"THE FARMER IS OF MORE CONSEQUENCE THAN THE FARM, AND SHOULD BE FIRST IMPROVED."

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., JANUARY 15, 1883.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH THIS ..

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Blackberry Cordial.

Blackberry cordial is a normal medicine of much value during Aug medicine of much value during Aug quart of blackberry juice add one pound of white sugar, one tablespoonfull each, of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice. Boil all together for fifteen or twenty minutes, take from the fire and add a wine glass full of brandy or Jamaica rum. While still hot put in bottles with stout corks, and seal if not intended for immediate use. A tablespoonful three or four times a day is the usual dose, though in severe cases it may be increased to a small wine-glass full.

JOSEPH HARRIS tells us that John J. Thomas was the first to advance the idea that a few inches of loose, fine soil about plants is one of the best mulches. This explains one of the benefits of frequent cultivation. Stones are a valuable mulch often overlooked Mr. Harris telis of a man in England who at great expense removed all the stones from a field, but finding that it produced less crops carried back many of them with better results. We planted a row of standard pears by the side of an old stone wall, expecting the roots to be benefitted by the wall ultimately. At one end was a large pile of stone directly where two trees should stand. We removed enough stone to plant the trees, then replaced them. The trees thus planted have made three times the growth of any of the others, yet all have done well. The soil beneath a stone heap is always loose, moist, free from weeds; the air has free admittance, but the frost is in part kept out in winter and retained in spring, just as we desire. There is no better mulch for a strawberry plant than slate laid flat, close to the plants, and it vill keep the berries clean. Stones in the soil may furnish plant food and we think they do. They tend to keep the soil loose, warm and moist. sound fruit is the best evidence of a apart for this purpose being between day.

Agricultural Pepartment.

GIVE THE BEST.

See the rivers flowing Downward to the sea. Pouring all their treasures Bountiful and free; Yet, to help their giving, Hidden springs arise; Or, if need be, showers Feed them from the skies.

Watch the princely flowers Their rich fragrance spread. Load the air with perfumes, From their beauty shed: Yet their lavish spending Leaves them not in dearth; With fresh life replenished By their mother earth.

Give thy heart's best treasures,-From fair nature learn; Give thy love, and ask not, Wait not, a return : And the more thou spendest From thy little store,

God will give the more. -A. A. Proctor.

The Apple Tree.

BY A. D P. VAN BUREN From the small bitter, wild sloe, the fruit of the black thorn, primarily came all the varieties of the modern

plum. From the crab-apple originated nearly all the varieties of the common apple. The apple is of Asiatic origin, and the word originally signified ail fruit of a round form.

In fruit culture the soil is of first importance. It is claimed that a soil of natural drainage, or one well drained by man, is the most favorable to fruit culture. The healthy growth of the tree requires ground loose enough to admit of the free and natural extension of the roots. An intelligent cultivation of the tree will secure this. Remember that too much cultivation will produce an over-growth of wood at the expense of the quality and flavor of the fruit. The fruit will be larger but coarser and poorer, while on the other hand, a lack of tree growth is a lack of fruit including flavor. The medium course, that which produces the proper wood and fruit growth, is the true one. Where the wood growth is sound the fruit will be sound, and of good fla-

You often hear the question, "why do apple trees produce fruit so much poorer some years than others?" Watch your trees and you will find that after an exceedingly large yield of apples, the tree, the next year, suffering from a lack of wood growth, will bear much less and poorer fruit. Too much substance had been appropriated to fruit, the previous year, and an unhealthy condition of the tree brought on by it; hence the fruit is smaller and inferior every way.

We quote from an able writer on common evil, and it is a great one, as it defeats what otherwise might have next year's crop, lessening both the yield and quality, and not unfrequently inducing barrenness. He trees, thin out the fruit, which is a much less task than is supposed by hand of man to protect it from the powthe inexperienced." Look at our or- ers that be-the bird that flies in the chards in summer time, and see the noble trees so overloaded with fruit ground. So wherever slik is raised the ground, and their large limbs often breaking off and falling victims to overproduction. A piteous sight, to ated and at a regular temperature witness this noblest of all fruit trees bearing itself to death. Thus year after year multitudes of the best apple trees are spoiled, solely by allowing them to appropriate so much of their life giving vigor to fruit, that it exhausts their vitality leaving them victims to disease and blight, for much of what is called "blight" in fruit trees is caused by over-production of fruit. There is no doubt of this. By a little extra labor in thinning out the fruit in the early part of the season, you can save your trees and have better fruit, and we say again, the object of the orchardist should be to maintain the balance between the growth of wood and fruit in his trees. This is the normal condition of the tree, when it is at its best in bearing. For, as said, the sound tree yields sound fruit, and

good fruit continually.

The soil, we say, should be lose dom to grow, branch out and luxu- berry are sufficiently developed by riate in the moist earth, "at their own keeping them on ice, or in a place at sweet will." Such a soil would seem fertile enough to produce the best of fruit without enriching; for where gins to hatch to the final sleep in the the roots are in deep they will "pick up the scant vegetable material disnone of it, as the great net-work of roots intercept it." Some ef the best orchards I have seen in Michigan are in soil of old alluvial loam, loose enough | The worms are great eaters, veritable for the roots to penetrate to their full extent. This soil or these trees do not | meal of leaves is given them, and three need mulching or fertilizing. In fact or four hundred are feeding the sound the roots are down too deep to be af- arising has some resemblance to a fected by it. The ground is porous and rains reach to the lowest roots. But where the roots lie nearer the surface, must be fed from four to ten meals the strength of the soil is soon ex hausted and must be restored. Here stage they spin their cocoons. fertilizers should be added; not to increase the growth of trees too much, as "a comparatively moderate growth of wood is favorable to the production of fruit."

Where you can plow close to the tree without interfering with the roots trees' thin out the fruit where it is too through their little arteries send up of hemp." proper nutriment for the tree. Here, bearing tree.

what we have said about maintaining that we consider necessary to secure the best quality in fruit, and the largest continuous yield. This kind of cultivation should extend through the whole life of the tree. The apple is the most valuable and useful fruit in the temperate zone, and richly repays us for all the care and attention we can give to its production.

Silk Culture. IV

The silk-worm, although hatched from eggs so small that 40,000 make one ounce, when full grown are nearly this head, who referring to this over the size of the "ugly" tomato worm, production of fruit, says, "This is a but of a beautiful gray or cream color. In their own habitat in a warm climate the moth can lay its eggs on the been a fine crop; and has also its hold, tree. which the worm feeds on, through the imperfect wood, upon the and the whole life from the egg to the cocoon may be spent in the open air, but in this climate and among other destroying agencies a crop so left to says if you wish to save your apple develop is as uncertain as any other crop would be if not cultivated by the air, and the animal creeping on the that their tops bend down to the silk-worm and the rest of the process is kept in the shelter of a cocoonery.

Any room that can be well ventilof from 70° to 80°, never below that, will make a cocoonery. Accurate thermometers are very needful in silk culture, and every room in which the work is carried on, should have several. In France and Italy where this industry is to them in importance half of their homes to cocooneries during the feeding season. The cost of the entire apparatus and labor, the first season is as follows:

Twenty frames, or hurdles, with twine, tacks, and time will cost about ______\$13 00 Racks for the frames _____ 5 00 Ounce of eggs (40,000)_____ 5 00 One bey for four weeks---- 10 00 Man for two weeks----- 20 00

The temperature of the room set

sound tree. Do this and you will have 70° and 80° the eggs can be hatched any time by exposing them to this temperature, or can be kept as long as enough to give the roots perfect free desired or until the leaves of the mul-

that temperature. The life from the time the egg becacooon, is from 30 to 35 days. During this time the worm grows from an egg tributed through the ground, losing the size of a pin-head to a caterpiler, three and three quarter inches in length, and passes through five ages, four moltings or changes of skin. little pigs in their way. When a fresh number of hogs feeding. They are said to eat their own weight daily, and each 24 hours. After passing this

These are formed of double threads, because of the double orifice of the nose, from which they are emitted, and are glued together and eveloped by a gum which constitutes about 25 per cent of the weight of the silk. It is from 600 to 1,000 feet in length, formyou need have no care of adding ing one continuous thread. Of course strength to the soil, but trim your the cocoon is enveloped with a loose web or floss, known as "waste silk." heavy or too thick, and your crop will The silk fiber is stronger than any come in abundance, and of the best other of the same size, being one quality. And this too, whether you thousanth of an inch in diameter, "a have a wet or a dry season, for the thread of a certain diameter being feeders are down deep in the moist three times as strong as the thread of earth out of reach of the drouth, and flax, and twice as strong as a thread

The worm is occurred three or four in such a soil, you have the right spot days in spinning, and remains from for an orchard. A soil enabling the ten to twelve days immured in its pristree to stand the drouth, and "porous on which has contracted the prisoner enough to carry off the water in a wet from 21 inches in length to an oval time, leaving the earth pure and sweet, shaped ball, one inch long, and one as there is no water left to stand in it balf inch in diameter, and then he to sour it and rot the roots." This is emerges "a new creature" which ach of a toad are so constructed that he what we call a healthy soil, one con- is accomplished by discharging a fluid taining everything to support a fruit that dissolves the gum on one end, allowing the thread to be easily brok-Now it is this condition of soil, and en; and the cocoon is injured, although pierced cocoons are known on the the value between wood and fruit market and bring about 75 cents per growth, avoiding an excess of either, ounce. The moth soon lays its eggs on the cocoon or surrounding objects and then dies.

Refore the the moth comes forth or about five days after the cocoon is spun, it should be stiffled by exposing to steam, or better still, to the hot sun three or four days in an open box with a glass top to prevent coeling by stirring air. Then they should be dried by being spread on shelves in an airy room or attic, where being frequently stirred the first two or three days. After being allowed to remain two months they are ready for the

market or for reeling. Reeling is the most scientific and difficult part of silk production, and for the greatest success requires instruction. The cocoons are placed in hot water and stirred with a small brush broom or wisp of straw, until the ends of the threads are disengaged, when they are taken up and placed on the reel, which winds them off and twists the proper number of fibers supplied to it, and as one fiber is exhausted or broken it is supplied and the break repaired.

The reeling process much resembles woolen yarn spinning-almost, a lost art with the rising generation-but is readily acquired and a great many ladies have learned the art from the Women's Silk Culture Association, and from teachers sent into many parts of the country by that society.

The producer may dispose of his crop by either selling it in the cocoon, or reeled silk. As manufacturers buy only in large quantities, the Women's Silk Culture Association as a medium between the manufacturer and prowhat cotton is to us, they devote over | ducer will act as a market for small quantities of cocoon or reeled silk. Dry cocoons bring, when sent to the association what they make when reeled, or about \$1.00 per pound. An G ounce of eggs will produce about 40,000 werms or cocoons, which weigh from 100 to 150 pounds, or dry, from 35 to 40 pounds. An ounce of eggs will ensure in cocoons about \$40 00 or ten pounds of reeled silk at \$6.00 per pound, \$60 00. A reel that will last for years costs about \$18 00, on which can be reeled by a skillful reeler about one pound per

These figures show that expenses will hardly be met the first year, but the trees that have been planted will supply an increasing number of silkworms from year to year, till the labor expended well be as well paid as that on any other crop, besides benefiting the nation.

An Enquiry.

Has any one ever tried sand in place of tile or other material for filling ditches for draining land? Thousands of acres of the best clay soil all needing drainage, and convenient to sand of about the texture for mortar are here. It seems to me a depth and width of about one foot of sand in the bottom of the ditch for laterals of not too great length might prove effectual. At the outlet it would perhaps be necessary to fill a space with gravel to keep the sand from flowing out.

C. S KILLMER. Arenac, Bay Co., Mich.

The Friendly Toad.

Along with the bird, the mole and the snake, the toad is now ranked as a friend of the horticulturist. Indeed, in some respects he stands foremost in the rank, for unlike the mole he never breaks up the grassplot into unsightly ridges, and, fortunate fellow, he is not burdened with the hereditary odium attached to the most kindly disposed of the snake tribe. In some parts of Europe toads are carried to the city markets where they are bought by the gardeners, who use them to keep in check the insects. It is not true that to handle toads causes warts. As a means of defense they are provided with an acrid fluid of a disagreeable odor which they can expel from the little excrescences on their skin, when roughly treated. Besides this acrid secretion toads possess one other means of defense, when attacked they inflate their bodies, probably to protect them from bruises. Toads, like snakes, day from four hens, moult once a year, but if not prevent thought he should go into t ed they invariably swallow their skin as soon as east. The guliet and stomthem from his mouth like the finger of a glove when he swallows anything disagreeable to him, thus easily getting rid of the contents. Toads have been known to remain in a family several years and to become quite tame when kindly treated. They will do good service in the dwelling as in the garden by clearing the premises of cockroaches and other vermine. It is said that they catch mice also, though it is hardly to be expected that creatures of their size could be very efficient mousers. To keep these little servants cheerful and in good working order, it is only necessary to supply them with water to drink and a safe, cool hiding-place by day, their work ing hours being at night. - Weekly

Cranberries.

The value of the cranberry crop of the whole country is about \$1,500,000 annually, or a little more than the value of the apples exported in 1880. About one-third of the crop grows in New Jersey, on land which is worth-less for other crops. There is much land in the United States which might be devoted to this crop, and although capital and skill are required in preparing the bogs and a considerable time before the investment brings return, cranberry growing is ultimately very profitable. The demand for this choice fruit is much in excess of the supply, and the market at home and abroad will warraut a vast increase in its culture. Fruit raising demands a more important place in the agriculture of the United States.-Orange County Farmer.

The Age of Our Planet.

Sir William Logan and his scientfie brothers declare that the age of our planet may be placed at about 100,000. 000 of years, geologically speaking. The conclusion is founded on primeval formations after the earth had cooled and began its sedimentary deposits. The geological calculations touching the sedimentary rocks, their thickness and the length of time necessary to bring such a result are as follows:

	Feet.	Years.	1
aurentian	30,000	30,000,000	
ambrian	25,000	25,000,000	E
ilurian	6,000	6,000,000	
old red sandstone	10,000	10,000,000	S. C. C.
arboniferous	12,000	12,000,000	
econdary	10,000	10,000,000	1
ertiary and Post Te	rti-		
ary	1,000	1,000,000	1
aps and unrepresen	ted		
strata	6,000	6,000,000	E

Totals......100,000 100,000,000 Thus it will be seen that the age of the earth is determined only from the beginning of the aqueous deposits How long the new planet was a red-hol ball, or how long was the process of water forming, is not taken into the calculation of geologists. Fifty or a hundred years of human life is but a butterfly existence after all.

Poultry Talks, No. 1.

Not long ago among a company of friends the subject of poultry arose. Mr. E. was wondering why we were not getting as many eggs as other winters. Mr. U. advanced an idea, and stated where poultry keepers made a mistake. When we want fowls for eating we kill those which want toset, or as we term it-have laid out their litters. Those are just the hens which, after a couple of weeks will begin laying sgain. In this way, year after year, we kill off our laying hens, while perhaps we have scores of idle fowls which do not set because they do not lay, and which will not lay enough eggs per year to pay for their keeping. He made it a practice to kill off his scabbiest looking fowlsthose with dull colored combs and tired looks. A laying fowl is an active fowl. All agreed there was something in that idea.

Mr. B. had just killed off his old fowls. the ring, streaked and speckled, and built a new hen-house after the latest approved style and stocked with Plymouth Rocks. The walls were double and the light was from a four by six feet window on the south roof, which roof was longer than the north roof. The floor was tight and sanded, The nests were a row of boxes with a board nailed against the wall slanting considerably, forming a roof over the nests, One idea which commended itself to all was that the entrance to the nests was shaped like the letter "V" so hens could not roost on the sides of the nests. Still, something was lacking fowls did not reach his expectations.

Mr. C., a townsman from Kalamazoo, said he got four eggs per thought he should go into the business of furnishing eggs to farmers for family use. The farmers present all took can turn them inside out, protruding the joke in good part. Mr. S. said his hens would lay in winter, or otherwise, as they wished. His wife put down their eggs every fall, and was independent of them in winter. He didn't fuss with them, for winter laying was contrary to nature. Mr. E. said he had averaged about two dozen eggs per day for 80 fowls some winters, and thought it better than feeding them in idleness. If we had hens for spring and fall, we must have them in winter, and they might better earn their living. Figures, however, showed that there was most money made from eggs in spring.

OLD POULTRY. Grand View Place, Kalamazoo.

A Fruit House.

An Illinois horticulturist has constructed a fruit house which is to be a protection alike from summer's heat and winter's cold. Two rows of posts are set in the ground, two and one-half feet apart, boarded up inside and our. and the intervening space filled up with straw, packed in as closely as possible. Two sets of rafters are then put on, the upper set three feet above the lower, which are boarded on upper side and the space closely packed with straw, after which a cheap board roof is put on. On the 11th of last August with the temperature 98° in the shade, in it was as cold as an icehouse, and contained a quantity of apples as sound as when taken from the trees 10 months before.

VARIOUS methods for hastening the conversion of cider into vinegar have been recommended. A recent French method which seems practicable is the following: Scald three barrels or casks with hot water, rinse thoroughly and empty. Then scald with vinegar, rolling the barrels and allowing them to stand on their sides two or three days, until they become thoroughly saturated with the vinegar. The barreis are then filled about one-third full of strong, pure cider vinegar, and two gallons of cider are added. seventh day thereafter two gallons of cider are added, until the barrels are two-thirds full. The whole is allowed to stand 14 days longer, when it will be found to be good vinegar, and one-half of it may be drawn and the process of filling with eider be begun In summer the barrels are allowed to stand exposed to the sun, and in cold weather kept where the temperature is 80 degress.

THE principal German chambers of commerce have protested against the embargo on American pork, but it is stated that the Government is resolved to prohibit its importation,

To make lemon cake, one cup of sugar, four eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder and one cup of flour.

The Grange Visitor

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J. Г. Совв, - -

THE STATE CAPITOL ENGRAVING.

SCHOOLCRAFT.

We have sent several dozen lithographs of the State Capitol to those en-titled to them by virtue of having sent and \$2 50, since our offer in the VISITOR of March 15th. If we have neglected to send to any person entitled to this fine engraving we shall promptly forward it on receipt of notice.

UNTIL WITHDRAWN THIS IS MADE A STANDING OFFER-FIVE NEW SUB-SCRIBERS FOR ONE YEAR WILL ENTI-LETHOGRAPH OF THE STATE CAPI-TOL OF MICHIGAN, SIZE OF SHEET

JUDICIAL COURTING.

Mr. Thomas J. Hiller, of Hudson, has set up a defense of the rules and usages which obtain in our judicial system. We give his article place on our fourth page.

Mr. Hiller takes exception to the views we have expressed in relation to such restrictive legislation as will prevent suits where small sums are involved to the circuit and from the circuit to the supreme court for final determination. Our correspondent starts out with a very fair statement of the liability of disagreement likely to arise in a community composed of restless, energetic, wide-awake men and women, and adds in a very sensible soft of a way that "civilization demands that those conflicting interests should be adjusted by settled and established rules, which rules are intended to mete out exact justice between the contending parties." Our legal philosopher having thus fairly stated his case he proceeds to reason by affirmation that our civilization not only demands, but is remanded back to barbarism, if when in a matter of five dollars or less, and to settle the matter they have higher court, and from that to one of tribunal known to the government is

reached. This proposition is proven by stating that there are certain settled and established rules created by the law-making power which if implicitly followed, establish somewhere in the chain of courts the desideratum sought-justice; and protect our civilization from that disintegration that would surely follow if these rules were amended or altered in such a manner as to in any way interfere with the revenue by which under these necessary and sacred cuit from a justice court where a dollar rules, the profession are able to subsist on the people by taking advantage of the bad tempe: or weakness of a comparatively few members of the community who will go to law.

This is not just the way our legal friend states the case, but this is just be so simple as not to know that civilization itself as embodied in all law is a have no shadow of interest.

matter of restraint; of curtailment of THE MARSHALL STATESMAN AND CORPOthe freedom of the individual members of society.

Mr., Hiller treats this matter as though ustice was sure to be obtained in court somewhere, if the parties could only hang on long enough. We confess to be unable to comprehend and appreciate the logic that teaches the absurd theory that people respect and are obedient to law when under the rules of judicial determination, the people of a county may be taxed a \$1,000, and the litigants themselves impoverished in determining a matter of difference of five dollars between two individuals. The decision of a justice is as likely to be affirmed by the court of last resort after hundreds of dollars have been expended and years of time consumed as to be reversed. The equities of the matter have little to do with the decision. A technicality or precedent two hundred years old will set aside equity half the time.

The line of argument of Mr. Hiller is directly in the face of facts. Talk about curtailing the right of appeal encouraging anarchy and a want of respect for law. No fact is more obviously true than this; that the great mass of the people have already lost their respect for the judicial machinery of our government, for the reason that it demands so much and returns so little. The rules and regulations which Mr. Hiller affects to believe are the bulwarks of our civilization, the people today look upon as a part of a stupenduous machine arranged and intended to provide for Mr. Hiller and his professional friends. And they will continue to so believe until the common sense proposition that a thing must not cost very much more than it is worth shall be accepted and acted on as a practical principle in the administration of justice. Both the legal gentlemen who have fayored us with articles this month, evince a contempt for justices of the peace and would fain have us believe that when a case goes to a higher court then we should uncover our heads in respectful deference to the wisdom and justice of its

A striking instance of the utter folly of confiding so implicitly and reverently in the decisions of a higher court is fresh in the minds of the people of the State in the case appealed from a U. S. District Court in Indiana three years ago.

From the U.S. District Court the case of Green against certain parties for infringement of patent was taken by appeal to that august tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was decided in the District Court us five or more names of subscribers by precedent without evidence or argument.

In the supreme court of the United States four of these learned gentlemen declared in favor of the appellant and four aganst him. After all these years of delay and at great expense a conclusion is reached that might have been The the person sending us the had by tossing a copper five years be-NAMES AND \$2.50 TO A SPLENDID fore. But then according to Mr. Hiller this thing keeps our civilization on its feet and saves us from lapsing into barbarism. For this we ought, perhaps to be thankful. But as the means for the equitable adjustment of differences between individuals in a reasonable time and at reasonable cost we have in common with the great mass of the people only contempt for it.

This idea that any cross grained citizen whose yaller dog has been kicked, shall be allowed to prosecute the kicker through every court in the State at great from being appealed from a justice court expense to the tax-payers who have no interest in the litigants or the dog, is a relic of barbarism confined entirely to the legal profession and held by them simply because there is bread and butter in it for them.

We have never asked for legislation

that shall deny all appeal from a first decision in a justice court. We favor the right of appeal to another justice or a court of arbitration that might be constituted with little cost. Here all cases where small amounts are in controversy should be tried and disposed of while the facts are fresh and within reach, and take no chances of the uncertainties that must come months and actually liable to overthrow and we be vears after. Simple justice is far more likely to be included in the verdict bethese wide-awake men and women fore this first or second court, than after have a difference or disagreement the cunning or wisdom of a brace of lawyers have managed to fleece the litigants and taxed the people by succesrecoure to law; the defeated party in the sive trials, and by injecting technicalifirst suit is not allowed to appeal to a ties and precedents into the case, and suppressing facts under the wise rules higher grade until the highest judicial that take such good care of our civilization. Some things are true, and Mr. Hilier knows it, or ought to. The people have rights as well as individuals, and those rights are outraged and trampled upon in a most shameless manner when a suit for a paltry sum is appealed from a justice court to the circuit courtagain, take on appeal to the supreme court, returned for retrial to the circuit, and again appealed to the supreme court. Such cases I have known, and those are no worse in kind, only in extent, than a case that comes to the ciris in dispute, and the court devotes a day or two to its consideration. Business principles are ignored in the judicial department of the government, and it is high time that the people asserted their right to protection from the ravages of a practice that recognizes no what he means, for he certainly cannot limit to the burdens imposed upon them by trials of civil cases in which they

RATIONS

We commend the article from the Mar shall Statesman found on another page to the consideration of our readers. The sentiments expressed we indorse But what pleases us most is to find such independent, plain talk in a country journal. It is unusual and therefore noticeable. The country press as a rule are wanting in independence, free only to condemn the other political party.

