, and not a mill to grind material. All the flint and stone required was imported from Great Britain. Now there are 800 potteries in the United States, representing a total capital of over \$6,000,000. The pottery craze resulted in the erection of 30 new kilns in 1879.

Communications.

A Voter's Views.

PAW PAW, Oct. 8th, '80.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

In your article in the last VISITOR, headed "A Call Upon Congressional Candidates," you say: "The great political parties of the country have carefully avoided reference to this question of Legislative control of inter-State commerce in their platforms, lest they antagonize these influential corporations," etc.

It is evident from the above that you do not recognize the National Greenback-Labor party as of sufficient magnitude to be classed with the others; nevertheless, we, the National Greenbackers, insist that we are a great party—and as such should be recognized.

Now we have in our national platform the very declaration you claim the great parties are silent upon. The sixth section reads as follows: "It is the duty of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce. All lines of communication and transportation should be brought under such legislative control as shall secure moderate fare and uniform rates for passenger and freight traffic." Now it appears that this stripling party, this young David, has dared to attack this gigantic Goliath that the other parties are so afraid of, and it will be this party that will eventually slay him.

Now, Bro. Cobb, I desire to ask, in all candor, what satisfaction we Patrons, farmers, mechanics, and others have received from the party now in power; what did our petitions in regard to patent right swindles, railroad traffic, foreclosure of mortgages, appeals from justice courts, and other reforms, amount to? What course shall we take to bring about the desired reforms, shall we keep the same men in office, the same party in power, that have so persistently refused, or neglected, to heed our petitions or redress our wrongs? It seems to me that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and we should use other means to bring about the desired results.

VOTER.

The Coming Elections.

YPSILANTI, Oct. 11th, 1880.

In the early part of the season before the nominating conventions, much was said in the VISITOR advocating a farmer for Governor, and that farmers should attend the primary meetings and see to it that they had their proportion of representation on the different tickets. In other words, put themselves in position to have their interests looked after in the law making bodies of the State and Nation.

Since the Jackson convention, where we first struggled for our rights and failed in the party with which we affiliate, the boom for a farmer for Governor has quieted down, whether because of general satisfaction or dissatisfaction, the election only will tell.

In that convention the only candidate from the agricultural class for Governor came well up to the front on the first ballot and gained on the position as the balloting proceeded.

To defeat him a combination was formed between the Beal and Palmer delegates which was successful, and to show the feeling that prompted them, I will give the exact words of one of the Palmer delegates from Detroit: "We would have voted for Palmer to the last ballot but we see that would nominate that d—n farmer, and so we threw our strength for Jerome." Is not this enough to show the feeling of a majority of the Jackson convention. Jerome was nominated.

Another convention convened in the city of Detroit, and whatever their feelings might have been toward the producing classes they did not express them quite as forcibly as in Jackson. For the Governor they placed in nomination an humble tiller of the soil, a man who has often been placed in positions of honor and trust by his fellow

citizens, filled them with credit to himself and then returned as often to his farm. This man is F. M. Holloway, of Hillsdale. He needs no bolstering up by the press of the State. His record is made and wherever there is a Grange in Michigan, and to faithful workers in the cause he is known and his efforts appreciated.

Now the question is, who shall we vote for, the man or the party?

In answering this question let each voter use his own judgment and pay but little attention to the orators that are filling appointments in every hall in the State. Remember as you listen to their statements that many of them are blowing their horns for dollars and cents at the rate of \$25 and \$50 a speech and expenses. Very little do they care what they say or who they injure if they can carry their point, which they intend will pave the way to a position for themselves.

On national questions the writer is a Republican to the core, but when it comes to local questions I vote for men that I believe will best look after the interests of the taxpayers and people. Can any man do better than that? We are not the chattels of any party and cannot be promised by politicians be delivered on any man's order.

