

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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Agricultural Department.

THE HARVEST. FOR THE VISITOR.

The harvest time is ended
The harvest of golden grain,
The wheat that grew from the tiny seed
Which in the ground has lain.
Some has grown and ripened
And into sheaves is bound,
And some, by the storm down beaten
Lies rotting on the ground.

Like the harvest, our Lord shall gather
When our earthly life is past,
And the "Reaper Death" shall garner
His sheaves of wheat at last.
Some, full of good works shall be,
Like the bending heads of grain,
And others shall bring a harvest
Of sorrow, and sin and pain.

As the wheat is filled, and ripened
When the bright sun on it shines,
And the grapes grow large and blushing
When its warmth falls on the vines.
But the wheat is crushed and broken
Where the track of the storm has led,
'Tis the wheat on which the sunshine falls
That gives life giving bread.

Can we look for so full a harvest
When God's sheaves are gathered in,
From those whose lives are blighted
By storms of sorrow and sin?
As from them whose lives are happy,
Unburdened with pain and care,
And have never known temptation
More than heart and brain could bear.

—"Guinevere."

Battle Creek, Mich.

The Best Farmer.

"The soil of a country determines its crops," and the condition of the farm, in a community determines the character of the farmer. He who raises the largest crops is not always the best farmer. A man may, year after year, gather the largest harvest that his land can produce, but it may be at the expense of the soil. Each year's crop has diminished the fertility of the land till it has become incapable of producing anything but weeds. He may thus, without any expense in keeping his farm in good condition, get the utmost that it can produce. But he has got it by gaining in one direction and losing in another. He has forced all the productiveness out of his land; leaving it in the situation of a man who has used up his strength, and can do no more till he has time to recuperate, and that will require time and expense equal to what he gained by overtaxing his powers.

I said to a friend, "such a man is a good farmer," he replied—"if you consider merely the crops he has raised on his farm, you can call him a good farmer. But when you find that he has worked his farm, as he has his teams, 'down to skin and bone,' you must call him a poor farmer; for he is now indebted to his land for all that he has robbed it of. Neither can you call it square, by saying that he has paid a debt of \$6,000 from the products of the farm, because his farm, like his teams is badly used up, and it is doubtful whether it could be restored to its former productiveness." It is not the amount of crops produced in a certain time, but the condition of the farm that tells who is the best farmer. The man who killed the hen that laid a gold egg each day only got one egg and lost this entire source of wealth. How much wiser is the man who in order to get immediate wealth, impoverishes his land. Not much, and many farmers are equally unwise in regard to treatment of hired men, and in the care of their horses, and farming implements. He is not the best farmer who gets the most work out of his hired men or his horses, by overworking them. It is the same with farming implements; those implements that are the best used are the most useful. The farmer who is kind to his hired men and always pays them well for their labor gets more work out of them, and is never troubled to get help in time of need. The reverse is true of those who pay the lowest wages and work their men the hardest. While one farmer will use a span of horses so that they will be as sound and able to work at twenty as they were at four, another farmer will have used up three or four spans. A wagon or carriage, with one farmer will be good after fifteen or twenty years' use,

while another farmer will have to buy a new one every five or six years. And so we might go on to the end of the chapter in husbandry, and find that he is a good farmer who pays for help liberally, and keeps his farm, his stock and farm implements in the best condition. A man may do all this and yet lack one thing essential to the best farmer. The brain is the man, intelligence the value of the brain. The true worth of labor, either mental or physical, and whether performed by sage, scientist or savage, "is the intelligence there is in it." A very great battle with ignorance and wrong the schoolhouse has always won. As that little "noisy mansion" in your neighborhood has ever increased the value of your farms, so the education of the farmer has ever increased the value of his farming. Hence where a man gives all the culture to his farm and none to himself, he cannot be called the best farmer. While his farm may be well cultivated, his mind may be like a weed, overgrown with worthless weeds and plants. Again, a man does not gain by overworking himself or his farm. Year after year he labors on, a mere sturdy toiler, with no thought given to books, study or intellectual improvement; such a man is what Phillips calls a "splendid slave." The man of vigorous, healthy brain is the one to grow intellectually. Physical toil fits his mind for mental work, for he who performs physical labor has a healthier and more retentive mind for study, than the man of no manual labor. In fact muscular labor fits the mind for its best work. All great mental achievements from Shakespeare down to Hugh Miller, have been accomplished by great workers.

It is a false notion that farmers have no time to study and educate themselves. No man is more independent in his business. He is his own master. While it is true that much of his labor must be performed without delay, and in its own season, yet he always has control of his time, and all of his leisure hours, and days, can be given to acquiring knowledge. The men who have accomplished the most in this world have been the busiest men. If Horace Greeley or Thurlow Weed had had command of the farmers' leisure time each year, they would have embraced it as the golden opportunity and given the world something still greater from their busy lives, and they would have done this in the old days when the farmer had to work longer and harder to do his work than he does to-day. If this could be done then, what shall we say of the farmer now, when modern machinery and improvements have saved him so much time, and over one-half of the hard labor he once had to do. The same amount of time is allotted alike to us all. But all do not improve it alike. Elihu Burrett, the "learned blacksmith," labored eight hours, slept eight hours, and studied eight hours. The world knows his great achievements. He who will rightly apportion his time will accomplish more than he who labors twelve hours, sleeps eight or ten hours, and lets the rest run to waste. The great difference between men arises from the difference in the distribution, or use they make of their time. Our time must be rightly divided between labor, rest and study. The farmer must give proper attention to each of these; not only that he may be the best farmer, but because it is indispensable to his full growth as man. Where any one of these elements predominates it subordinates the other two. If a man gives too much time to labor, he robs sleep and study of their due, and so with the others if either gets the mastery it overrides its fellows.

We know that each kind of business is a law to itself; that each has rules and methods suited to its own work, and that the farmer has his rules and plans of procedure; and that he has his troubles and trials, as well as the permanent profits and advantages of his happy mode of life. And if any one can be profited by conforming to methods that govern a well-regulated life, he can be.

Good health, energy, productive land, and the proper time devoted to labor, rest and study, these are the essential things that constitute the best farmer.

V. B.

Galesburg, Aug 20th, 1883.

Benefits of no Road Fences.

Among the "jottings," in your last issue, I observe a reference by Prof. Beale to the disappearance of road fences; with the intimation that he would be pleased to "hear from your readers as to how they have brought this about and how they like it."

Here at South Haven, cows run at large until three years ago, doing a vast amount of damage to shade trees planted on the roadsides. To prevent this loss and nuisance the Pomological Society took the matter in hand, agreeing to sustain its members in taking up cattle found running at large, and in prosecuting the owner for any damage done. The custom was so old and apparently well established that little or nothing was effected the first two years; but by strenuous effort and determination on the part of the Fruit Growers, the owners of cattle take care of their stock and the road fences are in a great measure done away with in this locality. We like it first rate for the following reasons:

1. In summer we cultivate up to the beaten track, consequently but little land is wasted.
2. We can keep our places clearer from weeds and rubbish.
3. Shade trees are being no longer injured or destroyed by hungry, unruly cattle.
4. We hold that farms and orchards appear to better advantage when fully exposed to view.
5. Property owners are relieved from a large outlay in building and repairing fences to protect their property from other people's stock.
6. And in winter we like it, particularly when traveling on a north or south road, for since we abandoned fences, we are not troubled so much with snow drifts.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH LANNIN.
South Haven, Aug 4, '83.

The Sugar Cane.

In a recent number attention was drawn to the fact that apparently a great, in reality a very radical, change in the sugar production of the United States was coming, and that too without long delay. It is laboratory work which has rendered this practicable. As in so many instances, mechanical skill has availed itself of minute scientific results, and the grains or granules of the chemist's test tubes and balances have become the predecessors and originators of the barrels of sugar from the boiling house and the refinery.

In order that we may see clearly how this has been done, and to what immense results it is about to lead, we need to look to the two kinds of sugar cane with which we have to deal. Hitherto we have had practically but one, the known botanically as *Saccharum officinarum*, and in common language universally as "sugar cane." Now every evidence shows that we are to have another whose importance will exceed that of the former in the same ratio as does the extent of territory available for its cultivation. This is botanically *Sorghum vulgare*, known everywhere by its generic title as "sorghum."

The saccharum is a semi-tropical plant, and no part of the United States is fairly within the range of its perfect development. Even the Gulf States are along the northern limit of its range for any available purposes, so much so indeed that in no case, or in next to none, is it able to ripen its seed, and thus show that it has reached its full maturity. As a result of this, the region which can be made profitable for its growth and for the production of sugar is necessarily very much restricted. Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia have given but little attention to cane growing. Florida and Texas reach far enough south to be in the best position of all, but industrially they have as yet accomplished little. Louisiana has been the "sugar State," and the cultivation of sugar cane has been bounded by the Red River. And the immense results dependent on this industry are best appreciated from the fact that even under these adverse circumstances our annual yield of sugar has come nearly up to 200,000,000 pounds.

If now, leaving the consideration of the saccharum we turn to sorghum, the conditions are entirely changed. The plant needs no such long continued heat. It is perfectly well known that the cultivation of sorghum can be carried on to full satisfaction in almost every State of the Union. New England will probably never do much in that way, except in its southern and southwestern limits, but neither Minnesota nor Dakota will be beyond the range, for they produce the plant now abundantly. The trouble however has been that the yield of sugar from the sorghum has been totally capricious and uncertain. That the sugar was present in the cane was sure, for the juice if boiled properly yielded invari-

ably a very sweet sirup; but while occasionally this sirup would crystallize beautifully, in other instances, and in truth almost always, not a grain of sugar would make its appearance.

A crop of sorghum therefore had no definite value. It was not possible to tell while it was in the field what might result from its working. Very naturally then it did not rank high in public favor. It had its merits, for sirup and for forage, and in the North-western States especially it has never ceased to be grown to a large extent. But now comes in the laboratory work to which reference has been made. It is not too much to say that now we know the causes of the capricious features shown by the sorghum juice, and that knowing the evil we can avoid it. It is not too much to say that a crop of sorghum in the field can be as safely calculated on to yield its full quota of sugar of first quality as can a crop of saccharum, and still further that acre for acre its best varieties will yield fully as much sugar as is obtained from the ribbon cane in Louisiana. The chemical points which establish this belief we will consider at another time, speaking now only of the results.

The future sugar of the United States therefore viewed in this light will be for us nationally a new life. We have imported annually at least 1,700,000,000 pounds, or more than nine-tenths of our consumption. That we can produce 2,000,000,000, or whatever more may be needed, is certain. Why should we not become exporters instead of importers? We should interfere with no crop now cultivated, as we propose presently to show. And all this can be accomplished were it desirable (which it certainly is not) to encroach no further on the vast extent of domain not yet brought under human use. The corn bands from Ohio to Nebraska and from Kentucky to Minnesota can do it all, and yet feed the hungry as they do now.

GLUCOSE IN SORGHUM.

In searching for the reasons of the former failure to crystallize sugar from sorghum sirup, we must meet also the different relations they sustain to the laws and the force of crystallization. We have long been familiar with the fact that cane sugar crystallizes readily, but that grape sugar in its ordinary states will not crystallize at all. We have also known that sorghum sirup was in chief part a solution of glucose in water, and that because of the presence of this uncrystallizable sugar we failed to obtain any crystals, though we were well aware that such was also present. This may be fairly stated as about the extent of our practical knowledge, three years ago. The fact remained that no one could tell what a given bit of sorghum sirup would do; perhaps it would crystallize perhaps it would not.

In the special report No. 33 of the Department of Agriculture we have the analytical and other work done on sorghum and cornstalks, by the chemical division of the department, July to December 1880. Dr. Collier, chemist of the department, establishes here certain points, from which we may make our own inferences. One of the chief objects he had in view was to ascertain the actual and the relative quantities of sucrose and of glucose contained in the juice of the sorghum during the successive stages of its growth. This was done carefully and continuously and with extreme accuracy. The laws of increase and of diminution were ascertained as fully as the work of a single season would allow, and in the report he was able to represent these results in a series of "graphical plates" which show at a glance the proportions of sucrose and of glucose at the dates given. One of these may serve for all very correctly, for though no two agreed fully, as might have been expected, yet all agreed in the main features, and they prove this succession of events.

Commencing in the late days of July, we see that the glucose exceeds the sucrose in quantity, but this condition ceases by about the first of August. From this time the sucrose increases rapidly though not uniformly, partial retrogressions occurring, of brief duration. When the seeds begin to harden, say about the middle of September, the increase is checked until the seed is nearly ripe; then it goes on, and at the full maturity of the seed it has reached its maximum, which it maintains with only at the most a small waste. This maximum is equal, as a schedule shows, to the average sucrose of sugar cane, and in some varieties goes decidedly above it.

While these changes have taken place in the amount of sucrose, precisely the opposite has been going on with the glucose. It has as steadily grown less and less, and at the time of maturity it has fallen to very nearly the average of the glucose of sugar cane, and in some varieties is even below it.

We have then this condition: when the sorghum cane is fully mature, its sucrose has reached its maximum and its glucose its minimum, and each of these is in about the quantity and the proportions in which it exists in average sugar cane. We may therefore infer that it will yield a return of su-

gar of equal weight and value to that of sugar cane, and will do so as surely and as readily. If this were absolutely true, we should have the key of the situation in our hands, but our sugar is not yet certain, though fortunately we are able to make it so. Sorghum juice is not sugar cane juice. It is unstable in its chemical character. Its sucrose, though so largely in the ascendency, has a strangely perverse tendency to take to itself another equivalent of H₂O, and thus become at once glucose. Unless this tendency is arrested every grain of available sugar may have disappeared, and probably will, within twenty-four hours from the commencement of the change, that is, from the time of the cutting of the sorghum. The transformation can be prevented by the use of lime, but practically this is best done by boiling.

Here then is the mystery laid bare; the key is now fairly in our hands. Perfect maturity of the cane, and prompt boiling of the juice; these are the two essential points. With them success is sure; without them we may expect failure; we shall have a glucose sirup and nothing else. Nor are these assertions made at random. Dr. Collier proved in the laboratory, it is true, the points which we have here seen, and it is scarcely possible to award to him too great credit for his skill and the truly practical results at which he arrived. But we can now go beyond him, to that which his researches have secured in actual field work. Sugar from sorghum cane has begun now to be a reality, and not as it was before, a chance shot only. The return is a matter of business certainty; as much so as that from sugar cane. We cannot here detail the crop reports of 1882, but they fully justify all the statements we have made.

It is easy to understand now the capricious character acquired by sorghum in previous years. It was merely a thing of chance, so to speak. Every now and then maturity and promptness would combine, and as a matter of course beautiful sugar showed itself; if either of these two were wanting, beautiful sirup was the only reward.—Scientific American.

To Raisers of Poultry.

It is not advisable to clip the wings of fowls to confine them while they have a fever to set, for after being released they injure their feet and legs by flying from trees, fences etc. It is preferable to have a large covered coop capable of holding a half dozen fowls.

Experience has shown that round roosts are preferable to flat ones, and straight sassafras poles are a great discouragement to "varmint."

There should be low roosts every two feet from the ground or floor, in poultry houses, until the highest roost is reached.

Sour milk is an excellent drink fed with grain, for this time or any time of the year. Corn is the best egg producing material, but it is not considered prudent to feed fowls all they will eat during hot weather, unless sour milk is constantly before them. Corn is best fed on the cob. Sour milk seems to be an anti-fall medicine. Bones left in the stove during baking, day and pounded fine, make shells. Air slackened lime should be always before hens.

The dry spell we are having can be turned to good account by securing a few barrels of road dust for a winter dust bath. If eggs are not gathered daily, and when the sun shines (new nests may be found more readily), you may not have as good luck as the writer in getting twenty cents for every dozen eggs laid.

OLD POULTRY.

Grand View Place,
Kalamazoo.

Flavoring Unlaid Eggs.

"Like produces like even in the production of eggs. Hens are not fastidious, for they will eat decaying meat, intestines of animals and indeed, anything of the flesh kind, and convert it into nice 'hen fruit,'" and the writer of the above asks, "Why cannot all the butchers' offal and refuse animal and vegetable matter be profitably fed to poultry?"

It can be profitably fed to poultry, but hens fed on offal will produce awful eggs every time. Swill milk has a run in our large cities and is classed by physicians as a very prevalent cause of disease. Eggs made from decaying animal and vegetable matter would be even more poisonous. The conversion of food into eggs is a rapid one and the nature of the stock, in the process of conversion, is only to a certain extent changed. Feed a laying hen with chopped raw onions and you can make an omelet that would satisfy a garlic eater without the necessity of adding onions in cooking.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON.

NEARLY \$14,000,000 worth of cattle are now grazing in what, six years ago, was the Indian country in Texas.

The Grange Visitor

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Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The friends of the VISITOR who have given a little time to promote its circulation are supposed to have done so for "the good of the Order." Now "the good of the Order" is a continuous condition. We are sorry to say from an examination of our mailing books it appears to us that some of these friends have become weary in well doing, for we find at some offices there has been a failure to renew. Our observation has always shown one thing—if one-half the subscribers to a paper are not solicited to renew at the expiration of the time for which they have paid, they do not continue to take it. This is not because they don't want it, but from a general carelessness in this matter. With this prevailing habit the country newspaper never undertakes the pay-in-advance system. The law steps in for the protection of the publisher by making everyone who takes a paper regularly from the post-office liable for its subscription price. In the publication of the VISITOR we proposed at the outset to run it on Grange principles, and have so far adhered to this purpose.

Now, to our friends who suppose the VISITOR so well established that it no longer needs special effort, we say the facts already stated prove that the paper will not hold its own without the aid of those who are willing to do some work for it.

We have not of late said anything about this matter, for the season of the year has not been favorable.—Too much other work.

The season of picnics is with us, and annual fairs soon will be, and we earnestly urge every reader of the VISITOR who believes that its extended circulation is for "the good of the Order," to do a little work for this paper at these public gatherings.