We thank the Statesman for its statesmanlike treatment of the most important question before the American people. If its cotemporaries in Michigan and all over the country would aid in educating the people to the dangers to our free institutions and to the permanency of our present form of government which lurk in the capricious and almost unrestricted control of these vast accumula tions of capital which in the hands of a few men to day determine values and make us poorer or richer by hundreds of millions of dollars by the stroke of a pen; if we say the country press would enlighten the people and invite their co operation in bringing under government control these vast corporation, we might hope for such development of our vast material resources and such an equilibrium of interests between the different classes of society as would furnish a reasonable assurance of the perpetuity of the institutions of this country, of which we have heretofore been so proud.

But if the chartered creature is to dominate and over-ride the Legislative department of the government: if in their blind greed and lust of power the people are crowded too near the ragged edge by these vast corporations, the future historian may well charge the evils that will follow upon the cowardice and faithlessness of the press of the country. Until the press demands of legislators the legal protection of the rights of the people, which corporations have seized and now hold by sufferance, we may not hope for such adustment of the rights of corporations on the one hand, and of the people on the other, as will preserve to all such respect for law as will securely guard our institutions and our property from the consequences that come of disaf fection and a sense of wrong that

knows no remedy but brute force. The county press seldom champions the cause of the people upon questions that are above party and pertain to the well being of the fifty millions of people who are so soon to duplicate this number as subjects of this government. And this delinquency we most sincerely deplore.

APPEALS.

Under the head of "Increased Salaries Proper," in the VISITOR of Janu ary 1st is an article from some friend of the legal profession, taking excep- resentative have come to be largely to attion to the opinions of Judge Pratt in | tend to the distribution of offices among the matter of appeals, and, in a sort his followers and supporters. Profound of short-hand way, defending by statesmanship figures but little in legisoffsets all faults charged to our lative bodies. While we most heartpresent judicial system.

We have been complaining for sev maintained by the state and national in matters of difference between indi viduals, singly or collectively, has been made the secondary or last object attempt to justify this state of things, we have failed to find it, except in its reference or opinion of what the jury

system ought to be. We are quite unable to comprehend the standard of honesty and excellence among them, as "W." would have us

We are informed that lawyers are as honest as their employers "want them to be," and all the evils of our judicial system are offset and justified by some lous for Ferry, but more anxious for of the meen tricks that are practiced by farmers. It will hardly pay to no less "machine," with the addition of a spend much ammunition on game that | confessed plunderer of the property of uses that sort of logic. And we refer the state for personal profit and advan-W. to our answer to a fellow member of the profession in another column.

A BROTHER has suggested that we publish as a "stimulator" a list of the Granges that have paid up their dues in full to Jan. 1st. We herewith give the list and hope it may prove a re-

minder at least to all delinquents: 2, 7, 16, 19, 21, 22, 28, 38, 39, 45, 46, 52, 53, 56, 59, 74, 78, 85, 90, 91, 92, 97, 106, 108, 110, 113, 114, 127, 130, 133, 134, 141, 145, 152, 154, 157, 159, 160, 167, 172, 174, 176, 178, 183, 190, 192, 212, 215, 219 221, 225, 226, 230, 235, 245, 247, 259, 266 267, 270, 271, 273, 274, 276, 279, 280, 287, 289, 291, 292, 295, 303, 313, 316, 318, 321 322, 323, 331, 333, 343, 347, 350, 353, 355, 367, 373, 376, 384, 393, 395, 399, 415, 427, 437, 443, 459, 464, 479, 491, 494, 505, 513, 517, 526, 544, 549, 563, 564, 610, 618, 625 636, 640, 641, 643, 651,

"Some Farmers in Council" is an article very complimentary to the representative men of the agricultural class, and we accept it as another evidence that this class is coming up to that level where it belongs.

THE COMING SENATOR.

The struggle for place and power now going on at Lansing is of a bitter and determined character. The movement in opposition to the re-election of Senator Ferry has, for months, been gathering force and momentum among the people at large, stimulated by designing politicians who had a sinister purpose. The popular opinion is so unmistakable in this matter that Mr. Ferry's chances would be small indeed were it not for the skill and discipline of his political adherents. It has already become evident that if he succeeds in securing a majority in the joint assembly of the legislature, he will in no true sense represent the state of Michigan. It will be one of the many illustrations of the ease with which the will of the people can be set aside and held for nought by scheming politicians.

The opposition to Mr. Ferry is not wholly a movement of the people Its leadership has been assumed by Mr. Hubbell who is, unfortunately, identified in the minds of the people with all the most objectionable and corrupt methods employed by partisan leaders. If Mr. Ferry should be defeated, it ought not to be construed as an approval of Hubbell's political policy, but rather as an emphatic protest against the political "hassiem" which has of late become a characteristic of Mr. Ferry's public career. This has been shown in every stage of the contest. Whatever charges have been made against Mr. Ferry's personal character have only reacted in his favor. The people have branded as "too thin" the vicious scandals and slanders of a political campaign. The rank and file of voters have been slowly mastering the idea that they have for years practically given up their right of suffrage and have marched in obedience to the command of petty caucus leaders who are themselves the servants of servants, the mere cogs in a wheel performing a part in a vast political maset the seal of their disapproval upon "bossism" and machine methods in

The political press now opposed to Mr. Ferry urge very strongly that he is ncompetent, that he possesses none of the elements of statesmanship, that he has more beard than brains, and that intellectually he is a pigmy among the giants of the United States Senate; and the gravest charge of all, that he has sacrificed the interests of certain other politicians for his own benefit. But

it has taken these papers twelve

years to ascertain his incompetency,

and as to his political treachery, the parties claiming to be injured were all the time working the political machine as selfishly as Mr. Ferry. It is true that Mr. Ferry has not distinguished himself as a statesman. Very few men do. But the most shining virtues and marked ability will not always save a man in the present state of politics. The functions of a senator or reg ily protest against the methods adopted by Mr. Ferry and his adherents eral years that the judicial business of to retain his place, we have no endorsethe County was costing more than it ment for the personal attack made upon ought to; that it was encumbered with him by his old political friends. If Mr. delays, technicalities and precedents, Ferry is defeated it should be because until the prime object for which a ju- of the offensive officiousness in the use dicial system was established and is of means to make him his own successor, He has a public record. He has governments; to wit, to secure justice official duties in the senate of the United States. If he had relied upon the one and attended to the other, instead of coming to Lansing to make use of all the sought. And if the article referred to means known to machine politics to amounts to anything more than an secure his own re-election, we should, barring the right which the agricultural class really have to a representative from their numbers, have no strong objection to Mr. Ferry. That is, we think he may be relied on to take care if the interest how an increase of the salaries or fees of the country for the next six years in of justices of the peace is to elevate the senate as well as some dark horse that in the event of his defeat may be elected. But we cannot forgive him for his "machine" connections, and are willing to take the chances of the tussle with all its unknown conditions.

If the crafty politicians who are anx-Tom Palmer, should win, we should have tage. But we cannot think such degredation is in store for us,

There are, we presume, quite a number of farmers in the legislature, And yet take them as a lot, and we cannot expect very much more from them, of care for the agricultural class of the Country than from members of any other profession. The most of them probably don't know that since Michigan became a State we have had about 100 different men in congress and in the executive office of the State, and but four of all that number have been farmers. To that half the farmers of the country

voter, votes as he pleases and we think machine politicians will not occupy all the front seats much longer.

EMIGRATION TO MICHIGAN, NORTH

To the Editor, SIR :- Will you kindly oblige by allowing me to inform the intending emigrants to this colony, through the columns of the Eastern Weekly Press, that Mr. Zudzense, the agent, has not yet arrived in England. I am expecting him every day, and will, on his arrival, give every necessary informatiom as to time of starting. terms, &c. Meantime, we strongly advise all the young men, who have already applied to us, to keep at their work, and earn and save all the money they can, as they will find it very useful both on their voyage and when they land. I have already a large number of applications from both males' and females. I cannot possibly answer all letters, but will do my best in giving information through the Weekly Press, from time to time

Obediently yours, GEORGE RIX. Swanton Morley.

We clip the above from the Eastern Weekly Press, an English paper sent us by the emigration agent, Mr. Zudzense, of Cedar Springs, Mich., whose advertisement appeared in the VISI The system is in this respect defective TOR for some time last fall.

PLASTER.

We are very glad to announce to the Patrons of Michigan that we have received notice from M. B. Church, man-that all that is necessary to beat Hub! ell ager of the Alabastine company at Grand Rapids, that he is now prepared to fill orders for plaster. The new our factorymen will be called upon to mill was started January 1st, and as pay heavy royalties for heating cheese all the machinery is of the latest and most approved make, and the work done by competent workmen under of rennet. We advise our factorymen careful supervision, the mill has been doing good work from the first.

It only remains for us to promptly forward our orders for plaster under dicament forced upon them by these seal of the Grange and they will be honored. You know when March comes, and everybody wants their plaster right off, that cars are short, the factorymen should act promptly. the traveling gets bad, and everything Mr. Benjamin B. Gilbert, daily edichine. A goodly number of them have the traveling gets bad, and everything goes wrong.

> Send in your order at once, and if you live any distance from your railroad station get your plaster home and will have next spring.

In behalf of the Visitor we venture committee as recommended by the State Grauge, to canvass for the VISITOR in and out of the Order?" If not, why not, or, if not, will the Master see to it that this recommendation of the State Grange is attended to at the next meetmade, and that a growing demand for these special committees.

A CORRESPONDENT, after referring to the objectional qualities of marble tents, and that fact can easily

m" raises questions, the discussion of and discord. We must decline to enthey use. ter those fields of controversy that, in the nature of the case, must be barren of any good results.

WE have received the first, or Janpary number of a new quarto pub lished at Holyoke, Mass. Its title interest: The Builder, indicates its mission. The county is full of newspapers. The supply is in excess of the demand, but reply, let me say, that so far as Hubthere is room and need for The Builder. | bell & Co. are concerned they have not People need houses, and must have troubled many Illinois factorymen, them in the country. But how to build and what to build to meet the needs, an organization in Wisconsin for the and match the pecuniary ability of purpose of resisting payment of royal-people is poorly understood. The spiller is printed on good paper in have a case in the U. S. district court Builder is printed on good paper, in at Milwaukee, and so far have beaten good style, well illustrated, and this the claimants. I understand that the first number impresses us favorably, claimants were to have filed their Published monthly at \$2.00 a year.

On our sixth page will be found the latest market reports up to the hour of going to press as obtained by telegraph for our neighbor the Kalamazoo Telegang press, too.

More Infringement Claims.

[We clip from the Chagrin Falls Exponent the following editorial and correspondence. From this it seems state this fact to some intelligent sort of the cheese manufacturers have neg people, and say that we think a man from | lected to send their twenty-five cents the agricultural class should be elected to Washington for copies ef patents Senator and they will insist that such a so as to "keep posted," and now they where would form one general organ-proposition is clanish. It is not clauish are in trouble. If Mr. Garver had ization, and stand by it, I believe that to have nine-tenths of our Congressmen only mentioned this matter of "getlawyers. This class have a claim sanc- ting posted" a few years sooner no tioned by usage and I am sorry to know one would have been swindled. Farmers and manufacturers would seem ready to recognize it. But this between the "Simon pure," genuine belong to the Wisconsin association. State of things won't last always. More patent, and the bogus goods that are on Hoping I have answered you, I am, and more each year the independent the market.-ED.]

"There is a growing feeling of alarm over what threatens to be, and what already is to many, a system of legalized robbery, backed by the United States Patent Office. That the wonderful improvements of the age in which America to day stands at the head is directly attributed to our patent system, there can be no doubt. It is equally apparent that no barrier should be thrown into the way of legitimate invention, but it is equally evident that there should be a reform in the matter of what is known as reissues, whereby old and useless patents, that have been abandoned by their owners, are purchased by rich combinations and a re-issue worked through the patent office, covering, perhaps, improvements not contemplated by the inventor, but used for years by the public, when the combination swoops down on those who are using the article, demanding a royalty or bonus, which in the aggregate amounts to millions of dollars.

The Hubbell & Co. patents on cheese hoops and molding cheese in the hoop, heating cheese vats by steam, come under this head. That the etc. patents are invalid there can be no room for doubt, but people, rather than go through an expensive suit in the U. S. courts, will submit to the robbery, and pay over their share towards making the company millionaires. and Congress should so amend the patent laws that the public will be protected against this means of rob-

From letters on the subject by those well qualified to judge, published elsewhere in this issue, it will be seen & Co. is to unite and give their claims a test in the higher courts. If this is not done it will not be long before vats by steam, and it will be a wonder if they are not asked to pay for the privilege of making cheese by the use to go into the combinations being formed to fight the company's claim both on hoops and vats, believing that to be the cheapest way out of legalized robbers.

The following letters relative to Hubbell & Co.'s claim explain themselves fully and offer suggestions on which tor of the well known Utica Herald. writes:

UTICA. N. Y., Dec. 12, 1882,

J J. STRANAHAN-Dear Sir: Yours of the 9th inst. has just reached me. in the barn while you have good roads You ask: "What have your dairymen and more time to attend to it than you done about paying Hubbell & Co.'s royalty on cheese hoops?" I answer hat the association formed to contest that patent was influenced to make a compromise by which they settled with to raise the inquiry, "Has every Grange Hubbell & Co. for less money than it in the State elected or appointed the would have cost them to go on with the suit, even if they has been successful in it. Hu bell thereby got a decree in his favor, and has since then collected tens of thousands of dollars from factorymen who were not in the combination. His lawvers were Duell & Hay, of Syracuse, and the same parties have recently had two old patents ing? This has now become a part of reissued for heating cheese vats with your duty, and for the good of the Order steam. One patent covers the use of we hope a judicious selection will be perforated pipes for the distribution of steam; the other covers any introduction of steam between the inner the paper will soon prove that good and outer vats for the heating of milk. work is being done. Let us hear from The original patents date back to 1869 to it will be seen that they cannot siand if determined opposition is made. Plenty of people used this method long previous to the issue of the patfor monumental purposes and the ex- proven. We have formed an associapensiveness of granite, makes refer- tion here to contest the case, and inence to white bronze, manufactured vite dairymen all over the country to in Detroit for this purpose, that is members shall be liable to an assessjoin us. The conditions are that such cheaper and more durable than mar- ment of no more than \$5 per vat in his ble, at least he has so understood. He factory, or as much less as the circum suggests that as this is a question that stances require. Of course, the larger the combination is made, the less will interests so many that it be discussed. be the assessment; and there is hard-As we know nothing of the material ly afactory in the land which will not referred to, with the remark that the be liable to pay a royalty. The price dename is anomolous we are ready to be manded by the patentees is \$15 for the first vat, and \$10 for every other used. If they succeed in collecting this they will soon trump up something else, An article from a Richland corres- and the dairymen will be a source of pondent, after complimenting the unending fleecing. It is the intention VISITOR for its "independent journal- of the association to defeat the suit if possible, and it is believed to be almost sure case in our favor. If any of the which could not in any way promote factorymen in your vicinity are willthe good of the Order," but on the ing to join they may write to me as contrary would lead to controversy secretary, and send with their names and consent, the number of vats which

> BENJ. D. GILBERT. In answer to an inquiry which we

sent to Mr. R. P. McGlincy, dairy edifor of the Elgin (Ill.) Advocate, we received the following relative to the matter, which will be read with much

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 12, 1882.

Yours truly.

J. J. STRANAHAN, Esq -Dear Sir: Your favor of the 9th is at hand. In but have given our friends in Wiscon sin a good deal of trouble. There is replication to counsel on our side on the 1st inst., but failed, and plead for an extension, but the judge overruled their plea, and my impression is that they are whipped and know it; hence they seek delay. I should have added that this claim, I believe, embraces the Tyler Sternberg patent, and the

Should you address a letter to W. D. Hoard, editor of the *Union*, of Fort Atkinson, Wis.. I think he can give you more information.

My advice to our people is not to pay a cent except at the end of an execution from the U.S. courts, for it is evident to me that there is no legality in the claim, and if factorymen everythis and all other claimants would be knocked out of time. It is high time for factorymen and dairymen to pro tect themselves in this matter, as well as some others. If you have anything yours, &c. R. P. McGLINCY.

Communications.

Our Order-Its Origin and Mission.

Essay by N. G. Watkins, member of Burr Oak Grange, and read before the Grange Saturday, December 9th, 1882.]

An old adage says, "Two of a trade never agree." Though individual cases may seem to deny the truth of this saying, no doubt there is enough truth in it to exhibit a trait of humanity that is universal. But no matter how much strife and opposition there may be between several members of a society party, class or profession; no matter how bitter the animosity may be that exists, when the band is attacked from the outside, those members will quickly unite to oppose the common enemy and defend the name and interests of their cherished Order.

In this respect, no doubt, Grangers are like other people; and I think the union and sympathy thus created are amone ' direct benefits of membership. It is not my purpose to give a detailed account of any direct or immediate cause that led to the formation of this Order, nor to give a history of the work of organizing the first Granges, but simply to show, briefly, that the organization is, like all other societies, the outgrowth of a natural law that has existed since man was first

According to the theory of evolution which is almost universally accepted in the scientific world, in the battle of life, the animals that were most successful survived and propagated their kind; and man, as he advanced in the intellectual scale and his requirements and responsibilities increased, naturally acquired and transmitted to his offspring a greater degree of that most potent of all incentives of human action-self interest.

known upon the earth.

As business increased and pursuits multiplied, it became evident that the natural tendency of man, despite his moral restraints, was to overstep the bounds of strict justice, and hence the idea of organized bands to resist the encroachments of man upon the rights of his fellow man. It is a sad reflection on humanity that unusual and extraordinary measures should be necessary to secure that which all men know to be for the best interests of the community. But it seems that the very force of that combination and concentration of self-interest necessary to conduct a large business, without premeditated wrong, if allowed to go unchecked, inevitably leads to oppression; and when an enterprise has grown almost practically beyond restraint, it becomes what we term monopoly.

Some societies were founded for benevolent and charitable purposes, and also seek to promote harmon among mankind by inculcating all those virtues that elevate and ennoble the race. When the first league or union to secure some rights or benefits to its members existed, is, no doubt, beyond the reach of history, but among the oldest of known organizations, is Ancient Free Masonry, which has been followed by several other societies. founded for different objects.

During the last half century many societies, unions, leagues, etc., have come into existence in this country, from the very necessity of protecting the interests of certain occupations to which membership is confined. The employes of manufacturing establishments and other large corporations which are, of course, chiefly confined to cities and towns, were the first to see the need of organization to protect their interests and provide for contingencies which were plainly foreshadowed by the encroachments of their employers.

The last class of people to combine for self-protection was the farmers; and it was not till they had suffered from monopoly and extortion, and almost every species of fraud and imposition, till forbearance ceased to be a virtue, that they organized to maintain their natural rights. It is not difficult to see why this action was so long delayed. For a long time many impositions were practiced upon farmers that were wholly or partially concealed from them. It was not easy to know to just what extent they had been swindled. The case was not like that of a man in a city, who works one day for \$2, and is cut down to \$1.50 the next.

Another reason why the formation of a farmers' society was difficult, was on account of their scattered position. It was not easy to get enough together to support a society; and, I will here be an element of weakness in our Order that we should try to counterbalance by all possible means.

Self-interest leads powerful corporations and rings to extreme measures, and sometimes cruel oppression; and self-interest incites men to resist that oppression; and thus we have the seeming paradox, of the same cause producing opinions and actions directly opposite. The mention of self interest is apt to produce in our minds ranical sway; but when possessed in sions.

a moderate degree, and kept under proper control, it is a most excellent thing. It inspires young people with the energy and resolution which constitutes the foundation of success. The old it makes hopeful and contented, and anxious to make their last years useful. It promotes industry and economy which provide an abundance of the necessaries of life. It is a check upon waste and extravagance which lead to want and suffering. It is a spur to the indolent and a support to the unfortunate. The pride of fame and station; the desire to please; to is not fretted by thoughts and hopes win the approbation of friends; to fill the home with comforts, and love, and natural talent, of sound judgement joy; these spring from this source, and and broad liberal principles; a man of man's highest hopes of heaven are but the natural ultimate promptings culture; a man who is a fair statesman, of this universal passion—selfinterest.

Our work is but begun. We are now but entering that era of progress and reform, which, with fidelity and duties of any position to which proper discipline and management of fellow-countrymen may call him. our forces, will be marked with brilliant triumphs. Our broad, liberal of agriculture. It does not seek to enslave us by imposing restrictions upon late to our purpose. This, it seems to me, is almost a guarantee of success.

We should educate ourselves. I do not mean simply to learn the usual branches taught in the schools, but we should strive to become better acquainted with everything that, in any the faculties of man, has been petted way has a bearing upon the work and worshiped for centuries. Fame. which we hope to accomplish. We should commence negatively, by divesting our minds of all bigoted no- of nations, the eulogies of orators and Bro. J. V. Minier, offered the followtions, bias and prejudice, that we may see things as they are, and act under- erected its gorgeous altar, and millions unanimously adopted by this Grange, standingly.

We should acquaint ourselves with the just relation that should exist between different manufacturers and raise her from this degraded position, other business industries; between all place her upon the pedestel of Justice, classes of shippers and transportation companies; between capital and labor; and regard carefully that vexed question, the tariff, which, more than once, has brought this country to the verge of anarchy and dismemberment. We should note the financial system and condition of the country. We should learn what we can of international law, and also know something of the systems, requirements, business, and general condition of other countries.

The rural homes of our country should receive more of what we denominate culture. Civility and politeness should be the rule, and these are based upon nothing more nor less than good nature. Of late years much discussion has been given to the question, "How to keep young people on the farm," and the usual solution is. furnish plenty of amusements and rally inquire if the old folks are yet make home pleasant. This is good as alive. tar as it goes, but something more is velop, by all possible means, a love for greener and better with the advance the pursuit of agriculture. Very few persons are successful in any business that is irksome and disagreeable to them. Young people who are members of this Order should be educated in all branches of science that have they believe that our Grange is a powany connection with their vocation, and they will thus receive the twofold satisfaction of being honored and respected for the useful knowledge they possess, and of being able to apply that knowledge to practical and you will very naturally think of the remunerative uses.

Whatever may be our individual opinion in regard to man's origin and destiny, we all know that the most perfectly organized and best developed brain produces the best thought upon room for a harvest feast and any subject, and this should prompt people to greater care for the physical improvement of the human family. Improvement in stock should not be entirely confined to the lower animals. There is one practice that is followed to a great extent in this country, that is fatal to the elevation, advancement and respectability of the farmer's calling. It is this: When a boy reaches the age at which some dawnings of his future manhood have been seen, and these are more than usually promising, he is sent off to be fitted for some profession, art, or other business. The boy that can only work is taught to do that, and is required to do plenty of it. His instruction in anything else is very

The same course is pursued with the girls. This practice should be reversed. We want men and women of the best natural abilities, the most liberal education, and the widest culture and experience on the farm. When we get them, the business of farming will be more desirable, and the city swell will cease to look down upon those who till the soil. Much has been said about the unfortunate fact that so few farmers have secured say, that from the first, this fact has seats in Congress, Legislatures, and been, is now, and probably always will other positions of honor and public trust. One chief reason for this is found in the practice of which I have already spoken. I do not mean that the farming community, as a class, are deficient in mental endowments, for there is a great amount of general intelligence among the farmers of the United States, but it is an undeniable fact that it is not considered necessary to secure the best talent, and have that talent applied by scientific and special study to the pursuit of agrithoughts of avaricious greed and ty- culture, as is required in the profes- Grange to stand on equal footing with

suit them better.