In the Post and Tribune of Oct. 2d, you will find an article intended to smooth over the rough places made by the political tricksters of the second congressional district. The writer says: "At different times during the canvass the names of J. Webster Childs and A. J. Sawyer, (and others,) were mentioned for nomination." But there is another side to this question beside the bright one pictured by the Tribune correspondent that demands careful consideration. The name of A. J. Sawyer was mentioned only by himself and that in the dark, he being a party to one of the most damnable plots that ever was known in the history of any political party to undermine a candidate of the people and one of his own profession—a lawyer.

The plot was conceived in the city of Monroe on the 5th of July and carried out for ten days before the Washenaw convention by A. J. Sawyer crawling through the Third Representative District, like a snake in the grass, popping his head up here and there, laying his poison where he could, (a candidate for Congress) thereby breaking the county delegation (as he had plotted to do), and also his own solemn pledge to do what he could to send a solid delegation from Washenaw county in the interest of J. Webster Childs. After all this cunningness the State central committee picks him up and sends him through the State to belch forth his oratory on the virtues of the Republican party and purity of its would-be representative men.

Far better would it be for the party if it would cast out that class of orators to hang their hides on the fence to dry, before the people in their majesty does for them at the polls.

Had the Democratic party used as good judgment in their Second district nomination for Congress as they did in nominating their Governor, and placed in nomination a man whose interests are with the people, I predict the result would be different. As it is, choose for yourselves; a lawyer or a banker.

You remember an eminent lady was asked this question. What does France need most? Her reply was, "Mothers!" My reply if asked what the United States needs most would be; ten thousand independent voters in every State that would hold the great political parties under such control that they would for representatives in the law making powers of the States and Nation, nominate men from the people, that would, when elected, work and vote in the interests of the people for men and women of every class. But as long as the taxpayers allow political wireworkers to worm themselves into position, they must expect their money will be appropriated in any direction that will best

serve them for re-election and that railroad corporations under their legislation will charge for transporting your produce, "all the product" will bear.

No. 56.

Shall We Help Those who are Willing to Help Us?

The different political parties have now got before the public their several tickets, and all has been accomplished that can be at present to advance the interests of the farmers, so far as nominations are concerned. Whether more could have been accomplished with better organization and more harmonious action, is now a question of the past. The question which should now, so far as politics is concerned, most interest us, is: Shall we, as farmers, laying aside strict party allegiance, select from the several tickets, and do our best to elect, those who will best subserve our interests? Woodard Lake, 190.

From California.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Sept. 27.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Thinking that some of your readers might like to hear from this part of the Union, I venture to give you a short description of Newhall's wheat ranch. This farm (or ranch as it is called here) lies at the east end of Santa Clara valley in Los Angeles county and extends down the valley some fifteen miles, and takes in the entire width of the valley and the foot hills. There was raised on it this year 17,000 acres of wheat, with an estimated yield of 18 cents per acre (or as we figure it, 30 bushels). It is divided into three sections, the upper, which is at the east end, and through which the Southern Pacific R. R., passes, and on which is the small station of Newhall, named after the proprietor, is under the supervision of Mr. D. W. Field, and upon this division, there was 8,000 acres of it. They commenced harvesting about the 15th day of June, and ended the cutting about the 15th of August. There was used on this division, six headers, each one drawn by four horses or mules, each header keeping two wagons employed in drawing heads to the stack and threshing machine, and drawn by four horses apiece. At the same time of cutting there was one steam threshing machine kept running, and in all this work some 50 men and 75 horses and mules employed. He intends to sow over 10,000 acres on this part of the ranch alone the coming year. The middle division, which is under the supervision of Mr. Henry Newhall, and the lower division under the supervision of Mr. Southworth, had in altogether 9,000 acres, doing the harvest in conjunction and employing about the same number of headers and wagons as did Mr. Field, but did not run any thrasher while cutting the grain, but started a steam thrasher as soon as the cutting had all been completed (and by the way, they use straw for fuel in their engines, which I think would be economy for our Mich. threshers to do). One of the big features is the large teams that are used in drawing the grain to the warehouse; there are generally eight span of mules and two large freight wagons hitched one behind the other. Their load is from six to ten tons, and the team is driven by one man with one line, he riding the near wheel horse. He also has a large dairy on the ranch of over 50 cows, and about three hundred head of young cattle; also over one hundred head of young horses, together with a large quantity of Berkshire hogs, also about 3,000 head of sheep—taken together it is considered one of the model ranches of southern California. I have given but a very poor description of it, it needs to be seen to be appreciated; and now, Mr. Editor, if you think this is worthy of a place in your valuable paper, I will try, should I live to get back from here, and give you a slight description of the desert of California.