We think it is not asking too much to ask every Grange at its next meeting to appoint a committee of one or more to canvass for the VISITOR.

We shall be glad to furnish a list of names to any applicant of those who have taken the paper at any office, but have not renewed, and we wish to send a package of VISITORS to any one who will use them, to add to our circulation.

This matter needs attention. Do we need to say more to the true friends of the Order.

IN THE VISITOR of August 1st was an article on "Boys" by J. W. Kelley, of Berlin, which was replied to in the VISITOR of Aug. 15 by F. H. Spaulding, his article appearing in the Youth's Department. This has called out a reply from Mr. Kelley, which we are compelled to carry over to the next number for want of room. We may as well add that as no good can come of this sort of correspondence, we shall shut down on its continuance after printing the article of Mr. Kelley. We are perhaps a little to blame for giving space to the article of F. H. S., but having done so, must give room for an answer.

THE LAST VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Germans papers are telling how hard sent them from Cincinnati is made from cotton-seed oil, tallow clay and water.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Since we were selected by the Executive Committee of the State Grange to conduct editorially the Grange paper of the State we have endeavored to regard and obey the restrictive constitutional obligations imposed upon subordinate Granges relating to the discussion of religious and political questions.

The diversity of views entertained by our readers upon these questions must cover about all there is in the market, and we flatter ourselves that we have been able to steer clear of bones of contention, that no considerable number of our readers have at any time felt to complain.

We believe we have given the paper a character for fairness, for frankness, independence and consistency, and this reputation must be maintained. Therefore we say without any hesitation that if we erred in expressing an opinion on the Chicago Convention, we are not tenacious of such opinion but can yield a point without any friction whatever. We shall not attempt to answer in detail the points made by our correspondents against our article. The general purpose or object they have in view corresponds with our own, of that we are quite sure.

Since the publication of the article of our reviewers, we have met an old friend who has been a resident of California for 20 years. He was the regularly elected delegate to the Chicago Convention from the 2d Congressional District of that State; is a candid, intelligent gentleman, a farmer, and an earnest and influential Patron. With these qualities we hardly need add that he is an anti-monopolist, and he has been outspoken and fearless. The article on our fourth page which we headed "Railroad Monopoly and Official Treachery," furnishes evidence of his soundness on the main question that constituted him a suitable representative of the constituency that sent him under the call for that meeting in Chicago, on the 4th of July last. From him we gathered the following facts:

He says we were mistaken in referring to the delegates when we said, many "were self-elected." As a member of the Committee on Credentials, he says there were but few self-elected, but that few were of the persistent, noisy, pushing kind, who were always to the front, representative talkers of a large number of impracticables, who were regular delegates to the Convention. The evidence of this is shown by the vote in favor of admitting Kearney to a seat. After the regular California delegation had shown by indisputable evidence that Kearney was the unscrupulous employe and tool of the railroad monopoly of California when the test question of admission was put, 70 out of 190 votes were cast in favor of his admission.

We have not the call for this meeting before us to refer to, but understand from our California friend that the call was for a conference of all those opposed to oppressive monopolies, and that it did not propose the formation of a new political party. At all events he said the representatives from the State of New York, the very men who organized and officered the Anti-Monopoly League, the men who have devoted more time, more money, and employed more brains to inculcate and diffuse the gospel of anti-monopoly, than any others on this side of the continent, were not in favor of attempting to form a new political party. With my friend they believed the people were not yet ripe for such action.

In this matter these gentlemen may have been mistaken and the prophecy of our friend Byers, that "Before a twelve month in spite of the attempts to unpolarize the Chicago Conference, its aims and accomplished purposes will be respected and sanctioned," may prove true. We have long known that "It is the easiest thing in the world to be mistaken."

But when the article to which our friends have taken exception, was written, we believed as we still do, that the time had not come for the formation of a new political party and that attempts in that direction were premature.

We are free to say that we find it somewhat refreshing to learn that our views were in harmony with the most influential body of Anti-Monopolists in the United States. We have no profound veneration for any party for what it is to-day, and clearly see that the want of vital issues between the two old parties, make a favorable time to carry on party disintegration among thinking, intelligent people. But of these, large numbers are well-grounded in the belief that the currency is sound and stable, that the prevailing rate of interest is satisfactory, and while many of them may think it folly to pile up silver in government vaults, they are not disposed to countenance any movement with this as an alleged important political issue. And the same may be said upon the tariff question. There are men in all parties to-day dissatisfied with the tariff as it was, and as it is. And we are firmly persuaded that it is not practicable to undertake to harmonize these discordant elements into a great political party by declaring a definite policy in regard to these disputed points.

Upon what we consider the main questions, the assumption and abuse of power by railway, telegraph and kindred corporations, there is general agreement, and if the great and overshadowing assumptions of some of these gigantic corporations are to be overcome by arousing the popular heart, there must be concentration; and to that end impracticables must not be allowed to alienate the conservative class who make haste slowly, nor must other questions of importance about which men widely differ, be conspicuously presented.

It is not difficult to show any common sense man that it is quite wrong to levy or fix a freight rate for transporting property over a railway based upon "what the traffic will bear," wholly regardless of the real cost of such transportation; nor is it difficult to satisfy any common-sense man that rates fixed upon a basis of investment three or four times greater than actual cost, is a fraud and should be so declared.

If we are to become strong, powerful and influential as anti-monopolists let us only push to the front such questions as will command the approval and support of the friends of anti-monopoly, leaving in the background these unsettled questions that may be important in themselves, but about which there is such a diversity of opinion among very well-informed men of all parties. We may be too conservative, but the opinions we entertain are the outcome of our observation and knowledge of men. We feel that the platform covers too much to attract to the support of this new party a large class of conservative anti-monopolists who do not endorse some of the planks of the platform. What we have said in substance before, in regard to the two great political parties, we believe is essentially true. That "the ins want to stay in, and the outs want to get in," and this is the leading and weighty issue between them, and the great body of the people are coming to understand this better than ever before. Justice, the New York organ of the Anti-monopoly League, has well expressed our views as follows:

"As we have often stated in these columns, the Anti-Monopolists of the various States must work out the problem by electing as many members of Legislatures and of congress as possible, and where they proved false to their pledges they must be punished as political traitors. Thus, gradually, will public opinion crystallize into legislation in the public interest, and restore our system of laws to harmony with the constitution and the principles our fathers laid down, and from which we have been warped and diverted by the compact force of corporate organization acting as a balance of power in all political parties, until it, at last has made all party organizations more or less subservient to corporate interests. A small number of persons, acting as a balance of power, can accomplish great results, and when public opinion is sufficiently ripe for a new party, it will form itself with but little effort. What all true Anti-Monopolists should do now, is to organize and educate."

In conclusion we say if good comes of this Chicago meeting, we shall not be found deploring it or in any cynical manner treating its friends and endorsers. We are not factious. The seeds of anti-monopoly have been well distributed, and have to some extent taken root. How firmly, and how generally may appear from the action of this convention. We shall see.

CROPS IN TENNESSEE.

A day too late for our last issue we received the following report from the State Agricultural Commissioner of Tennessee.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, STATISTICS AND MINES, NASHVILLE, TENN., AUGUST 2, 1883.

The following report of the condition of the various crops for the month of July, is compiled from over five hundred returns from ninety-four counties.

The conditions generally of the growing crops, with a few unimportant exceptions, have not materially changed since our last report, as will be seen from the tables below. The principal crops, as corn, cotton, tobacco, Irish potatoes and stock peas, show a slight improvement, some of the others showing a falling off.

The rainfall during the past month has been rather unevenly distributed. In some localities the excessive rain has greatly injured the crops of wheat, oats and hay, that had been cut, causing the former to sprout, and rendering much of it unmarketable, while in others a continual drought has materially lessened the chances for the growing crops, which were full of sap, and it will require very favorable conditions during the coming month to even partially restore some of them.

With the exception of a very few favored localities, the fruit crop throughout the State, may be considered a failure, the conditions of apples and peaches especially, showing a very material change for the worse, since the June report.

The wheat crop in many counties is showing a better average yield as threshing progresses, than was estimated at the time of harvest, and while the average is a low one, there will be a decided improvement shown when the crop is fully housed and ready for market. As it is, the crop is but a little below the Ohio crop, the estimated average yield of which is only 8.7 bushels per acre.

Stock throughout the State is generally reported in fine condition. In some few localities cholera prevails among the hogs, and murrain among the cattle, but with these exceptions the conditions were never more favorable. Farm work has, notwithstanding many unfavorable conditions of weather, etc., progressed encouragingly, and farmers are generally in good spirits. Altogether, the outlook is far from discouraging. Respectfully,
 A. J. MCWHIRTER, Commissioner.

NEWSPAPER HONOR.

A short time ago a discussion arose in Chicago as to the relative duties of lawyers and newspapers, and the following query occurred to me: What would be said of any respectable journal that should take a fee for trying to make black appear white—that should undertake the defense of a notorious murderer, for instance? Not secretly, and while pretending to be impartial that of course would be intensely hypocritical and dishonorable—but openly and notoriously? The accused party would say, for instance, I want defenders. I will hire Lawyer Such-a-One and newspaper So-and-So." What an outcry would go up, and yet what is it that makes such an act highly dishonorable on the part of the newspaper and perfectly permissible and proper on the part of an attorney? Is newspaper honor held too high, or is legal honor held too low? I believe the time will come when a lawyer's duties will be confined to seeing that murderers and highway robbers have a fair and just trial according to law and when no amount of money will be allowed to convert them into paid eulogizers of dangerous men.—Col. G. A. Pierce's address at Fort Wayne.

Here is a man of some good sense and large faith. The good time coming we shall never see, nor will it come until it is forced upon the legal profession.

The recognized regular legal practice is as destitute of good common sense as it is of justice to the several parties to a suit.

Of the three parties to civil suits generally all are beaten, and the difference is mainly in degree. The winner, if the ultimate judgment is just and right is beaten by the expensive and generally unnecessary delays that attend the suit, as well as by the many devices to make it expensive, and the third party in interest—the people, the body politic that furnishes the machinery, after contributing to the education of these professional gentlemen, submit year after year to be assessed a sufficient sum to keep the machine running in a red tape sort of a way, usually with little regard to the prime object for which courts were instituted. The people submit to this sort of imposition because they are accustomed to it. This little clipping has a big sermon in it. It is notorious that a lawyer who can by any technicality, by any informality, or by any thin, paltry irregularity, turn a finished criminal out to again prey upon society has added to his reputation as a criminal lawyer and can very properly strike for a higher fee when another case is offered. The Grange furnishes the shortest solution of the difficulties that beset the judicial machine—and that is, don't use it. If there is a difference, submit that difference to arbitrators and have the matter disposed of while the facts are fresh in the minds of the litigants and the witnesses. This is a good subject to discuss in the Grange. The more it is talked about the more odious will legal practice become and the general public less likely to engage in litigation.

Pennsylvania must have a good commonsense Governor, and the following clipping furnishes the proof.

The employee who uses his best endeavors and his friends to secure a place that has a fixed salary, and then use the same means to get a gratuity at the end of the term, is just such material as politicians are made of, and the vicious habit which is so general with Legislatures of voting extra compensation to employees and officers, should meet with such popular condemnation as to break it up.

The Governor of Pennsylvania is using his vote power quite freely, and in many instances very beneficially to the people. On the 5th he vetoed a large number of items in the General Appropriation bill. Among members and employees of the Legislature it caused much excitement, but the people are rather gratified. The Governor presents objection to all the extra salaries for the chaplain, clerks and other employees of the Legislature after 100 days, holding that they were salaried for a regular session and not entitled to a cent extra, as the session was only completed when adjournment took place. The other appropriations vetoed are \$1,000 to each office of Auditor General, State Treasurer and Attorney General for postage and incidental expenses; \$1,900 to reimburse ex-Secretary Dunkle for fitting up his office in 1880; \$1,200 to Senate librarian for expenses in 1884, and \$1,800 for salary from 1883; \$1,800 for resident clerk for services during 1884, claiming that he will have no services to perform during that year; \$2,635.46 to pay deficiencies in public grounds during 1881 and 1882; \$1,500 for a new board walk at the Capitol, and the payment of mileage to any returning officers of the Senate or House who were re-elected to office.—Exchange.

SPECIAL Attention is called to Mayor Beatty's Parlor Organ advertisement in another column. Any of our readers who are in want of a cabinet organ at a reduced price should order at once from the advertisement, as the time is limited to only seven days from date of this paper.

We would call special attention of farmers to the notice concerning the erection of horse sheds in Kalamazoo, by Mr. Ranney.

DIO LEWIS'S MONTHLY.

We are indebted to Clark Brothers, publishers, New York, for the first issue of Dio Lewis's Monthly, a magazine of some 120 pages.

The name to most people indicates the character of the periodical, for Dr. Dio Lewis has been prominently before the American people for more than a quarter of a century. The fact, we believe is very generally recognized by our closest observers, that the cultivated American, particularly those living in large villages and towns, are afraid of sunshine, and the habits of life that come of these fastidious notions of delicacy are in part an explanation of the prevailing feebleness of American women.

This monthly is full of references to cases of individual treatment not with pills and potions, but with exercise and sunlight, and in the reading one can hardly fail to have a growth of faith and confidence in nature as a builder as well as a restorer.

From the brief examination we have given this first number we are free to say that we believe this periodical will tend to vastly improve the health and increase the enjoyment of all those who read it regularly. Of one thing we may be quite certain, the Dr. has a theory built up from observation and experience that in many things commands our approval. This theory is so well illustrated by articles, long and short, some by Dr. Lewis and some by other bright, ready writers that we think those who peruse this monthly will be well repaid for their investment of time and money. It is published by Clark Brother's Bible House, New York. Price \$2.50 per annum.

TAXATION.

Too late for this number we received the report of a committee which was adopted by Ashtabula Grange, No. 1312, Ohio.

This report relates to the taxation of farm and railroad property. A comparative showing is made that is very clear and instructive. We are very glad to find this subject so well elucidated. It is a fact that should not be lost sight of in the work of the Order, that the average citizen, as well as the average Granger, assents to any reasonable proposition that should cause him to do differently in the management of his own personal affairs, and vote differently in the exercise of his political rights, and yet that assent four times out of five is an assent without any practical action in the direction indicated by that assent, without he can see that his pocket-book will be affected at once. If a very direct demand is made on his pocket he will not long continue indifferent.

No appeal is so forcible as the one aimed at his wallet. If unequal and unjust taxation is to be overcome, it must be by the votes of farmers themselves and we shall be glad to present the facts and figures of this report for the consideration of our readers in our next number.

JUDGE BLACK DEAD.

By the death of Judge Black which occurred at his home in York, Penn., on Sunday, Aug. 19, the cause of anti-monopoly has lost one of its most influential advocates.

His opinions upon the invasion of the rights of the people by corporate power, and concentrated capital, and the dangers that lurk in the great railroad monopolies of this country, have been so frequently, so boldly, and so well expressed, that his name stands clearly at the head of the list of the few statesmen who have taken ground on the side of the people.

For this alone he will be gratefully remembered while the lesser lights who are enlisted in this work continue the struggle to which his great intellect gave such an impetus.

BRONZE MONUMENTS.

In this issue we have a new and important advertisement, that of the Detroit Bronze Company.

We say new because this class of goods is of such recent introduction, that few people know anything about it. And important because while every "city of the dead" in the country is being filled with its silent inhabitants, the country is growing rich and more money is each year expended in monuments to adorn and mark the resting-places of the dead. We are without personal knowledge of the goods advertised by this company, but have before us testimonials from many persons who have given the goods of this company a strong endorsement. We advise correspondence by those who have use for monuments.

SEVERAL of the brothers and sisters will perhaps be disappointed at not finding their articles in this number. After the outside was made up we received more than we had space for. But it is all good and will keep. Don't suppose that because we chance to have so liberal a supply just at this time that it will last. Send your articles right along and we will use them, and be thankful for them.

THE GRAND RAPIDS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

In calling attention to this institution we must of necessity depend for a commendatory notice upon what gentlemen in Kent County with whom we are acquainted, say of this college, and upon its general reputation for excellence. From the gentlemen referred to we learn that Prof. Swensberg, the proprietor, has given the best years of his life in active and earnest labor, for the education and moral advancement of those under his charge, and the result of these labors has been the building up of an institution, which is alike a credit to himself, and an honor to the State, being one of the finest located, best conducted, and largest attended establishments of its kind in the northwest. Young men and women who contemplate entering a school of this kind during the fall or winter, will do well to correspond with Prof. Swensberg, or write for College Journal, giving full particulars.

THE "Jottings" make a good showing in this number and seem likely to make the most acceptable page of the paper.

We have the annual circular of the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, located at Kalamazoo, and desire to call attention of our readers to the advertisement of this institution on our 8th page. The location is a beautiful one and from what we know of the management we have no doubt of the excellence of the school itself. And we believe the Mt. Holyoke plan most excellent in its work.

Has any one regarded the theory of preparing to save seed corn by the scheme presented in the VISITOR of July 15th. If there has we should like to hear from such person or persons. Was it very much of a tax to provide in this way against bad fertilization? Of the thousands of readers of the VISITOR we should very much like to know how many have practiced what they learned. Shall we hear from them?

State Normal School.—Announcement for 1883-4.

The Normal School is, by the constitution of the State, made a part of our educational system, and is placed under the control of the State Board of Education. Its sole aim is to qualify teachers to perform efficiently the various kinds of work required in the public schools. Hence the organization of the school in all its departments has special reference to this result. The courses of study, the methods of instruction, and the practice teaching are so arranged as to give a thorough professional training.

CALENDAR.—1883.

Tuesday, September 11,—Examinations for admission.

Wednesday, September 12,—First term begins.

Thursday evening, December 20,—Holiday recess begins.

1884.

Wednesday evening, January 2,—Holiday recess closes.

Friday evening, February 1,—First term closes.

Friday and Saturday, February 1, and 2,—Examinations of admission.

Monday morning, February 4,—Second term begins.

Wednesday, June 25,—Commencement exercises. Second term closes.