The ideal farmer of the future is a man who follows the business of pro ducing from the soil because he loves fitable; a man who considers that he you say, too much. is pursuing as high and honorable a calling as any in the land, and hence, of something better; a man of good varied education and thorough social philosopher, politician, jurist, and well versed in literature, who is fitted at any time to accept and perform the

It seems to me that it is the peculiar province of this Order to elevate and platform is worthy of the wide domain ennoble labor. Science, in her varied and charming forms, has elicited the homage and admiration of the philosoour minds in matters that do not re- pher, and furnished a grand theme for the genius of the poet. Patriotism has been honored and applauded since governments had an existence.

Art, with her glorious record of triumphs and magic powers of fascination that have absorbed and enslaved the recognition of honor. Capital has have willingly bowed down at the golden shrine. But Labor has been down-trodden and despised. Let us and wreathe immortal garlands of honor, to place upon her brow.

Forest Grange, No. 362.

BIG RAPIDS, Jan. 8, 1883. Bro. Cobb:-As it is a year since anything has appeared in the VISITOR from this part of the field, and as a request that I write an item of news to the VISITOR comes from some of the friends of Forest Grange living in the south part of the State, I will, (believing that fraternal news will be for the good of the VISITOR and therefore good of the Order) endeavor to comply with the wishes of our friends and States, that took their first degrees in chairman. this Grange, and therefore they natu-

To such I would say, the old candidates in tow since I wrote the VISITOR over a year ago, and we have an application now under consideration and many more are hinting that er for good, and of course that means Granges all over this broad, fair land. For does not our past history show that we stand as one man for truth, for justice and for equal rights. Of course amount of feasting that has attended our incresse of numbers, extending over about three years, and it has been almost constant. So much so that for years we did not see any you know that the lords of creation set down and eat like the Indian what his squaw had prepared for him without any trouble on his part except killing the fatted calf. So did the sisters when we asked for a harvest feast once.

Therefore in thoughtful remembrance of these things, the brothers passed a resolution something like this: Resolved, That the brothers of this Grange prepare a banquet at this hall for the sisters of the Grange without any assistance from them and that the same be had after the election of offi cers on the 22d of December.

You say, did they get it? Well, if you only knew the husbandman's grit you would know they got it! What? An oyster supper and all those other things you find on the good Patrons table, and the sisters voted it big success and hoped it might often return. But I did not hear a brother say he wanted it to return. I think it was hard work for most of them; it was future time, agriculturalists would be for me, and I thank God, first, that privileged to make use of this fertilizer, I was not born a woman, and lastly, that I don't have a woman's work to do. Well, at two o'clock in the morning the ghost of the feast appeared and we wended our way homeward-up, ready for work, early for once.

Our Worthy Master C. W. Clifton, who was our representative to the State Grange, came back saying that it was thought best to place young members in official positions, thinking thereby to get out of the chair, but we did not think so and placed him back to punish him for entertaining such a thought.

Brother Cobb, I see in the VISITOR of January 1st that the Patrons' Aid Society amended the by-law making a suspended member of a Subordinate

Furthermore, a large percentage of pears to me a bad move, as I know of and that we were about to lose the fruits those engaged in farming follow it several members who stated to me simply because they were born to it, that if they could only sustain their and have had no opportunity that membership in the Aid Society they was satisfactory of becoming estab- would withdraw from the Grange, control, as we are constrained lished in something they think would Simply a matter of pique, and others will make or have made the Grange a stepping stone to insurance. Soon there will be more of us paying assessments on aliens than Patrons; but it and makes it both pleasant and pro- enough for this time, and I suppose

Fraternally thine, JOSEPH SMITH, Lecturer. Expense of Courts.

A suit involving \$2 was tried in the circuit court last week at an expense of about \$200 to the tax-payers of the county, and \$400 to the litigants. This last item is not of interest to the people; but it is such items of expense as the first, that cause people to say cuss words. - Hillsdale Democrat.

Worthy Editor and Brother:- Eaclosed find slip cut from the Hillsdale Democrat which shows how our courts of justice are carried on in order to fill the pockets of the legal fraternity and make the tax payers foot the bills. When will the voters of this, our noble State, forsake party and vote for men, men who will make commonsense laws that will give us more justice and less law.

Yours, R. E. PERRY, Cambria Granee No. 74.

Bushnell Grange-Plaster Resolutions. J. T. Cobb:-At a meeting held at that glittering dome at the summit of the Bushnell Grange Hall, No. 437, on man's ambition, has received the smile the evening of December the 9th, 1882, ing preamble, and resolution, which was Whereas the Executive Committee of the State Grange, have recently perfected arrangements with M. B. Church, Manager of the Alabastine Company of Grand Rapids Michigan, to furnish Plaster to Patrons, at a price not to exceed \$2 50 per ton-Therefore, Resolved:-That the Bushnell Grange, No. 437, recommend that all Patrons and farmers purchase their plaster of said company for the next year, at a price not to exceed two dol lars and fifty cents per ton, and to patronize Mr. Church, first, or so long as he is able to fill their orders. And we hereby pledge ourselves to secure the corporation of all Granges in our vacinity to de likewise.

R. W. Hoy, Sec'y.

> Report of Executive Committee at Tenth Ses sion of State Grange.

To the Master and Members of the Michigan State Grange:-At the close of the last session of the State Grange, December 16, 1881, your Executive Committee Forest Grange has many scattered all met at the Lansing House, and organ-over this State and also many other zeed by electing J. Q. A. Burrington

The expenses and accounts arising from the meeting of the State Grange were credited and allowed.

The questions referred to us by the State Grange were carefully examined required. We must inculcate and de- folks are very much alive and growing and such action taken as in the opinion of your committee will be for the best interests of the Order. Amongst these your of old age. We have had one or more committee was instructed to draft, or cause to be drafted, a bill to so amend the patent laws, that all persons who have purchased and used, or may hereafter purchase and use patented articles. without actual personal notice of the claims of the patentee or his assigns, shall be exempt from prosecution. Brothers C. G. Luce and J. G. Ramsdell were appointed to draft a bill in accordance with the resolution, and to present the same to our Senators and Representatives of Congress. That this work was well done is evident from the fact that the bill which passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the United States Senate is substantially the

same as drafted by the committee. The lecture field was placed in the hands of the Worthy Master of the State Grange, and he was authorized to draw from the funds in the treasury a sum not to exceed \$750 to meet the wants in this field.

The question of issuing the Grange VISITOR weekly, so earnestly demanded by many members of the State Grange, was most earnestly and candidly con sidered, and while your committee were in full sympathy with the large number of Patrons in the State who desired this, we could devise no means to meet the increased expenditure that would be required for this purpose without seriously crippling the resources of this body, We deem it absolutely necessary that there should always be a balance in the treasury to meet emergencies that may arise. We therefore were unanimous in the conclusion that we could not safely comply with the demands.

OUR PLASTER INTERESTS. An annual report from this committee would seem incomplete unless some allusion was made to the plaster question This year there seems to be a necessity that this subject should occupy, at least the usual space in this report. On looking over the report of this committee for the last year, we find the following language: "We hoped that this ques-tion had become permanently settled, so that it might pass without further discussion in our reports. That for all by paying a fair value on the cost of manufacture, basing that value on the benefits derived from its use. In this we may have been mistaken. Although we hold a contract which has yet three years to run, by which all using the article may have it for a fair and honest value, a stipulated price of \$2.50 per ton aboard the cars at Grand Rapids, yet we discover elements at work which may, in the near future, so undermine our contract as to make it worthless to us as a means of supply. Your committee have faith in the Order, and believe it is in their power when once made acquainted with the facts, to undertaken to be placed upon them seven years ago by the plaster ring of

The doubts of the permanency of our arrangements, shadowed forth in this were afloat that our arrangements with can be found to fill their places in the a brother in good standing. It ap- Brother Day were about to fall through, active aggressive work of our Order.

of our years of labor to secure plaster at reasonable rates. These rumors proved upon investigation to be well founded. Owing to circumstances beyond his to believe, Brother Day was unable to fulfill the balance of his contract, and as we understand, became a member of the plaster association. This association then seemed to be master of the situation, having under their control all the plaster mills of Ohio and Michigan and so far as any one could see, the farmers were again at their mercy and would be compelled to pay whatever price the association might demand. Your committee, however, were not disposed to give up the contest until we were satisfied that no other resource was left us. A meeting of the committee was called at the Hudson House in Lansing, August 16, to consider the matter. At this meeting Brother S. L. Hamilton, of Grand Rapids, was present by invitation and suggested to the committee that satisfactory arrangements might be made with the Alabastine company, by which they would enter into the business of manufacturing land plaster and furnish it to farmers for a term of years at a fair A sub-committee consisting of J. T. Cobb and F. M. Holloway, both veterans in the contest so long waged with the plaster ring, was appointed to at once investigate the matter, and they were given full power to make a contract if favorable terms could be made.

As the result of their labors, a contract was made between M. B. Church, the manager of the Alabastine company, and the State Grange of Michigan, by the terms of which this company were at once to open a plaster bed, erect mills and manufacture plaster for Patrons of Michigan at a maximum price of \$2.50 per ton on board the cars at Grand Rapids; and the State Grange are to use their best endeavors to induce all members of the Order to give the enterprise

their patronage and support.
We cannot leave this subject without acknowledging our great obligation to Brother Hamilton for his zeal and labor in working up this matter, and to Brothers Cobb and Halloway for their promptness in bringing it to a success tul issue. The machinations of the plaster ring have once more been defeated, and right made triumphant with but trifling expense to the State Grange. We need not remind Patrons of their duty to be loyal to their principles and give their hearty support to this enterprise, which is now our only bulwark against the rapacity of that soulless monopoly, known as the Michigan Plaster Association

Committees were appointed at this meeting to make all necessary arrangements for the session of the State Grange.

J. Q. A. Burrington made a full report to the Committee of the distribution of the funds placed in his hands for the relief of Patrons who suffered by the severe conflagration in the counties of Sanilac and Tuscola in August, 1881, which together with the vouchers for the same, was placed in the hands of the secretary.

The duty of examining the books and accounts of the secretary and treasurer and of preparing our annual report for your consideration was imposed upon

the chairman. On the 25th of November we met at the office of the Secretary in Schoolcraft and were furnished every aid and facility for a thorough investigation of the work of the year. We found the same order and system prevailing in the Sec-

the accounts for the year ending Nov.

Balance on hand Dec. 17, 1881...........\$4,846 17 Fees and dues collected.. 5,641 01 5,641 01 Supplies sold for fiscal year.... Subscription to Grange Visitor... Collection for advertising Interest on two notes of \$1,000 each..... 120 00

\$14,955 17 CONTRA. Expenses of session of State Grange, 1881... 1,373 02
Expenses of Executive
Committee for year... 258 57 Master's salary and expenses. Secretary's salary including clerk hire and edit-1 12 Mailing type..... Office rent and repairs.. Office stationery...... Paid for lecture service rendered in 1881..... Visitor expenses includ-ing freight and drayage.... Supplies purchased..... 52 15 413 39 818 76 Dues paid Nat'l Grange. Publishing Visitor for fis-fund...... 425 00 8,847 21 Bal. on hand Dec. 1. 1882, 6,107 96

\$14,955.17 The Treasurer's books, vouchers and bank account were examined and found to correspond with the Secretary's books. A sufficient amount to balance his account with the State Grange was found placed to his credit on his bank book. Our report shows an increase in the amount on hand over that of last year of \$1,361.79. In fees and dues there is an increase of \$243 95, which indicates that our number is on the increase. This is of course encouraging-the more so, as this has been in some respects an unfortunate year. Less work has been done in the lecture field than in former years. The disability of Brother Mickley, our State Lecturer, and the severe affliction which has visited our Worthy Master has kept them from active work in this field. None of the old and tried veterans in the work, except Brother Moore, have been able to respond to calls in this direction. The new Deputy Brother Holbrook has done keep it from harm, and by so doing pro- good service. Where shall we look tect themselves from the impositions in the future for laborers to go forth and till the soil and sow the seed that we may gather in a rich harvest of the many noble men and women yet outside the gates? Those who have berne the burden and heat of language, seem to have been almost the day are falling one by one, and it Early last summer rumors behooves us to look about and see who

We would recommend that a larger mount of our surplus funds be used for extending and building up our Order than has been done in the past. A struggle of mighty proportions is upon us, and if we expect to maintain ourselves against those who would trample upon our rights, we must gather to our aid all the elements within our reach. We must put forth every effort in our power to strengthen our Order and increase its membership.

Our report shows that the subscriptions for the Visitor have increased but a trifle over last year. This is not as it should be. We would earnestly impress upon every member of the Order to do all in his or her power to extend its circulation. it to be one of the strongest agencies for advancing the higher and nobler purposes of our organization; an active and efficient aid in carrying on the work of "developing a higher and better manhood and womanhood amongst ourselves.

Our business arrangements remain the same as last year. The facilities for the sale of produce and the purchase goods through the agencies of Geo. W. Hill & Co., in Detroit, and Thomas Mason in Chicago, seem to be all that can be desired in this direction.

At the last session of the State Grange we were instructed by resolution to purchase two hundred badges for the use of the voting members of the State Grange. The badges have been ordered according to the terms of the resolution. No cases of appeal have come before

the committee during the year, which indicates that a reasonable degree of harmony prevails in our ranks. In regard to the present status of the

drive-well matter, I refer you to the following report of Brother H. D. Platt: To Executive Committee State Grange. GENTLEMEN:-I received the appoint-

ment as agent by your honorable body early in the fall of 1881 to look after the interests of the Patrons of the State in the controvercy going on between one Green and sundry citizens over the use of a certain well, i. e.: The drive-well the said Green claiming a patent or the method of constructing said well. Soon after my appointment I found

that suits had been commenced against several parties in the United Court for the western district of Michigan for infringement. I also found that the parties interested had decided on a test case and an injunction applied for, which was denied by the court after

Messrs. Beaks & Cutcheon, of Detroit, were retained by the State Grange and by arrangement with Mr Geo. W. Stewart solicitation in the case that firm took the management, Mr. Stewart to be paid for actual time put in.

The case occupies the same position in court that it did one year ago, waiting, no doubt, the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Indiana case, which has been submitted. I have received from J. T. Cobb \$700, \$450 has been expended in attorney's fees, costs and looking up testimony.

All of which is respectfully submitted. H. D. PLATT, Agent. Since the last meeting of the State Grange, an honored and useful member of your Executive Committee has been called from the field of earthly labor, Brother J. Webster Childs was elected a member of this committee at the first annual session of the Michigan State Grange, and until the time of his death, November 9, was continually a member, and one of its most zealous and active workers, always ready to give his time retary's manner of keeping the accounts and energy to further the interests and that has been commended in former disseminate the principles of our Order. But this is not the fitting place to pro-nounce the eulogy of our departed years. The following is a summary of brother. The Grange will doubtless take suitable action upon the death of one whose loss causes all who knew him,

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

to mourn with sorrow deep and sincere.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. Q. A. BURRINGTON, Chairman.

A special session of Van Buren County Grange will be held at Lawrence, January 18th, at which the following grogramme is to be presented:
Address—"The Young Farmer,"—
Worthy Master C. B. Charles. Essay-Mrs. A. M. Packer.

"The State Grange"-David Wood-A Paper from Warren Goss. 'Sorghum Culture''-Lorenzo Sher-

All Fourth Degree members are invited to be present.

JASON WOODMAN, Lecturer.

Gilead Grange will entertain the Pomona Grange of Branch county at their hall in Gilead township on Wednesday, the 17th day of January, 1883, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. stallation of officers and other literary exercises will take up the afternoon session, which will be an open one. All members of the Order are cordially invited. H. D. PESSELL, Lect.

Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at Vicksburg on January 25th, for the installation of officers and such other business as may come before the Grange. J Q. ADAMS, Secretary. Galesburg, Jan. 5, 1883.

The annual meeting of Western Pomona Grange, No. 19 will be held with Ottawa Grange, No. 30, the first Thursday and Friday of February, 1883, for the election of officers and such other business as may come be-

fore the meeting.
J. G. VAN SKIVER, Secretary. Lisbon, Jan. 4, 1883.

There will be a special session of Van Buren County Grange, No. 13, held at Lawrence on Thursday, the 18th of January 1883. A programme is being prepared and a good time expected. All Patrons are cordially invited. The meeting will be open promptly at 10 A. M.

J. E. PACKER, Sec'y., No. 13.

The January meeting of the Clinton County Pomona Grange will be held the 24th inst., at the Grange hall in St. Johns, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The installation of officers will take place at this meeting, and an evening session will be held. members of the Order are most cordially invited to attend.

FRANK CONN, Sec'y.

The annual meeting of the Livingston County Council will be held Tuesday, February 6th, 1883, at Howell

MRS. R. K. SEXTON, Secretary.

Communications.

ONLY A BOX.

BY WILL CARLETON.

Only a box, secure and strong, Bough and wooden, and six feet long; Lying here in the drizzling rain, Waiting to take the up-bound train.

Only its owner, just inside, Cold and livid and glassy eye; Little to him if the train be late! Nothing has he to do but wait.

Only an open grave somewhere, Ready to close when he gets there; Turis and grasses and flowers sweet Beady to crush him 'neath their feet. Only a band of friends at home,

Waiting to see the traveler come; Naught he will tell of distant lands; He can not even press their hands. He has no stories weird and bright,

He has no gifts for child's delight; did not come with anything; He had not even himself to bring. Yet they will softly him await,

And he will move about in state: They will give him, when he appears, Love and pity, and tender tears. Only a box, secure and strong,

Rough and wooden, and six feet long; Angles guide that soulless breast, Into a long and peaceful rest!

Court Reform Not Needed.

Mr. Editor:- In the issue of the VISITOR for December 15th, I find an editorial entitled "Legal Reform," in which you state that "The Legislature of 1883 can perform no duty so accept able to the people of this State as to enact that no suit shall go on appeal to the circuit court when the judgment in the lower court was less than \$100." As this is a matter in which the peo-

ple of the State are largely interested I desire with your permission to discuss the question of such a law through the columns of the Visitor. In a society like that in which we live, composed of restless, energetic and wide awake men and women, all of whom are more or less actively engaged in business pursuits, there must of necessity be a multiplicity of collisions of business interests, and the energy of our people is such that a conflict of interest is sure to occur, that, for the peace, harmony and good order of society must be adjusted and the conflicting interests of parties settled, and civilization demands that those ing parties. That they sometimes fail is no argument against the rule itself. Such a failure simply proves that human judgment is not infallible, and that in the application of a rule to a given state of facts humanity is liable to err. Humanity has never as yet devised but two methods to settle the differences between members of the same tribe, State or nation. The one is the method adopted by all civilized dowed by all barbarous nations and savage tribes that "Might makes drop" on his adversary wins his case. Lawsuits are an institution of civilization, and are unknown in barbarous costly and expensive luxuries, yet it memory. is a fact that the number of lawsuits sum of one hundred dollars, and yet versy may be the same as that of a suit which involves a million of dollars. A man whose worldly possesin which justice is denied him will feel the wrong as keenly as one would whose all was involved in a suit for many millions.

not obtain justice there, they must by us with affectionate veneration. either submit to a wrong or else ap

barbarism, a state of affairs that would promote their social, mental, and mabest means of uniting all those interand other kindred societies. The nopolies and patent-right swindlers heat if they had no legal remedy: It ment in which we are engaged. is one thing for men to submit to but it is quite another thing to be comconfer on justices of the peace a dan within the territory over which they had jurisdiction; a power and authority only equaled by some oriental satrap, and against their wicked and perverse judgments the people would be remediless. The restraint placed upon them by the right of appeal does not serve in all cases to prevent them from him no more. rendering judgments to reward their friends and punish their enemies; and to remove what little restraint they now have would only aggravate the evil and make them more outrageous and insolent than they now are. That our higher courts are and have been burdened with appeal cases is undoubtedly true, but the remedy therefor, does not lie in the direction indicated by the above quotations. It Societies, and the Necessity for Organizalies with the people and is entirely within their control, and its application is very easy. But so long as the people continue to elect men to the office of justice as a reward for some dirty political work which they have done for the dominant party or some of its leaders, without reference to any other qualifications for the duties of the effice, they must expect that their higher courts will be burdened with appeal cases. When they elect men to the office on account of their integrity, ability and peculiar qualifications to perform the duties of the

Respectfully, THOMAS J. HILLER. Hudson, Jan. 1st, 1883.

Eulogy on J. Webster Childs.

Delivered before the State Grange at its las ssion by Hon. S. F. Brown]

Worthy Master:-As I did not expect to speak on this impressive occauntil a few moments ago, I feel nations of peaceful suits in courts inadequate to the task before me, and which are established by the law-mak. am oppressed with a sense of my inaing power that defines and fixes their bility to command language that will power and authority and establishes fitly portray the character, the varied the rules by which they administer the public services and the many noble law. The other is the method fol- qualities of our lamented brother. This is indeed no ordinary occasion. One of the great pillars of our Order right," and when he who gets "the has fallen. An eloquent, fearless and unwavering champion of our cause has gone to his reward, and it is well that we pause in our work that we nations, and though they are often may pay a just tribute to his spotless

My acquaintance with our deceased that are tried in a State are evidence of Brother Childs commenced in the its business energy and prosperity, and year 1859, when he was one of the of the civilization and refinement of representatives from Washtenaw the people, and that their brute force County in the House of Representaand savage hate yield obedience to the tives at Lansing. I there soon learned power of intellect and reason. If we to admire the zeal and earnestness look ever the history of our own State, with which he ever defended the or of any other civilized society, we right, the conscientiousness and purity shall find that a large majority of the of his conduct and the marked ability disputes that are settled by litigation which he brought to the consideration are small matters and do not reach the of every question which came before the House. I subsequently met him the principle involved in the contro- in the State Senate, in the year 1865, where his previous character for ability was more than sustained, and where he won new laurels by his sions are all in a suit for fifty dollars readiness and commanding power in debate, and the versality of his mental resources.