C. C. D.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

SCUDDER—Died in Macon, August 30, 1880, Sister SARINA L. SCUDDER, in the 33d year of her age. The deceased had been for two and a half years an active, working member of our Order, and in her death Macon Grange has met with a sudden and severe loss; and from our fraternal chain one of its brightest links is broken. A great gloom is cast over us by this sad dispensation, yet through all we see a Father's chastening hand, and bow submissively.

Resolved, By the members of Macon Grange, No. 167, that in the death of Sister Scudder we sustain a great and sudden bereavement, and tender our hearty sympathy to the parents and brother of the deceased, and would fain mingle our tears with theirs. And though we mourn our sister, as is befitting, we know that her earth work is done, and she has gone to that paradise not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, and received the "plaudit," "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That a copy of the above be presented to the bereaved family, that it be spread upon the Grange record, and that a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

MARTHA E. MAYNARD
FANNY F. STEWART,
Committee.

Macon, Oct. 1st, 1880.

CAMPBELL—Died of apoplexy Sept. 24th, 1880, Sister ADA CAMPBELL, wife of James Campbell in the sixty-sixth year of her age. She was a member of the Kalamazoo Pomona Grange, also Pomona in Portage Grange, No. 16. The life of Sister Campbell was one to command the respect and love of all her many friends and associates. She was a faithful wife, a kind and loving mother, a devoted sister, a good neighbor and friend, thereby endearing herself to all.

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy sister, our Grange has sustained a loss only surpassed by her bereaved family.

We shall sadly miss our sister, When we come to our retreat; But we know that angels bless her, And she's waiting us to greet.

Resolved, That she's waiting us to greet the afflicted and sorrowing family that sympathy which flows from hearts that feel for others' woes.

Resolved, That our altar be draped in mourning for sixty days; that these resolutions be entered upon our record, a copy sent to the family, and to the VISITOR for publication.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

HARRIS.—At a regular meeting of Tallmadge Grange, held Sept. 25, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The all-wise Ruler of the Universe has seen fit in His Providence to remove from our midst by death the honored and beloved Worthy Master of our Grange, Bro. Myron Harris; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Harris, the members of Tallmadge Grange have lost a worthy and efficient leader and wise counsellor—one devoted to the principles of the Order, and one whose sterling virtues and unvarying kindness we should ever strive to emulate.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, we can but feel that the loss to us is very great, yet we will ever strive to put our trust in the Higher Power which "doeth all things well."

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family and friends our most sincere and heartfelt sympathies, and as a token of respect, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the Grange records, and a copy sent to the VISITOR and Agricultural World for publication.

ERH. PELTON,
CHAS. ALFORD,
ELLEN SMITH,
Committee

LEAK.—At his residence in Berlin, Aug. 11, 1880, JOHN LEAK, a worthy member of Berrien Center Grange, No. 272, P. of H.

At a regular meeting of said Grange, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our gates, and taken from our midst a worthy and beloved brother; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Leak, Berlin Center Grange recognizes and mourns the loss of a worthy member, a staunch supporter, and a genial brother.

Resolved, That our Grange manifest its respect for our deceased brother, and our sympathy and condolence with the bereaved relatives, in this their hour of sorrow, by draping our charter in mourning, inscribing these resolutions on our record, sending a copy thereof to the sorrowing widow, and also to the VISITOR for publication.

JOHNSON S. LOCKE, Sec.

PECK.—September 12, 1880, at his residence in Watervliet township, after a long and painful illness, Bro. H. W. PECK, a worthy and esteemed member of Home Grange, No. 188. Burial services by Coloma Lodge, No. 140, I. O. O. F.