ADMISSION AND ADVANCED STANDING.

Applicants for admission will be examined in reading, spelling, grammar, geography and arithmetic so far as to ascertain their fitness to enter upon a course of study in the Normal school.

APPOINTMENTS AND TUITION.

Each member of the Legislature of Michigan is authorized by the Board of Education to appoint two students from his district, who will be received, on the presentation of a certificate of appointment, free of charge. The certificate must be presented at the time of admission. Each appointment is good for one year only. Every student, not holding an appointment from a member of the State Legislature, is required to pay five dollars in advance as a tuition fee for each term.

BOARD AND EXPENSES.

Board and furnished rooms can be obtained in private families at rates varying from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. Many, by "clubbing," reduce the expenses of board to \$2.00 or \$2.25 per week. Others board themselves, and thereby bring their expenses within \$2.00 per week. Lists of rooms and boarding-places can be found at the office of the school.

If further information is needed, address EDWIN WILLIAMS, Principal, Ypsilanti, Michigan July, 1883.

THE Trustees and Faculty of Oak Park Seminary of Paw Paw, have moved to Three Rivers, and hereafter will be known as the Three Rivers Seminary, Normal School, Business Institute and Kindergarten. Here, with an increased Faculty, larger buildings, and citizens warmly interested in the school, we extend cordial invitations to all desirous of an education. Send for catalogue.
 ABBIE BAKER, Preceptress.

ACCORDING to the American Newspaper Catalogue of Edwin Alden & Bro., Cincinnati, Ohio; just published, containing over 800 pages, the total number of newspapers and magazines published in the United States and Canada is 13,186; (showing an increase over last year of 1,028.) Total in the United States 12,179; Canada 1,007. Published as follows: Dailies, 1,227; Tri-Weeklies, 71; Semi-Weeklies, 151; Weeklies, 6,955; Bi-Weeklies, 28; Monthlys, 137; Monthlys, 1,324; Bi-Monthlies, 12.

GOOD fires should be kept up during house cleaning time, even though the doors and windows be kept open.

Communications.

Semi-Annual Report of the Master of the New York State Grange.

Since the 16th annual session of the National Grange, there have been organized in the State of New York fifteen Granges, each with a membership great enough to constitute a good working force. A large proportion of these Granges had organization within the first three months of the current year, thus affording time in winter and spring to extend influence and obtain accretions to the charter membership. As the result, it may be assumed safely, that most of these Granges have doubled their membership, all of them are now in good working condition, full of hope, confident and strong. The Granges that had earlier organization, for the most part, have exhibited increase of strength and many of them have added very largely to membership. The reports to the Secretary of the State Grange for the quarter since September, 1882 have been most gratifying in the fact that they have shown renewed vigor and zeal in the working membership of the Granges represented. A fact that has certification in the increased receipts by the State Grange. It is not possible at this season of year to gather exact statistics of membership, nor to show the precise condition of Subordinate Granges; because the labors of the fields absorb attention and it happens now, as in past years, that quarterly returns are generally delayed through harvest and the subsequent labors that press farmers to the extent of endurance. Enough is known, however, to justify the statement that the Order in the State of New York has augmented strength and to-day has greater influence than at any former period in its history.

It may be of interest to assign some of the reasons for the gains mentioned, which with your permission I proceed to do in the briefest manner possible.

First, the wholesome and well established conviction that there is necessity for organization by farmers that they may oppose their strength to the many evil practices which have crept into our republican institutions, sapping the labors of the citizen and endangering free government.

Second, the development of intelligence through the studies of duties and obligations that rest upon the numerous class from which the Grange draws its membership, this being the effect of association in the Order and discussion of question that affect the rights of all citizens.

Third, the attainment of benefits flowing from association, especially that broader recognition of individual rights which comes from the higher manhood and womanhood developed by members of the Order, this advance in worth and dignity being directly the product of Grange effort.

Fourth, the material gains, especially in protection to property, against losses by fire, for which purpose the Granges have effected insurance organizations embracing perhaps one-half the territory of the State, each one of these organizations having proved strength and ability to afford safe protection at less than one half the usual rates.

Fifth, gains effected through co-operative purchases, especially of farm implements, machinery and fertilizers in which the savings annually are many thousand dollars.

These reasons might be more fully elaborated if it were necessary to point out specific advantages but a simple glance at the influences exerted must satisfy any observing person that in these regards work accomplished by the Grange is already beyond computation in the benefits conferred. In these remarks it is not my purpose to do more than point out general results, to indicate present standing of the Order in the State of New York. To my mind one of the most hopeful signs of the times is in the greater self-reliance manifested by farmers as a class. They do not longer follow blindly self-assumed leadership. In politics, in general affairs, in the management of their own business, they have that self-trust which is the basis of independent manhood, and they are manifestly giving fuller appreciation to the opportunities offered by the one organization devised and conducted in their interest.

W. A. ARMSTRONG, Master.
Elmira, Aug. 22, 1883.

THE value of farms, including fences and buildings, in the United States in 1880 was \$10,197,000,000. In 1880 it was \$6,645,000,000, an increase not quite equal to the increase in population. The aggregate cost of building and repairing fences on farms in the year 1880 was \$77,763.47.

WHEN WILL THE MOSS BEGIN TO GROW—Tolls on the bridge falling off. Does not pay one quarter the interest on cost. Last week's receipts \$2,507. First week's receipts \$10,000. Cost of running per year about \$150,000. Interest yearly \$1,019,025. Annual income from rents and tolls estimated at \$405,000. Mr. Otto Witte, the treasurer, predicts that every thing but the cars will soon be made free.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

It is quite a coincidence that the correspondent of a Kalamazoo paper should have hit upon nearly the same form of a crop report as did one of the "jotters" in your issue of the week before.

A lady Granger of 70, at a Grange meeting being asked if she enjoyed herself, replied that she was perfectly happy and only hoped to be as happy in heaven as she was at a Grange meeting. This old lady was evidently better than an average Patron.

It is exceedingly dry here. Corn and late potatoes suffering in consequence, apples dropping badly, not more than 20 per cent of a crop and of poor quality. Wheat and oats all secured. Wheat yielding on the average about 13 bushels, oats about 35.

Fraternally yours,
FREEMAN FRANKLIN.
Buchanan, Mich., Aug 18th, 1883.

On low ground crops generally are destroyed or badly damaged, on high ground wheat late harvested in good condition, crops only medium. Corn and potatoes were weedy and backward when the dry weather struck us, but promise a fair crop. Apples not enough for home consumption. Peaches, large crop. Hay heavy but much injured.

Deep down in the human heart lies a fountain whose waters are stirred by the emotions of the spirit. He who treats this fountain as though it contained bitter waters leaves a cup that might overflow with blessings. By the side of the mountain there runneth a sweet little babbling rill. It does not compare with the mountain, but learns there its mission to fill.

S. P. BALLARD.

Crops very poor in this vicinity with the exception of grass. Occasionally we had a good piece of wheat or oats on dry rolling land. No fruit of any kind. I am glad Wayne county has a good large county house and that one of the Poor commissioners is a member of our Grange, if it were not for our Cheese factory think the most of us would be under his charge this winter.

J. N. E. WILCOX, Sec.
Livonia Grange, No. 260.

I am informed by threshers that the wheat is turning out very well in this vicinity, which includes White Pigeon Prairie. The quality is generally good. The yield varies from ten to forty bushels per acre, with an average of over twenty bushels. It is selling at the mills here for \$1.04 per bushel at this date. The corn looks passably well, but needs some rain and a good deal of warm weather.

G. L. S.

Constantine, Aug. 23.

The present wet season has most thoroughly confirmed us in our opinion that the wide tire has many advantages over the narrow tire wagon for handling manure, hay, wheat, and any heavy articles we have to move on our farms. In drawing our hay and wheat from the fields to the barns and stacks, our four inch tire runs readily over the damp and soft stubble ground leaving a smooth, unbroken track, while a narrow tire wagon under light loads, would cut deep ruts, damaging fields and making additional labor and expense.

This community is suffering somewhat from drouth, but corn that was well cultivated, will make a fair crop. I fear from present indications that farmers will be late in their fall plowing, as our clay soil is so hard and dry that it has driven the plows to the sheds. One of the most successful Grange meetings of the year closed Wednesday at Buchanan. Your columns will be treated to some of the papers presented on that occasion. It is now raining. Hope to see a full shower.

THOS. MARS.

Berrien Center, Aug. 20, 1883.

In our little township of Hagar, road fences are fast becoming things of the past, brought about by the steady persistence of a few men who were willing to be called hogs for conscience sake. And while the few have taken the census for enforcing the law, many have now done away with these fences entirely. The change has been made with very little real disturbance and but little lawing, and the old unsightly rail fences and piles of briars are being removed as useless encumbrances.

H. F.

Hagar, Aug. 11th, 1883.

In the jottings of August 1st, I asked you to send us two weeks of good weather if you had any to spare, for to cut and take care of our wheat crop, and we thank you for sending the same as requested, it let us out with our harvest nicely; so when you are in a tight place and the last day is up, draw on us. Wheat has all been secured in good condition, although some took it in before it was cured. Especially those that were bit last year by being late. Never saw the ground dry out quicker than it has for the last two weeks, too dry for plowing. Oats a big crop but badly fallen. Apples won't be over 1/2 a crop, falling off badly.

WM. CAMPBELL.
Groveland, Mich., Aug 14 '83.

Experienced housekeepers find that sweet, fresh yeast is a necessity for making good bread. Before young housekeepers arrive at that conclusion, they are apt to try all sorts of expedients. The following is a very useful one. When the yeast is, to say the least, doubtfully sweet, stir into the desired quantity a spoonful or two of flour and let it rise in a warm place. The agitation produced by the new fermentation drives off the acidity, just as churning leaves the buttermilk sweeter than the cream. It will then make good bread.

August 6, 1883.

I am working hard, and I feel it. Strawberries were one-third of a crop. Peaches from one-half to two-thirds of a crop, but the "yellows" is swooping down upon our orchards at a 2:20 pace. We had little or no manifestation of it until this week; but this dry weather is bringing it out with wonderful rapidity. In my opinion, two years more will witness but few sound peach trees at South Haven. Wheat in this town, except in one or two instances was not worth cutting. And some fields are still uncut, although it was ripe one week ago.

Yours truly, JOS. LANNIN.

This is the height of the huckleberry season. The Indians are encamped round about us in great numbers, all engaged in the work of picking berries. We have sometimes 150 or more Indians in town at one time. The huckleberries are nearly as large as cherries and hundreds of bushels are shipped from the different stations in this section. There are oceans of blackberries in this county, nearly ripe. The Indians are enjoying their special harvest. Generally they are orderly and sober. They are comfortably dressed in good woolen clothes and all have some money.

PIONEER.
Walton, Grand Traverse Co., Aug. 11th, 1883.

We feel easier in our boots. Never a better time for harvest, but the wet weather scared us into paying 50 cents a day too much for work. Summer fallows are not all plowed and the ground is getting very hard. Corn is being cultivated, and a late fall may give us 1/2 of a crop but much of it will not get beyond fodder. The whistle of the steamer is beginning to be heard, but have not learned how the wheat is yielding. Alton Grange, 634, have received their organ and we expect it will add much to the interest of our Grange. One of my neighbors has said that he saw frost and ice Monday morning the 6th.

A. FORD.

Alton, Kent county, Aug. 8th, 1883.

I am a very poor writer, having never been to school six months in my life, and I guess that your type setter cannot read my writing very well. In the "Postal Jottings" for August 15, under the head of "Working on the Sabbath," the type setter makes me say, "And if the picking up of a few sticks to build a pen on the Sabbath," etc. Now, the word pen should read fire. To build a pen to shut up pigs, or build a fire to cook the necessary meals, are very different things, and changes the character of the act very materially.

Fraternally Yours,

CORTLAND HILL.

Bengal, Aug. 21, 1883.

Although the weather at first was unfavorable for harvest yet the most of the wheat in this vicinity was secured in excellent condition. The yield is a fair one, averaging from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Considerable wheat is being sold and will continue to be so long as the price continues at the present rates: one dollar for No. 2 red and No. 1 white. The outlook for a good corn crop is anything but promising. The prospect was not good before our present drought and now nearly three weeks of dry weather is working still more to its detriment. Plowing for wheat has nearly come to a standstill for the want of rain.

J. G. S.

White Pigeon, Mich., Aug. 13, 1883.

As far as we have heard wheat is not yielding very well, about 10 or 12 bushels to the acre. Some few pieces go 20 and 25 bushels to the acre, quite a number have threshed in our vicinity, there is but little first-class wheat it is said. Wheat is not so badly grown as last year, but the quality in the first place is not so good, and then it stood too long in the field after it was ripe before it could be cut. Oats is a good crop. Potatoes on upland, and early planted quite good, quite an acreage planted. Hay a heavy crop, but much damaged and spoiled by rain, there seems to be but few fields of good corn, it is thought corn will be a light crop. Apples scarce, so are peaches. Grapes quite abundant.

AUNT KATE.

Grattan, Aug. 16th.

"Shall I train my daughter to special work, or to endeavor to do any thing and everything that comes to hand?" inquired a mother whose household duties were light, and who believed that girls should be able to earn their own living. The second lady, an excellent teacher, responded, "I should train a girl to do special work if she had any particular talent whatever. In my profession, specialists those who teach writing and not-

ing else, those who do primary work thoroughly and nothing else, are in great request. Those who have opportunity and talent for household work, would do well, in my opinion, to make dairying or cooking, etc., a specialty. The pay is more liberal, and the demand for such is good, and will, I think, be still better."

In the Postal Jottings of Aug. 15, Rev. Wm. M. Byers wants some reader to answer the question, "If oats are plural why not wheat?" Gould Brown who is good authority on grammar, says that some names have no singular, as embers, ideas, oats, scissors, tongs, news, literati, etc., and that some names are alike in both numbers as sheep, dew, re union, wheat, grain, species, apparatus, etc. Now the term oats is simply the name of a grain, and does not indicate plurality of number, any more than wheat or corn does. But if Bro. Byers wants to be so very nice in grammar, why does he not set the example himself, and say, If oats are plural, why not wheat? and not say "If oats is plural, why not wheat?"

With all due respects,

CORTLAND HILL.

The threshing machine brings disappointment to the farmers. The yield of wheat being way below their expectations. Grass is the only crop here that will reach an average one this year. Farmers salt your straw. I have had young cattle in as good condition in the spring as they were in the fall, the entire feed of which during the winter was from a strawstack that I had brined while building. The increased amount they ate was what did it. Ten bushels less of "Burr-banks" and "Mammoth Pearl" potatoes are required for my family during the winter and spring months than of the Rose and Beauty of Hebron varieties. Those who care more for their purse than for their palate should take note.

E. F.

North Star, Gratiot Co., Aug. 13th, 1883.

From the report of threshers wheat will average 12 to 15 bushels per acre. Hay, oats and potatoes good. Corn suffering for rain—cannot be more than two-thirds of a crop at least. In your eulogy of the New York Anti-Monopoly League you say the Chicago convention seems to have been a failure. The executive committee of the league don't agree with you. At its recent meeting they unanimously adopted the Chicago platform and have united their forces with the National Anti-Monopoly party, in order to be consistent, you should follow the wise course of the league and cast your influence on the side of the people against all forms of monopoly. Please publish the Chicago platform and oblige many readers.

REFORMER.

Dowagiac, Aug. 20, 1883.

In your issue of May 1st was an article recommending the "Bryan Plows" stating that the agent would exhibit them at the "West Michigan Farmers Field Trial." I determined to be there and investigate myself. I was disappointed to find, that out of some 30 or more entries of plows, only 5 or 6 had confidence enough to go into Trial But, of those who did, the Bryan was the favorite with the farmers. It certainly was the simplest, done the best work and apparently drew the lightest of any of them, and is all your article and the manufacturers claim for them, and I think was the only plow sold on the grounds. I have advised the agent to advertise in your paper, and you will probably get one for your next issue, if so you are authorized to use this as an "open letter" from a subscriber interested in the good welfare of your Patrons.

J. W.

The greatest interest of this place is peaches, which are a heavy crop, and promise to be of extra quality. Other fruit is almost a failure. Wheat is yielding from almost nothing to 20 bushels per acre—that on high ground which came up last fall is pretty good, but much was sown so late and the weather so dry that it did not sprout till spring and blasted. In favorable localities corn will be fair if frost holds off, and potatoes good—in other places both will range from half crop to dead failure. Oats generally will be a heavy crop. Since I last wrote much late hay has been secured in good condition. There is such a diversity of soil, location, treatment and yield of farm crops here that it is impossible to estimate an average with any correctness.

H. HAWLEY, Sec.

Fennville, Allegan county, Aug. 2d, 1883.

Mrs. J. W. Strong, lecturer of Brady Grange, in the VISITOR of July 15th, speaks of two essays read by sisters at one of their Grange meetings, and comments on them in the following language. Of the first she says, "to say it was good would poorly express its worth. The beautiful sentiment portrayed in the choicest language, deserves to be read in every home in our land." Of the other, "It was one of the best of its kind, containing many practical suggestions, and I am glad to say, some at least have been heeded." Why not have all such essays sent to the VISITOR for publication, by vote of the Grange or otherwise, that all its

readers may enjoy them, and then, too, the Ladies' department in the VISITOR would be in no danger of being made up of scissoring. D. W. of Paw Paw, can destroy cabbage worms by using the following mixture. One half pound each of hard soap and kerosene oil in three gallons of water. The receipt was in the VISITOR of July 15, it has been tried here with good results.

C. C.

Berlin, Ionia Co., Mich.

In the Grange VISITOR for July 15th is an extract from the *Scientific American*, on the killing of cabbage worms, in which the director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., tested the various reputed remedies for destroying that nuisance. After giving various experiments, the Professor states that the most satisfactory of all tests, consisted in 1/2 pound hard soap, and 1/2 pound kerosene oil in three gallons of water. But the Professor forgot to tell us that the oil and water would not mix. The oil remains on top, and when the preparation is applied with a brush or hand broom, the first cabbages treated got all the oil, which kills both the worms and the cabbage, and while you are putting on the balance of the preparation, when the oil is out, you may as well sit down on a cabbage leaf and whistle to the north wind, for it has the same effect on the worms, that the soap and water does. I have tried it.