From that time onward he has been almost continuously in the ser-Justice is not measured as much by vice of the State as a memthe quantity or amount involved as by ber of the Legislature and bethe nature and quality of the act com- ing connected with the manageplained of, and to deny to a party any ment of various State institutions. I remedy for wrongs done him simply am somewhat familiar with the charbecause the amount of the injury is acter of many of the distinguished small is to relegate all such matters men of our State, who have illustratback to the primitive law of nations ed and adorned its history by lives of that adjusts matters by brute force or eminent usefulness. And I can safely sly dexterity or revengeful cunning, say that our lamented brother was the There are at least a hundred cases peer of any in his love of the pure and where the amount in controversy is the good in his inflexible adherence to exceeds that sum, and hence the large relations to the Grange, and as an armajority of all suits tried must be tried dent and faithful member of our Order, in the lower courts, and if parties can that his memory will ever be cherished tion of those present who do not be- closed doors. First let me explain away manded us respect and fitted us to fill

peal. But should the right of appeal this State Grange was organized, and not mere conjecture, but historical assertion. We are a society with se creased our veneration for the Giver of be denied them, the whole people I soon thereafter met Brother Childs truths. would soon lose all regard for the law, in Kalamazoo, and urged him to beand would no longer quietly submit to come a member of the Order. He then your attention to a very noted society, kept secret from all but the initiated; the failures and experience of others, its judgment and orders, but each man expressed great confidence in the sucrecial called the National Association for who keep their membership a proper as it is only in the Grange that those would make his own law and redress cess of the movement, and was very

be truly deplorable. Your readers terial advancement and thereby give ested in social improvement. Their Grange, on the contrary, proclaims to. and while these are some of the benecan no doubt call to mind many in- dignity and consideration to their cal!- meetings have since been held annu- the world its principles and aims, their fits derived, it is not a tithe of what we knife, by means whereof every man's sponsibilities of a Patron of Hustion, third, health; fourth, economy life became endangered and property bandry, and that henceforth the and trade; fifth, art. They aim to wrong, then all other societies are to bring about such a state of affairs they which his accession to our ranks ing together for free discussion sociecan speedily do so by enacting such a would give to it. It is sufficient for ties and individuals interested in submit to wrongs rather than incur behalf, and that he supported it with ladies and gentlemen, if you will take religious denominations, but that the expense of having them righted, all the faculties of his nature, and I the trouble to investigate the history provided that the law furnishes the gladly bear testimony to the magni- of England and the sentiment of the sider, which interests them and they necessary machinery for redressing tude and importance of his labor and people, you will discover the close analo their wrongs, when their hate and to his immense services in building up gy that exists between the Declaration the general public. vengeance would be raised to fever and dignifying this beneficent move of Principles of the Grange, and those

compeers—it was his benevolent im exertion? Does it not clearly point plish the following objects; To pulses, his warm, sympathetic nature, out the necessity for organized effort? pelled to submit. Such a law would which so endeared him to our hearts His great, generous heart responded gerous power over all persons living to every call of humanity, and his sympathies were so tender and yet so exhuberant. His death has cast a dark pali upon the Grange, a void has been created which must ever remain a testimony of our irreparable loss Our sessions, which have so often been enlivened by his presence, will know

> Never again shall we see his manly form in our midst to cheer and ani mate us in our work. Never more will his clarion voice be heard in our councils. Yet amid the darkness and sadness which oppress us all, we will fondly cherish in our heart of hearts his precious memory, while we emulate his virtues as best we may.

tion.

conflicting interests should be adjusted in the lower courts, and appeals will, prejudice and imparting the desired the same motives, formed associations of the beyond accomplished their to a large extent, cease. The remedy imformation, as best I can, so that the tions of the bar and accomplished their rules are intended in each case to mete is with the people. When will they Grange may stand in its true light be-bankers formed the bankers' association, and thereby see fore this community, must be my only excuse for introducing these cured valuable franchises and emolu-

thoughts to your notice at this time. ments. The railroad magnates by Master, a proper analysis of this sub. and thus become the possessors of milject demands adefinition of the phrases lions in a few short years. Levying a origin of, necessity for, legality and tribute limited only by their own greed morality of, objects and aims, benefits, upon every industry. The shoemaker jects sought to be obtained by the will not, so they turn their attention etc., and you will readily perceive, the mason, and nearly all the indus-Worthy Master, ladies and gentlemen, trial pursuits, have their trades unions, that to thoroughly and properly dis- and now remember I am not finding cuss either of these headings would fault with them for doing this, for it parts of the continent and to work require a lengthy essay, therefore I became necessary for them to do so in am forced to touch but briefly upon order to protect themselves and to sethe leading thoughts, and if I fail to cure even a fair remuneration for their fully analyze any point, you will toil. The iron monger, the manufac please excuse me, as I do not desire to turer, all have their organizations, unnecessarily detain you, or weary thereby securing the passage of laws

your patience. ticular object, or objects; such objects the rate of interest of the banker inevery well known branch of science, ing millionaires, and manufacturers of art and literature, the diffusion enabled to reap enormous profits, all professions or trade, the removal of one suffering, and Worthy Master, and

countries, and I wish to call the attenties who hold their meetings with made us more contented. It has comlieve in societies (if any such there the off-repeated assertion that we are a a higher plane in society. It has It was early in the year 1873 when be) to these facts, which are secret society. I deny the truth of this created a love for the beautiful and in-

the Promotion of Social Science, orga- found secret, and who dare not things are freely discussed. It has enhis wrongs in his own way, which, as favorably impressed with the idea of nized under the auspices of Lord publish their principles or objects. abled us to secure ourselves from the I have shown, would be the law of the farmers associating together to Broghum, July, 1857, to consider the For example the nihilists of Russia extortions and illegal demands of mo-

of this distinguished society. Is But great as he was in intellectual there one within the sound of my wrong of their own volition rather vigor and mental grasp-qualities voice that supposes that this could than to incur the expense of an at- which challenge the admiration of his have been accomplished by individual

Organization enabled Solomon to womanhood among ourselves; to enerect that superb model of excellence hance the attractions of our homes which immortalized his name, for we and strengthen our attachment for our Editor Grange Vtsitor:-Lawyer W., read in the sacred volume that he so pursuits. We propose meeting to- in his plea for high salaries for judges organized and arranged by his wis- gether, talking together, buying todom the workmen on the temple, that gether, selling together, and in geneneither envy nor discord interrupted ral acting together for our mutual acts of our Legislature because that the universal peace and tranquility protection and advancement, as occawhich pervaded the world at that important period.

to convince the most skeptical of the necessity for organization. But as the fare against any other interets what-Grange owes its origin largely to the ever. We are not enemies of railencroachments of other organizations, roads, navigable and irrigating canals, perhaps I might profitably enumerate nor of any corporation that will ada few more facts, and here let me re- vance our industrial interests, nor of mark that organized effort not only any laboring classes. We are opposed enables those organized to work great to such spirit and management of any good, but when the power is abused, to work great harm, and endangers not only the welfare and happiness of [An address delivered by Freeman Franklin | individuals, but also the liberties of a | excessive salaries, high rates of in- interest of the people. at an open meeting held at Bainbridge Grange Hall, under the auspices of Berrien County Pomona Grange No. 1.]

nation. With the other industrial pursuits, and the professions, Worthy Master, Ladies and Gentle- saw and began early to avail men:-There seems to be a growing themselves of the benefits of organiza sentiment in the community to know tion. The doctor not being satisfied with power, and last but not least, we promore about the Grange, its principles his experience with different maladies and aims, what benefits, if any, are which he had to contend with, desired cate a proper appreciation of the to be derived by a connection with the experience of others, and last, but ability and sphere of woman, as is inthe Order. I also realize, Worthy not least, an increase and uniformity dicated by admitting her to member-Master, that there exists in the minds of fees, organized medical associaof some a prejudice against the tions, and the members obtained all Grange, and desiring to contribute they desired, especially the increased office, then litigants will obtain justice my part towards removing this fees. The legal fraternity actuated by

> "Societies and the Necessity for Or- concert of action pool their earnings, ganization" is our text. Worthy raise or lower the freight tariffs at will, protecting, and favorable to their in-First definition-Societies are asso- terests, and now I want to call your ciations of individuals for the promo- attention to the fact that the fees of the population tion or accomplishment of some par. physician and the lawyer are enlarged, are usually numerous, including the creased and the control of our currenpromotion and investigation of almost cy secured, railroad magnates becom-

legal grievances, mutual aid in case of ladies and gentlemen, that somebody The Grange furnishes just the oppor- of judges, sheriffs, clerks and jurors in distress, and abundance of other was the producer and consum- tunities needed. There you will meet the trial of any civil suit, unless it be aims which are either beneficial to the er, and as farmers are both, they your superiors, your equals, and pergeneral public or to the members of necessarily become largely the vic- haps your inferiors, a combination of of the legal fraternity. The great mathe society alone. Any number of tims. Is it any wonder then, that elements calculated to give you pleas- jority of our people manage to get persons may agree to constitute them- they began to cast about them for a so- ure and profit, and best of all, the gen- along without resort to the courts, selves a society, if the object of their lution of this problem? Is it any won- tle and refining influence of women is while a few seem to enjoy a law suit union is legal. The early origin of so- der that the more intelligent and there felt. There, dull care is cast and resort to litigation on the most cieties is well authenticated. In fact thinking farmers should have their at- away, and a few hours each week are they date back to the very formation tention called to the subject of organi- given to social enjoyment and culture. a vast amount of trouble and useless of society and civilization itself. God zation and concentration of effort? Is As an educator the Grange has no expense. If the law was changed so hin self set us an example when He it any wonder that they seized upon equal. In it we learn how to conduct as to compel these people to pay the formed His chosen people into tribes, the same weapon for defense by which our deliberations correctly and with entire expense, it would stop a vast clans, etc., and our Savior when He all other professions had materially propriety. There the latent powers of chose His twelve disciples and orga- benefitted themselves? In fact, Wor- the mind are developed by discussions tion. nized a religious society whose doctrines have been disseminated ganize for self-protection? Worthy within its folds who can express themthroughout the globe, and permeated Master, I might go on enumerating selves upon most any subject with every effort of civilization and reform. causes, but as I said at the beginning I ability and credit. It has given us Our Christian churches furnish us have time for only a brief allusion to correct ideas of business and a knowlnoted examples of the benefits and ne-some of the most prominent. It does edge of business principles, quality of cessity of organization. To illustrate, seem to me that I have proven the negoods and cost of production of the a society formed in 1869 by the Eng. cessity for the existence of such an orlish church, having for its object ganization as the Grange. But unforto us. The application of this knowl-Christian education in England and tunately for themselves, as well as the edge enables us to buy cheaper Wales, and to spread a knowledge of Grange, a large proportion of our farm- and more intelligently. It has the bible in the colonies, were able by ers hold themselves aloof from the only created higher aspirations in our, the benefits of co operation, which the society organized particularly for hearts and inspired our minds with organization of this society furnished their benefit, and I can only account loftier thoughts. It has created an less than a hundred dollars, for every principle, and in unselfish devotion them, to disseminate the Christian religion over the entire continent of want of knowlege of our principles and essentially necessary. It has increased Europe and into many of the heathen aims, or from prejudice against socie- our love for our noble occupation, and

sion may require. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony and Necessity for organization: I don't good will and vital brotherhood among know but I have said enough already ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual. We wage no aggressive warcorporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of terest and exorbitant profits in trade. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our claim it among our purposes to incul-Worthy Master, what a grand and

develop a higher manhood and

ship in our Order." philanthropic Declaration of Principles, and is it possible there are any here to day who can find any objection to them? I think not; and were our principles more thoroughly probankers' association, and thereby seclaimed and better understood, we would not be complaining because so many are still outside of the Order, and do you notice, Worthy Master, of thought and purpose of the distinthe Declaration of Principles and ob- ces, and to labor with their hands they throughout Great Britain and many order to obtain a living. many great reforms, certainly we through Congress and are justly chargeand I confidently believe that our

I will now enumerate a few of the Grange: First, its social feature. crets, but not a secret society. Secret all good. It has made us more practi-Civil Societies: I will now call societies are those who meet in a place cal farmers and enabled us to profit by

stances where nearly whole communiing, and I shall ever remember the ally at different places. The objects of members and places of meeting are could accomplish and enjoy if all or ties have lost all regard for law and satisfaction and joy that I felt when I the association are first, jurisprudence known to all. It simply has means of even a majority of the agricultural order, and have tried to settle their dis- learned that our deceased brother had and amendments of the laws and the recognition which are secret and inputes by the law of the shot gun and assumed the obligations and re-suppression of crime; second, education the laws and the obligation and united with us in efforts of reimpostors and intruders. If this be form and progress. And now, Worthy worthless. If the Legislature wish to Grange would enjoy the prestige bring all this about by means of bring-blame for it, as they all have some rule cerely hope that you will ponder well, which limits their membership and the thoughts I have advanced to-day, law as you advise, for men will tamely me to say that he was untiring in its social problems, and, Worthy Master, What institution, not even excepting doubts that the Grange is his best friend, and of all other societies best calculated to increase his happiness and promote his welfare, let him join only, but what closes its doors against us at once, and be disabused of the error, for it is a noble Order with I will now call your attention to the exalted aims and glorious principles, objects of the Grange as expressed In conclusion, Worthy Master, in their Declaration of Principles: ladies and gentlemen, allow me to "We shall endeavor to advance thank you for your kind attention and the patience you have exhibited in listening so quietly to my quite

An Arraignment of Lawyers.

lengthy essay.

and justices, seems to hold farmers rebody had 38 members, out of 132, who were farmers.

Let any man of common sense examine the tax, highway, school and drain laws, which were remodeled in 1881, and see the vast amount of legal verbiage and useless, unjust and unconstitutional provisions which they contain, and he will be convinced that it was the work of legal gentlemen and that many of the provisions were inserted for the purpose of inviting litigation and making business for the profession, and we hope the present Legislature will repeal the obnoxious sections their just profits. We are opposed to and amend the important laws in the

In his plea for the honesty of the profession, he says they don't put taglocks in their wool, but he fails to tell us how they pull the wool over the eyes of the people and manage to monopolize the most important and bestpaying offices in the State and nation, and how they fleece their clients out of their hard earnings, and rob widows and orphans of their patrimony whenever they can induce them to contest wills, and how they appropriate the lion's share of the munificent bounties and pensions awarded to widows and orphans of our heroic soldiers.

We know there are many highminded, henorable men in the profession, but it is over crowded, and our university is annually turning out a ladies and gentlemen, the similarity fresh batch at the expense of the taxpayers to prey upon the people. To guished society above mentioned, and beg they are ashamed, except for offifuse new thoughts and energies legal tricks, chicanery and duplicity in Lawyers engineered the salary grab

ought not to be discouraged. For able with all the corrupt jobs which surely our principles will commend are concocted at Washington for the themselves to the superior intelligence | purpose of plundering the treasury, the and culture of the American mind, star route and nearly all other big steals are engineered by unscrupulous noble Order will eventually embrace lawyers. W. seems to forget that ail that is desirable of our agricultural Judge Christiancy stepped from the bench up into that august body, the United States Senate. True he fell benefits to be derived by joining the into the arms of the charming syren Lugenbel, but he gained the distin-The farmer, as a class, has been too guished honor of representing this isolated and exclusive, not mingling mighty nation at the Peruvian court. in society enough, and therefore did Can any good lawyer give any just of knowledge, religion and morality, these benefits and many more, could not receive the benefit of the refining reason why those who never occupy intercourse between those of the same not have been secured without some influences of cultured society, and for the time of our courts should be comwant of this often appears boorish. pelled to pay any part of the expenses frivolous and flimsy pretexts, causing amount of foolish and reckless litiga-

The great mass of lawyers and politicians are constantly clamoring for higher salaries under the plea that big pay will secure better service, which experience proves to be utterly false. The pay of judges and all officials from the president down to constables has been largely increased, and in many cases doubled in the past 20 years, and no honest observer will pretend that the people are any better served than before the increase. On the contrary, corruption and venality has increased to a fearful extent, seemingly in proportion to the increase of salaries, and those States which pay the lowest salaries have the best and most honest officials. Will W., or any other lawyer, please give us any good reason why first-class farmers, mechanics, clerks, and school teachers should be compelled to work at from \$300 to \$1,-000 per year while judges and lawyers are paid from \$2,500 to \$10,000 for one half the number of hours labor?

REFORMER. Dowagiac, Jan. 5, 1882.

For burns, bind on moistened baking soda. It will give prompt and permanent relief.

Correspondence.

Patrons in Council.

The 10th annual session of the Mich. State Grange was held at Lansing in the Hall of Representatives, from Dec. 12 to the 15th inclusive. About every seat in the hall was occupied and no abatement of interest felt by the delegates who came from every county in the State, with words of cheer. The Master, Overseer, and Secretary, with | done during the year: about one third of the remaining officers were re-elected. A great many bills and resolutions were offered and discussed, and not a single one iaid over without action. The members of the State Grange are no showmen, or eight hour men, they work 16 hours in a day, and only yet 12 shillings at that. If our Legislature would only dispose of business as rapidly as the State Grange does, the session would not be four months long, and then but little done but what needs to be undone. On Tuesday at 2 P. M. the doors

were thrown open for an hour to allow Mrs. Lathrop of Jackson, to bring in her band of workers in the W. C. T. U., and for an hour she appealed with eloquence and pathos, to farmers and Grangers, to assist them in rescuing the masses from the pit of ruin. She said that she had but little to expect from villages and cities, but as temperance was one of the pillars on which our Order stood, she confidently appealed to us for aid in this work. Memorial services were held on the death of J. Webster Childs, one of the staunch pillars of the State Grange, and sister Luce, consort of the Worthy Master. F. M. Hollowoy, Chaplain Steel, J. G. Ramedell and others paid a well deserved tribute, to the char acter and services of the honored dead. The services on the death of Sister Luce were conducted by the ladies, and were pathetic, touchingly eloquent and very impressive. How little we know the worth of those we love, till they depart. "How blessings brighten as they take their flight." On Thursday evening a public meeting was held, and the hall was filled above and below. When all were seated Rev. E. R. Willard of White Pigeon, who has been chosen Chaplain, was introduced for his maiden speech. He began by saying that a noted English humorist, has said that there were in the human family three sexes, men, women, and preachers. Preachers, he said were always in sympathy with farmers, because farmers raised chickens, and preachers were fond of chickens. Said he, "When I joined the Grange, I was told that the Grange would soon die out, that after election, Patrons of Husbandry would be few and scattering; but Grant has Department. If in the future it shall around the world, Hayes has come and subjects in greater or less degree affec gone "like the door upon its hinges," ing the pursuit of agriculture, our suc-Garfield is dead, and still the Grange cessors, in the light of experience, lives. He said that what gave the after the department is fully organized. Grange national significance was the But for the present let us, be content fact that it was organized at the capitol, and the first four charters granted, were issued to the four greatest in the union, to wit: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois." His address shall vote for this bill. It is in the inwas sensible, intelligent and full of terests of those who are conspicuously humor, and he showed that he understood the rules and need of our Order. At the close of this speech Gov. Jerome was called for and with some reluctance he came forward and said that his sympathies had always been with the farmers' but he thought they did not know the luxuries of farming now as they did when he was a boy, for then, he said, a farmer had the pleasure of walking at the handle of his plow, or behind his drag with the full rays of the sun upon his head, but now he was obliged to ride his plow or cultivator to hold it down, and to carry an umbrella to keep off the rays of the sun. I think he felt a little sore and perhaps intended to be a little sarcastic when he said, that in all human probability he should retire from office soon, and he did not know but he should want to join the Grange, but if it did not pay any better than every American citizen. it did to be Governor of Michigan, he did not know as he cared about it, but still he ever wished to show the same courtesy to the Grange that they extended to him. In retiring to his seat, he paid a glowing tribute to the Grange when he said that he had seen no assemblage of men and women, where intelligence, good sense and refine ment was more marked than in the audience before him. That accomplished, jolly choir from Adrian, was with us again this year to drive away dull care and make everybody laugh and grow fat. To hear them sing about the "Jolly old Farmer," "The Silver Wedding," "The Pigs are in the Clover," "The Gospel car is Coming," and "Oh, think of my head in the morning," will drive away dyspepsia from any one and pay for go-

On Thursday evening 12 pupils from the blind asylum, came into the hall and played and sang two very excellent that they should follow the new depot pieces of music. It was sad to see 12 site, when there are many other places pieces of music. It was sad to see 12 we should think they would prefer. Several hundred trains pass the depot the prime of life stand in a row before daily. It is about the noisiest place the piano, and all the beauties of na- on earth.

ing forty miles to attend the State

ture forever hidden from their sight. And when the audience cheered them for their excellent performance, it Harper's Monthly. seemed to do them good to know, that they had contributed to the pleasure of those whom they can never see.

CORTLAND HILL

The Allegan Store.

[The following from Bro. Stegeman tells what can be done by the right man in the right place.-ED]

Brother Cobb :- I send you our annual report of the amount of business Our gross sales of merchan-

dise_____*_\$185,249*57 Produce_____ 11 000 00 Our income_____\$8,713 94 Expenses (including interest on stock)------ 7,505 90

Leaving a balance to add to sinking fund of _____\$1,208 04 Yours, etc. A. STEGEMAN. Allegan, Dec. 31, 1882.

The Department of Agriculture

[Extract from the speech of Hon. E. S. Lacy in Congress when the Bill to make the Conmissioner of Agriculture a member of the Cabinet was before the House.]

I have already occupied too much time; I cannot go furt er into details I can only suggest that the protection of our vast animal industry from the contagious diseases which threaten its very existence, the inauguration of some plan by which the farmers of the country may be able to save their crops from the locust, the grasshopper, the Colorado beetle, the canker-worm. the midge, the Hessian fly, the weevil, and a thouand other such foes are matters properly coming before this Department for consideration. And, sir, these are not all the ills that the farmer is heir to.

The cruel despotism established in some cases by vast corporations; the frequent unjust exactions and discrim inations made by transportation lines; the cutrageous black-mailing operations engaged in by the unprincipled owners of patents; the unwholesome conditions of the markets produced by gambling in options; and many other evils of lesser but still grave importance, are now proper subjects of governmental inquiry and of legislative action, and I sincerely hope that the department which we hope to establish by this bill will aid in bringing these matters to the notice of the proper authorities, with suggestions as to the proper remedies to be applied as shall at last bring all interest into harmony, and insure a just and equitable division of the fruits of labor between all the different branches of industrial

and commercial pursuits.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this is a propitious time for the movement we contemplate. The present administra-tion of the Department is peculiarly acceptable to the people, and all are convinced that any new powers granted to it by the present Congress will into capable and experienced hands. And, sir, I repeat, let us limit our action to the enlargement of the powers of the present independent his second term, and gone visions or bureaus having control of who have made the pursuit their life-

work and study. In conclusion, sir, let me say, that as for myself duty seems to me clear. I the conservators of the public weal Time and again when some tide of dangerous errors has swept over the land, bearing upon its seething bosom the discontented, the thriftless, the ignorant, and the vicious, threatening to ingulf all that makes this land the hope of the world, we have looked always, and never in vain, to the farmers of the land as to the rock whose firm unyielding strength should breas! the flood and safely shelter us until the waters had receded and the danger passed away.

It is in the interest of that class among whom life and property are safest, and ignorance, indolence, in temperance, and vice most rarely found. It is asked for by those whose hearts always beat in sympathy with the oppressed, and to whom the down trodden have never appealed in vain. It is desired by those whose success is necessary to the prosperity of every other vocation; by those who best un-derstand and will longest defend those personal, civil, and political rights the enjoyment of which is guaranteed to

Glass Clothing.

A glass-making firm in Pittsburg, Pa., have been manufacturing glass textile fabrics during the past twelve or eighteen months. A rod of glass several feet long and half an inch in diameter, and heated to the proper de gree, is attached at one end to a large. rapidly-revolving wooden drum, and thereby draw out to a fine thread. This process is repeated till enough glass has been spun, when it is wound ou bobbins and woven like cotton, flax, or silk. The fabrics thus produced are very beautiful and pliable. The glass they are made of is made very soft by the addition of lead.

"THERE is no place like home, sing the sparrows. Flocks of them formerly occupied the depot at Roch This is now being torn down. As fast as the completion of the new depot (a quarter of a mile away) will permit, they take possession therein, in preference of other more secluded and quiet retreats. Born and bred among clanging bells and screeching whistles they have become attached to such music. is it not remarkable

"Miss Nettre."

"It was on one of those trying days when we advertise for hands that I first saw Marie Antoinette Moore. When she told me her name I wondered inwardly why any mother ever consecrated her child to the misfortunes that seem to cling to the very memory of that unhappy queen. I never knew a prosperous Marie Antoinette. I sat at my desk on the third floor of that old warehouse, where everything is covered so richly with 'the bloom of Time,' as Oscar Wilde calls dust. I had interviewed a small army of poor women and girls; for while we wanted two dozen, hundreds applied. Every one brought a different manner, a different costume, and a different odor within the narrow limits of my shabby throne, and their histories were as distinct as their faces. Not beggars, you remember; though beggary might have stood in the same relation to most of them as Mirabeau said the sun did to God: 'Si ce n'est pas la Dieu, c'est du moins son cousin germain.

'Work they asked for, and my business was to select the most likely to become useful, and give them a trial. Simple as that task seemed you can never dream of its difficulty. The work must be done in the building, and so many asked the impossible favor of taking it home, so many knew nothing about it, so few knew anything about it! All were willing to try it, and all were driven by hard necessity. At last, toward night, the girl whose story I shall tell you approached my desk. If, as the French say, a woman is only as old as she looks, she may have been 22 or 23 not strikingly pretty, but tall, decidedly graceful, and what women call 'nicelooking.' As she came toward me she did not walk with that awkward gait born of moving in cramped spaces; she bore herself like one used to a long room and a trained skirt; she impressed me as well-dressed, yet on closer nspection her mourning was old and her shoes visibly bad. Her manner was certainly the manner of a lady; indeed when she spot she reminded me vaguely of a Sister of Charity whom I had met at the death-bed of another worker. You do not hear the tone they use in the voices of many working girls I have not looked into so many faces without having learned read something of the souls behind the masks. so I knew this one was in trouble. In our business, too, so much depends upon the hands and fingers! They need not be hand some, but they must be clean and long and slender. Hers were all three, as I saw by the one she had ungloved, and I noticed that she wore a ring, so heavy that it must have been a man's. The seal was turned inward toward

he palm. "I have never done the kind of work vor want done,' she said, 'and shall detain you but a few minutes; you look so tired, and there are still so many for you to talk to. I am willing to come and try, and will be very patient. I hope you can give me a trial; I am quick to learn, and would be as little trouble as possible. In almost any corner, glancing anxiously around, 'I would do my best.'