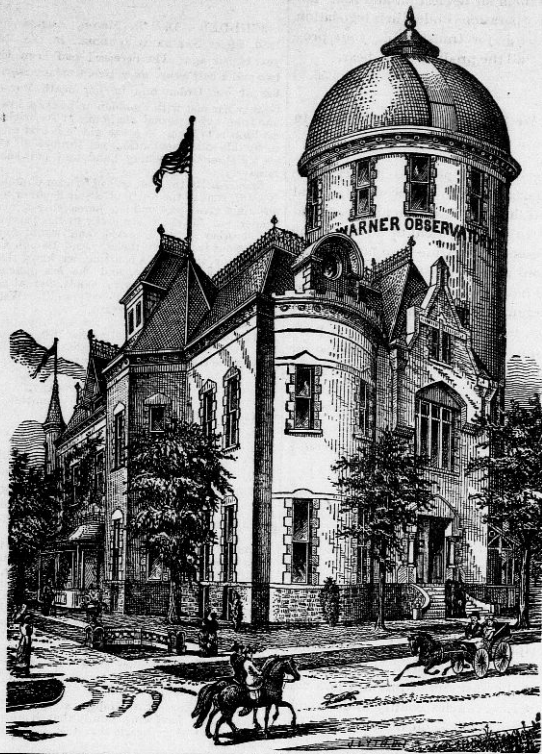
By ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LAND PLASTER

DAY & TAYLOR,
Grandville, Mich

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

A large stock on hand of pure, finely-ground LAND PLASTER. Send us your Orders direct. jan-ly DAY & TAYLOR



Scientific Advancement.

At a time when all are noting the remarkable development of this country it is cause for congratulation that the literary and scientific institutions of the land are keeping pace with its material growth. This truth is being confirmed every day and the erection of a new astronomical observatory at Rochester, N. Y., is a most important step in this direction. Professor Swift, who has become known throughout the world as the fortunate discoverer of so many comets, has labored under great disadvantages in his work, owing to a lack of proper facilities. The new observatory will entirely overcome these troubles as the telescope which is to be mounted in its dome is the third largest in size of any in America. But however valuable all future discoveries may be, the astronomers of this country have accomplished many wonderful things in the past. Prof. Hall, of the Washington observatory, discovered the two moons which accompany Mars, one of the grandest achievements of the present century. Prof. Bond discovered the eighth satellite of Saturn in 1848 and the transparent ring of Saturn in 1850. The separation of Biela's comet into two parts was first seen by American astronomers, and during the eclipse of 1878 Prof. Watson and Swift discovered three intermercurial planets. In addition to these great discoveries the United States claims the honor of finding more than a thousand double and triple stars, (many of them being the largest of this class of bodies) over fifty asteroids and fifteen new comets. When it is remembered that most of this work has been done with inferior instruments and in a country where storms and clouds are so prevalent the industry and perseverance of our American astronomers can be partially understood.

The new observatory at Rochester is to be devoted primarily to discoveries. Its arrangement and facilities are especially designed for this purpose and much may reasonably be expected from it. It is named after Mr. H. H. Warner, proprietor of the safe kindey and liver cure and other remedies, by whom it has been most liberally endowed and its locality is one of the most commanding in Rochester. The new telescope will be twenty-two feet in length and its lens is sixteen inches in diameter, while the dome of the tower will be arranged with the latest appliances

for thoroughly sweeping the heavens in every direction.

While America is so greatly distinguished by its inventions and remarkable enterprises, there is much to indicate that it will take an equally high rank in the realm of discoveries and it may also be predicted with a reasonable degree of certainty that astronomy will eventually find its highest advancement at the hands of American investigators.

COMBINED CIRCULATION!