CORTLAND HILL.

Except two light showers we have had no rain since July 24th. Corn and beans are suffering badly. Corn cannot be over half a crop. Apples not one-tenth of a crop. Wheat averages about twelve bushels. Oats forty. Very little plowing for wheat yet. Much less will be sown this fall than usual. Wonder why the *Detroit Free Press* didn't furnish its readers with a report of the liquor dealers demonstration held in Detroit Sunday, Aug. 13th. Did they have 6,000 men in line as they said they would. Will the *Free Press* let us know. Aunt Morrison, a widow lady living opposite our residence, over 87 years of age, recently spun 80 knots of woolen yarn averaging over ten knots per day, beside doing her housework. She has a brother also a resident of this village over 90. A sister died here not long since over 91. They have two brothers in the east whose ages are, one almost 89 the other over 85. Their names are Woodman.

D. W.

Paw Paw, Aug. 26th.

[This excellent jotting "got left" and appears out of season, but somebody may remember it.—Ed.]

I see by the Postal jottings column in VISITOR, that one writing there gives directions for setting up grain in shocks had but one way. I have another which I prefer after over thirty years experience, having tried both. It is to set up 10 sheaves as in long shock, and capping them with two letting the butts project over the ends. The caps are made by breaking one-third to each side and middle down. Then put on the north cap first as most of our wind comes from the south they are not so apt to blow off. This way has an advantage over the round shock if the grain is green or damp in drying out, all being exposed to the air. If sheaves are large and short, set up but eight and cap. During the long rain we have just passed through, I had 25 acres in shock with only three caps off. The caps all growing, but shocks under dry. Should keep caps separate in drawing and threshing for if mixed it would all be condemned as green.

W. B. L.

Centreville, St. Jo county, Mich., July 25th, 1883.

In reply to Mr. Beal's inquiry as to how we shut the stock out of the highways and how it works, would say that we acted upon the late Mr. Greeley's plan of resuming specie payment, "the way to resume was to resume." We simply gave notice that at a certain time fences would be taken away and gates thrown open—and then it was done and so far they have not been put up except for the owners convenience. For a short time there was a tempest in a teapot, but a little firmness on the part of land owners soon brought things into their normal condition again and now it runs as smooth as oil over a rifle. We have had the poor man's cow, preached to us in every conceivable shape that the human mind could suggest; but the rich men's hogs digging up the doorways and highways for miles so dampened our philanthropy that they had to go, and they have gone to stay.

The work begun on a small section has widened until nearly the whole township, and some portions of adjoining townships have adopted the same plan and so far as we know there are none in favor of going back to the old plan of "root hog or die" in the highway.

H. S. ROGERS.

Little Prairie Ronde, Mich., August 13, '83.

Bro. Cobb:—I will now give the origin of and my experience with the wheat I sent you on the 23d of July. In the fall of 1876 I mixed Diehl and Clawson equal parts, and sowed one

field with the mixture. When cutting this field in '77 I discovered and gathered about a dozen heads of the variety sent you. The first week in October following, I sowed the wheat from those heads, the proceeds were too large bundles in '78. This I failed to sow in '78, but the first week in October of '79 I sowed what had not been wasted of the two bundles; this I cut in 1880 and to avoid mixing top threshed the bundles with flail and cleaned up 3 1/2 bushels, 2 1/2 of this I sowed on Sept. 26th, on a poor piece of ground, after oats. This encountered the hard winter when wheat suffered so much throughout the State, but this came through very little damaged and yielded when threshed 34 bushels. 29 of this I sowed in the fall on 15 acres of ground, 9 1/2 acres oat stubble, 5 1/2 fallow, on which were standing 35 large apple trees. This was cut and threshed in 1882; yielded 447 bushels, 130 bushels of which I sold for seed, and sowed 28 acres of this variety myself, none of which is threshed at this date. I sent the sample and have made this statement not to induce farmers to buy the wheat but to show you what I had, and state where I got it. If any want the wheat I have it for them at reasonable rates. I am not a high tariff man.

Fraternally yours,

J. A. COURTHIGHT.

Van Buren County Grange Picnic.

Bro. Cobb:—I wish through the columns of the VISITOR to give notice of the annual picnic of the Van Buren county Pomona Grange, which is to be held on the fair grounds at Lawrence, on Wednesday, September 5th. A very pleasant time is expected, it being the "harvest home" celebration of the County Grange. Although the harvest just garnered has not been a bountiful one, the tax upon body and mind has been no less severe, and the tired energies call just as loudly for a little relaxation. The third session of the Van Buren county Grange, was held at Paw Paw on the 16th inst. The attendance was unusually large and a very profitable and interesting time enjoyed. The reception of the County Grange by the members of the Paw Paw Grange was certainly the grandest and most cordial ever accorded that body by any Grange, which is perhaps saying a great deal when we remember the very genial welcomes heretofore received. No one could help feeling that it was good to be there—especially about dinner, when a splendid repast was spread before all visiting members who were unprovided with lunch. The Paw Paw Grange is what may be emphatically called a live Grange. A membership of 130, a large and pleasant hall, furnished with taste, walls decorated with wreaths of evergreens, pictures and appropriate mottoes. The Master of the National Grange, an interested and hard-working member, together with other intelligent and wide awake members, form a combination of circumstances which have proved efficient in building up a Grange that will compare favorably with almost any Grange in the State.

J. E. PARKER,

Secretary County Grange.

Hartford, Aug. 20, 1883.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next regular meeting of Allegan County Grange will be held on Oct. 4th, 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Monterey Grange hall, in Monterey. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend. A good programme is expected.

D. S. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Otego, Aug. 17, 1883.

Clinton County Pomona Grange No. 25, will hold its next meeting in the hall of Keystone Grange, Sept. 19th, 1883, commencing at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Subject for discussion "Is the present National Banking system beneficial to the producing classes of this country. All fourth degree members are invited to be present and make this meeting as all others have been, a grand success.

HENRY N. WEBB, Sec'y.

DeWitt, Aug. 20, 1883.

The next regular meeting of Grand Traverse Pomona Grange, No. 17, will be held with Mapleton Grange, Sept. 5th and 6th, commencing at one o'clock P. M. of the first day. All 4th degree members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. The following programme will be furnished: What benefits do farmers derive from the use of plaster, does it do the good claimed for it and how?—N. Monroe and Chienier. How shall we entertain our children at home so as to make them love the farm—Mr. and Mrs. Leighton. Declaration—Adonis Wynkoop. Essay—George Heden. Select reading—James Broderick. Music—S. H. Hyde and Mrs. Leighton.

ADONIS WYNKOOP, Sec.

Kingsley, August 13, 1883.

The following program has been prepared for the next meeting of the St. Joseph county Pomona Grange to be held in the hall of Centreville Grange, on Thursday, September 6th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

- 1st. Is a high or low tariff most conducive to the interests of farmers?—J. H. Gardner, of Centreville Grange.
- 2nd. Seed corn—the proper time to select—properties to be considered in selecting, and care for it.—Amos Sturgis, of Sturgis Grange.
- 3rd. Essay by Mrs. Samuel Angevine, of Parkville Grange.
- 4th. Harvesting corn—the proper time and most expeditious and economical manner of doing it—Finley Campbell, of Oakland Grange.
- 5th. Essay by Mrs. Samuel Bryant of Burr Oak Grange.

WM. H. LANGLEY, Sec.

Horticultural Department.

Facts about Leaves.

As is well known, a tree cannot grow without leaves. These are put forth every year, and are a contrivance for vastly increasing the surface. An oak tree of good size exposes several acres of surface to the air during the growing season. It has been estimated that the Washington elm at Cambridge, Massachusetts, not a very large tree, exposes about five acres of foliage, if we include both sides of the leaves.

Leaves are more nearly comparable to stomachs than to lungs. A leaf is a laboratory for assimilating or manufacturing raw materials into plant fabric. The cellular structure of the leaves, wood and bark of a tree is a complicated subject to treat in popular way.

It requires a vast surface of leaves to do a little work. By counting the leaves on a seedling oak, and estimating the surface on both sides of each, we can see how many inches are needed to build up the roots and stem for the first year. After the first year, the old stem of the oak bears no leaves. It is dependent on the leaves of the branches, or its children, for support.

A tree is a sort of a community, each part having its own duties to perform. The root hairs take up most of the nourishment. The young roots take this to the large ones, and they in turn, like the branches of a river, pour the flood of crude sap into the trunk, which conveys it to the leaves, which are the workshops of the plant body. The trunk and main branches also support and hold out the young branches which put forth the leaves. The assimilated or digested sap passes from the leaves to all growing parts of the plant, and a deposit is made where most needed.

If a branch is much exposed to the winds, the base of it has a certain support or certain amount of nourishment. So with the trunk of a tree. If the base of a branch or the main trunk is much exposed to the winds and storms a much thicker deposit of food is made there. The winds give a tree exercise, which seems good to help make it strong. Our toughest wood comes from trees growing in exposed places. The limbs of a tree for all the time striving with each other to see which shall have the most room and the most sunshine. While some perish in the attempt, or meet with only very indifferent success, the strongest of the strong buds survive.—Prof. J. W. Beal's Lecture.

Hot Water for Insects.

The application of hot water to kill destructive insects has the important advantage that it does not cover edible plants with any for-ign or poisonous matter, as may take place when other remedies are used. We have successfully used heated water for many years to destroy the cabbage worm, if applied after the head had formed, the hot water only affected the outer leaves, and not even injuring these if properly applied. There are two essential requisites to be observed, namely, to have the water at the right degree of heat, and to continue the showering just long enough. As a general rule we find it best to apply the water rather hot, and but for a moment. Some experience and judgment are required to make these two requisites meet, and by not doing so many persons fail in the use and pronounce the remedy of no value. What we want is a series of experiments, in connection with the use of the thermometer, to determine what temperature, and for how many seconds, will be required to kill the different destructive insects, and to ascertain how high a degree of heat may be applied to plants without injuring them. Soft larvae may be more easily disposed of in this way, doubtless, than hard-shelled beetles; and old, matured foliage and growth will be less sensitive to hot water than young and tender growth.—Country Gentleman.

Prairie Hay for New York.

In the northwestern part of this State are thousands of acres of wild prairie covered with a luxuriant growth of succulent and nutritious grass. Rich communities have been formed to market this grass and hundreds of mowers are now shearing these broad acres. The grass, properly cured and very tightly compressed into bales weighing from 60 to 100 pounds, bound with wire, will be sent to New York and other Eastern markets. The traffic was begun last year in a small way as an experiment, and proved a success. This season transportation companies have provided hay cars to meet the demands of what will be a heavy business. All the work of securing this hay is done by machinery, except feeding the baling presses and fastening the wire bands. The cost per ton of cutting, curing and baling ready for shipment is about \$150. It is asserted that when properly cured this hay will reach New York in midwinter as fresh and green in color as on the day it was baled; that placed side by side with the best timothy and clover, before a horse, the prairie hay will be eaten and the other left, and that a horse will keep in better flesh with less grain when fed on this hay than when fed on cultivated hay. This hay can be delivered and sold in New York at a price much below that of cultivated hay.

REGARDING the value of birds to the farmer, Professor Stearns, in a paper read before the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, states that a young robin in the nest requires a daily supply of food more than equivalent to its own weight. The swallows are the natural enemies of the midges and similar smaller insects that prey on grain. It is estimated that the nesting of a single pair of swallows will in three weeks consume half a million insects. Blue birds protect fruit trees from insects. The king-bird is strictly insectivorous and a great protector. The wrens would be induced to remain near houses if suitable boxes are provided, and they war with out ceasing upon caterpillars.

THE old style of farming in the south is changing much faster than any one supposes who has not watched the change. A new people are coming and they will inaugurate a new system of farming, and the young men who are becoming of age will not be "cotton crazy," like the old set.

Railroad Monopoly and Official Treachery.

J. T. Cobb.—The following charges against the Central Pacific railroad, made by Gen. Nagle in San Jose, California, at a large mass meeting of anti-monopolists, on the 6th of June last, presents at one view, more clearly, perhaps, than anything which has appeared in print, the railroad situation on the Pacific coast.

The evils complained of are not of recent date but have been accumulating for some time, and growing in intensity, till people, at last unable to restrain their indignation have met and denounced the tyrannical railroad monopoly of California, and the recreant railroad commissioners—Carpenter and Humphreys, who, before their election promised to effect a material reduction in freights and fares; but who refuse now to carry out their pledges, except in a half-hearted and farcical way.

For the last fourteen years has California vainly endeavored to reduce fares and freights. A majority of legislators, and more recently, of railroad commissioners have favored the project before election, but this majority has invariably dwindled when the time to act came.

It now remains to be seen whether Californians, after they are made fully aware of all the evils of railroad monopoly will continue to vote for its hirelings because they are on the ticket.

Yours truly,

VITAL E. BANGS.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 15, 1883.

The following charges against the railroad monopoly were submitted by general H. N. Nagle, and were warmly applauded and endorsed. The apologist for the Railroad Commissioners claim that no specific charges are brought by the people against the railroad monopoly. The claim is a frivolous one, for the reason that the wrongs committed by the Central Pacific Company are of such a nature that the Commissioners must needs know them without having their attention specially directed to them. But in order to focus the subject I propose on behalf of the people here assembled, and on behalf of the suffering people, of the entire State, to prefer formal charges. I charge:

That the practice of the railroad company of adjusting freight rates on the basis of the value of the article transported is an outrage, inasmuch as it makes the monopoly a partner of every shipper.

That the practice of adjusting rates according to value is not uniform, but is often departed from in order to encourage the importation of goods and to stifle home manufactures.

That individuals are discriminated against, in direct violation of the constitution, the charge for traveling to an intermediate station in many instances being greater than the charge to terminal points.

That merchant and other shippers are compelled to sign contracts which prohibit them from shipping by the naturally cheap ocean routes.

That merchants who dare to refuse to sign the atrocious contracts of the monopoly are "boy-cotted," and their patrons warned to discontinue trading with them.

That the monopoly is systematically engaged in an endeavor to drive sailing vessels from the ports of the State in order to control the grain carrying trade.

That the monopoly deliberately refuses to take out patents for the land granted to it by the general government, in order to escape taxation.

That the Central Pacific monopoly, with base ingratitude, is endeavoring to defraud the government out of the money so needed for the construction of the roads.

That the Contract and Finance Company and the Western Development Company were swindling devices, by which the government was induced to issue to the monopoly bonds largely in excess of the real cost of construction of the road.

That this fraudulent cost is made the basis for an extortionately high rate for freights and fares.

That the Central Pacific company fraudulently misrepresents the value of its property in order to escape taxation.

That the monopoly, in defiance of law and right, refuses to accept the valuation of the State Board of equalization, although that valuation does not represent one-third of the real value of the property of the corporation.

That the monopoly defiantly refuses to pay its fair share for the support of government, although it is notorious that the machinery of the courts, and the law generally is invoked in its behalf often more than by any other corporation or class of people.

That by the monopoly shirking its share of taxes, every taxpayer in the State has his burden increased.

That the monopoly by shirking its just taxes, has, in this and many other counties, compelled the public schools to close and cripple the school system in every county in the State.

That the annual profits of the monopoly are at the lowest estimate over \$11,000,000 per annum; or \$7,000,000 more than a fair interest return on an amount sufficient to build the whole system owned by the monopoly.

That in overcharging the people of the State to the extent of \$7,000,000 per annum the monopoly is extorting a tax equal to \$1.40 on \$100 of assessed value, or twice the amount imposed for the maintenance of the State government.

That the Central Pacific monopoly is cheating the government by hauling freight for the Southern Pacific and other leased lines not belonging to the subsidy system free of charge.

That the Central Pacific monopoly is diverting traffic from the subsidized Central Pacific road to the Southern Pacific road with a view of injuring the value of the Central Pacific.

That the reports of the monopoly are a fraud to deceive, and that the actual profits of the corporation are concealed from all outsiders.

That the managers of the company are regardless of honor in the pursuit of wealth, and have no hesitation in committing perjury to escape taxation or to avoid a just claim for recompense for damages.

That the managers of the monopoly have systematically engaged in the work of debauching the Congress of the United States, and have even attempted to corrupt the Supreme Court of the nation.

That on the occasion of the attempt to make inquiry into the operation of the Contract and Finance Company the lobby of the monopoly was enabled, by expending enormous sums, to stifle an investigation.

That when the Thurman Act was up for passage in the Senate of the United States one of the managers of the Central Pacific monopoly in person directed the operations of a corrupt lobby.

That the monopoly has for sixteen years past corruptly controlled the Legislature of this State.

That the monopoly has systematically retained in its employ a large number of the prominent lawyers of the State, whose only service has been rendered by serving up opponent of the railroad company.

That the monopoly deliberately debauched the majority of the first Commission under the new Constitution, purchasing one Commissioner with money and another with lands.

That the hateful shadow of the monopoly has fallen over many of the Courts of the State and the people are afraid that justice will be denied them in those Courts.

That the monopoly deliberately takes possession of the machinery of our nominating conventions and imposes its servants upon the people as candidates.

That a large portion of the revenue of the company is expended in the form of a corruption fund.

That the monopoly is depictedly mean in all its dealings and always shifting its burdens on to its patrons.

That the revenue of the Central Pacific monopoly was greater by \$2,000,000 in 1880 than that of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, although the latter road hauled three times as much freight and as many passengers as the Central Pacific in the year mentioned.

That the gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1880 were only \$5,000,000 in excess of those of the Central Pacific, although the Eastern corporation hauled over four times as much freight and more passengers in that year than the Central Pacific.

That the gross earnings of the Central Pacific were two-thirds as great as those of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in 1880, although the New York road hauled five times as much freight and nearly twice as many passengers as the Central Pacific in the same year.