"Of all I had seen since morning, she was the only one whom I asked: "Are you not capable of doing something better than running a sewing machine? What have you been doing?' She had been teaching school, she said, but had lost her place through ill health. All the fall she had been ill, but was now better, 'though a liftle behindhand.' Ah, owes her boards probably, I thought; no wonder she look anxious. I want work so badly, even it it pays but little, for then I shall know just pays but little, for then I shall know just what I have to depend on. Indeed, I must something.' I recognized peration in her voice; I had

often.
"Well, you may come to-morrow,
"Orner and work. I will give you a corner and work. You must do your best, and I will belp you all I

"She thanked me and departed, and as she vanished down the dingy staircase she left behind a curious feeling that she was ont of place in the factory, that some mystery shrouded her like the black veil she wore. That night I dreamed of her in my uneasy sleep. Her image rose before me clothed like a Sister of Charity, and whispering, You must be tired; there are so many still to tall to, and while I looked at her she was no longer a nun, but that unhappy queen, and my work-room a prison, and she swept over the floor and held her head; it ached with the crown and the weight of woe.

"She was there next day, uncrowned except for her beautiful and abundant hair. No mystery about her in the bright sunshine of the wintry morning. I did not have much time to notice her, except to congratu-late myself on my accurate judgment in regard to slender fingers, for the garment which she finished and sent to me by Eugenie, my little Jewish handmaiden, if not perfect, had enough of promise in it to point to better things, and I

'Miss Nettie's eyes are blood-shot, and her head aches so that she can't see; may she go me?' says Eugenie.
"And who is Miss Nettie?' I asked.

"Oh, the tall young lady in black, with the ring, you know. She seems so different from Mary McGuire and the rest who came yesterday that I didn't know what to call h Marie Antoinette, as I am always in a hurry, and she said, "Just call me Nettie."

"The request to go home was not an unusual one, so many have headache or grow nervous the first day in a strange work-room. The noise of the machines, the confinement and anxiety, are distracting enough until use becomes a second nature. After that she was in her seat regularly, though often late on the short dark morn would come gliding in noise ings. She would come gliding in noiselessly, with cheeks brilliant from her rapid walk, but how soon the color faded!

"You just ought to see Miss Nettie's shoes, Miss Dolores,' says Eugenie; 'they are worse than my old ones, if anything could be worse, when they wear out all over, and fly all to pieces everywhere and all at once. Her kirts are wringing wet too, with the snow and slush, and she walks five miles to work every morning, and back at night in the dark. She has a lonely lot to pass too, and she runs all the way by for fear some one will grab her and kill her

"Think of it, Felicia! To rise in the cold and darkness of a January morning when the fires are all low and the world asleep; to dress by candle-light, and quietly cut a crust from the loaf, and wash it down with a cup of last night's tea. Do this in a very poor home, miles from your work; let stern necessity drive you out into the nipping eager air of a winter's dawn; walk quickly over the frosty ground to your accustomed place with the ground to your accustomed place with the shoes that need to be 'haif-soled and heel-tapped,' and with your poor frozen feet on the treadle, and your fingers stiffened with cold, work all the golden hours of your life into the garments you are fashioning, and by way of spur remember when you stop work-

way of spur remember when you stop working you stop eating."

"But, Dolores, if the fires at home are low, "You remind me of that princess who won-dered why the starving people did not eat cake when they had no bread. Yes, there is a fire in every manufactory. We have one stove on the third floor of an old warehouse, with the starving open from the street hatchware. the third floor of an old warehouse, with the stairway open from the street, hatchways, elevators, and doors that never stay closed, immense windows that rattle in their frames, and a draught sweeping over the floor that freezes the very mice in their nests. I have seen fifty girls who were never warm all winter except at 12 o clock, when the sun shines out. Every one is warm then. But you seldom hear complaints of the cold, for to operately su must sit near the window where it is light and you cannot pass the stove around | every one. Now, oh, heaven, for just two of very well. It is only in a case like Nettie's that it seems especially hard."

"She could have lived nearer, surely?" "Yes, she could; but, Felicia, once you feet are set in that steep downward path called poverty, you go down with a run. You are not only poor yourself, but all your associates are poor. You have heard that in a wagon load of potatoes jolting over a rough road all the small otatoes go to the bottom. Being ill all the fall, Nettie left her trunk voluntarily, and all her little treasures with the woman she was in debt—about twenty dollars, she said. She had been staying till she could procure work with a friend whom she called 'Anna,' and who, having married, had a little home, the one in which Nettie was now. Husband and wife were kind to her, but now, alas! he was lying ill, almost at the point of death. was lying ill, almost at the point of death having unavoidably inhaled the poisonous vapor in the laboratory where he was employed. It seems so unkind to leave them just when I have work and they are almost depending on my board, she said, when I urged her to come nearer to the factory, and pointed out to her the fact that our employers were quite deaf to any such reasons for un

Dolores, said Eugenie one day, and a new pair of shoes, and a new boarding place. If it wasn't that she has the headache so often, she could do even better than she does. I think she just lodges with this woman she speaks of, and does not board with her, but gets her own breakfast and supper."
"Why do you think so, Eugenie?"

"Well, she does not bring anything but bread for lunch, and it never has any butter on it. If she boarded, they'd have to give her butter on her bread, even if it was bad. "You have heard of woodsmen who wet their fingers and by holding them out can tell way the faintest breeze is blowing; who by examining the moss on the trunks of he trees can point to the north or south in the hickest forest; who by bent twigs and leaves can follow a trail for miles. Such an observer in her small world is Eugenie. Generous too In her shall world is Engenie. Ocherous on, and will share her dinner with any one, but if you give her a cent she can always buy two cents' worth with it, and for this reason she does all the financiering for the girls. A favorite with all, she has her own little notions of ladyhood, or the want of it, and no accom-

There is one thing queer about Miss Nettie: she will tell you anything if you ask her, but she would never tell you if you didn't ask

her. What have you been asking her, Eu-

plished courtier is better able to read the hearts and faces of those around her than

'That ring, you know, looks so much like a m's that I wanted to find out whose it was; so I said, "Do you wear it to remember some-body by?" and she said, "Yes." Then I said, "It's a wonder he never wants to wear it him self, it is so handsome," and she told me that the gentleman to whom it had belonged dead, and she would never part with it. Her mother is dead too, Miss Dolores; she dropped lown right in the street with heart-dis That is what first gave Miss Nettie the head-ache. When her mother died, then all their money stopped, so Miss Nettie had to teach school. It was in some big institute where there are soldiers' orphans, and there was a lady manager who was dreadful bossy, and when Miss Nettie was done teaching the lady thought she ought to spend her evenings at work in the sewing room. So she did it till at last the pain in her head that blinds her sometimes got so bad that she had to give up. Then there was another rich lady who was kind to her, and had her for a companion, but she went away to Europe. Did on know that Miss Nettie was educated in a

thought, that accounts for the one and manner that remind me so much of

Yes, and, Miss Dolores, her father put her there to keep her from her mother; but she loved her mother, and would not live away from her. Then her father died, and she ran away from school to her mother, and now she has no one in the world, which is a howling wilderness, I think.

"Eugenie imparted these small confidences on the evenings when she went home with me for a treat, and it took but a short time to tell me what she had been for months piecing to-gether in her wise little head. She had taken a great fancy to Nettic, in whose life, you see, there was no mystery except that of an in-scrutable Providence dealing out to her sorrow upon sorrow. As the winter wore away, became not only expert but ani fect at her work, I hoped that once out of debt there were better days in store for her. "The last time that I ever saw her in the

work-room was at the close of one of the bleak March days which preceded Easter. had been so busy that some must be detained at night to finish the orders, but Nettie was at night to hinsh the orders, but Nettie was free to go. I saw her pause on her way out beside a girl who had still an hour's work before her. 'Could I help you if I staid?' she said. You can never realize the graciousness of that offer. A whole day of your life, Felicia, could not outweigh it. How the wheels can fly so fast, and the hands of the clock group as alongly is one of the wateries. creep so slowly, is one of the mysteries and agonies of life in a factory. It is a sacrifice to remain an instant longer than duty de-

"This was on Friday, and next day Nettie was absent. 'She had the pain in her head all week, and said she felt so stupid; still it is a wonder she did not try to come on pay day, for she will need her money.'
"Eugenie knew the needs of every girl in

the room, and many a favor her quick sympathy obtained for them when she imparted to me, in her Judische Deutsche, the troubles which I for myself would never have found out. During the day I received a note from Nettie saying she was ill, would be better by Monday, and I would please send the money

by bearer, a delicate looking boy.

"Monday came—no Nettie. The week rolled round until Friday, and still no Nettie. We missed her, and so one of her three companions at the window where she sat volunteered to go and see her. The smallpox had been raging during the winter, and the girls were often scared by the horrors of contagion meant so much to us, so much more than death, which was scarcely dreaded in comparison with the hospital. Tm not so much afraid of taking it while I'm doing my duty as I am when I'm running away from duty; so I'll go to-night,' said this brave Irish lass, who had also been drawn to Nettie.

"Next day she came to me and said: 'It is only her head, Miss Dolores; but she is quite out of her mind. and recognizes no one. think we ought to do something for her, a vou can see that the widow woman she lodges with is poor, and has that delicate boy with heart-disease to look after. Nettie cannot help herself at all, and indeed it is all they can do to keep her in bed. She gets up in her delirto keep her in bed. She gets up in her delirium and tries to go to work. The woman seemed quite out of patience last night."

"Do you think, if we sent Nettie some

money, and kept her way paid, that this wo-man would take care of her? "'I don't know, I am sure; but I will go again to-night and see. If Nettie were only just sick, I do not think there would be any trouble, but the delirium makes it impossible

to keep her in bed. "We come from all parts of the world to this work-room, and are as well assorted in nationality as in religion, but when help for a suffering companion is asked, you see only common sisterhood. A girl who, gives away twenty-five cents has had twenty-five different calls for her money, and answering one the other twenty-four must go unheeded. No one who can part with a dollar and never miss it can realize what it is to be poor for a week by giving away a quarter. Anowing this, I will allow no strain on the slender purses beyond the trifle that would make up Nettie's wages, and this, with some crackers and cranges we and this, with some crackers and oranges, we

and this, with some crackers and oranges, we sent to her by Mary.
"It was a relief to hear that she was better, 'much better,' she said, and conscious, and so grateful for the help that she strove to rise in bed and kiss the hand that slipped the little gift into hers. It was not possible for Mary to go every night, but she would call at the door on Tuesday morning; and so bidding Nettie keep a good heart, they parted. Tuesday morning my first inquiry was for Nettie, and I shall never forget how Mary rose up in her place and said, 'They have taken her away.'

away.' "And then, with a face like driven snow.
To the almshouse!"

"Oh, impossible! Cold horror seized us

those precious hours which I had sold in labor's market! For me they were not attainable at any price. We could only hope it was a cruel mistake, for Mary had called at the door in the bleak dawn, and some one had answered her from a window, and she could learn no particulars-did not even see her

informant "One hour at least remained to us, our dinner-time, and Eugenie flew to the house from which they had taken Nettie, to hear what had befallen. She came back panting, with cheeks aflame, and eyes both flashing

'Nettie got bad so fast and raved so that Notice got bad so last and raced all lady could not manage her alone, and paid a neighbor to come and sit with until she could find some place where y could take care of her. She ran everythey could take care of her. She ran every-where all Sunday and Monday, and they sent

her from one place to another until she was worn out. At the hospital the doctor asked her if Nettie was suffering from any nervous disease which would be likely to disturb the other patients, and of course she could no io. "Then," said he "we can't admit he for each nurse has thirty now, and sh would be just one more than we could take The neighbor said, "Why don't you be guardians?" So they sent, and go for the guardians?" So they sent, and a man came who said Nettie must be removed immediately. They got a carriage, but oh, Miss Dolores! Miss Nettie was in her right mind just long enough to understand what they were going to do, and she fell down on her knees and begged them for the dear God's sake not to take her there; she would pay every cent if it took a hundred years! But when the man came to lift her into the carriage she fell as if she was dead at his fee lying now, and we can't get her out of that lace if we want to.

We would try, anyhow. Night came at last, and the wheels stopped. Dead or alive we, would rescue her. Some of us would take her home. Who thought of tired body aching eyes? We had but one thought, and hat was for Nettie. Think of it! A day or two ago she was with us, worked, ate, clasped hands with us, and to-day she is in a pauper's bed, and will fill a pauper's graveif the pit where dissected bodies are flung an be called a grave—unless we, her sisters mand her. "We went for her. 'Quite useless trouble,

they said; 'she is sinking rapidly.' And then, 'Dead; died at 11 o'clock in the night.' 'How did she die? how do people die in such a place? They had strapped her to the bed to keep her from forever wandering to her work, and one who sat by and held her hand to the last told us that in an interval of consciousness she strove to tell them some thing, but vainly.
"'Are you bette

you better, Nettie?' "Yes,' in a whisper.
"Do you know me?'

"'Oh, yes.'
"'Do you know where you are, poor girl?'

And the deepening horror in her answering eyes told them she did.

eyes told them she did.

"She had such magnifleent hair, new tossed around in her delirium, and pain tent such brightness to her eyes and cheeks that she looked far handsomer dying than she ever did living. 'This woman,' said the physician, 'is evidently assuming hysteria. If she does not make up her mind to get better shortly, I shall have her removed to another ward, and shall use the battery.' With such a face above Ler, and such words sounding in her ears, with her stiffening longue shaping her protestation against the

cruet mistake, she passed again into unconsciousness, and so died. And it is all as true as it is that there is a God in heaven!

What did he call it, then, when she had in dying given him the lie, and been guilty of the only discourceous act of her life? Oh, he said

ruel mistake, she passed again into uncon

And now, how to get her away from there in the thirty-six hours' grace allowed us to re-move the body. Will you believe it, Felicia, I could have found a dozen homes open to receive her amongst us, living, but not one of as knew where to find her a grave. Working like slaves from dawn till dark, our greatest concern is life, not death, and few of us know where we shall be buried.

"Some one suggests that we find the rich lady who was Nettie's friend. Alas! she is in Europe. But their family are fanously aristocratic, and not difficult to find; we will go to her sister, whom we delay just as she is about to step into her carriage. 'I really have not time to attend to such a matter,' she said, 'even if I knew exactly what to do. I do remember the person you speak of, but I do not think she had any particular claim on my sister. At all events, there is no time to write and find out. She died, you say, in the almshouse. I do not She died, you say, in the almshouse. I do not see what better could be done than to allow the authorines to bury her. I have no doubt

such burial would be 'We are sorry to have troubled you need-"We are sorry to have troubled you need-lessly, madam, and will not further waste your time. We are not so poor but that we can find a grave for Nettie.' And so, depart-ing, we resolved to keep the sorrowful busi-ness strictly in the hands of the humbler friends who had known her last.

"One among us heard of a lady, not rich, who had twice given a resting-place in her lot at Mount Place to friendless our companion from the coarse sack, the dissecting table and the 'dead-pit,' and her soul melted in pity. 'Whatever is to pay we will cheerfully make up from our wages, if it takes months to come; but we want a grave secure from those who they tell us would secure from those who they tell us would steal her at night and carry her back to the

almshouse.'
"There was nothing to pay; she freely gave
us permission to lay Nettie at rest in her

"We never asked gratuitous help, but no one heard the story unmoved. 'Tell them,' said the old grave digger, 'that I will dig the grave

And say for me that I will help him, said his comrade.

"Poor men, Felicia, with hands like horn, but hearts like silk." You may have some difficulty in getting

the body from the authorities, for though numbers of women die there, they are of a different class—old or bad, mostly—and the doctors do not get a chance like this very often. However, I will attend to the business for you, said the undertaker. They shall not put me off. And now, since shall not put me off. And now, since the young lady seems to have no relatives, and you are all doing your part, I too will do mine. The coffin you can have at cost, my labor for nothing, carriages you will not need, for I will arrange it so that you can hold the burial service in the office of the superintendent at the cemetery; you can meet each other there.

meet each other there.'

"I too would like to help you,' said his wife. 'If you will allow me, I will make her a shroud, and dress her for the grave. We will give you our best. It shall all be just as if she were a lady; no doubt she was; poverty seems to have been her only fault.' seems to have been her only fault.

"Imagine, if you can, Felicia, the misery of working all day with tears thick in your eyes, and such a load on your heart! We would and such a load on your heart! We would lay her in the grave Saturday afternoon; but as all could not go, with what nervous haste the few appointed strove to finish their task, that they might not be missed. We slipped away one by one and almost at sunset stood around the coffin of our companion. It was Easter eve, and Eugene had brought a few flowers, bought with her dinner money and lead them gently. with her dinner money, and laid them gently between the slender fingers. They had robed her in black, and now, indeed, with hands crossed peacefully on her breast, she looked like some fair nun, with the aureole of bright hair like a halo around her head. They had spared that, but the ring was gone. Protestant, Jewess, Catholic, sisters all, with clasped hands and wet eyelids, we knelt and said, 'Our Father,' and then they carried her to her resting place. We have marked her grave with a cross of wood, and covered it

"If any, moved of kindlier blood, Should ask, what maiden lies below?
Say only this: A tender bud,
That tried to blossom in the snow, Lies withered where the violets blow."

Love Leads to Craftiness.

Edward Eggleston.

Love is needlessly crafty, it has always an instinct of concealment, of indiscretion about it. The boy, and especially the girl, who will tell the truth frankly in regard to a love affair, is a miracle of veracity.

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SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1882.

SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE.

Accommodation leaves,____ Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail 1 35 Day Express, Accommodation leaves, ___ arrives,____

Day Express,____ New York Express. H. B. Ledyard, Gen. Manager, Detroit.
J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE, (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) GOING SOUTH.

NY&C NY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr.

8 00 AM	4 25 PM	5 00 AM
9 17 "	5 40 "	8 10 "
10 15 "	6 40 "	11 40 "
10 50 "	7 22 "	1 40 PM
11 18 "	7 52 "	2 45 "
11 45 "	8 20 "	4 50 "
5 35 PM	2 45 AM	6 45 AM
10 10 "		9 10 PM
3 55 AM		
NY&B	NY&C	Way Fr.
12 45 PM	12 25 AM	5 50 PM
7 35 "		9 50 AM
12 01 AM	10 50 "	10 00 PM
6 00 "	3 40 PM	8 45 AM
6 28 "	4 05 "	10 00 "
6 58 "	4 34 4	12 10 "
7 30 "	5 05 "	1 40 PM
840 "	6 08 "	4 20 4
10 00 "	7 25 "	8 10 "
A.	G. AMSDE	IN.
	9 17 " 10 15 " 11 18 " 11 145 " 5 35 PM 10 10 " 5 35 PM NORTH. N Y & B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 58 " 7 30 " 10 10 00 " ite Pigeo A.	9 17 " 5 40 " 10 15 " 6 40 " 11 18 " 7 52 " 11 18 " 7 52 " 11 18 " 7 50 " 1 10 10 " 7 05 " 3 55 PM 2 45 AM 10 10 " 7 05 " 3 55 AM 1 10 PM NORTH. NY & B NY & C Ex & M Express. 12 45 PM 12 25 AM 7 35 " 7 00 " 12 01 AM 10 50 " 6 00 " 3 40 PM 6 28 " 4 05 " 6 58 " 4 34 " 7 30 " 5 05 " 8 40 " 6 08 "

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R. Corrected Time-Table-November 1, 1882.

STATIONS.	Mail and Express. No. 2.	Day Express. No. 4.	Pacific Express, No. 6.		
Le. Port Huron	6 10 AM 7 18 "	Carried Control of the Control	7 55 PM		
" Lapeer	7 42 "	910 "	9 22 "		
" Flint	8 30 "	9 55 "	10 05 "		
" Durand	9 03 "	10 27 "	10 35 "		
" Lansing	10 10 "	11 30 "	11 35 "		
" Charlotte	10 45 "	12 06 PM	12 10 AM		
" Battle Creek	12 00 PM	1 20 "	1 20 "		
" Vicksburg	12 48 "	2 07 "	2 06 "		
" Schoolcraft	1 00 "	2 19 "	217 "		
" Cassopolis	1 55 "	3 08 "	3 10 "		
" South Bend	2 42 "	3 50 "	3 58 "		
" Valparaiso	4 27 "	5 25 "	5 40 "		
Ar. Chicago	6 50 "	7 45 "	8 00 4		

TRAINS EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		Express.		Express, No. 3,					
Le, Cl	icago	8 50	AM	5	15	PM	9	00	PI
	alparaiso			7	45	66	11	20	66
" 80	outh Bend	1 10		9	10	66	1	12	AT
" C:	assopolis	1 55	*6	9	53	**		08	
" Sc	choolcraft	2 54		10	39	46	3	07	-
44 V	icksburg	3 10	66	10	50	**	3	20	**
" B	attle Creek	4 05	66	11	40			20	
" C	narlotte	5 05	66	12	47	**		22	
	unsing		**	1	40	66		12	66
" Du	irand	7 25	-46	2	56	44	7	50	66
" Fl	int	8 10	**	8	40	44		35	44
" L	apeer	8 52	66	4	18	66		10	46
" In	nlay City	9 15	"						
Ar D	ort Huron	10 90		0	nn	44	10	OF	-

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Pepantment

WE CAN MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Though we may not change the cottage For a mansion tall and grand,
Or exchange the little grass plot
For a boundless stretch of land—
Yet there's something brighter, dearer,
Than the wealth we'd thus command.

Though we have not means to purchase Costly pictures, rich and rare— Though we have no silken hangings For the walls, so cold and bare We can hang them o'er with garlands; For flowers bloom everywhere.

We can always make home cheerful, If the right course we begin; We can make its inmates happy, And their truest blessings win It will make the small room brighter If we let the sunshine in.

We can gather round the fireside When the evening hours are long; We can blend our hearts and voices In a happy, social song; We can guide some erring brother— Lead him from the path of wrong.

We may fill our home with music, And with sunshine brimming o'er,
If against all dark intruders We will firmly close the door-et, should evil shadows enter, Yet, should evit shadows enter, We must love each other more

There are treasures for the lowly, Which the grandest fail to find; There's a chain of sweet affection Binding friends of kindred mind. We may reap the choicest blessings From the poorest lot assigned.

New Year's Greeting-Grange Visitor.

Happy New Year's greetings came to my ear in a merry sound from the first minute after the old clock had warned us the old year was among the things of the past, to the present time.

Jan. 1, 6 A. M.: "What!" do I hear sister say? "did you set the alarm so as to witness the exit of the old year?" No, a near neighbor invited me to a watch meeting, and while watching I had plenty of time to reflect and ponder on the good and bad deeds I have wrought, and to make resolutions if I live to have the calendar of the present year at its last hour spread before me, (and that shall serve as a memorandum of my deeds and actions) to find more of my time devoted to the best interests, comfort and happiness of those around me than I have the past year. I feel ashamed of my last year's record, but it is natural for all, I believe, to think more of big I than little you. But let us go back to my watch meeting.

drawing near to a close asked to be excused, she repairing to the kitchen, but not until she had seated me on the music stool giving me to understand I was to entertain her company during her absence to the best of my ability. After singing a number of sacred pieces, amongst them "Sweet Bye and Bye" while the notes in the prelude to the last verse were drawn from the organ, the clock tolled the death knell of 1882 and as the last stroke died away I thought, ah! poor dying year, there is no "Sweet Bye and Bye" for you. You will never live again.