ONE DOLLAR! ONE DOLLAR!
Agricultural World & Mich. Homestead,
 A SIXTEEN PAGE PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED!
 Many of the ablest farmers and writers of Western Michigan are regular contributors to the *World and Homestead*. The series of articles now running entitled "Farmers' Relation to Law," being an exhaustive treatise of the law of highways, titles, fences, drainage, e-trays, patent-rights, etc., etc., are well worth five times the subscription price of the paper.
 The Grange interests and Grange news form a special feature, and are at all times fully represented.
 The Home Department is in the hands of a practical housekeeper, and is carefully and ably conducted.
 Its market reports are fuller and more reliable than can be found in any other paper published in Western Michigan.
 A FREE COPY will be sent to any person who forwards in one order the names and addresses of ten subscribers, new or old, with ten dollars in payment therefor.
 Subscriptions can commence at any time. Send stamp for sample copies. Address,
F. M. CARROLL & CO.,
 52 CANAL STREET, - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GEO. W. HILL & CO.,

80 Woodbridge St., - - Detroit,

Are now prepared to handle

Wheat, Oats and Corn,
 IN CAR LOTS.

Having plenty of storage room we can also handle
 APPLES, POTATOES,
 BEANS, BUTTER,
 CHEESE, EGGS,
 and in fact anything and everything that a farmer has to sell.

On as Favorable Terms as any House in the City.

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

At the Lowest Wholesale Price.

Consignments and Orders Solicited.
 jy12-1070t.

READY-MIXED PAINT
PARIS GREEN,

—AND—

LONDON PURPLE,

PRICES REDUCED JUNE 1st, 1880,
 FIFTY PER CENT SAVED.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

INGERSOLL'S Ready Mixed PAINTS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
 PAINTS IN THE WORLD.

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

Freight paid on Paint and Paris Green to all parts of the country. So it makes no difference where you live, you get goods at the same price as if you were at the Factory.

Our book, "How EVERY ONE CAN PAINT," with 20 Brilliant Colors, Brushes, Etc., Illustrated, mailed free upon application to

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS,
 Send for our Book. 162 SOUTH ST., N. Y.

The Husbandman.

SEVENTH YEAR.

REDUCED PRICE!

\$1. A YEAR \$1.

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

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE,

it discusses with fearless ability the economic problems that effect all productive industries. It strives earnestly to incite thought, broaden conception and increase understanding of the wrongs through which agriculture has suffered, especially

THE UNJUST TAXATION

fastened upon it, and the hurtful discriminations by which its products are cheapened below the cost of the labor employed in their production.

It would stimulate self-respect among farmers through well-applied thought, fitting them to represent their industry through the halls of legislation as a vital necessity to national prosperity.

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

ELMIRA FARMERS' CLUB DISCUSSIONS

and from time to time editorial letters of travel and observations abroad.

ITS LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

will embrace many writers whose work has already added largely to the interest and value of its columns.

It will present complete reports of NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

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

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

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

HUSBANDMAN,

ELMIRA, N. Y.

Sample copies free on application.

971t

**HUSBANDS OF SICKLY WIVES,
 MOTHERS OF DROOPING DAUGHTERS,
 SHOULD KNOW OF**

Dr. PENGELLY'S WOMAN'S FRIEND IMPROVED.

It is A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

Those Complaints (they need no naming) peculiar to **WOMEN, YOUNG or OLD, NOT A CURE-ALL, Claiming to annihilate Jaundice, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Gravel, and everything else which afflicts MEN EVEN MORE THAN WOMEN.**

It works in ONE LINE and in that line it excels. The tender, Nervous Girl, the anxious, expectant Mother, the overburdened Housewife, the Matron, passing the critical change, are all guarded, soothed and sustained by its Gentle Influence. It is the prescription of an experienced Physician, perfected during a life-long practice, and its nine years of public record, in 30 different States, have proved it rightly named—A FRIEND INDEED TO WOMAN. The good words of those who use it are its best advertisement. Send for References and Testimonials to Sold by Druggists.

PENGENLY & CO.,
 KALAMAZOO, MICH. (FORMERLY OF PLAINWELL.)

**SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!
 THE CHAMPION BARBED WIRE**

Is Easily Seen, Most Effective, and Least Dangerous to Stock of any other Wire known.