That the gross revenue of the Central Pacific was nearly double that of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad in 1880, although the Eastern company hauled 108,000 tons more freight, one mile, and half as many passengers as the California monopoly.

That the Central Pacific in 1880 had a greater revenue than the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, although the latter road hauled three times as much freight and as many passengers in that year as did the Central Pacific monopoly.

That the New York Central, with twice and a half as many locomotives, with more than twice as many passengers and baggage cars, with nearly four times as many freight cars, hauled five times as much freight and nearly twice as many passengers as the California monopoly in 1880 yet its gross earnings were only one-third greater than those of the Central Pacific monopoly.

That the great Pennsylvania Railroad, with more than twice and a half as many locomotives, with more than twice as many passengers and baggage cars, with more than twice as much freight and a greater number of passengers in 1880 than the California monopoly; yet, with all this vast equipment and this immensely greater service, the gross earnings of the Pennsylvania corporation were scarcely one-fifth greater than those of the Central Pacific monopoly.

That the monopoly caused, a relative to print a railway guide-book, in which fraudulent tables of distances are printed, and that the passenger rates are adjusted upon these fraudulent tables.

That the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway, with nearly twice as many locomotives, with a greater number of passenger and baggage cars, with nearly four times as much freight and nearly twice as many passengers as the California monopoly, and yet the earnings of our monopoly were nearly \$2,000,000 greater in the year mentioned than those of the Eastern corporation.

That the President of the Central Pacific made a deliberate misrepresentation in stating that the average passenger rate on the monopoly roads is 2.34 cents per mile, the true average being 3.04 cents per mile, including ferry passengers.

That the appointed day the four volunteers appeared, and Captain Cowgill drove with them in a carriage to a yard in the outskirts of the city, where the balloon, inflated and swaying to and fro in the wind, was held to the earth with stout ropes. The three men were supplied with warm clothing, but Miss Dermott had only her threadbare shawl, and so Captain Cowgill gave her his overcoat and two blankets which he took from the carriage.

While the voyagers were taking their places in the command, a watchman attached to the balloon, a young man, entered the yard and hurriedly approached Captain Cowgill.

"I am got g with the balloon," he said almost fiercely, and hardly deigning to look at the Captain.

"Impossible!" said the Captain. "The crew is made up. You don't comprehend our purpose."

"Yes, I do," said the young man. "These people are would-be scientists, and they are starting for the Pole. I am going along."

But, my dear sir—"began the Captain in a tone of expostulation.

"I will go or I will stay myself right here before you. These people are not any more tired of life than I am."

"Let him come," said Dr. O'Hagan, gloomily.

But returned Captain Cowgill. "I am afraid the balloon will be overloaded."

"I am going, anyhow," said the young man, as he leaped into the car.

Captain Cowgill sighed, and said,

Legislature, if you will, but look well to the record of the last Legislature, and see what you may expect. See how the vote stood on the Pilot bill, and can you then expect any relief? We know what to do with a robber: but when the whole people are being robbed, as in this case, what are we to do? I am Attorney General and of course must insist upon law and order, but it seems to me that 800,000 people ought to be able to scare three railroad men without calling on the Legislature. We have worse men than were in the party last in power. I consider Cone and Beerstecher better men than Carpenter and Humphreys. I don't believe there is any use of calling an extra session of the Legislature. A strong, general uprising of the people, which indicates danger to the railroad company, is the better way to succeed. The railroad company owe the State \$1,000,000 for taxes, and yet they won't pay one dollar of this tax to the people who built their road. This meeting is like an alpine avalanche—small at the start, but its effect will roll on, gathering force at each move, until it hurls its thunder about the heads of the railroad powers. As long as a common carrier is allowed to be the property of private individuals, so long will difficulties arise. Let the people buy the roads and run them. The government runs the postal service satisfactorily to the people. Why can't it run the railroads as well?

A Desperate Struggle.

WANTED.—Four persons who are bent upon committing suicide, to engage in a hazardous adventure. Apply, &c., to Captain Cowgill, No. Blank street, after 9 o'clock in the morning.

Captain Cowgill inserted the above advertisement in three of the morning papers, with only a faint expectation that it would be responded to. But the result was that between nine o'clock and noon five men and two women called at the office to enquire respecting the nature of the proposed adventure, and to offer their services in the event that it should involve nothing of a criminal character. Of these seven, Captain Cowgill selected four; three men and one young woman, and when he dismissed the others, he shut the door and said to the four applicants—

"What I want you for is this: I have made up my mind that the North Pole can never be reached by an exploring party traveling upon ships and sledges. The only route that is possibly practicable is through the air, and the only available vehicle of course is a balloon. But an attempt to reach the pole in a balloon must expose the explorers to desperate risks, and it occurred to me that those risks had better be taken by persons who do not value their lives, than by persons who do. It has always seemed to me that a part of this suicide lies in the fact that the life wantonly sacrificed might have been expended in a cause which would have conferred benefits, directly or indirectly, upon the human race. I have a large and superbly equipped balloon, which will be thoroughly stocked for a voyage to the Arctic regions, and among other things, it will contain apparatus for making fresh supplies of hydrogen gas. Are you four persons willing to make the required attempt in this balloon?"

All four of the visitors answered, "Yes."

"Were you going to sacrifice your lives, at any rate?"

An affirmative answer was given by the four.

"Permit me to take your names," said Captain Cowgill, and he wrote them down as follows:—William P. Crutcher, Dr. Henry O'Hagan, Edmund Jernville, Mary Dermott.

Mr. Crutcher was a man apparently of about sixty years, handsomely dressed, manifestly a gentleman, but with a flushed face, which indicated that he had perhaps indulged to some extent in dissipation.

Dr. O'Hagan was thin, pallid and careworn. He looked as if he were ill, and as if all joy were dead in his heart.

Mr. Jernville appeared to be a working-man, but his countenance, sad as it was, was full of intelligence and his manner was that of a man who had occupied a social position much above the lowest.

Miss Dermott sat with an air of dejection, with her hands in her lap, with a thin and faded shawl pinned round her, and with her pale cheeks suggestive of hunger and mental suffering.

"My hope," said Captain Cowgill, "is that you will safely reach your destination, and safely return. But you fully understand that the chances are a hundred to one against you. For my own protection I will ask you to certify in writing that you go with full knowledge of the risks. I will inflate the balloon to-morrow. Day after to-morrow come to this office at nine o'clock, and you shall make the ascension at once."

On the appointed day the four volunteers appeared, and Captain Cowgill drove with them in a carriage to a yard in the outskirts of the city, where the balloon, inflated and swaying to and fro in the wind, was held to the earth with stout ropes. The three men were supplied with warm clothing, but Miss Dermott had only her threadbare shawl, and so Captain Cowgill gave her his overcoat and two blankets which he took from the carriage.

While the voyagers were taking their places in the command, a watchman attached to the balloon, a young man, entered the yard and hurriedly approached Captain Cowgill.

"I am got g with the balloon," he said almost fiercely, and hardly deigning to look at the Captain.

"Impossible!" said the Captain. "The crew is made up. You don't comprehend our purpose."

"Yes, I do," said the young man. "These people are would-be scientists, and they are starting for the Pole. I am going along."

But, my dear sir—"began the Captain in a tone of expostulation.

"I will go or I will stay myself right here before you. These people are not any more tired of life than I am."

"Let him come," said Dr. O'Hagan, gloomily.

But returned Captain Cowgill. "I am afraid the balloon will be overloaded."

"I am going, anyhow," said the young man, as he leaped into the car.

Captain Cowgill sighed, and said,

"Well, have your own way about it." "My name is John Winden," remarked the intruder. "I tell you so if any one inquires after me. But I don't imagine anybody will."

Then Captain Cowgill bade farewell to the party, the ropes were loosened, and the balloon went sailing swiftly toward the clouds. Dr. O'Hagan was the navigator in charge. Presently a northeasterly current of wind struck the air ship, and it began to move with great rapidity upon a horizontal line.

For a long time nobody in the car spoke, indeed, the voyagers scarcely looked at each other; and none had the curiosity to peer over the side upon the glorious landscape that lay beneath. But after awhile, Mr. Crutcher, gazing at Miss Dermott, said:

"Are you fully resolved upon self-destruction?"

"Yes," she replied.

"So am I," said Mr. Crutcher.

"So am I," remarked Mr. Winden.

"So am I," observed Mr. Jernville.

"And I also," added Dr. O'Hagan.

"Even if we reach the North Pole safely, and return, I shall not want to live," said Mr. Crutcher.

"Neither shall I," said Miss Dermott.

"Nor I," remarked Mr. Winden.

"Nor I," added Dr. O'Hagan and Mr. Jernville, in a breath.

Then there was a silence for the space of half an hour or more.

Mr. Crutcher then remarked: "Do you know, I find this rather a pleasant experience, sailing along here through the ether calmly, far above the distraction of the world? If I were not so miserable I think I would really enjoy it."

"I am too unhappy to enjoy anything," said Miss Dermott. "but this I confess is not unpleasant."

"Pleasant enough," remarked Mr. Winden. "if a man had no anguish in his soul."

"I had no idea there was so much exhilaration in the upper regions of the atmosphere," said Dr. O'Hagan, rather cheerily.

"I think I feel better myself," said Mr. Jernville.

"It is very strange," observed Mr. Crutcher, addressing Miss Dermott, "that young people like you and Mr. Winden here, should be weary of life. That an old man like me should long for death is comprehensible. But why do you wish to die?"

Neither Mr. Winden nor Miss Dermott made any response.

"I tell you," said Dr. O'Hagan, throwing a bag of ballast overboard, to check the descent of the balloon. "We are going to destruction together; and why should we not, as companions in misery, unfold our grief to each other?"

"It would be very proper, I think," said Mr. Crutcher; "and I will begin if the rest will consent to follow."

The other four travelers agreed to do so.

"Well, I haven't much to tell," said Mr. Crutcher. "The fact is, I have always had plenty of money with which to live in idleness and luxury and I have loved it. I have tried every kind of pleasure life can afford, and money buy, and I have reached a condition of satiety. Moreover, I have ruined my digestion, and am now a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia of a horrid kind. This makes existence a burden. I am eager to quit it. This is the whole story."

"How strange the difference between us!" said Dr. O'Hagan. "I have been deeply engaged in the practice of my profession for many years; I am utterly worn out and broken down with overwork. I am nervous, exhausted, irritable and wretched, but I have lost my savings in a speculative venture and cannot rest. I must work or die."

"That is partly my case," said Miss Dermott. "I am friendless and poor. I cannot earn enough by sewing to buy sufficient food, and I can no longer face the misery that I have endured for so many years. I prefer death to a thousand times."

"And I," said Mr. Jernville, "am a disappointed inventor. I have for years labored upon the construction of a smoke consumer, but now that it is done I have not money enough to pay for a patent; and I am starving. After trying everywhere to obtain assistance, I have resolved to give up the struggle and to find refuge in the grave."

Mr. Winden cleared his throat once or twice before beginning his story. He seemed to labor under some embarrassment. "The truth is," he said, "I was rejected last night by the young lady whom I love, and I made up my mind that life without her would not be worth having."

Nobody spoke for some time, and the Dr. O'Hagan said: "The balloon is falling, and instead of throwing out ballast, I think it might be better, perhaps, to let it come down and to tie it to a tree, and make a fresh start with additional gas in the morning."

The other aeronauts gave their approval to this plan, and Dr. O'Hagan threw out the grapnel. It caught upon a tree, and after some difficulty the balloon was brought down and tied fast, while the whole party stepped out of the car.

It was a wild and desolate place, but the four men soon started a fire, and while Mr. Winden and Mr. Jernville prepared supper Dr. O'Hagan and Mr. Crutcher went to work to arrange some kind of shelter for Miss Dermott for the night.

After supper the five people gathered about the fire, and there really seemed to be a growth of cheerfulness in the party.

"I've been thinking," said Mr. Crutcher, "what an outrageous shame it is, that this poor child here," pointing to Miss Dermott, "should actually be in want of food, while I have more money than I know what to do with. I tell you what, Miss Dermott, if you will agree to go back you can have my whole fortune. I've left it to an asylum, but I'll write a new will now, and tell you where you can find the other one as soon as I am up."

"I don't want to go back," said Miss Dermott.

"I would if I were you," said Mr. Winden. "It's a shame for you to go upon such an awful journey as this. And I've been thinking, Mr. Jernville, since you spoke about your smoke consumer, that my father, who is a wealthy iron-mill owner, has offered a large reward for a perfect contrivance of that sort. If yours is a good one, he will help you to a fortune."

"I wish I had known that yesterday," said Mr. Jernville.

"Yes," said Dr. O'Hagan, "and if I had known that Mr. Crutcher here was

being driven to suicide by dyspepsia, I could have helped him, for I have been very successful in treating that complaint. Let me examine you, Mr. Crutcher. Yes," said the doctor, after expending a few moments looking at and talking to Mr. Crutcher. "But it is now too late."

"If I had met you, then," said the doctor, "I should not have been here now."

"Can't we all go back again?" asked Mr. Jernville.

"Impossible!" said Dr. O'Hagan. "I've got nothing to go back for," said Mr. Winden. "There is no remedy for my trouble that I can perceive."

"There are other young ladies who would make good wives," said Mr. Crutcher.

"Oh, I know, but—" said Mr. Winden, hesitating, and looking furtively at Miss Dermott.

Miss Dermott blushed.

"Suppose we rest for the night, and sleep on the matter," said Dr. O'Hagan. "There's no use being in a hurry."

Miss Dermott retired to sleep beneath a shelter of boughs, where were strewn some pine and hemlock branches. Dr. O'Hagan covered her carefully with the blankets, and then the four men stretched themselves by the fire and fell asleep.

The conversation between the travelers must inevitably have had a good effect. The surest remedy for a morbid propensity to brood over our troubles is to have our sympathy excited for the troubles of other people.

After breakfast in the morning Mr. Crutcher said:—

"I have solemnly considered all that was said last night, and I have a proposition to make. Dr. O'Hagan, if you will return with Miss Dermott and Mr. Jernville, you three may divide my fortune between you, and Mr. Winden can give a letter to his father to Mr. Jernville, about the smoke consumer; and then Mr. Winden and I will continue this journey together. How will that do?"

"I am willing to drop off and return," said Mr. Jernville.

Communications.

MAN'S MORTALITY.

Like a damask rose you see,
Or like blossoms on a tree,
Or like dainty flowers in May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonah made;
Even such is man, whose thread is spun
Drawn out and out, and so is done.
The rose withers, and the blossoms blanch,
The flowers fade, the morning hatches,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes the man—he dies.

Like the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like the tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearly dew in May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of the swan,
Even such is man who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is down, the dew's ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass much like a look,
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the stream,
Even such is man who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The bubble's out, the look forgot,
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot,
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like an arrow from a bow,
Or like a swift course of water flow,
Or like the time 'twixt if and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race, or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of a dole;
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto fate.
The arrow sinks, the goal soon spent,
The time no time, the web soon rent,
The race soon run, the goal soon won,
The dole's on death, man's life soon done.

Semi-Annual Reports of Masters of State Granges to the Master of the National Grange, 1883.

At the Fifteenth Annual Session of the National Grange held in the city of Washington, in 1881. The Committee on Good of the Order, reported the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of Masters of Subordinate Granges to report to the Masters of their State Granges at the end of the March and September quarters the standing of their respective Granges, their general work, experience in co-operation, and such other facts as may tend to show their real standing, and the causes that have contributed to their success or retarded their progress. And Masters of the several State Granges shall summarize such reports recorded at the close of the first quarter, and send such abstract of the same, together with such suggestions for the good of the Order, as they may deem of importance, to the Master of the National Grange, and also shall report in writing to the National Grange on the second day of the session, first thereafter, the general standing and needs of the Order in their several States.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following upon the same subject, which was also adopted:

WHEREAS, Education in a literary and agricultural sense, and co-operation among farmers are affirmed in our Declaration of Purposes, and confirmed by all the web soon rent, the race soon run, the goal soon won, the dole's on death, man's life soon done.

Resolved, That the National Grange does hereby most earnestly and fraternally urge upon all State Granges throughout the land to at once institute such means as will most promote these underlying principles.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the National Grange in connection with the National Lecturer's questions already provided for, an organized system of competent State Lecturers to give the distribution of substantial Grange Literature, liberally and cheaply given, will pay an hundred fold, and prepare farmers as a class for the issues which we are to meet in the near future as well as those which press so heavily upon us at the present.

Resolved, That State Masters be, and are hereby required to urge prompt semi-annual returns from Masters of Subordinate Granges as to their general condition, and the execution of such plans as may be inaugurated by State Granges to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That a blank form for semi-annual reports be adopted by this body to be used and furnished by State Granges throughout the jurisdiction to Masters of Subordinate Granges.

As no further action was taken, the preparation of the blanks called for by the last resolution, was inadvertently omitted; and State Masters experienced much difficulty in obtaining the information sought from Masters of Subordinate Granges. To remedy this, the National Grange at its last session, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee is hereby requested to at once, furnish State Granges with the blank form of reports, provided for at the last session of this body, to the end, that State Masters may be the better able to furnish the information sought to be obtained, for publication, as provided for by the report of Committee on Good of the Order at the present session.

And yet, it does not appear that these blank forms for reports have generally been used, and it is reasonable to infer that they have not been sent to the Subordinate Granges. It

appears that the Master of Texas State Grange has prepared and furnished blanks to the Subordinate Granges of his State, and has made his report to this office upon one of these blank forms, which is herewith given in full, in order to show the arrangement of the blank, and the nature of the information desired.

TEXAS.