The fair hostess as the old year was

After the New Years' greeting was over, in spite of every protest from us against having a New Year's breakfast at 30 minutes past 12, we were conducted and seated at a neatly spread table where the good things that will find their way to every thriving farmer's board were served, and as the contents of each dish which was so kindly set before us, was so promptly and willingly disposed of, I think it would have puzzled a learned judge to decide accurately at that table which was best, to give or to receive.

Now a few words to Myra. The blame be to you if I crowd better producers out. Yes, that article you contributed, "Producers and Consumers," is what brought me to make this first attempt to fill a little space in this department. Indeed I feel more competent to furnish food for the body than the mind.

Dear sister, there is something besides to-morrow toward which I am looking but have never witnessed as yet. It was the privilege of meeting with you at the State Grange this year. I thought nothing could prevent me from so doing but was disappointed. But Brother Hill, who, by the way, was first Master of Bengal Grange, gave a sketch of the State Grange through the county papers, I made the best of my disappointment by reading and drawing imaginary pictures of the meeting. Mr. Hill is one of the best producers of our Grange. Products of the brain are needed as well as of the soil, and for his willing production of both he gets much praise and many thanks.

And now, sisters of mine, a happy New Year to all.

MRS. JOSHUA BROWN.

Bengal Grange, Jan. 1, 1883. The Youth's Department-Grange Work.

Editor of the Visitor:-I cannot withold my praise of our paper, both during the past year, and the enlargement at the beginning of the present. Should it continue to grow in the future, as in the past, both in size and wisdom, it will soon become simply

Although the paper is enlarged and full of good things, something is missing. Now, Brother Cobb, what have you done with the Youth's Department, called in an auctioneer and sold it to the highest bidder? No. I can- in quick succession and we as members not think you would do so cruel a of the highest type of all animated existhing. It cannot be that among so tence are born to live and die. We come

Grange you overlooked Aunt Nina honor and dishonor, and as we gather and her charge, and she being a here from year to year in annual session, modest person, did not push her claim, but sank silently a little farther dear ones, some who have blessed us in the twilight, and let the paper go with their presence, their purity of charto press maimed, having one limb lopped off, and so unskillfully done that the artery was not properly taken up, and there is danger that the body will become greatly weakened. the friends must know the reason. Now, the VISITOR is a part of our consent to be put on short rations unless there are good, substantial reasons for the same. We did not know how much we were interested some ruthless hand we are deprived of their department.

We very much fear there is a conspiracy somewhere; Mr. Editor, rise and explain. Aunt Nina I beg of you to push your claim and not allow any one to crowd you out. Young people, send in your best efforts until the face of Aunt Nina will shine with very joy; come forward every one of you and plead your own cause and I know us will take a trip up to Schoolcraft and look into the matter.

I wish to thank Myra for her "Jottings" and some one for the account of

the National Grange. I heard Mrs. Bristol speak at Bain bridge and liked her very much. She recited one of her own poems also one from Thomas Carlyle. Her voice is clear without being rasping. She spoke about one hour without manuscript. Her faith in the Grange is unbounded. I would that men had the same faith and would when they cast a ballot answer their own prayers. To the men who cast the ballot must we upon the corruption of the government, and believes the fraternal tie of the Grange will develop the bribe-covered manhood of the politician, and lead him back to the basis of principle instead of money. Her about the millinium; and if each one of, and fewer still would give the it for the benefit of all -ED credit to the proper source. Women may not vote, but we may wield an influence over those who do that must be felt and acknowledged even in po litical circles. MRS. O. M. SIKES.

Explanation.

Since my last article has been published and read by the numerous friends of the VISITOR my attention has been drawn to the fact that I did not mention the efficient work performed by Brother and Sister Green, who retired from the office of Assistant and Lady Assistant Steward, after occupying that position two terms They have performed the duties assigned them with cheerfulness and alacrity, and more particularly in the initiatory ceremony of the fifth degree have they attained a great degree of perfection. They have conducted those services so well that it has added beauty and impressiveness to them. If each member of the Subordinate Grange would strive to attain such a degree of perfection in their work there would be fewer dormant Granges.

I hasten to explain the cause of this slight, as the query has arisen, was it intentional or an oversight? That I may disclose the merits of any who may have read the article, whether strangers or acquaintances of Brother and Sister Green, I say it was sheer thoughtlessness, not wilfulness, that tor," and "Any qualified vote, in a in my hurry to get the article off for school district who has property liable publication I neglected to mention them. I certainly think I should be wholly unworthy of a place in the columns of the VISITOR had I intentionally caused such a public slight of Worthy Patrons. MYRA.

Memorial Services at the State Grange.

Memorial services were held at a special session of the State Grange, Wednesday afternoon Dec. 13, in commemeration of Brother Webster Childs, Lafayette E. Taylor and Sister Julia A. Luce.

The following papers were read by Sisters Saterlee and Woodruff:

Worthy Master:-It were fitting that we pause in our deliberations and pay a tribute of respect to some of our numbers who have been summoned to "Come up higher." Sister Julia A. Luce died Aug. 13th, after a long and painful illness, borne with patience and christian fortitude. Could love, esteem and tender ministrations have expelled the grim monster, her place in the family circle and the Grange had not now been left vacant; but Thou, Oh! Death heedeth not the torn heart strings. To our Worthy Master and his family, in this severe affliction we would tender our heartfelt sympathy.

MRS. SATTERLEE.

Brothers and Sisters: Year follows year many contributors all have failed at upon this stage of action, occupy the we miss from among our members some acter and loveliness of spirit.

The past year has been no exception, and sister Luce, one of our purest, best and most worthy associates has laid down her implements on earth, cast off A skillful surgeon never severs any her earthly garments and been clothed part of a body without a cause, and in robes of white in the great life beyond. She hath done her work, and rich may be her reward. Having filled semi-monthly food, and we cannot the place of wife and mother, having reared around her that most sacred and valuable production of earth-an affectionate and worthy family-having shown by her daily walks and in the youth till by one fell swoop of teachings that her aim was to do good, to make home-that most sacred spot on earth-happy, pure and true; to encourage her children by wise counsel and mild reproof to become noble men and women. And to give her husband that fond affection and earnest support which enables one to triumph over the trials and difficulties of this life. And after having endured months of weary suffering borne with Christian meekness and Christian fortiyou will win; if you do not, some of tude, she exclaimed, "Thy will be done," bowed in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well, and henceforth she shall wear a crown in glory.

ELLEN WOODBUFF.

An Appeal to Women.

[The following Appeal was sent us by the chairman of the Franchise Committee of the W. C. T. U. with a request that we give it a place in the VISITOR. We cheerfully comply with the request. The women of the State, and we may include the men, too, in the statement, are not likely to become too well acquainted with their look for political salvation. She dwelt | legal rights nor are they likely to exercise their rights as freely and fully as they should. Too many of the laws on our statute books are practically dead for want of spirit and determination to enforce them. A woman really in earnest will often accomplish more theory and faith is very beautiful, and than a man. Here is section, act, page if consummated would indeed bring and year of session laws given, confering additional rights upon the women were true to their obligation, such a of the State. We hope they will look revolution would be brought about as this matter up and if there is any good few, even of the most hopeful, dream thing in it, make haste to appropriate

During the special session of the Michigan Legislature in the winter of 1880-81, the Committee on Education and Public Schools-Messrs. Patterson, Kilpatrick and Morrison, after consultation with Mr. Gower, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, pre sented a bill which being adopted without any opposition, gave us section 17 of act No. 164, found on page 168, Session Laws of 1881.

This law gives to every woman who is 21 years of age, and also parent or legal guardian of any child included choice concerning the management of the school, providing she has been for three months a resident of the school district or upon any territory belong ing thereto. This law also continues to every woman who pays tax upon property the privilege, already granted, of voting upon the raising and ex penditure of school moneys as well as all other questions, providing she has

been a resident for three months.

This opens the way for every such woman, [mother or tax-payer] to bring to bear upon the school the inflence of her own convictions, and makes her, as much as any other resident of the as much as any other resident of the district, responsible for the choice of school officers, and through that election for the selection of proper teach ers, the intellectual and moral training of the children, and everything

pertaining to school management.
The law also says, "That any female person, of or above the age of 21 years, who has resided in this Sate three months, and in the township 10 days next preceding any election shall be eligible to the office of school inspecto assessment for school taxes shall be eligible to election or appointment to office in such school district, unless such person be an alien,"

Our free schools are the price of this republic. Do results show them to be all they should be as conservators of

the highest interests of our children? We desire to call attention to the number of youths of 17 years and un- G Snyder, 10 00; Wm Lamb, 1 00; der who are confirmed in the use of bad language, tobacco, and intoxicat-We need to make our 1 00; W E West 5 25. schools a more direct and certain in strumentality for prevention of these debasing habits. Schools should be not only gardens of intellectual culture, but should second the physical and

moral training of the best homes. Physical and moral training, thought an accepted feature of our schools, is not, of course, the prominent part of our curriculum, and the school recording from all classes of the prominent part of t Physical and moral training, though of homes, if not aided by the best moral elements of society, fails to sufficiently instruct and restrain the vicious and untaught. Our free school system makes it the birthright of 2 50; D H Ranney, 2 50; C W Briggs, every child to receive instructions in 2 50; Mrs E Wells, 3 50; Geo Fuller, the rudiments of science. Do not the 2 00; H A Simmons, 6 00; W A Stur signs of the times indicate that it is gis, 5 00. equally important to instruct every child concerning the baneful effects of

alcohol and tobacco? There are many school districts where it is desirable that more time and attention be given to school matters by the proper officers. In some of these districts it is possible to place in office a woman eminent for sound judgment, experience and moral sense. She would give such attention to the appointments of the school room as to promote the comfort and welfare of the pupils. Her efforts would aid the teachers in such educational and reformatory work as would

counteract evil influences. The State having recognized you as insure a full house.

once. No. I can only think in the hurry after the labors of the State for us and leave behind us records of Grange von overlooked Aunt Nina honor and dishonor, and as we gather school affairs being absolutely necessary for the greatest good of all, we earnestly appeal to every mother, every female guardian or tax-payer to awaken to the importance of privileges and powers. Remember that neglect of these duties will make you personally accountable for any loss, physical or moral, resulting thereby to your own or other children. We urge all W. C. T. Unions to make plans for utilizing the educa-

tional ballot, and to arouse the women of their several communities to make his a part of their regular work. W. C. T. U. COM ON FRANCHISE.

Shipping of Wool.

As agent of Springville Grange No. 279. I have shipped to Boston to Fenno & Manning, 19,099 pounds of wool this season, against 5,782 of last, which shows a fair increase over last years shipments. The parties have been generally satisfied with the returns. I might expect two or three lots, and that would cover the whole sum. Our wools have sold as high as 48 cents per pound. The prospects are now that the bulk of the wool from this township will be disposed of in this way if satisfactory arrangements are made for the coming season. Hoping this may be a word of encouragement to localities who have not tried this plan of selling their wool.

I am Fraternally yours J. E. GIBBS, Agt.

To Victims of Tobacco.

Mr. Arthur Reade, in England, has lately been collecting information as to the habits of literary men with regard to stimulents. Among other instances adduced is that of the Abbe Moigon, now over 80 years old. He has published over 150 volumes, most of them requiring profound research; his works on philology show command of twelve living languages. He never takes exercise, scarcely leaves his study, yet he has not a pain nor an ache, nor any of the diseases common to old age.

This exceptional healht he ascribes to his total abstinence since youth from tobacco in every shape and form. Oa one occasion, he was induced to smoke and take snuff for several months, and suddenly suffered from loss of memory, being unable to recall dates, etc., necessary in his work. He at once gave up eigars and snuff, and soon became

clear-minded again. The second in age of our naval offi cers, now 85, boasts that he has never touched tobacco in any shape. His erect figure, light step, clear complexion and keen blue eye might be envie i by many a blase youth of nineteen, whose foul breath, yellow teeth and heavy glance and walk show the slavery to which he has yielded.

It requires a tremendous effort of will-power to throw off this yoke when once it is worn. But it needs no effort whatever not to put it on. Remember that boys.—Youths Companion.

The Grangers had a very pleasant party at their hall, in North Lansing, last Wednesday evening, About 200 persons were present, and surprised Mr. Goodnoe, the manager of the in the school census of the district, the privilege of expressing by vote her a handsome parlor set, and a brussels carpet,-Lansing Daily News.

> A special meeting of St. Joseph County Grange will be held at Corstantine on Thursday, Feb. 1, com-mencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Fourth degree members are invited to the after noon session.

> SAM H. ANGEVINE, Sec'y. Allegan County Council, P. of H., will meet in Watson Grange hall, on the second Tuesday in February, at 10 o'clock A. M. All Patrons are invited. G. J. STEGEMAN, Sec'y.

VISITOR SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

JANUARY.

1. A. P. Talmadge, \$3 00; Robert Bolton, 1 00; W H Mather, 7 50; M F Fredenburg, 2 50; J H Coleman, 1 50; B S Bigely, 2 50, E Howe, 6 50; Geo Farnsworth, 2 50; J A Courtright, 1 50; Richard Keeler, 1 50; N E Sutton, 10 00.

2. Frank Conn, 2 50. S A Nichols, 5 25; G O Merriam. 8 25; L B Agard, 8 00; S A Hearn, 1 00; E Heinbrugh, 5 \$0; D M Howard, 2 00; S A Perrin. 7 00; Era Wilcox; 3 00; J A Marsh, 2 50; H S Fisk, 2 60' S D Brown, 2 50. 3. E W Allis, \$7 00; C M Slayton, 10 00; Able Angel; A W Miller, 1 00; H N Addison, 13 00; D H English,

4 D H Fuller, \$8 00; Warren Havens, 3 00; M B V Williams, 7 00; D Fitzgerald, 9 00; Sam'l Morrey, 5 00; Sam'l Mars, 5 00; A Luther, 1 00; W M Andrews, 2 00: Richard Keeler,

5. CL Mumford, 1 50; GS O'Brien, 1 00; GW Leland, 1 00, Henry Barnes, 1 50; Mrs Woodworth, 1 50; M M Hall. 2 10.

8. N L Webb, \$1 50; Andy McKel sey, 2 50; O M Sikes, 3 50; Mrs G W Crosby, 2 00; F A Bellany, 4 40; Rol-G M Harterell, 1 50; H A Peabody, 100; G H Cahoon, 100; J F Miller.

C G Runyan, 4 50; S J Way,

10. Ralph Rice. 2 00; E E Ren wick, 5 90; A M Kocher, 1 50; A M Sleeper, 5 00; U Carpenter. 1 00. 11. E C Thayer, 1 00; E L Olmsted, 8 50; A J Warner, 3 00; Allen Curtis, 150; C P Chichester, 3 50; Bryant Stewart, 3 00; R M. Shaper,

THE members of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange, will be interested in knowing that arrangements have been made with Worthy Master Luce, to be present at their meeting at Vicksburg, on the 25th inst. This should

1 00; W T Tillistson, 1 00.

The Self-Helping Baby.

An English gentleman, who passed many months hunting among the Rocky mountains, says his first genuine impression of the wes came while he was riding over an arid plain and from a squealing baby. It revealed to him the ingenuity with which a western woman adapts herself to circumstances, and makes the most of her limited resources. "There was nothing," he says, "very peculiar about the appearance of this baby that I saw just ahead of me. It was not overburdened with garments, and was strapped, in Indian fashion, to a board about two feet long and one foot broad

"The board and the baby were leaning against the log wall of a frontier shanty on its shady side. There was nobody near. The baby seemed very happy. Its little arms were free and kept up a constant movement.

"As my horse came nearer, I saw that some strings were dangling about the baby's neck, and that one was tied to the big toe of one of its rosy little feet.
"I was puzzled. Dismounting, I had the

curiosity to examine the tape arrangment. The child was sucking a piece of raw pork, about the size of a large walnut. This was tied to the size of a large walnut. This was ned to one end of the string, while the other end was fastened to the child's feet. A second piece of twine, knotted to the board over its head, prevented the pork from falling to the ground, should the child drop it.

"Suddenly the baby grew very red in the face. Then its eyes filled with tears, and its little arms beat the air with frantic energy. At that moment the mother made her appear At that moment the mother made her appear

"That baby is choking, madam,' I cried.
"No, he ain't, and he can't,' she replied,

"At this instant the infantile legs began to work. One kick, two kicks, and there on the bib lay the piece of pork, jerked from the baby's throat by the string tied to the big toe. "'Ain't you ever seen this afore, mister?" asked the mother, observing the Englishman's approximat looks.

"No—o—o,' he answered, slowly.

"Then kind o' remembrance it. Mayhaps yer wife won't go back on it.'

"Several years have passed since that day. I have seen that baby in a hundred different guises. From sheer habit it has become with with me a wort of stundard whomewith treatments. with me a sort of standard wherewith to gauge novel instances of the three qualities of west-ern men—and women—self-help, self-confi-dence and adaptability."

James Parton's Ideal University. Boston Transcript.

Let us not forget that the men who have made America have all been educated by head and by hand, and the men who have misled America have been educated otherwise. Washington used four trades, three of which he knew thoroughly. Jefferson knew three or four trades. Franklin, besides being an excellent printer, was a jack-of-all-trades, and, contrary to the proverb, very good at several of them. Look through the history of one hun dred men who have become illustrious, and you will find that the majority of them had their heads knocked against something hard in their early days. Dickens working in the blacking shop is an example. I have in my mind's eye a glorious university, completely organized and equipped to afford an education such as the future man will be given. It looks not at all like Oxford or Cambridge, or looks not at all like Oxford or Cambridge, or even like Harvard. It looks more like a factory village situated in the midst of a finely cultivated farm of 1,000 acres, with beautiful gardens and parks, the whole the center of a thriving industry such as our factory villages might be, must be shall and are just going to be, for man will not long be the submissive vassal that he is now. This university of mine shall have a chime of bells, which at 6 a. m. summons 2,000 men to rise and cast off sloth, and put on workingmen's clothes, and prepage for mons 2,000 men to rise and cast off sloth, and put on workingmen's clothes and prepare for labor. At 7 they are in their different shops, workers in wood, in metals, in leather, in stone, in hemp, in cotton, in flax, in wool. For three hours they labor, being held to a strict account for the use or abuse of tools, material, and time. In summer a portion of each day is spent by all upon the land, so that all may have insight some practical knowledge, of farming, or norses, of cattle, of the dairy, the garden, the orchard. At 10 all this is over, except in harvest time or other periods of pressure. The chimes now send these workmen to their rooms, where they remove the dress and the garments of manual labor. the dress and the garments of manual labor and come out to class, and remain all day uni-

Mr. Conkling's Vocabulary.

New York Cor. Philadelphia Press. There is a report that in recent conversations with one person and another Mr. Conkling has not seen fit to speak of Secretary Folger in terms of unqualified admiration. Something has happened; what is the trouble? What slight has Judge Folger put on the exsenator's somewhat exacting sense of personal dignity? Nobody seems to know; but rumor goes so far as to assert that, within the past goes so far as to assert that, within the past three or four days, and in the freedom of confidential intercourse in his own law office. Mr. Conkling has more than once designated the Republican candidate for governor of New York by the extraordinary term, "That Ancient Mutton Chop!" It will soon be necessary for somebody to prepare and publish a Conkling dictionary in order that people may be able to understand the ex-senator's allusions to distinguished gentlemen. Material for a work of this sort is rapid-

ex-senator's allusions to distinguished gentle-men. Material for a work of this sort is rapid-ly accumulating. While the subjoined does not profess to be a complete key or phrase-book, it will afford both a plan and a starting book, it will afford both a plan and a starting point for the lexicographers who may under-take the compilation: The Man-Milliner—George William Curtis. That Man from Fremont—President Hayes. That Man from Mentor—President Garfield. That Lizard on the Hill—Governor Cornell. That Prize Ox in the White House—Presi-dent Arthur.

That Ancient Mutton Chop-Secretary Fol-

She Swar'd. Arkansas Traveler.

"Do you know the nature of an oath?" asked judge of a colored woman.

"Yes, sah; I reckon I does." "You know, then, what it is to swear?"

"Yes, sah; I reckon I does." "Hold up your hand and swear." She held

up her hand and ripped out an oath which altook the judge's breath. most took the judge's pream.
"I'll send you to jail for this, you miserable

"For what, Jedge?"

"For what, Jedge?"

"For using profane language in this courtroom."

"I doesn't know what yer means by 'fane
language. Yer tole me ter swar, an' I swar'd.
White folks gittin' so high up it gins a nigger a
crick in the naik ter look up at 'em. I'se gwine
ter leave dis town, case I wa'n't borned in Arkansaw, nohow."

Silkworms and Tapeworms. An Irishwoman, needing some silk and some tape, sent her husband for them. The silk was shown, but the buyer thought the price

too great. The clerk explained that all silk too great. The ciers explained that all slik goods were dear, owing to some disease at this time prevalent among the silkworms. The tape was next examined, and the Irishman thought that a little stiff as to price. "And indade, sir," says he, "is there likewoise a dezase a-prevailin' among the tapeworms?"

An ancient and moldy story, rehashed as follows is again in print: "Henry Ward Beecher's cow broke into the grounds of a neighbor at Peekskill and made havoc which brought the neighbor to Mr. Beecher. I wish you would keep your cow out of my shrub-bery,' exclaimed the irate neighbor. To which Mr. Beecher replied: 'And I wish you would keep your shrubbery out of my cow; it spoils the milk.'"

Schiller: Be courageous and noble-minded; our own heart, and not other men's opinions of us, forms our true honor.

VANDERBILT'S SCHEME.

Will Buy the Illinois Central for the Sake of Its Entrance into Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12 .- The Tribune says that Vanderbilt, tired of paying the Illinois Central heavy rent for the use of its tracks into the city by the Michigan Central, and desiring a free entrance for his new acquisition, the Nickle Plate, is contemplating the purchase of the Illi-nois Central and in fact has been quietly buying its stock, evidently expecting to get the aid of the Holland stockholders of that road.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS —Early Saturday morning, the 6th inst., the Inman steamer City of Brussels was run down by another steamer in the estuary of the Mersey, during a fog, and sunk in 14 fathoms of water. The colliding vessel was the Kirby Hall, a Glasgow steamer, en route from Glasgow to Liverpool to complete loading and embarking passengers for the east. Ten lives were reported lost, two of which were steerige passengers.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The note of Lord Granville to the British representatives abroad proposes that the Suez canal be treated virtually as an arm of the sea, freely open to navigation, but subject to a rule forbidding beligerent operations, both in its channel and within a certain distance of its its extremities.

CHARLES DICKENS had a very good story about the early days of a renowned mourning establishment. He went there one day about some mourning, and was ushered into a room where sat a shopman with an attendant in woe-stricken habiliments, who groaned out, "A father, a mother, perhaps a wife." "Oh, no, said Dickens, "only a distant relative." "Oh. sir," said the funerial one, "you have made a mistake; this is the chamber of agonizing woe. John, toll the bell and show the gentleman into the light affliction department."-Temple Bar.

WE have been compelled to break off here and put up a stove-pipe in our new office. Why is it that no two pipes are built of the same size? Like people's faces they are all similar but no two alike. The fact that iron pipes offer considerable resistance to being squeezed into a smaller hole than they were made for, accounts for the original antics of the man who puts up a new stove in a hurry, and imagines himself handy at the job. The man who invented stove pipes has much to answer for. We look back regretfully to the age of log burning hearths, built in massive chimneys, around which our forefathers smoked, and fought over again skirmishes with ye gentle savages. - Exchange.