In this NEW DEPARTURE we have a Wire with Barbs three-eighths of an inch in length, beveled from both sides, that will repel and not make a dangerous wound. It pricks but does not lacerate. The Barbs are placed at intervals of only one-fourth of an inch, making, in reality, a continuous Barbed Wire, 48 Barbs to the foot, projecting in every direction, making it an absolute impossibility for stock or animals of any kind, large or small, to press against the Wire without being pricked. The Champion Barbed Wire is made of the best quality of Bessemer Steel, is galvanized after the Barbs are put in and the strand twisted—thus making a Barbed Wire completely covered with the best galvanizing material in use, and the cable and barbs soldered firmly together, making it actually RUST PROOF, and safe to buy, as it steers clear of all other patents. Weighs from 16 to 17 lbs. to the rod, and sold in Spools of 70 to 150 lbs.

For sale at 10 cents per pound at the Patrons' Commission House, 159 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois, by **THOMAS MASON,** aug10jan1-81

Descriptive Circulars furnished on Application.

ORDER.

Our Price List No. 28, for Fall and Winter, 1880.

Free to any address upon application. If there is anything you want that our Price List does not describe and give the price of, let us know. Send in your name early, as orders are filled in turn.

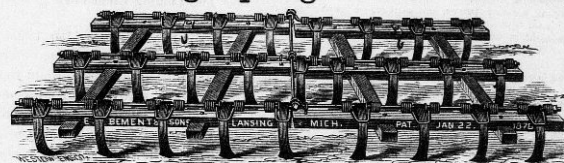
Address,

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Ave.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Lansing Spring-Tooth Harrow,



POSITIVELY

THE KING OF THE FIELD.

THE BEST PAYING TOOL EVER INTRODUCED TO THE FARMER!

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE AND ARE POSITIVELY HEADQUARTERS FOR THE NORTHWEST FOR STEEL AND CAST SCRAPERS, STEEL CAST AND CHILLED PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, &c. FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND CIRCULARS, ADDRESS THE MANUFACTURERS,

E. BEMENT & SONS,
 Lansing, Mich.

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE

AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.

IS THE BEST PLACE FOR

YOUNG MEN and WOMEN

TO GET A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Send for College Record, giving full particulars.

W. F. PARSONS, Pres't.

NEW SHEEP DIP.

Little's Chemical Fluid.

Non-poisonous, non-corrosive. Mixes perfectly with cold water. A sure cure for Scab, Ticks, and Fleas. W. L. & W. Butherford of Brooklyn Farm, N. Y., says: "We have found nothing else to Little's Chemical Fluid as a wash for Sheep or Cattle to cleanse the skin and free them from vermin." Send 3-cent stamp for other testimonials and prices.
T. W. LAWFORD, Gen. & Wholesale Agt.,
 aug-1-1880. 296 E. Chase St., Baltimore, Md.

HAPPY CHILDREN!

In answer to many urgent Requests from Town and Country, the Publishers of

"OUR LITTLE GRANGERS"

Have concluded to issue it by itself at **ONLY 25 CENTS A YEAR!** This will give thousands of Boys and Girls a chance to have a good paper ALL THEIR OWN. The only paper ever published specially for farmers' children. It contains fine pictures, nice stories, verses, puzzles, letters from little Grangers all over the country; pieces to speak at school or exhibitions; about gardens, and flowers, and birds and pets of all kinds. Get up a Club at your Grange, or school, or in your neighborhood. Remember it is only 25 CENTS A YEAR. Make the little folks happy and better.
 Address,
GRANGE BULLETIN CO.,
 aug30-1880 148 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

Our Little Grangers.

Published monthly for the little folks of the farm, and designed for their Homes, their Schools, their Granges, their Gardens, their Pets, and their Flowers; to help them in loving the Good, the Beautiful, the True, the Home, the Farm, the Grange, and their Native Land. Price only 25 cents per year, sent free to all subscribers to the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, or two good papers for the price of one. Address:

GRANGE BULLETIN CO.,
 148 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.
 Send for Sample copies, free. aug30'80

BEST IN THE WORLD!



BI-CARB. SODA

Which is the same thing. Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "WARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference. See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.