1. Number of members in good standing the first of January, 1883, 7,653.
2. Number in good standing the first of April, 1883, 8,479.
3. Number received by initiation in 1883, 599.
4. Number received by affiliation in 1883, 496.
5. Number suspended in 1883, 67.
6. Number dismissed in 1883, 130.
7. Number dropped for non-payment of dues in 1883, 246.
8. Number reinstated in 1883, 174.
9. Number of stated meetings each month. One hundred and thirty-one Granges hold one; and 24 hold two; 155 being reported.
10. Number of called meetings each month. Forty-seven have regular time for 1st and 2nd degree work.
11. Hours of your stated meetings. Ninety meet in forenoon; 65 in the afternoon and evening.
12. Hours of your called meetings. One hundred and thirty in the afternoon; and 25 in mornings and evenings.
13. Your average attendance, 3,588.
14. Are your members co-operating? 111 Granges are.
15. If so to what extent? Eighty Granges own their stores, 30 Granges and 225 members have stock in the Texas Co-operative Association. Many of the Granges that are not in reach of the Grange stores, bulk their orders and send them to the T. C. A. to be filled. They also sell their cotton and other produce through that association.
16. Are you successful in co-operation? One hundred and six Granges report the stores with which they are associated, successful. Others are not. Some of the stores have but just commenced business and have done but little yet.
17. If not, state the reason? Those which have not been successful, generally attribute it, to a failure to comply with the Grange business rule, viz avoid the credit system. Some, to mismanagement, or neglect of the directors.
18. Are you discussing the Lecture documents? Fifty-five Granges report that they are to some extent, and twenty, regularly.
19. Are your members reading Grange papers? One hundred and thirty-one Granges report that their members generally take and read Grange papers, some do not.
20. Has your Grange a library? Twelve Granges have libraries, 143 have none.
21. Is your Grange, as a body, taking any interest in the education of the children within its jurisdiction? Thirty Granges are directly taking such interest, 125 are not as Granges. Some of the Granges and members are doing much in this direction; and by co-operation; in some instances, have doubled the school terms, with the same funds.
22. Does your Grange own the hall in which it meets? Fifty-five do.
23. Give your views as to what has been the greatest hindrance to Grange progress. Reports are summed up as follows, viz. A want of a clear understanding of the real objects, and work of the order, neglect to take and read the order, agricultural papers, non-attendance of Grange officers to be prompt at the meetings and perform the duties devolving upon them. Indulging in the credit and the mortgage system, the influence of designing members who have joined the Grange for the purpose of self-aggrandizement, rather than a love for the principles of the Order etc., etc.
24. Also, what one thing has done the most to build up the Grange? and please make such suggestions as you think will be of value to further our great mission. One hundred reports give the co-operative feature as the greatest incentive to active work, and an earnest desire to obtain all the benefits of the Order. Fifty-five attribute their success to the social and educational features, reading, discussing, and public lectures etc., etc.; and insist upon more efficient lecturers being sent into the field. One hundred and fifty-five Granges have reported on this form, about 300 were sent out. The reports secured show an increase of 825 members in the Granges reporting, for the first quarter of 1883.

APRIL 10th, 1883.

GEORGIA.

The Order in the State is steadily increasing in numbers and interest. We have had seven new Granges organized in the State since the meeting of the National Grange in November last. And nearly every Grange adding to their numerical strength. Business co-operation wherever tried has proven to be a complete success. There is a marked difference in sections where there is a live Grange. The farmers are more intellectual, social, and improving their farm by the use of improved implements. The Grange is doing much good. We need a live Lecturer in the field, the grain is ripe, we need laborers to garner it. Upon the whole the future is bright.

H. R. DEADWYLER, Master.

April 18th, 1883.

NEW JERSEY.

The reports for the last quarter are of a very encouraging character. Granges that have had no initiations for years have been adding to their numbers; many others have a large percentage of gain by initiation and a considerable gain by re-instatement.

THE GRANGES WHICH RECOGNIZE THE ORDER AS AN EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTION, REPORT A FULL ATTENDANCE; AND AMONG THEIR MEMBERS MANY YOUNG PERSONS ARE NUMBERED.

Those depending upon pecuniary benefits alone are among the weakest, the members not having realized that one of a family belonging to the Order is sufficient to obtain all the benefit resulting from a membership.

I. N. NICHOLSON, Master.

April 28th, 1883.

MARYLAND.

My delay in making report is not from neglect, or the want of favorable matter, but, because of my want of

time. In obedience to request of our State Grange I have been almost constantly engaged in visiting among the Subordinate Granges. Concurring in your last address, that this is the source of all life, and only upon a proper cultivation of this department is success assured. We have gone to work not so much to multiply the number of Granges as to instruct more fully those already in existence.

Renewed life, a steadier zeal, and a firmer step is manifest among the brothers and sisters, and the acquisition of a large number of substantial members has rewarded the effort. The educational feature is the cardinal one, on this line we must and will succeed. We have organized no new Granges, but some of the dormant have come to the front again. The organization is rising in the estimation of farmers.

Another hopeful sign is, that the opposition once so rife among some other classes is receding, as evidenced in the words of commendation we now hear, instead of condemnation in the past.

Thus, with pleasure, I report a decided change for the better in "My Maryland." Nearly all along the whole line we hear the watchword "ONWARD," and Patrons are rallying as in days of yore.

H. O. DEVINS, Master.

April 30, 1883.

ALABAMA.

The Grange work in my jurisdiction is progressing slowly. We about hold our own up to this time; but I think there will be an increased interest and numbers from this time until the meeting of the National Grange. The Grange in Alabama is a permanent institution. The farmers are determined to move forward until they meet with that recognition from their fellow men which their calling so justly merits.

BEN C. HARRISON, Master.

June 13th 1883.

MISSOURI.

In observance to regulations of our Order I submit the following as my semi-annual report of the Order in Missouri.

In some localities we are gaining by additional new members, and by the return of delinquent ones, and by occasionally reorganizing dormant Granges.

In other localities the increase is not so large but prospects very encouraging.

Still other reports indicate no special change and the work apparently moving slowly as is usual in such localities.

While in some localities we are losing in membership, by dropping off, less interest is manifested, and less work is being done, than there was a year ago. This looks discouraging.

But taking the Order in the State as a whole, it is encouraging and will close the year with favorable results.

The great trouble with farmers is that they grow careless, and trickersters often become leaders. Hence, they are led astray.

H. ESHBAUGH,

Master Missouri State Grange.

June 12th, 1883.

MICHIGAN.

I have not been fortunate in securing reports from Masters of Subordinate Granges this year. My information has been obtained by much correspondence and almost constant travel, and labor with the Patrons since the beginning of the year. From these sources I gather such information that justifies me in saying that on the whole we are still prospering in this State.

More new Granges have been organized than in any previous year for several years past. There has been an aggregate increase in membership. The strong Granges are growing stronger, and earnest efforts are being made to aid the weak ones. In this work we are embarrassed to find good speakers to supply the demand.

I am sending a circular letter to the Master of each Subordinate Grange in the State with a series of questions and taken in place of possession of facts in regard to the condition of the Order in all parts of the State. As soon as the answers to the questions are received I will make a full report to you.

C. G. LUCK,

Master Michigan State Grange.

June 26th, 1883.

ILLINOIS.

We have organized one Grange, woken up a few of the dormant ones, and taken in quite a large number of new members. From all that I can learn we are solid, there is no mushroom growth. I, for one, don't want any. My own Grange is on the upgrade, taken in a few new members lately, and have re-organized four County Granges on a splendid basis, taking in fifty new members, and we are going to move things in this county. This about ends the chapter.

E. A. GILLER, Master Illinois State Grange.

June 27th, 1883.

TENNESSEE.

Though we have not increased the number of our Granges in many there has been a large encouraging increase of members. We have sadly needed a Lecturer, and we are without the means to employ one. I have traveled all I could, and have made more speeches than ever before, and wrote more letters, still the want has not been supplied. We have a number of co-operative stores, which are doing well, but we shall unavoidably make slow progress in rebuilding up the Order.

We have a few zealous members who are doing all they can, but the want of means is our great trouble. I have just returned from a visit to the University of the State, where I went as one of the board of visitors. I think I can say to you that the Grange has not suffered at my hands in the discharge of my duties in the premises. I have given my best thought to the subject of agricultural education of late, and I am every day more and more satisfied that the Order is doing more for the cause, than all the University could do, and if some great good does not grow out of the action I shall be deceived. I have invited several prominent men in the State to deliver addresses at our coming State meeting, and I shall use my best efforts to make that meeting an era in the Grange of Tennessee.

T. B. HARRVILL,

Master of Tennessee State Grange.

P. O. H.

June 27th, 1883.

WISCONSIN.

Subordinate Granges are very dilatory in making their reports to me, so that I am somewhat embarrassed in obtaining reliable information from them; but from the best knowledge I am able to obtain, I think I am safe in reporting that we are holding our own in this State. I have visited several Subordinate Granges, and find most of them increasing in membership.

One Grange, recently initiated a class of 27. Bro. Whitney has recently been through the State, and gave six lectures to large audiences. We need some one like him to take the field. I shall do some work in the field in September. S. C. CARR.

Master of Wisconsin State Grange,

P. O. H.

June 25th, 1883.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The past season has shown a marked improvement in Grange work in this State.

The meetings have been more fully attended, and a deeper interest is being manifested in the educational features of the Order.

Through the public meetings of the County Grange, at which many of the important questions bearing upon the agricultural industry have been freely discussed, we have done much toward removing a prejudice that has existed among some farmers who had formed erroneous opinions of the objects of the Grange organization.

A course of some thirty lectures in different sections of the State, by Bro. C. L. Whitney of the National Lecture Bureau has had a stimulating effect upon the Granges visited, and left a very favorable impression of the work of the Grange upon those present at the public meetings.

Since my last report we have organized five new Granges, and our membership has increased some 35 per cent during the past year.

These facts together with the reported increase of some 50 per cent the previous year, show conclusively that the Order is gaining a strong foothold in Massachusetts.

JAMES DRAPER, Master.

July 2 1883

KANSAS.

As required by resolution of the National Grange, passed in 1881, I beg leave, very respectfully, to report the strength of the Order in this State to be about the same as a year ago. Five new Granges have been organized during the year, and ten dormant Granges have been revived, while about fifteen have become dormant within the same time.

WM. SIMS, Master.

July 6, 1883

OHIO.

Very few reports have been received from Masters of Subordinate Granges. If such reports are expected I think it will be necessary to send blanks or circulars to each Master and then most of them will respond. I hear from all sections of the State and generally the indications are favorable. The Subordinate Granges in the State are becoming more dependent upon their own members each year and are therefore doing better work. What we want now in my opinion is agitation. People are having less confidence in the promises of politicians and are beginning to see that if reforms come at all they must come from the people's representatives, and not from those who seek place and power for plunder. More independent voting will be done in Ohio this fall than in any previous year. And where the people are doing their own thinking it is a good time to call attention to the grand principles which form the foundation of our Order. We must work if we would win. I intend to inaugurate a hot campaign in Ohio this fall.

J. H. BRIGHAM, Master.

July 10th, 1883.

NORTH CAROLINA.

I have delayed to make my report in order to accurately. The Subordinate Granges by carelessness or forgetfulness have neglected to report to me, so I have to report from observation and by the assistance of the Secretary of the State Grange.

Our Granges are fully up to last year. With two new ones established and one dormant restored.

W. R. WILLIAMS, Master.

July 26, 1883.

MAINE.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State of Maine is increasing in members and efficiency. We have made a net gain of nearly one thousand members since last December. I feel sure that we will have over twelve thousand active and earnest Patrons in the field at work for our noble Order in the State of Maine when our next annual meeting occurs. Thirty-three of our one hundred and twenty-two Granges have been organized, and several of the old ones reconstituted. There is a feeling of confidence and interest among the Patrons. Brother Whitney of Ohio has been through the State, and has lectured with marked success. He has been engaged to continue his labors here during a portion of the fall months. There is an effort being made a several of our important agricultural towns, to organize new Granges. The farmers in the State of Maine are in a prosperous condition. The hay crop was very large, and the more late productions of the farm are looking well, and everything promises an abundant harvest. Let us all take courage and work.

FREDERICK ROBBIE,

Master of Maine State Grange,

P. O. H.

July 30th, 1883.

DELAWARE.

I am pleased to report the organization of four Granges, within the year, each with a goodly membership. This is quite an addition in so small a State, and I think will compare well with our Sister States in proportion to our numbers.

Our business enterprises have worked well, and we have been enabled by united effort, to direct legislation, for the benefit of the agricultural class, to some extent.

The great drawback to our success, seems to be a lack of interest in members, in their attendance at regular meetings, and an inability on the part of the farming community, intelligent as it is to grasp and comprehend the

great principles which underlie our Order. They look much to the profits in co-operating together, and not enough to the educational and social feature, which is the sure foundation to success.

HENRY THOMPSON,

Master of Delaware State Grange,

P. O. H.

August 6th, 1883.

It should not be inferred that the Order is not prosperous in these states from which no official reports have been received. I am in possession of facts from most of them, that the good work is going bravely on, overcoming every obstacle, and uniting our members in bonds of fraternity, stronger and more enduring than ever before.

More especially is this true in New York, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and New Hampshire. The Secretary of New Hampshire State Grange, writes, "Within the last six months, we have organized one Subordinate and one P. M. Grange, revived three dormant Subordinate Granges, and increased our membership 300. Our Worthy State Master, Hon. George J. Watson, member of our State Senate is looking well to the interests of farmers, and has just been appointed a trustee of our Agricultural College."

Upon the whole I deem the general outlook for our Order encouraging. The trying ordeal which demonstrates the weakness, or develops the strength of all organizations for the promotion of human happiness and progress, has been reached and safely passed by ours; and we are now evidently upon the rising grade, moving "onward and upward," gaining strength, and influence, and permanence and power as never before.

J. J. WOODMAN,

Master of the National Grange.

Paw Paw Mich., August 6th, 1883.

Livingston County Harvest Feast.

Ceres has this year been triumphant. The golden grain at last has come, surviving the cold of winter and rain of summer, rewarding the labor of the Husbandman and making glad the heart of man. Sunny skies and cooling breezes have blessed the Harvest and enabled him to bring the harvest to a happy completion. The joyful Laborer has garnered in the precious grain, for which the honest Cultivator toiled, as in faith he sowed the seed. Hope pointing to the great Harvest.

Food for the hungry million has been safely stored, awaiting the iron tooth and winnowing fan for the threshing, and the crushing, sifting process of the flouring-mill, that it may not only feed our nation's own; but may be sent as a talisman of joy and peace to far-off nations; more precious far than gold received for its exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is almost ended. Shall we speed its departure with joyful assemblage, happy songs, and kindly greetings. The good Patrons of Livingston county do thus believe, and so from far and near with happy hearts and baskets piled, did gather in our hall at Howell town, and sat them down to Harvest Feast.

Laughter, free and merry jests did make the time go quickly by, and so 'twas past the hour of one when to our ears did come the sound of the Master's gavel, calling us to our appointed tasks. As many were present which were not members of the Order, the meeting was held with open doors.

The program for the day was fully carried out, songs by the Grange choir, essays by Bros. Cile and Davis, sister Brown also read a paper and was requested to send a copy to the VISITOR for publication.

Sister Rena Roberts favored the meeting with very fine instrumental music. The papers were excellent, the discussion lively and full of jokes, and I think one of the happiest times the Patrons of this county ever enjoyed, was at this meeting on the 7th of August. After the open meeting a recess was taken, and the council opened for business. The session was an interesting and profitable one, and we all went to our homes with light hearts because of this pleasant day's recreation.

MRS. W. K. SEXTON,

Howell, Michigan.

Hunting in a Curious Mask.

A Colorado farmer has invented a duck-hunting outfit which discounts the California man's cow. He strapped the hide from a bullock and mounted it on a wire skeleton, which looked as natural as a living animal. He cut away the stomach of his wire bullock for his body, and made two holes through the shoulders to take sight through. When he wants a duck shoot he drops his skeleton over his head and starts out for the tulies. He can walk right into a flock of ducks without startling them, and has on one or two occasions returned home with his hiding-place full of teal caught with his hands. He never fails to kill all he wants.

BROTHER CARPENTER,

the Secretary of the Iowa State Grange, was a visitor at the Anti Monopoly Conference and says there is no use talking, the Grange is the only organization that ever did or ever can do the far more any lasting or permanent good.

State Grange News.

MANCERONA, Antrim county, having licensed a saloon, has voted to build a look-out and buy several pairs of hand cuffs, and the local press exhorts all good citizens to aid and abet the town board in preserving peace and good order.—Post and Tribune.

Schenck's Adjustable FIRE BACK

Any Housekeeper in the land can repair the Cook Stove—put in new Fire Backs, new Grates and new Linings—by using **SCHENCK'S ADJUSTABLE STOVE REPAIRS**

Sold by all Hardware and Stove Dealers. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Manufactured only by **Schenck's Adjustable Fire Back Co., 52 Dearborn Street, Chicago.**

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME-TABLE—MAY 15, 1883.

WESTWARD.

Accommodation leaves	A. M. P. M.
Evening Express	5 11 9 55
Traverse City	8 30
Mail	1 38
Day Express	2 56
American Express	12 15

EASTWARD.

Night Express	A. M. P. M.
Accommodation leaves	7 10
Mail	10 00
Day Express	12 38
New York Express	9 08
Atlantic Express	2 18

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express westward and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Saturdays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No. 25 (east) at 5:30 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37.

H. B. LEVYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit.
J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
O. W. ROGERS, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Passenger Time Table.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	NO
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Ladies Department.

YES, MAKE THEM HAPPY.

How dear to the heart of the housekeeping woman,
Are comforts of which so many delight in;
Nice children, good servants, and well-stored
room in
The well-fitted mansion in which they must
dwell.
But first of the blessings kind fortune can
give her,
If she in the city or country abide,
Is that which she longs for and covets forever,
The big, airy closet, her joy and her pride—
The roomy, clean closet, the well-ordered
closet,
The big, airy closet, her joy and her pride.

The house may be perfect from garret to cellar,
Well lighted, well aired, with cold water
and hot,
And yet to the eye of the feminine dweller,
If closets, all is as if it were not.
How oft she has sunk as a dove that is
wounded,
How oft has she secretly grumbled and
sighed,
Because she saw not, though with all else
surrounded,
The big, airy closet, her joy and her pride—
The roomy, clean closet, the well-ordered
closet,
The big, airy closet her joy and her pride.