A Ministry of agriculture is proposed in England, with Mr. Chamberlain, president of the Beard of Trade, at its head.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.	
Regular Price.	With Visitor.
American Agriculturist\$1 50	\$1 60
Atlantic Monthly 4 00	4 00
American Grange Bulletin (Lit-	1 00
tle Granger included) 1 60	2 00
Christian Herald 2 00	2 25
Demorest's Monthly 2 00	2 00
Century (Scripner's)	4 10
Country Genzleman 2 50	2 65
CHICIRDALI Commercial (wookly) 1 00	1 40
Detroit Free Press (without	1 10
Household) weekly 1 00	1 40
Detroit Free Press (with House-	1 10
noid) w	1 65
Farmers' Review 1 50	1 60
Harper's Monthly Magazine 4 00	4 00
Harper's Weekly 4 00	4 00
Harper's Bazar 4 00	4 00
Harper's Young People 1 50	
Kalamazoo Telegraph (weekly). 1 50	
Inter-Ocean, Chicago (w) 1 15	
" (semi-w). 2 50	
New York Tribune (w) 2 00	1 40
New fork Pribute (w) 2 00.	2 00
	3 00
N'western Lumberman (strictly	4 50
new subscribers) 4 00	4 00
Northwestern Lumberman, (old	1 00
subscribers) 4 00	4 50
Our Little Ones	1 60
Post and Tribune, Detroit,	1 00
(Weekly) 1 00	1 40
Poultry Bulletin	1 50
Prairie Farmer 2 00	2 00
Scientific American 3 20	3 25
St. Nicholas. 3 00	3 15
The Cottage Hearth 1 50	1 50
The Lever 1 50	1 75
Fibune, Chicago, (Weekly) 1 50	1 60
Weekly Graphic 2 50	2 50
J Paro 2 00	2 50

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions. New York, Jan. 12.—Flour; sales 15,000 bbls. moderate demand, firm. Wheat, 160% better, rather quiet; No. 1 white, \$1.10; sales 256,000 bu. No. 2 red, Feb., \$1.180,113½; 226,000 bu. March, \$1.15½61.15½; 80,000 bu. April. \$1.17%01.17%; \$96,000 bu. May, \$1.17%01.18, Corn. 160%; higher; moderately active; mixed western, spot, 62@71; future, 64½667%. Oats, without quotable change; western, 46%51. Pork, quiet, firm; new mess, \$18.25@18.50. Lard, 10@15 points higher, strong; steam rendered, \$10.90. Derrsolt, Jan. 12.—12.35 p. w. Ellow, 410.90.

TOLEDO. Jan. 12.—Wheat, fairly active, steady; No. 2 spot or Jan., \$1.01%; Feb., \$1.02%; March, \$1.04%; April, \$1.06%; May \$1.08%. Corn, more active, unsettled; No. 2 spot, Feb., 53%. Oats, quiet, unchanged. CLOSING-STRONG, HIGHER. CHICAGO, Jau 12.— Wheat. Feb., 88%; Mar., 99%; Apr., 98%; May, \$1.05% @1.05%. Corn.Jan, 59%; Feb., 55%; May, 56. Receipts—cars, wheat, 64; corn, 199; cats, 52.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Pork, Jan., \$17.42½; Feb., \$17.60; May, \$18.07½.

Groceries. NEW YORK, Jan. 12 — Butter, dull, declining; western, 16@38; Elgin creamery 41. Cheese, firm; 4@14. Sugar, quiet. Molasses, firm. Petroleum, firm. Rice, steady, Coffee, unchanged. Tallow, firm; 8\(^4\). Western eggs, firm; 27\(^2\)28c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—Petroleum, firm; standard white, 110°. 8. CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT.

HOGS STRONGER-CATTLE STEADY.

CHIOAGC, Jan. 12. Hogs—receipts. 30,00J; fairly active, stronger; light, \$5.70@6.30; mixed packing \$5.80@6.25; heavy, \$6.35@3.70. Cattle—receipts, 6,000; steady; prime \$6.00@6.35; good to choice, \$5.30@5.90; common to fair, \$4.10@5.20; butchers, 2.20.24.30; stockers and feeders, \$5.40@4.65.

THE QUEEN'S GIFT.

Where English daisies blossom, And English robins sing, When all the land was ragrant Beneath the feet of spring

Two litt'e sisters wandered, Together, hand in hand, A'ong the dusty highway,
Their bare feet soiled and tanned.

'Twas not a childish sorrow That filled their eyes with tears; Their little hearts were burdened With grief beyond their years.

The bright eyed daisies blossomed In valley and in glen,

The robins sang their sweetest, Spring smiled - but not for them. Reneath the trees of Whitehall, Within ther shadows brown,

From out the royal palace
The Queen came walking down. She saw the children standing.

Together, side by side, And, gazing down with pity, She asked them why they cried, "Dear lady," said the eldest, "My little sister Bess

And I have come together A hundred miles, I guess. "Sometimes the roads were dusty. And sometimes they were green; We're very tired and hungry-

We want to see the Queen "For mother's sick. dear lady, She cries 'most all the day; We hear her telling Jesus, When she thinks we're at play

"She tells Him all about it. How when King James was King We were so rich and happy And had 'most everything. "We had our own dear father, At home beside the Thames,

But father went to battle Because he loved King James. "And then things were so different -

I cannot tell you how, We haven't any father, Nor any nice things now. "Last night our mother told us They'd take our nome away,

Because she couldn't pay "So then we came together, Right through the meadow green, and prayed for God to help us, And take us to the Queen

Because mamma once told us That, many years ago, The Queen was James's little girl, And, lady, if 'twas so.

"I know she'll let us keep it-Our home beside the Thames-For we have come to ask her, And father loved King James."

Her simplastory finished, She gazed up in surprise,
To see the lovely lady
With tear-drops in her eyes.

And when the English robins Had sought each downy nest, And when the bright-eyed daisies, Dew-damp, had gone to rest-

A carriage, such as never Had passed that way before Sat down two little children Beside the widow's door.

They brought the weeping mother A package from the Queen, for royal seal was on it, And, folded in between.

A slip of paper, saying: "The daughter of King James Gives to these little children Their home beside the Thames.' Rose Hartwick Thorpe, in St. Nicholas.

The Youth Reminded.

The Editor said, "Aunt Nina, what has become of all your young people? Have they grown too old to be called youths, or have they all gone west?"

What answer could I make? I suggested that the preparations for the holidays filled every hand and heart, and that that pleasant, joyful time, gives no one a chance to think of duties. But all the time I felt sure that available. The monopoly of this special way is now usually the monopoly as soon as the New year had been of all available transportation. As al ushered in the letters from you would ready seen, the rival road, if built, pour down upon me. For do we not make good resolutions upon the first would ensure the rull of occur and be a waste of capital, since either could do all the business which offers, day of the year? and would not one and much more, nor could either with of your first resolutions made and act- draw from the competition. ed upon be to send a long letter here (unless they combine and exact double to interest and benefit the many youths whom we hope read these columns? tal) to a duel. It is a war to the knife, But two weeks of this new year have as though both were shut up in a dark passed away and yet no letters. Can it be that so soon the good intentions in the wrong place, cannot be moved. have been forgotten? Is habit so It must fight it out on that line. strong with you that you cannot pull yourself out of the old path? Or is it of a peculiar character, entirely too so very hard to settle down to steady powerful for private competition, who pulling after the fun and frolic of the shall fix the rates? Not the monopolist. merry vacation time?

I cannot believe that you have grown too old to write under the method capable of properly and imheading "Youth's Column." If you partially fixing them, and from time have there certainly must be others grown from childhood to take your hand is to save the public from force, places, and where are they? But no, fraud, secrecy, extortion and unjust you must be there; a year does not like description to a large section to be severed. change one so much.

grow old," (and up go your noses.) "She must be getting well along in years to try to deceive herself in that

way." Yes, I do feel just as young as you do in this, that I do want to hear from you, want to know your

opinions of things. Didn't the paper look strange to you last week? and that was the first plexity of the management such that paper of the year, "enlarged and not even the owners and shareholders improved." Mr. Editor didn't have improved." Mr. Editor didn't have cept as reported to them by the man us in mind, I guess. Must agers. How much more is the public I, the your Uncle Nine bid you adieu at the mercy of the railroad manageand then sitting in the chimney corner say Alack aday! Of what use am old common carrier, with his small I, no one will heed my voice! But and comparatively insignficant little little have I tried to do, and failed in barter?

that little. Mother Goose could make jingles that delighted the children, but I its real greatness.

He who controls it, controls every wonder if she could have succeeded in

the six months baby of to-day would listen with disdain to Bobby Shafto. My thoughts carry me away I must bid you good day, or shall it be good bye? AUNT NINA.

Extracts from Report of the Railroad Commissioners of Georgia.

The right of regulating turnpikes. bridges and ferries has always been conceded and exercised. In general, and as covering the whole principle, when two parties deal upon wholly unequal terms the law protects th weak, as in the case of minors, femme coverts, and of the insane or imbecile. It protects the weak, making them the wards of the State, and providing ordinances, etc., to see to their rights and guard them against imposition.

of legislation for ages. Any student will find, perhaps, somewhat to his surprise, that in the case of railroads the right rests not on any one of them singly, but upon them all combined. In a word, that the regulation of railroads by law is better fortified by principle, as well as by authority, than that of any other single subject of legal control.

Corporations, as much, being a legal entity, dependent on legislation for their very existence; franchises, special privileges, monopolies, turnpikes, bridges, ferries, common carriers these are each and all of them subject to large control. The railroad is all of these in one. It is a corporation, endowed with franchises and with special privileges; a monopoly, a common carrier, and it takes the place of ordinary roads—for all considerable distances superseding them entirely. Nor is this, by any means, all. In each case the need of regulation of railroads, as compared with the old methods, is intensified, both on public to compete to advantage in the strugand economical grounds. The argument is highly cumulative, combining all the grounds in one, in a way seldom paralleled, and each ground far stronger than in the original analogous The old analogies have grown, some of them to be false and all of them feeble.

To illustrate by the functions of a common carrier: It has in great measure displaced the highway; it has displaced the equipment of the same; it has displaced the old common carrier. Thus the road, the equipment and the carrier are all special. The owner, too, is special, no longer the general public. The conditions of competition are, in a large measure, displaced. The private methods scarcely amount to competition at all. It is a stupendous and absolute revolu tion, still difficult to appreciate; but at length the facts are forcing them

selves on our attention. On the public highways, before the days of railroads, between important p'aces there were always several com mon carriers, between whom you should choose, or else use the high ways yourself on equal terms with the public carrier. There was real com petition and protection here, and yet for the public convenience the government regulated even the old common carrier, so subject to competition.

But the railroad is not thus free for competing carriers, or for the custo When first introduced. it was indeed regarded as simply a new kind of road bed, which custo mers could hire by paying toll. But soon it was evident that the railroad c mpany must of necessity itself run the road. Other carriers, or the custo-mers themselves could not provide the new and expensive rolling stock, engines and cars. In like manner ex-perienced engine-men were necessary. Almost any one could drive a wagon; not so an engine. In a word, the monopoly was greatly intensified by the needful specialization of machinery and workmen. Rapidly the railway became for large sections the only road

The roads so shut up are condemned rates to pay interest on a double capiroom with doors locked and no escape for either; for a railroad, if once built

the railroad, on the one hand; not the shipper, also a party interested, on the other hand; but THE LAW, by some to time adapting them to varying cir-cumstances. The object on the one is a deprivation to a large extent of one of the most important privileges of Now I hear you say, "She is trying the citizen. On the other hand, howto make herself believe she doesn't ever, in the protection of the citizen, every just right of the monopolist is to be protected with like impartiality.

If the old methods of common carriage needed regulation by law, how incomparably more important is such regulation now, with the immensely increased volume of business, with the absolute impossibility of private competition or self-help, and with the com can at all understand the business, exbarter? Slowly mankind has been adjusting itself to the problem—revolutionary, in fact-estimated to be very great, but not estimated at a tithe of

wonder if she could have succeeded in interesting the youth. But since her day and mine the children as well as set up one whole community and put

onward that I don't believe but that has no greater powers; indeed, governments are among the things con troll d. We have seen the foundation of the right of regulation in the common law as well as the civil, and also in the deeper seated law of nature.

House redeemed itself to-day. No time was wasted in beginning work on the Army bill, which was pursued to the deeper seated law of nature.

store, or, from its yet closer analogies, the factory. the mine, or the rolling mill, and the like properties?" Be cause it is a monopoly, and cannot well be otherwise; because its powers are immense, and of a public character; so in fact, and so held by law and legal decisions. It is important and in decisions. It is important and in structive to study these distinctions, ent, but imperative. Suppose, in former days, a monopoly of navigable Not to be tedious, upon any one of the foregoing grounds, the right of regulating can safely rest. Each has the consequences, and how the grant shall belong to the same political would need to be hedged about with proper regulations and restrictions! Suppose the yet more unlimited mo nopoly of the great ocean itself, or of the right of ship-building: yet even such grants would fall short in importance of the monopoly of internal applicants for positions in the public

transportation. State. To give to a particular com pany, or sets of companies, the exclusive right to all the highways and public roads of the State: they to make such terms as they shall think proper with travelers and carriers of freight; what a shout of universal indignation would this raise! Yet this power over the real transportation of the country has ignorantly and gradually been actually thus transferred to the rail-road companies of the States. Virtually, the highways actually used, and the states and territories according to population. All appointments, in futhe only highways which, in the present state of commerce, man can afford to use for any considerable distance, gle of life, are the railroads.

State, unusually and remarkably clear and promotion is to be based on merit in its provisions for the protection of all rights. It contains no better considered or more argued feature than that which provides, on the one hand, for the protection of the public against country, they are to be classified in the unjust and unreasonable exercise of corporate powers; and on the other against any interference with their just and reasonable exercise.

The Tr. nsportation Question.

Extract from an address of Hon. E K. Valentine to the farmers of Nebraska]. One of the questions now agitating which you, as a class, are largely interested, is the problem of transportation. The right to control railroads by national and State legislation is conceded by all, but how far that control may be carried is yet an open question. The owners and operators of railroads claim that we have no more right to control or undertake to reguate the fares and rates of freight over their various lines than we have to fix the price of a reaper or a mower that is manufactured by a corporation chartered by a State. They claim the money is their own, that they have invested to build these roads and that ney should be permitted to regulate fares and freight, the same as a merchant does the price of his wares. But with these gentlemen. I have no doubt, many of you disagree. The national and State governments have been most liberal and generous toward these corporations, donating large, valuable tracts of land to them, and there is scarcely a county in this State that has a railroad, but what has aided it most liberally, and to-day is being taxed to meet these liabilities. It costs large sums of money to build railroads, and in our own State they have been built in sparsely settled sections, where I presume it does not now pay to operate them. But why is this so? Why were they built? Was it not because these gentlemen who owned lines reaching us from the east and south plainly saw that in the near future there would be a good paying business for them? Did they not enter into the building of these lines so as to occupy the ground—to The H

prevent others from doing what they themselves did as a matter of speculayou, individually and as a class. Your interests and theirs are most intricatenot reach the markets with your products and your stock; on the other products and stock to transport. It is, therefore, plain that you should be on most friendly terms. There should be of fare and freight

that they should observe the motto, 'Live and let live." But each railroad is under the management of men selected by the stockholders, under instructions to so handle and control it panies to the amount of \$125,000. as to best enhance the value of its use to their benefit. There are as many different methods adopted as there are boards of management. If they would all be honest with their patrons and with themselves, operating their various roads as purely business transactions, I apprehend there would be no cause for interference by national or state legislatures, but the mode adopted by many of them is, as soon as they find that they are earning good dividend unon their capital invested, they proceed to "water their stock." They do not water it as you farmers water yours, but they simply issue a few millions of dollars worth of "new stock," divide it among themselves and then immediately set to work to try and make their roads earn enough pay a reasonable interest on all the stock, old and new. Now, this is what we are told they do, and it is this practice that compels, or will compel, unless it ceases, the passage of laws, na tional and state, to regulate these corporations.

Rub sprains, bruises, and lameness day and mine the children as well as set up one whole community and put the youths have made such progress down another. Government, itself, white of an egg.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM - The in the deeper seated law of nature.

Not less necessary, in this right, is its political bearings than in its legal and political bearings than in its legal and House, Chairman Kasson, of the Commissional aspects. steadily to completion. Then, to the We begin to see the answer to the question: 'How is the railroad distinguished from the plantation, or the dinguished from the plantation, or the dinguished from the plantation of the dinguished from the dinguished fro never before known in the history of structive to study these distinctions, which are real and practical; and such are some of the leading features of study makes the right not only appar the bill as passed: The president, president in preparing a code of rules to carry the law into effect. An im portant part of the bill is the provis applicants for positions in the public service, now classified or to be classi-fied under the law. Except where Imagine a proposition of this sort fied under the law. Except where seriously made in the Legislature of the dent by and with the consent of the Senate, all the civil employes in the departments at Washington are to be thus classified, and will have to un-dergo the same examinations as new applicants for positions. Such examinations are to be open to all persons, and are to be held at least twice in each State or territory in which there population. All appointments, in future, are to be based upon the report of the commission, and are to be on probation. Each appointee must show his fitness by actual work before his appointment can be made absolute. All new appointments are to be Such is the general scope and char-acter of the fundamental law of the to which the applicant is assigned, like manner, and become subject in every way to the provisions of this law. It is evidently the intention of the framers of the law that no removals should be made except for cause. It is provided that no recommendation of any senator or member of the House in regard to any appli-cant is to be received or considered by any person concerned in making any the people of this country, and in this act. If this can be carried out our representatives will be absolutely without patronage except in the appointment of our local postmasters. Lastly, there is a prohibition against the levying of political assessments.

The State Horticultural Society recently appointed a committee whose business it should be to take steps towards securing legislation for reorganizing the State Board of Agriculture and enlarging its duties and powers. A sub committee has been appointed and is now at work drawing up a bill for that purpose. This sub-committee consists of ex Representative A. S. Partridge, of the Agricultural College; Judge Ramsdell, of Traverse City; ex Rep resentative Charles A. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, and Senator Monroe. The bill will provide for locating an experimental station, at the Agricul-tural Boll-ge grounds, where experiments in improving cereals, propagating new species, hybridization, etc. shall be made for the public benefit. It will also provide for the establishment of an efficient meteorological station, where more practical work for the benefit of the farmers than that now done by the United States meteorologists shall be conducted. In order to carry out the provisions of the bill it is proposed to place the control of the stations in charge of a board entirely free from political influences and drawn from the leading horticultural and agricultural societies and the State Grange. - Detroit News Corres-

THE HOTEL CALAMITY IN MIL-WAUKEE.-At about four o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., fire was tion, leoking for good returns in the discovered in the basement of the future? But railroads are necessary to Newhall House in Milwaukee, and in about half an hour the whole building was substantially destroyed. That ly interwoven; without them you can half hour was crowded with horrors which can never be understood or de scribed. Of the many who were forced hand they cannot prosper without your to jump from the windows twenty-four were killed outright upon the pavement below. Twenty-one other per sons are known to have been burned no antagonism between you, and it is my opinion that it would be far better for all concerned, if in fixing the rates ing and the extent of the calamity is not fully known. Seventy are known THE RAILROAD MANAGERS WOULD to be lost, and it is feared a con-CONSULT siderable number may be added to this figure. The building was six producer and the shipper, and fix rates stories high, and, in appearance so that each should be fairly treated, was one of the finest in the city. The dispatches say, however, that it was a mere shell and local underwriters had refused to place any insurance upon it. It was insured in Cincinnati com-

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST LANSING.—The supporters of Senator Ferry for a third term have insisted upon the usual caucus for the nomination of their candidate. Twenty seven republicans have declined to be bound by the behests of any caucus in this matter and have refused to sign the call. Of these, nineteen committed themselves still more definitely by signing a resolution not to go into caucus. The election of senator must take place in joint assembly of both houses and 67 votes will be necessary to a choice. A call for a republican caucus was made for the 5th inst., and was signed by 54 republicans. This number was reinforced by two in the attendance at the caucus which was held on the fifth as called. Mr. Ferry was nominated on the first for-mal ballot. This is not by any means equivalent to an election, as eleven more votes above the caucus ballot are necessary to make up the required majority.

er and lighter than iron, is non-corro- are the most conomical and best apauthentic to send across the ocean by

It is reported from New York that Vanderbilt has taken a hand in the Canadian Pacific railroad syndicate. The Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific have now become the two great railway corporations of Canada, and it is a race to see which will come out best. It is thought that the Canadian is reaching out for the Northern Pa-

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4.-Mr. Bixby of Lenawee, introduced a resolution prohibiting the use of railway passes or acceptance of reduced rates of fare on railways. This provoked an audi-ble smile, which broadened into a roar of laughter when Mr. Coots' motion to refer it to the committee on railways

was carried with a rush. FOREIGN. The great French statesman and po He has, for many years, been an important power in European politics—second only to Bismarck in influence. in the following extract from an ex-change: His implacable war on Cæsarism during the session of 1869-70the last of the corps legislant; nis actional Defense, his patriotic efforts in the provinces during the war of 1870-71, his despair after the capitula-lation of Paris, his attempt to prolong the struggle, which, through the fee bleness of the Bordeaux assembly, proved abortive; his agency in bring-ing Thiers over to the republic, and the earnest support he gave him during the latter's presidency; his unap peasable opposition to the reactiona ry ministries of Marshal MacMahon: tne able and daring campaign that he conducted against the conspirators of May 16, 1877, and the great moral and political elevation that the electoral victory of the autumn of 1877 secured him—all this is well known and still fresh in the public mind.

GEN. CHANZY DEAD.—PARIS. Jan. 5—Gen. Chanzy, the well-known French general and life senator, died suddenly last night. Gen. Chanzy died of apoplexy at Chalons. He will be buried there. The papers deplore his death, uniting his memory with that of Gambetta, the latter being described as the soul, and Chanzy the sword of the resistance to German invasion. The Times says: The death of Gen. Chanzy, following so quickly that of Gambetta, must disturb many political calculations, and will increase the uncertainty prevailing as to the immediate prospects of French political parties.

The floods in Europe are unprecehomeless and destitute. A house to house collection will shortly be started Prof. Beals, of throughout the German empire in aid of the sufferers in the flooded districts. The Prussian government has already granted \$125,000 for their relief and the government of Hesse has given the same amount. The subscriptions in Prussia reached \$875,000. Large sums are arriving from England and America.

Some Farmers in Council.

"The National Agricultural conven-tion" met in this city, last week. We confess to some antecedent skepticism in regard to the body. Almost every profession and calling in this country is represented by some sort of an asso ciation which operates, in some cases somewhat speculatively, in its name. The most active or obtrusive of the officers and committees are sometimes very little known in their professions and trades save as they succeed in procuring advertisement through the associations to which they attach themselves. Many an almost briefless lawyer figures as secretary of some law organization. We suspect that some physicians are for better known as ornamental officers in medical societies than to their patients. Nearly every calling has its financially illegitimate speculative side, as well as its material and quite legitimate apparatus. The latter feature impies invention, patents, markets and measurably monoply, with respect to which there are men who buy, sell and get again. When, therefore, we heard of this

national agricultural convention we supposed we should find a body of men concerned chiefly in patenting, buying and selling the implements so necessary to farmers, but whose hands never touch a plow in its actual fur-It was, therefore, a pleasure to find actual farmers whose personal presence was worthy the senate of the United States. In the nature of the case, the leisure and the money implied in a trip to some central city, theoretically in any of the States, presuppose somewhat of past success, and ac-cumulated capital. The convention is as a consequence made up of the most successful of American farmers. The members as a class had fine heads, expansive foreheads, and steady, large, pure eyes. As a rule their hands were large and strong enough to prompt somewhat of caution against an overfriendly grasp, or against a conceiv able defensive blow. The discussions had a wide range and concerned the more comprehensive aspects of Amer ican agriculture. Artificially produced forests, irrigation, rotation of crops physicial geography, re-enrichment of had a wide range and concerned the forests, irrigation, rotation of crops, physicial geography, re-enrichment of soils, and the inevitable "tariff," were among the topics. The debates were the speakers were th informed; they used excellent lan-guage and all were moved by evident for and in their calling. It was manifest that the convention was unsel fishly devoted to the best temporal interest of men. The chief postulate was, "the chief aim of man, as guards And now comes an exciting report from England of a cheap method of separating the metal aluminum from its combinations. This report is exciting because the metal is both strong-

sive and is one of the most abundant paratuses? To what uses shall surplus minerals in the world. In its oxide, it is one of the chief constituents of common clay, cryolite and many other substances. It has long been known to exceed all other metals in useful guard continents against fires, temperature of the countries of the chief constituents of supply timber growth for the plains so as to shade the river courses, preserve the fountain heads of streams and so guard continents against fires, temperature of the chief constituents of the chief constituents of as to shade the river courses, preserve the fountain heads of streams and so guard continents against fires, temperature of the chief constituents of the chief constituents of the countries of the chief constituents of the countries of the chief constituents of been known for separating it from its shall young men be retained in the compounds and it has been too dear for general use. The rumor of the discovery was considered sufficiently enthantia to send across the ocean by chean food for consumers and just cheap food for consumers and just gains to the farmer? Is protection, or free trade best? How shall the nation be best served in administering government lands? Shall there be a system of inland canals? Shall the government control railways?-and so on to the end of the practical application of principles whose consideration implies as good brains as did theoretical speculations like those by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations."

We say very clearly that, as one man said to us in private conversation, "brains and reading rule, even in farming." Mother Earth is very indulgent to her children. In kindliest climates she gives sustenance on very easy terms. Simplest fruits and game supply the savage, but man's moral grade is determined by the terms upon which he is content to settle with Nature. He must be a savage who is satisfied to simply exist with-out labor. Therefore it is true that litical leader, M. Gambetta, died in Out labor. Therefore it is true that Paris on the morning of the 1st inst. to civilization. When men at the other extreme of the scale enter into exalted and dignified terms with Mother Gambetta's characteristics are best set in the following extract from an exact industrously, as do those who composed this convention, they are straightway exalted to genuine nobilthe last of the corps legislati; nis activity in the revolution of September 4.1870, which put a period to the second empire; his indefatigable labors as a member of the Government of National Defense, his particular of National Defense his particular of National National Defense his particular of National N things with one hundred acres, may enter the noblest of brotherhoods. We were impressed by the clean countenances of these splendid men. One would judge that they can look God and man squarely in the face. The English nobleman has a peculiar charm in his quiet repose of personal presence. Stantion, wealth and habi-tual homage by men gave the English gentleman an air of quiet, unassuming, impressive gentility which is far above ridicule, gainsaying, or counterfeit. So also have these American representative farmers an air of personal purity and guileless simplicity which quite charms him who understands its genesis and philosophy.
The correct doctrine which can exalt
that agricultural profession, and throw about it the charm which will more effectually retain the children in that calling is beyond estimate. We believe this happy secret will yet enter in as a factor to solve and bless our future American social economy.—North-western Christian Advocate, Chicago.

The treasury cattle commission asks for \$200,000 to stamp out the lung pleague and re-open the British markets to American beeves.

THE REAPER DEATH.

TIMMS-At a regular meeting of Moscow Grange, No. 108, held December 22, 1882, dented in extent, spreading misery and deva-tation on every side. Many lives friends were adopted and ordered spread up-

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Patrons of Husbandry in Allegan County Council.

From the Allegan Gazette.

The annual council of this Order met in Allegan and commenced work about 11 o'clock A. M., Dec. 19, 1882. Their doors were open to the public during their entire session, which lasted till 40'clock P. M. They soon got along to the time for the election of officers, and the result was as follows: President, M. V. B. McAlpine; Vice President M. V. McAlpin dent, A. J. Van Wyck; Secretary, J. G. Stegeman; Treasurer, Sarah Stegeman; Lecturer, Lucy Spears; Steward, L. C. Gilbert. At the noon hour we had hot tea and a cold bite of

good food furnished by the sisters of Allegan Grange.

After dinner we had the address of welcome by Brother Albert Stegeman. I wish every member of the Order in the County had been present to have heard this and the reply by Bro. Van Wyck. Bro. Stegeman's tone and manner, rather than what he said, made the impression that he is an over-worked enthusiast who fears his work for the public good is coming very far short of his dreams, and further that he will soon be a martyr in a work unfinished. I am not a shorthand reporter and I regret it very much, as I would like to use his words and let the reader cull the meaning but as it is I must give my idea of what he said and run the risk of wrong reporting. He bid the members welcome in the field of labor for the agriculturist. He thinks the work ought to be earnest, incessant, active, and aggressive. To him the council's work should be warfare and nothing else. Selfishness stalks all through our land-in the public highways, private lanes, and secret by paths. It devours labor, resulting in a moneyed aristocracy on one hand and pauper labor on the other. The Order ought to unite to fight the former or soon the farmers of America will be in the condition of the tillers of the soil in Ireland and India. I do not say that railway officials or legis-lators or professional men are worse than we are who constitute this Order. Our warfare work can all be used for some time to come rooting out inordinate selfishness that is in us. We need self-purification in order that we may work harmoniously and effect-The selfishness daily exhibited by Allegan County Patrons in the store below is immense and astounding. The stockholders in the store demand ten per cent interest and good security for their venture. This shows their willingness to take ten per cent from their brothers and sisters and the widows about us. They do not care for the Order only so far as it pays them. It looks dark about getting out of the grasp of avarice and selfishness when such work is done among brethren. I beg of you, do not profess one thing and do the opposite. The man who buys and sells for the mere idea of gain is no better than Jesse James. The people who wish to exchange their commodities, the products of their labor, should only have to pay for the time and labor needed to effect the change, and they could thus hold the profits on their productions. He thinks the teaching sharpen the wits of the pupils to get porations are fools to fight the people wealth without labor, to despise work, and to be gentlemen. It is wrong to take advantage of saries of life. The mood of the people only ask a lan show for protection against extortionate, artificial prices for the primal necessaries of life. The mood of the people only and dangerous with disap-

treated as a criminal. Brother A. J. Van Wyck in response showed himself a thorough and cultured gentleman, who had pondered on this very subject and was in real earnest in trying to find his way out of ney. Capital is a fool to trifle with the these difficulties and read a title to people, when the people are right and fairer skies for the mundane sphere. He said real, effective labor is educated and skilled labor. Such labor will make freemen of the laborers. It will dignify their calling. When the laborer pauses and asks why he labors, and for what, he cannot be made a slave or serf. Labor, to be made easy, effective and light, must become co operative in each industry and then the industries must become co-operative. This is a necessity, and we ought to learn it very fast here in our discussions. Unselfish labor will become effective labor. Make our labor and lives touch the labor and lives of others, harmoni ously, and it will be a pleasure to live and earth will furnish us a paradise. We must be careful in our warfare for the Order that we do not become blindly selfish and injure others and other

here verbatim. I feel that those who nels-through the senses. Political partisanship is one of the blinds that cover our eyes. When to go to a regular nominee as the only guide to a voter, it is only a blind one. When we vote for a drunkard and a libertine, having a reason to believe him such, the only charity that can cover such an act in professedly good men is to say that they are partisan blind. Excessive love of office is the blind that lets a legislator give large areas of public domain to iron-hearted corporations and great subsidies to rich that prevents the pastor from rebuking the sins of his own church and of its own members. It raises him up to the kingdom above this earth makes him eloquent in describing that and avoiding this. There is little hope What is it that blinds our eyes and makes two codes to govern in our soand debauchee range the parlors of the best society while it expels and shames his victims. The law only holds a woman a man's equal when she is a criminal or a taxpayer. It is a fearfully blind state of society that thus treats a woman. As an organ- tion uncared for. Contrarywise, the ized society we are blinded by selfish- American, eagerly pursuing a future ness a shere stupidity, to try to do as good, almost ignores what good the much work in as small space as we do passing day offers him, and when the in the store below. We are blinded to absolute meanness in asking so much work from so few hands. This

kind of blindness, leading in the blind, must end by a promiscuous and disastrous tumble into a ditch.

The rest of the proceedings was routine business, of interest to members of the councii, but needless here.

As long ago as 1879, the press in va-

Dennis Kearney and Corporate Power.

rious quarters of the country warned the railroads, on the heels of the California election, that while Dennis Kearney, as a social philosopher, was a fool and a knave, that, nevertheless, his transient success enforced anew the old experience that, if intelligent lasses of society, through indifference or selfishness, suffer great abuses to grow, without attempting either re straint or redress, that rude and angry ignorance will surely recklessly rise up to right its wrongs, behaving as blindly in its fury as a mad bull, that soils all that it does not shiver in a china shop. Kearney could not have compelled success in California if great abuses in railroad and land monopoly had not been suffered to flourish, without opposition, and Kearney, with his crude, iconoclastic constitution, was the clumsy organizer and awkward avenger of an enraged, because outraged, people. Kearney was a miserable social quack, and yet the people welcomed him because the State was deadly sick and in its despair it clutched at Kearney, just as drowning men grab at straws. Kearney was a demagogue, a social quack, an epilep tic orator and a detestable incendiary, and yet he was accepted by the people simply because the obstinate folly of capital in California had maddened the people up to that point when they were ready, since capital refused to obey the rudder, to rule capital with the rock. The lesson of California needs to be heeded in other States. Demagogues and social incendiaries are not impossible to any State if we do not hold railroads and other corporations to stricter reverence for the rights of the people. Intelligence that sees public injustice should stamp it out on sight, under the forms and methods of the law, and not wait for ignorance to head a mob and sweep away right in their restlessness under long-endured wrong The people can make and unmake the most powerful corporation in the country, and the moment their eyes are open to the fact that their pockets are picked every day by a conspiracy which enforces arbitrary artificial rates for the necessaries of life, from that day corpor ate conspiracies against the public weal are doomed to destruction. The great corporations ought to be wise enough to see that the creature cannot, in the long run, afford to fight its cre ator. In other words, the railroads are fools to persist in fleecing and fighting the country, for, if once the people of both parties get aroused fairly to a sense of their public wrongs, a Kearney tidal wave will sweep over the country that will make every clansman of the railroad conspiracy flee to the mountain tops for shelter. The eruption of public sentiment may not come immediately, but it is sure to come eventually and woe unto the politicians that find themselves caught with "dad under the load." The corvantage of a fellow-workman's igno rance, to get more than he earns, he steals and is a robber, and in a moral and enlightened society he would be everything before it, the reaction against railroads will be so strong that discretion and decency will be lost sight of, and we shall be as rude in our reforms and remedies for great abuses as California was under Kearcorporations will do well to remember that the people, in the last analysis, have the power to force the creature to respect the rights of the creator. In telligence, enthusiasm and organiza tion within both parties will, in time, bring corporations to their knees. The time is not far distant when the people will cry out for protection. Under these circumstances, the railroads, if they are prudent, will stop putting the screws to the people, for the latter will not always forbear .- Marshall States.

To Take out Milk and Coffee Stains.

These stains are very difficult to remove. especially from light colored and finely finished goods. From woolen and mixed fabrics they are ta industries and thus work our own destruction. The law of our lives is such mixture of one part glycerine, nine that we cannot secure happiness for ourselves when we inflict injuries on others.

Parts water, and one-half part aqua ammonia. This mixture is applied to the goods by means of a brush, and al-Sister George E. Jewett read an essay under the title of "The Blinds Casionally renewing the mostening.)

That Cover Our Eyes." It would After this time, the stained pieces are pressed between cloth, and then rubbed grace your columns if it were to go in pressed between cloth, and then rubbed with a clean rag. Drying, and if posheard it will say that I mutilate it in reporting. She started out by saying that most of our enjoyments and stains. Stains on silk garments, which are directly flow through a property of the stains. activities flow through sensuous chan- are dyed with delicate colors, or finely finished, are more difficult to remove. In this case five parts glycerine are mixed with five parts water, and one quarter part ammonia added. Before using this mixture it should be tried on some part of the garments where it can not be noticed, in order to see if the mixture will change color . If such is the case no ammonia should be add ed. If, on the contrary, no change takes place, or if, after dying the origi nal color is restored, the above mixture is applied with a soft brush, allowing it to remain on the stains for six of contractors. Popularity is the blind eight hours, and is then rubbed with a clean cloth. The remaining dry substance is carefully taken off by means of a knife. The injured places are now brushed over with clean water, pressed between cloths and dried If the stain is not then removed, a for the congregation in the pews rubbing with dry bread will easily while the pastor is away up there, take it off. To restore the finish, a thin solution of gum-arabic, or it many cases beer is preferred, is brush cial affairs? One code lets the rake ed on, then dried and carefully ironed. By careful manipulation these stains will be successfully removed.—Scien tific American.

> THE savage thinks only of present satisfaction and leaves future satisfac-

The North American Review.

The North American Review for Jan-

uary opens with a symposium in which three of the most preminent advocates in this country of the "Revision of Church Creeds," namely, Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, set forth the grounds upon which such revision is deemed necessary as a defense of revealed religion against the encroachments of skepticism, and as an adjustment of the relations between faith and science. "University Education for Women," a question that just now is being warmly agitated both here and in England, is discussed by Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens, who, though he zealously advocates the measure, commands the attention and respect of its opponents by the eminent fairness with which he states the adverse arguments. Isaac L. Rice gives a "Definition of Liberty," deduced from a profoundly philosophical study of the phases of political evolution, from the earliest Anglo-Saxon times to the present day. "American English," by Gilbert M. Tucker, is a spirited defense of the cis-Atlantic fashion of English speech against the aspirations of sundry British critics. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas writes an article that can hardly fail to strike a sympathetic chord in many a mind, on "The Responsibilities of Progressive Thinkers." "Bigotry in the Medical Profession," by Dr. David Hunt, is a protest from the pen of a respected member of the medical profes sion against the first commandment of medical ethics, which forbids association with any but regular practitioners. Finally, Charles T. Congdon, under the singularly apt title of "Adulteration of Intelligence," exposes some of the grave evils to be apprehended from the monop olization of telegraph lines, press associations and influential public journals. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

The Old Capitol.

The burning of the old State capitol at Lansing makes the following brief it of state history of interest at this time: The constitution of 1836 provided that the seat of government should be established at Detroit until 1847, when it should be permanently located by the legislature. In January, 1847, Gov. Felch called attention to this provision and the legislature attempted to carry it out. After long and tedious effort-Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall, Kalamazoo and other places being determined to have it-a proposition was carried to locate it ou the school section of the extreme northwest township of Ingham coun ty. It was known to be an unbroken wilderness, without even a good wagon road leading to it, but the atsurdity of the thing disarmed opposition and the measure was carried in triumph. It was then voted to hold the next session there, in hopes that the difficulties of the situation would bring members to their senses and lead them to unite on some available point. There was scarcely a house in the neighborhood, and the site of the present city was covered with a dense growth of timber. But the commis sioner went to work cutting roads, cleaning streets and squares and put-ting up buildings. Lumber for fin ishing purposes was hauled in wagons all the way from Flint, but in the face of all difficulties the "old capitol" was built and some sort of provision made for the members who met in January. 1848. The new viliage was first called Michigan, and then Lansing.

Talking Slang.

It is within the limits of moderation to say that ninety girls out of every hundred would describe every variety of social pleasures or amusement by declaring that they 'had a good time,' or a 'lovely time,' or a 'beautiful time.' Awfully nice' and' awfully jolly' are sufficiently indefinite to qualify almost any noun in the dictionary, and are conveniently vague ways of con veying one's impressions without re quiring that the impressions shall be too closely defined or analyzed; and they dispense with the troublesome necessity of fitting the words to the thought, which becomes unavoidable if one is obliged to find one's own expressions. Slang phrases constantly present themselves as the easiest and most obvious thing to say about people, or places, or books, or sensations, when it would involve some mental effort to describe them more

The field of slang offers no restric tions, and is as open to women as to the privileged sex; and expressions the most vulgar and disgusting may be heard coming from very presty lips. This slovenly way of express ing one's ideas, exterminates all dig nity and refinement of thought and speech, and makes a woman not only common place, but common. makes a girl's mind seem a place open to all comers—a court without a sanctuary. The accessibility and 'haif fellow-well met' air go far to destroy the distinct, definite charm of a wo man's conversation. It is not necess ary that people that speak good Eng lish should be elaborated, or stiff, or pedantic. The very best and mosrigorous English is made up of short simple words and idiomatic, natural expressions, and as far removed from ormalism or affectation as slang itself. The charm of a clever fascinating woman's conversation, like the charm of some of the most beautiful poetry. often lies more in the manner than in the matter.

A woman who wishes to acquire that permanent charm of conversation which a clever, cultivated woman may so abundantly possess, should carefully avoid slang words and Youth and prettiness gain oleration for a little coarseness and want of dignicy, but when the youth and preftiness go, the coarseness, and want of dignity remain, unmodified and unjustified.—American.

THERE is probably nothing so exhilarating in the experience of the amateur gardner as when he steps up on the hoe and the responsive handle rises to implant a fervent kiss beween the eyes.

WHEN black raspberries have been long planted and become unproductive, and the fruit smaller, it is best to mow off the canes close to the earth,

MR. VANDERBILT'S STABLE.

Now His Famous Horses are Cared For .- A Visit to Their Luxurious Home on Murray Hill.

wealth have developed into palaces, so the stables of rich owners of horses have become buildings fitted up in a manner that surpasses in costliness and elegance the houses of a large richest man in America.

the stalls a few feet away could scarcely elegant apartment any appearance of connection with a stable. There is no loud noise, n on the road, or the stout coach horses come in champing their bits and rattling their har-nesses heavy with silver, the wheels of the

almost hidden by a profusion of heavy silver decorations. At the command of Mr. Phelps, the superintendent of the stable, two grooms the superintendent of the stable, two grooms rolled back two immense siiding doors, and a dim-litapartment roofed by a dome of glass was entered. Up and down the center, on the hard cement floor, were ranged a row of light vebicles, and around them extended a tanbark track. This is called the "walking track," and here the horses are exercised. The red pressed brick walls of this place were hung with pictures of hunting scenes and celebrated horses which, with their bits of color showing in the semi-obscurity, produced a pleasant and striking effect. and striking effect.

The most interesting part of the stable, however, was that devoted to the horses. Here the light from numerous gas-jets showed erful black carriage horses. Even here there

saw that the intruder was Mr. Phelps, and pand strict attention to her supper.

Looking into the other stalls, the other racers were seen quietly crunching away on their supper in the twilight. Bay Dick looked up inquiringly at Mr. Phelps, and the reporter entered his stall. After regarding his visitors intently for a moment, he gave a contemptuous suiff and returned to his feed. When Aldine's stall was reached her blanket was removed and her good points commented upon. Aldine submitted gracefully—in fact, seemed rather to like it, and to be proud of the praise that was lavished upon her. Near the door leading into the court-yard was what appeared to be a box-stall, but which upon the door being opened was seen to be a bed-room. Here every night sleeps one of the hostlers, in order to be on hand if anything goes were with the looked.

Nashua Telegraph: On a recent Sunday evening a stranger, tired and dusty, leaned against a lamp-post at Rochester, while he inquired the distance to Farmington. "Eight miles," said a boy. "Are you sure it is that far?" The boy, with his big heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness, replied: "Well, seeing you are pretty all-fired tired, I will call it seven miles."

The Bridgeton (Me.) News calmly says: The types last week made us say that "the showers were not sufficient to meet the wants of milkmen," etc., instead of millmen.

New York Tribune. As the dwellings of modern Americans of

majority of the population. Pressed brick, brownstone and marble, costly woods and plate-glass combine to make the millionaire's stable a place of luxury and even splendor. Maud S. and the other trotting wonders in which William H. Vanderbilt takes pride are housed in a manner befitting the pets of the

A Tribune reporter visited Mr. Vanderbilt's stable at Fifty-second street and Madison avenue recently, and was shown through the building. Entering from the office, the visitor found himself in a spacious room. It was just after dark, and numerous gas-jets were burning around the walls, the light streaming through porcelain globes, each ornamented with a broad band, in the center of which was a horse's head. Walls, floor and ceiling were all of polished wood, cherry, ash and black walnut being arranged in strips and panels in a way that brought out the beauties of each to the best advantage. In one place a long mirror reflected the line of sombre and stately coaches opposite, and in another a case of nickel-plated bits on a background of black velvet hung glittering on the wall. A set of Fox's English hunting scenes, and oil portraits of Maud S. and Fullerton in heavy gilt frames relieved the harness of the ash walls. In the corner, on a platform of cement, a stableman was washing a light wagon which had been whirled over the road that afternoon behind Aldine and Early Rose. The stable implements which lay around him flashed in the gaslight with their heavy mountings of polished brass, and the pail in which he dipped his sponge was decorated with a big brass monogram. There was no scent of the stable in the air. The noises of the horses in heard through the thick walls and the heavy doors of black walnut and plate glass. Only the man at work on the wagon in the corner and the long line of coaches against the wall gave the large, well-proportioned and really. time. Even when some famous trotter comes into the stable, fresh from some new exploit

nesses heavy with silver, the wheels of the light wagon or the heavy coach roif on a broad strip of carpet stretched diagonally across the floor, and there is no din or tumait.

Looking into the harness-room large cases, with fronts of plate-glass, extending on all sides, were seen. The walls of the room above the cases were of plate glass, and the light from the courtyard streamed through in a flood upon the shining black and the gleaming silver of the inarraesses. Here were all sorts of harness, from the plain affair whose only ornament was the monogram of Mr. Vanderbilt, to those in which the leather was almost hidden by a profusion of heavy silver

long lines of box-stalls of light and polished wood trimmed with black walnut. Beyond was a line of open stalls where stood the powerful black carriage horses. Even here there was no unpleasant odor, nothing but the smell of the clean straw with which the horses had been bedded down for the night. Up and down the passage-way between the stalls down the passage-way between the stalls moved about sturdy grooms carrying feed for the animals and giving the last finishing touch to the bedding. The shadows cast by the stalls, the deep panels of the roof and the dark forms of the coach horses produced a striking combination of light and shade. The striking combination of right and shade. The picture was relieved and supplied with color by the bright blue checked shirts of the grooms and the matting of plaited straw and red tape behind the stalls of the coach horses, red tape behind the stalls of the coach horses, and the effect was still further hightened by the glitter of polished brass which adorned all of the stable utensils and shone in the gaslight. Opening the door of a large box-stall at the end of the room, the reporter entered it. The stall was lit only by the light that came over the top and was in a state of half darkness. In one corner, up to the fetlocks in straw, stood Maud S. quietly eating her well-earned oats. Maud did not quite like the idea of being disturbed at her supper, but, like a well-bred creature of gentle blood, gave very little indication of her annoyance. The planket covering her was removed, and her fleet-limbed symmetry was brought out to the fullest advantage by the background of light wood and vantage by the background of light wood and straw. She submitted to being patted and caressed with the utmost unconcern when she saw that the intruder was Mr. Phelps, and paid strict attention to her support.

door being opened was seen to be a bed-room. Here every night sleeps one of the hostlers, in order to be on hand if anything goes wrong with the horses. In the partition dividing the room from the main apartment burned a bright light encased in glass. It was half in the sleeping room and half outside, the light filtering into the sleeping-room through a green baize curtain drawn over the glass on that side. At night, when all the other lights are turned out, this one is kept burning.

Mr. Vanderbilt's stalle was begun in 1879 and finished in Octobe, of the following year. It cost \$60,600 withou the land, which is said to be worth at least at much more. The ma-

to be worth at least at much more. The materials of which it is constructed are pressed brick and brownstone. It has a frontage of 75 feet in Fifty-second street, and 100 feet in Madison avenue. All the rooms are spacious and the appointments of the finest. The box-stall occupied by Maud S. is 20 by 24 feet, and the others, though not so large, are still of good size.

the others, though hot so large, are congood size.

There are at present in Mr. Vanderbilt's stable Mand S., Aldine, Early Rose, Leander, Lysander, Bay Dick, Small Hopes, Charles Dickens and four coach horses. There are six large coaches, eight light wagons and two sulkies. Six men are employed as grooms and bootlers.

lican.

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CAPTAIN DUNWOODY of the U.S. signal service at Washington was in this city on Saturday. He came to inspect the meteorological system of our State board, and wished to perfect a plan by which the farmers will more rapidly come into possession of the predictions of the signal service - Lansing Repub-

or twice a week with a weak solution

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