Fond husbands, who fain would have home
be an Eden,
For you and your Eves, all complete as a
whole;
To read in, to write in, to sleep in, to feed in,
Forget not the closet so dear to the soul;
But build them in corners, in nooks and in
crannies.

Wherever a closet may harbor or hide,
And give to your Marys, you, Kate, and your
Annie,
The big, airy closets, their joy and their
pride—
The roomy, clean closets, the well-ordered
closets,
The big, airy closets, their joy and their
pride.

—Builder.

Try to Make the Best of Life.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:
We thought it had been so long since
we had a Grange it would be well to
have something prepared for our next
meeting, even if it was not so amusing
or instructive as we could wish. The
past three months has been a trying
time to the farmer. He has had much
to contend with, the wind and rain has
destroyed and damaged quite a large
portion of his crops, while the insect
world has been busy at work to get
his share of the spoil, but amid all
these discouragements the farmer has
secured enough for his daily bread and
some to spare, for which we should
all feel thankful. In this vicinity we
have been highly favored as compared
with many in our county. We have
had no cyclones which have been so
destructive to life and property; for
this we should be exceedingly thankful
nor have we been visited by any fatal
scourge or disease of any kind as is the
case in some countries and for this we
should thank the kind Father. On the
whole, I think we should be well satisfied
with our future prospects, for we,
or the most of us, have enough to sup-
ply our physical wants. We should
not grumble or complain if we cannot
have the luxuries that many enjoy
who are in better circumstances than
ourselves. My motto is and always
has been to try to make the best of
life as we are passing along, and in no
better way can we do this than by
applying the golden rule in all our deal-
ings with each other. We think life
too short to be spent solely in hoarding
up riches for whom you know not or
what, as is the case with many, yet we
believe a certain amount of wealth
necessary to meet the wants and de-
mands of life and that we should labor
in some honorable way to gain our
living. But there are other
things just as essential as wealth
to promote the welfare and happiness
of mankind. Now, we believe good
society a necessity, and a community
is not safe without it. Every person
exerts an influence either good or evil
over others. So then if we have a ma-
jority of good, moral, virtuous and
law abiding citizens in a community
we are a happy and peaceful society.
But on the other hand how is it if
the majority are those that care only
to make money to satisfy their greedy
passions and care not whether they
get it honestly or not, have little or no
respect for morality or virtue, temper-
ance or religion, or even the law and
that only through fear. We hear it fre-
quently remarked, "I don't see why such
an one need worry about this or that,
it need not concern them, it is none
of their business what other people
do," but for all of these sayings, we be-
lieve every good citizen will raise his
voice and lend his influence to suppress
any evil or wrong doing in society.
Let us my brothers and sisters "dare to
do right," let us be true to the prin-
ciples of our noble Order. We should
all understand what true Grange prin-
ciples are and many of them we hear
repeated at the close of every meeting
by the Worthy Master, and Overseer.
They tell us to be quiet, peaceful citi-
zens, to be temperate in eating, drink-
ing and language, also in work and
recreation, and help the fatherless and
widow, also to be honest and just and
labor to elevate the character and hap-
piness of all mankind. Now, if we
are laboring to carry out these grand
God-given principles, then we are good
and true Patrons, but if otherwise we
only have the name of Patron, we are
the same as dead to the Grange cause
while we yet live. A few words more
and we are done talking. Why can't
we vary our Grange tactics a little,
and have a recitation, a declamation,
or relate some bit of history, or late

news or experience. We think it would
give new life to the Grange.
AUNT KALE.

"End in Smoke."

The power of any one fixed habit,
is so strong that a person seems bound
with chains of iron, and the fetters
that bind them seem beyond the con-
trol of the power of such persons to
break them.

The perversity of human nature is
truly astonishing, "and when one
would do good, evil is present with
them." In this article I take up the
question of the use of tobacco, in its
various forms, but more particular,
"smoking."

The smoker, like the moderate
drinker, is never affected by state-
ments. There are numerous instances
cited of persons becoming insane, paralytic,
victims of disease and nervous
prostration. Physicians say that to-
bacco is a virulent poison, and brings
destruction and death in its train.
But the inveterate smoker scouts the
idea and says, "Oh, I'll risk it, I do
not expect to be poisoned to death,"
or, "I have need to smoke to calm my
nerves." Many persons smoke for
some ailment, or to assist the digestion
of their food. Sometimes the excuse
has been, "I smoke for the tooth-
ache." Well, if a woman has the
tooth-ache, she must have the offend-
ing tooth extracted. There is much
said now-a-days about this phase of
intemperance and those who smoke,
say, there is much ado about nothing.
They say you are only a woman, what
do you know about it and its effects.

Well my friends, perhaps we women
know more than you think we do.
"Sometimes the foes are of ones own
household." Of course we take it
second handed. We have all the dis-
comfort and mortification, and we can
and do witness the depreciation and
degeneracy of manhood all around us.
It is said, "an honest man is the nob-
lest work of God. I think we might
add still other qualifications to that
statement, a pure clean man, who does
not use tobacco or ardent spirits, is the
noblest work of God. What man can
look upon, a father, brother, hus-
band she loves, and see them such ab-
ject slaves to so filthy a habit, and not
be affected by it, and feel alarmed
for their future welfare.

Women are obliged to breathe the
foul air, and be subjected to the con-
tamination of a fetid breath. Even
the very clothing is saturated with the
fumes of cigar smoke, and no cologne
or the chewing of cloves or licorice
stick can obliterate this strong per-
fume which is ever present with the
man who smokes.

If we go into the post-office, crowded
car, or lecture room, and even at
church, this perfume greets our ol-
factory and our lungs are cognizant
of its foulness of the air we are ob-
liged to breathe.

Some men have said, "Oh, my wife
don't care, she is used to it." She is
not, nor ever can get so used to it that
she does not care. It is a rebel on
every pure, true woman. But for the
sake of peace in the family, she has
concluded that it is no use to have a
war of words. There are women who
are glad to have their husbands use
vile stuff, because they are so cross
when the tobacco is all gone. Men say
they smoke for amusement and pas-
time. Well, does not the wife need
amusement when she is so weighted
down by care, toil and anxiety, and
the monotony of household duties?
Why may not she seek amusement in
this way, while seated in the parlor
resting, and reading or talking? You
say custom forbids it. My opinion is,
that it would be better for all members
in any household, if custom forbid
every man and boy using tobacco in
any form, better for humanity at large
and families in particular.

In some of the European countries
it is a law that no man or boy shall
use this poisonous stuff," because in
these countries the races have deteri-
orated. What rebellion there would
be in some of the households of our
land did the wife and mother smoke.
In case the wife used this obnoxious
weed, the husband would really think
he had sufficient grounds for divorce,
and there is not one man in a hun-
dred who would bear patiently the
trial of a habit his wife had that
was so obnoxious to him. Here he
would remonstrate if he saw his wife
addicted to some habit that was un-
dermining her health, blighting her
keen perceptions and fine sensi-
bilities, and not fit to govern a family
of children, and yet how many wives
are obliged to submit to this very
state of affairs. Yes, I say submit to
this, all because her husband per-
sists in doing as he has a mind to do.
How many inconveniences and mor-
tifications are inflicted on women by
those who should be their best friends.
How many tears are shed, entreaties
and pleadings uttered by the wives
and mothers, by the purest and
best woman of broad intellect and
notable common sense.

But the husband and sons turn light-
ly on their heel and walk off, or sit
down in the parlor puffing away at
their cigar and say in return, O! do let
me take a little comfort. I do so en-
joy a good smoke.

A poor source of comfort that ends
in smoke. Poor encouragement to
keep the fire of love burning on the
matrimonial altar. A poor return for
all the wealth of love and true affec-
tion which many wives bestow on their
husbands.

The habit of smoking takes a man
away from home and his family to
mingle in society that will not always
stand the test of purity and morality,
and he often associates with men who
are not always elevating in their influ-
ence socially, morally, intellectually or
financially. The lowest type of man-
hood use tobacco, the highest type
never. Those who attain to the high-
est honors earth can afford, never burn
up their brains, blunt their intellect
and sensibilities, or render themselves
uncleanly by the use of this vile weed.
There are men (and I wish there were
more) who prize health, happiness, in-
fluence and friends more than a pipe
or quid. Of such we are proud and to
them we look to redeem the world
from this slavery.

Smoking weakens the will-power,
muddles the brain and renders a man
stealthy and hidden in his nature and
they often practice deception when they
remember they have broken their
pledge of truth and fidelity. It de-
stroys true manliness and detracts
from his personal influence. No fa-
ther who is such a slave to habit can
say to his boy, don't use tobacco, don't
drink, don't gamble. Happy is the
father whose advice and counsel and
example tally.

Smoking is an expensive habit, just
the burning up so much money which
might be the means of doing so much
good. Of course it may be only a few
pennies per day yet in the aggregate
a fair competency is wasted. How
much better to invest in books, pic-
tures and innocent recreation. Many
a man has spent enough in this waste-
ful way to take an extensive trip
through our own rich, beautiful state
and see the coal mines, copper mines,
the varied scenery and the different
manufacturing towns, or even to Cali-
fornia the golden Eldorado.

It has been said "no gentleman will
smoke in the presence of ladies or in
the parlor."

I doubt this assertion as I have proof
to the contrary. I have called on some
of my lady friends heretofore and their
husbands would smoke in the parlor
all the while I remained. They were
gentlemen in other respects but they
were such slaves to this pernicious
habit that they doffed their good man-
ners for the time-being while smoking.

I remember once upon a time quite
a large company were invited to din-
ner at a certain friend's. While at
the dinner table one man who was ex-
ceedingly fastidious, and polished in
his manners, notable for his common
sense, finished his dinner before the
rest. He drew back a little from the
table, took out his cigar-case, lighted a
cigar and regaled himself with it
while the rest of us ate our delicate
cake and ice cream. All looked on
with surprise, some disgusted and one
left the room because she could
not endure cigar smoke. Such was
the power of habit that he forgot his
true manliness.

Now what are we going to do about
this dire evil that confronts us at every
turn. We need not feel so sure that
the inveterate smokers will all break
off from this habit that has held them
in its firm grasp so long, for like
"Ephraim, they are joined to their
idols."

We must look to the education of
the boys and girls of our land to in-
augurate a better state of things. Wives,
mothers and sisters must teach tem-
perance by precept and example, must
warn, advise and restrain the boys
from forming such a vile habit.

Girls ought never to say to their
gentlemen friends, Oh, I like the per-
fume of a good cigar. I think a man
looks so genteel who puffs a cigar in a
stylish manner. But say instead, no
gentleman need ask me to ride with
him who puffs cigar smoke in my face.
No man need ask me for my heart
and hand who uses tobacco or
liquor in any form. Then the reform
will commence and go on till this
dire evil is abated.

Who would wish to see the lives of
their friends "end in smoke."

MYRA.

Toads After a Rain.

Why are toads so plentiful after a
thunder shower? All my life long no
one has been able to answer this ques-
tion. Why, after a heavy shower, and in
the midst of it, for such multitudes of
toads, especially little ones, hop about
on the gravel walks? For many years
I believed they rained down, and sup-
pose some people think so still. "Thick
as toads after a shower" is one of our
best proverbs. I asked an explanation
of this of a thoughtful woman—indeed,
a leader in the great movement to
have all the toads hop in one direction,
without distinction of sex or religion.
Her reply was that toads came out
during the shower to get water. This,
however, is not the fact. I have
discovered that they come out not to
get water. I deluged a dry flower-
bed one night with painful after rain-
fall of water. Immediately the toads
came out of their holes to escape
death by drowning, by tens and twen-
ties and fifties. The big ones fled
away in a ridiculous streak of hopping,
and the little ones sprang about in the
wildest confusion. The toad is just
like any other land animal. When his
home is full of water he quits it.—
Warner's Summer in a Garden.

Is a New Political Party Necessary.

Brother Cobb:—I have read your edi-
torial as published in the VISITOR of
August 1st, also the opinions of some
of the Brothers, as published in the
next issue. In reply to the same, in
regard to the anti-monopoly confer-
ence, held at Chicago, July 4, and 5th.

When I considered the straightfor-
ward consistent course pursued by the
VISITOR, how manfully and earnestly
it has defended the rights and best in-
terests of the people; against the ab-
uses, and wrongs of various monopolies,
I was considerably surprised at the
remarks in the editorial.

Whether the language used was a
candid expression of your sentiments
and views upon the question adopted
by the Conference or not I think it
will prove beneficial to the readers of
the VISITOR in the end, as it will un-
doubtedly cause many to more care-
fully investigate the questions em-
braced in the platform adopted by the
anti-monopoly conference, and some
who now feel like criticising your edi-
torial severely, may ere long conclude
that it was wise and best, because it
seems necessary that occasionally some
person should make an extra effort, or
use some unusual and extraordinary
means to wake up the people, so they
will investigate and realize, how they
are being robbed by merciless corpora-
tions and monopolies.

I was present and witnessed a part
of the proceedings of the Conference at
Chicago, and listened with a good deal
of interest, to the masterly anti-mo-
nopoly addresses of Hon. Gilbert De-
Lamater of Indiana, and other promi-
nent anti-monopoly citizens, whose
speeches were the most convincing of
the justness and necessity of the anti-
monopoly movement, that I ever
heard. The call for this conference
was issued last March, and as we are
informed, the intention was to have
every State in the Union represented,
irrespective of political parties, to
meet at Chicago and there hold a con-
ference for the purpose of considering
the anti-monopoly question in general.
It being very generally conceded that
monopolies have for some time as-
sumed such gigantic and powerful
proportions, as to cause a just alarm
for the prosperity and happiness of
the laboring and producing classes in
the future.

It is true there was wrangling and
discord during a part of the proceed-
ings, which arose mainly by Kearney
and Maybell of California, insisting on
being accepted as delegates from that
State, and the conference, (or conven-
tion, as some call it,) in their efforts
to reject them after they became sat-
isfied, that Kearney had sold out to the
railroads, and was working against
the anti-monopoly movement. The
conference deserves credit for finally
rejecting men whom they had good
reason to believe were enemies instead
of friends to the anti-monopoly cause.
If the two old political parties had
rejected from their organizations years
ago bad men, those who have done,
vastly more injury than Dennis
Kearney ever did, they would have
done an act, worthy of all praise and
honor, and would have prevented
some of the worst monopolies having
become as powerful and dangerous as
they have. But instead, some of the
most dreaded and dangerous men in
the country, the very fathers of mo-
nopoly, have not only been kept in
the party organizations, but have con-
trolled the political machine, and run
it in their own interest, instead of the
interest of the people and the country,
and the same dangerous men control
the two political parties to day, and
some of them have been talked of as
flat representatives for the highest of-
fices in the gift of the people.

The proceedings of the anti-mo-
nopoly convention the motives and ob-
jects of its members have been mis-
represented a good deal by the mono-
poly press.

The Grange has in view the accom-
plishment, of some of the most neces-
sary reforms that ever were attempted
by any organization of people, such as
amending the patent laws, to prevent
the people from being robbed by ras-
cally patent right dealers. To have
the Railroad, Banking, Telegraph
monopolies etc., controlled by law, to
such an extent, that such corporations
cannot demand extortionate charges
for their services, and to prevent them
from building up in a few years an
aristocracy of wealth, from the labor
of the people of the country.

But how are these necessary reforms
to be accomplished? All will say,
"through legislative enactments of
Congress." Congress, and the leaders
of both the old political parties know,
and have known, that the people have
time and again, demanded said re-
forms, and some of them have ac-
knowledgeed, that such reforms are
just, and for the best interest of the
people, and yet we get no reform.

The men who control the two politi-
cal parties, the majority of the mem-
bers of Congress for years past, are a
class of men whose interests are ex-
actly contrary to the interests of the
laboring and producing classes.

There is no encouragement what-
ever, that either of the old parties,
will grant the reforms needed. When
has there a political party in this
country reformed itself from wrong
and injustice? Not one.

Every session of Congress, and every
succeeding Legislature becomes more
expensive, and we get less beneficial
legislation for the people, but more
robbery under the forms of law.

Thousands of laboring and business
people from the old political parties, I
believe, are ready to unite with a new
political organization, whose object is
to have just laws, and better systems
that will stop the wholesale system of
plundering the people, and being pro-
tected in it by law. In vain have the
people asked for just and necessary
reforms. The laboring people and
business people of this country, who
create the wealth, could enjoy more of
the fruits of their labor, if they would
only unite, and protect their interests.

O. R.

Schoolcraft, Mich.

That Anti-Monopoly Convention.

Bro. Cobb:—I see by the last VISITOR,
that some of the Brothers have hauled
you over the coals on account of what
you said about the Chicago convention.

When I read your article I thought
you had hit that body about right,
considering your long range.

The convention in the name of anti-
monopoly, was an attempt to form a
new political organization. The great
mass of the people understand and ap-
preciate to a greater or less extent, the
vast and dangerous power lately ac-
quired by co-operation and syndicates
of capitalists. Your paper has often
shown that in many of the most impor-
tant enterprises of the business world
competition is impossible and combina-
tion is inevitable. This is notably
true in regard to great railroad cor-
porations. Nearly all efforts that
have been made to bring about free
competition in order to cut down ex-
orbitant charges have been failures.
Parallel trunk lines have been con-
structed at great cost but the end of
all is either combination or absorp-
tion of the weaker by the stronger.
These are great and dangerous evils
that menace the business affairs of the
country, national prosperity and free
institutions as well.

Now it is a serious question whether
or not the organization of a new po-
litical party will have any influence
whatever in righting such wrongs.
These are evils that cannot be over-
come simply by using a newly con-
structed political machine for the
election of certain men to office.

The growth of monopoly is fostered
in many instances, by bribery of
courts and legislative bodies. But the
formation of a new party and the
election of a new set of officials would
give us no assurance of permanent
reform. The new party must be made
up from members of the old parties,
and the men placed in nomination
are usually old politicians under a
new name. A new platform is not
an evidence of a change of heart
and purpose. No new political party
can surpass the old organizations in
the statement of noble principles and
pledges of political purity and re-
form.

Many of the most earnest workers
in the cause of anti-monopoly are out-
spoken in their opposition to separate
political action. The New York An-
ti-Monopoly League, perhaps the
strongest league of the kind in the
country, went into the convention in
determined opposition to such action,
although intending to be guided by
the majority in the matter.

But passing over this question, it is
extremely desirable, if a political
party is formed, that it shall possess
in its organization some of the el-
ements of success. A body of well-
meaning gentlemen may assemble in
Chicago in the sacred name of anti-
monopoly; they may have the best
of motives, and yet their acts and
resolutions may show that they are
incompetent to deal successfully with
the delicate and difficult questions
connected with State restrictions upon
corporate power and the combinations
of capitalists.

The radical visionaries to which you
refer, were no doubt very largely rep-
resented in the convention if the press
reports of its doings are to be cred-
ited.

No doubt many excellent and ear-
nest men were present, but all the
proceedings showed that their excel-
lence and their earnestness largely
exceeded their political wisdom.

An examination of the platform

adopted shows at once that this polit-
ical enterprise has undertaken too
many reforms at the same time. We
do not believe that the strength of the
anti-monopoly sentiment can be
brought into harmony upon all the
principles set forth. A very respecta-
ble number of anti-monopolists be-
lieve that the national banking sys-
tem is not a monopoly. Furthermore
the anti-monopolists are not prepared
to unite on the essential principles of
the Greenback or National party any
more than on those of the Republican
or Democratic party. So in regard to
the tariff, those who personally favor
free trade would dislike to alienate
those anti-monopolists who are sin-
cere protectionists, and will they affilia-
te when there is such radical dis-
agreement. A careful examination of
the proceedings of the convention
and of the platform it adopted has not
satisfied your correspondent of the
feasibility of this scheme to unite so
much that is discordant in a solid or-
ganization that shall attract to it so
much of the anti-monopoly element
of the country as to make it a formid-
able power in the political field.

A. J.

Traverse City, Aug. 22, 1883.

Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange.

*The Kalamazoo county Pomona
Grange dedicate a new hall at Portage
Centre. Worthy Master Luce, assists
in the ceremonies, and delivers an able
address. One of the most pleasant,
social and beneficial meetings of the
Pomona Grange of Kalamazoo county
since its organization, was held on the
16th of August, at the hall of Portage
Grange, No. 16.*

The wide awake and energetic mem-
bers of Portage Grange, had completed
a large and commodious hall, which
was duly dedicated by Worthy Master
Luce, of the Michigan State Grange.
The hall is 28x60 feet, with two large
halls and a basement, finished in a
substantial and convenient manner.
One hall was prepared, and is used as
a dining room when occasions requires,
and is well calculated for that pur-
pose. The people of Portage Grange
deserve much credit for their energy,
and perseverance in constructing the
hall, and it is very good evidence I
think of the deep interest they take in
the Grange movement.

The Grange was called to order soon
after eleven o'clock A. M., by Worthy
Master Booth, and an hour or more
was devoted to business, pertaining
to the Order when dinner was an-
nounced, and the Patrons of Kalamazoo
county, repaired to the basement, and
sat down to as good a dinner, in as cool
and comfortable a place, as one will be
likely to find in the State, if I am
competent to judge. Dinner being
over, the Grange was again called
to order, and the dedicatory ceremonies
were performed, with a hall well filled
with people who seemed much inter-
ested and pleased.

Worthy Master Luce then took the
stand, and for an hour and a half he
interested those present, as but few
men are capable of doing. The ad-
dress being public, quite a number
not members of the Order were pres-
ent. I very much doubt if there is a
lawyer or professor in the State, who
could have handled the questions in-
troduced, or interested those present
as did farmer Luce. His sun burnt
face, satisfied the people that he told
the truth, when he said he had put in
four weeks in haying and harvesting,
the present season. Mr. Luce has
evidently been a hard working man.
He is a ready and fluent speaker, and
speaks to the point, his talk is prac-
tical, solid and weighty, sometimes
humorous, and abounds in good sen-
sible advice.

The audience were too much inter-
ested to get tired, some said they could
have listened an hour longer to that
sort of talk. Mr. Luce spoke of the
necessity of organization among farm-
ers, of their giving their children a
practical business education, of their
using their brains in planning, calcu-
lating and managing their farm
work, of their securing a fair compen-
sation for their services of their tak-
ing a more active part in trying to fill
the different offices in the country
with true honest men. Those who
have not heard Mr. Luce speak, and
have an opportunity to hear him,
should not fail to improve it.

A. FANCKBONER.

PROFESSOR BEAL, of the Michigan
Agricultural College, who has experi-
mented in the matter of setting fence-
posts, decided, after a number of years,
that sometimes the post, "top end up,"
lasts longer; sometimes the piece "top
end down," lasts the better, and some-
times there is no perceptible difference.
He infers that where one piece decayed
more than the other, it was caused by
some trifling difference in the sticks.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says it
would be a queer platform that didn't
view something with alarm.

Youths' Department.

A SHAKE OF THE HAND.

BY MARY A. BARR.

One day upon the busy street,
A dear old friend I chanced to meet,
From a far distant land;
His face with pleasure was alight.
He asked me, "Is all with you right?"
And clasped and shook my hand.

It was not any word he said,
But just that care and sorrow fled
As if at his command.
'Twas not the smile upon his lip,
But just the honest, hearty grip,
With which he shook my hand.

Oh, lips may touch, and eyes may meet,
And both false and both be sweet!
But no one need be told,
When fingers touch and coldly part,
They have not touched a feeling heart,
Or love is turning cold.

The hand is index sure and true
Uto the heart; you will not rue
If you its lesson take;
Heed not the promise of the lip,
But trust the firm and honest grip,
The strong yet tender shake.

And, oh, the strength and confidence
The sympathy, the happy sense,
With which we understand!
The subtle secret power we feel
When meeting fingers but reveal,
The heart within the hand!

—Good Cheer.

Reading.

Dear Aunt Prue and Cousins:—I was well pleased with the appearance of our column in the VISITOR of Aug. 1st. Three letters and a poem. So Will, who wrote such profound letters on "Literary Style," "Genius," &c., is a poet, babbling of green fields and nodding flowers. I liked the poem very well, however, but I wish Will would write a letter to our column about himself. I confess my idea of him is not very clear. Is he Will or is he Park Hamelton? When I read Park's letter I thought he was "Will" come to his senses, but now I don't know what to think. Please explain.

"I see there has been a little said about reading, and I thought I would like to throw in my sixpence. I think we should read only good books for there are so many of them that even if we should read nothing else our time would be fully occupied. But here arises a question, What are good books? There are so many books that are claimed to be good. Some will advise you to read this one, another that, some one else a still different one, and so it goes. We have not the time to read them all. I think with Aunt Prue that we would have less trouble had we only our ancestors' small library. But I think it would be a very strange person who would read only the books she mentions, because that was all that his grandfathers read. I think we may without danger read the works of standard authors, if we can get them. And that is another great trouble. Very few farmers possess a good library, nor are they willing to spend the money to purchase one. I think if there were in every neighborhood a circulating library of works of the best authors it would be a great benefit. But there are not and but few in a neighborhood seem interested in getting one.

Another thing which farmers' children need, is more time for reading or rather for studying good books. You cannot get very much good of what you are reading if every few minutes you are interrupted with such "questions as 'Jennie did you put enough water on the beans?' or 'Tom did you turn out the colts and feed the pigs before you come to the house?'" And when we do have an hour or so in the evening we are usually too tired to read such books as have to be thought about to be understood. We would rather read something which, though interesting, can be comprehended without exertion.

When I said I thought we should read nothing but good books, I did not mean that we should not read the papers for I think we should. At least all there is in them that is interesting or useful to us. I am afraid my letter is rather dull, but there is so much to be said on "reading," and "what to read," that it seems as though there was no stopping place.

I like the letter from Grace and hope she will come often, which is more than most of the cousins have done lately. Now that harvesting is over I hope some subject may be brought forward that will interest all of us and that our department will be well filled with letters from all of the cousins. Park Hamelton, I think a few letters from yourself on gardening or fruit growing might be very interesting. But as to giving our department entirely to those subjects, I think that would spoil it completely.

I think the name of our department is quite dignified enough. We are as yet only boys and girls so why try to appear as anything else. We grow old fast enough I'm sure. Let us be young and undignified while we can.

I hope all of the cousins who have written before will come again and make our part of the VISITOR as interesting as possible. I may as well tell you that I have appeared before in your columns, and am not a new cousin. I know that some of you dislike non de plumes but if you know me at all you must know me as a

SIXPENCE.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—Wheat, No. 1 white, 48s; No. 2 white, 47s; No. 3 white, 46s; No. 4 white, 45s; No. 5 white, 44s; No. 6 white, 43s; No. 7 white, 42s; No. 8 white, 41s; No. 9 white, 40s; No. 10 white, 39s; No. 11 white, 38s; No. 12 white, 37s; No. 13 white, 36s; No. 14 white, 35s; No. 15 white, 34s; No. 16 white, 33s; No. 17 white, 32s; No. 18 white, 31s; No. 19 white, 30s; No. 20 white, 29s; No. 21 white, 28s; No. 22 white, 27s; No. 23 white, 26s; No. 24 white, 25s; No. 25 white, 24s; No. 26 white, 23s; No. 27 white, 22s; No. 28 white, 21s; No. 29 white, 20s; No. 30 white, 19s; No. 31 white, 18s; No. 32 white, 17s; No. 33 white, 16s; No. 34 white, 15s; No. 35 white, 14s; No. 36 white, 13s; No. 37 white, 12s; No. 38 white, 11s; No. 39 white, 10s; No. 40 white, 9s; No. 41 white, 8s; No. 42 white, 7s; No. 43 white, 6s; No. 44 white, 5s; No. 45 white, 4s; No. 46 white, 3s; No. 47 white, 2s; No. 48 white, 1s; No. 49 white, 0s; No. 50 white, 0s.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Flour, 100 lb. bag, 100c; 50 lb. bag, 50c; 25 lb. bag, 25c; 12 1/2 lb. bag, 12 1/2c; 6 1/4 lb. bag, 6 1/4c; 3 1/8 lb. bag, 3 1/8c; 1 3/4 lb. bag, 1 3/4c; 7/8 lb. bag, 7/8c; 3/4 lb. bag, 3/4c; 1/2 lb. bag, 1/2c; 1/4 lb. bag, 1/4c; 1/8 lb. bag, 1/8c; 1/16 lb. bag, 1/16c; 1/32 lb. bag, 1/32c; 1/64 lb. bag, 1/64c; 1/128 lb. bag, 1/128c; 1/256 lb. bag, 1/256c; 1/512 lb. bag, 1/512c; 1/1024 lb. bag, 1/1024c; 1/2048 lb. bag, 1/2048c; 1/4096 lb. bag, 1/4096c; 1/8192 lb. bag, 1/8192c; 1/16384 lb. bag, 1/16384c; 1/32768 lb. bag, 1/32768c; 1/65536 lb. bag, 1/65536c; 1/131072 lb. bag, 1/131072c; 1/262144 lb. bag, 1/262144c; 1/524288 lb. bag, 1/524288c; 1/1048576 lb. bag, 1/1048576c; 1/2097152 lb. bag, 1/2097152c; 1/4194304 lb. bag, 1/4194304c; 1/8388608 lb. bag, 1/8388608c; 1/16777216 lb. bag, 1/16777216c; 1/33554432 lb. bag, 1/33554432c; 1/67108864 lb. bag, 1/67108864c; 1/134217728 lb. bag, 1/134217728c; 1/268435456 lb. bag, 1/268435456c; 1/536870912 lb. bag, 1/536870912c; 1/1073741824 lb. bag, 1/1073741824c; 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1/35681192317648997026457149236237358542506592 lb. bag, 1/35681192317648997026457149236237358542506592c; 1/71362384635297994052914298472474717085013184 lb. bag, 1/71362384635297994052914298472474717085013184c; 1/142724769270595988105828596944949434170026368 lb. bag, 1/142724769270595988105828596944949434170026368c; 1/285449538541191976211657193889898868340052736 lb. bag, 1/285449538541191976211657193889898868340052736c; 1/570899077082383952423314387779797736680105472 lb. bag, 1/570899077082383952423314387779797736680105472c; 1/1141798154164767904846628775559595473360210944 lb. bag, 1/1141798154164767904846628775559595473360210944c; 1/2283596308329535809693257551119190946720421888 lb. bag, 1/2283596308329535809693257551119190946720421888c; 1/4567192616659071619386515102238381893440843776 lb. bag, 1/4567192616659071619386515102238381893440843776c; 1/9134385233318143238773030204476763786881687552 lb. bag, 1/9134385233318143238773030204476763786881687552c; 1/18268770466636286477546060408953527573763375104 lb. bag, 1/18268770466636286477546060408953527573763375104c; 1/36537540933272572955092120817907055147526750208 lb. bag, 1/36537540933272572955092120817907055147526750208c; 1/73075081866545145910184241635814110295053500416 lb. bag, 1/73075081866545145910184241635814110295053500416c; 1/146150163733090291820368483271628220590107000832 lb. bag, 1/146150163733090291820368483271628220590107000832c; 1/292300327466180583640736966543256441180214001664 lb. bag, 1/292300327466180583640736966543256441180214001664c; 1/58460065493236116728147

The Power of Water.

The properties of water are only partially understood by those who have seen it under high pressure. The Virginia City Water Company get their supply from Marlette Lake on the Tahoe side of the mountain. They get it through by a long tunnel, and are then on the crest of a high mountain opposite Mount Davidson, with Washoe Valley between. To cross this valley by a flume would be almost impossible, so the water is carried down the mountain side to the bottom, and crosses under the V. & T. Railroad track, on the divide between Washoe and Eagle valleys, then up again to the required height in iron pipes. The depression created in the line of carriage is 1,720 feet, and the pressure on the pipes is 800 pounds to the square inch. One pipe is 11 inches in diameter, and is quarter inch iron lap welded, and 13 feet long, with screw joints. There is little trouble from it, but the other, which is twelve inches in diameter, and is riveted pipe, makes more or less trouble all the time. The pipe is laid with the seam down, and whenever a crack is made by the frost or sun warping it, or from any other cause the stream pours forth with tremendous force. If the joint is broken open, of course the whole stream is loose and goes tearing down the mountain, but usually the escape is very small. The break last week was less than five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and yet the water in the flume was lowered an inch and a half by it, and the pressure went down fifteen or twenty pounds. Captain Overton says that fifty inches of water went through it. It has been probably a year in cutting out, and was made by a little stream hardly visible to the naked eye, that escaped through a joint and struck the pipe two or three feet off, eating away the iron until the pressure inside broke it through. When such a break occurs the noise can be heard for half a mile, and the earth shakes for hundreds of feet around. A break the size of a knitting needle will cut a hole in the pipe in half a hour. Such breaks are repaired by putting a band around the pipe, pouring in melted lead, and tamping it in. Such a stream bores through rock like a sand blast. The flying water is as hard as iron, and feels rough like a file to the touch. It is impossible to turn it with the hand, as it tears the flesh off the bones, and if the fingers are stuck into the stream, with the point up, the nails are instantly turned back, and sometimes torn loose from the flesh.—Reno Gazette.

PUT HIS FOOT IN IT—According to the "Antic Researches" this phrase derives its origin from a custom in Hindoostan; when the title to land is disputed, two holes are dug in the ground and used to encase a limb of each lawyer and the one who tires first loses the case! In this country it is generally the client who "puts his foot in."

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ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE. BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN MARBLE OR GRANITE. Over 500 Beautiful Designs. Send for Price List & Circulars.



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R. BUTTON,

After 33 years' experience as a successful Dentist, and for 13 years occupying the same office, over Star Clothing House, No. 36 Canal St., has recently moved directly across the street, into Butterworth's block, where he will be pleased to see his old friends, and all who wish good work in Dentistry done on very reasonable terms. All work warranted, as usual.

Please call before going elsewhere.

R. Button, Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

1jun12 MENTION GRANGE VISITOR.

NATURE'S TRIUMPH

AS A FERTILIZER

CARBONATE OF LIME

Is the basis of fertility of all soil. I hereby inform the farmers of Michigan, Northern Ohio and Indiana that I am grinding pure Carbonate of Lime Rock which is the cheapest fertilizer made. Thousands of testimonials can be given. Keep this notice in mind and send for circulars.

N. DAVIS, 15aug66

German Horse and Cow

POWDERS.

This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-penny package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholzer, Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy, and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo. GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT. THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CINCINNATI. AND ALBERT STEIGERMAN, ALBANY, Pa. Put up in 50-lb. boxes (50 lbs. price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes (50 lbs. price, TEN CENTS per lb.

Alabastine

Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, and is not held on the wall with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone Cement that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall. Is ready for use by adding hot water, and easily applied by anyone.

Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINE will cover 50 square yards of average wall with two coats: and one coat will produce better work than can be done with one coat of any other preparation on the same surface.

For sale by paint dealers everywhere. Send for circular containing the two beautiful tints. Manufactured only by ALABASTINE CO.

M. B. CHURCH, Manager, 1jun11.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

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T. KININMENT & CO.,

Manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in

Harnesses, Trunks, Blankets,

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117 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

All work our own make and guaranteed all Hand Made.

Farm Harness, white trimmed, Breaching, Round Lines, Rum straps, Spreaders, etc. complete. \$29.00

Same without Breaching. 26.00

Same with Flat Lines. 28.00

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Double Light Buggy Harness, white trimmed. \$25.00 to \$30.00

The same nickel-trimmed. \$30.00 to \$50.00

Single Buggy Harness, with round lines, white trimmed. 12.50

The same with Flat Lines. 12.00

Nickle Trimmed, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, to \$50

We also make a fine Nickel Trimmed Farm Harness, stitched 6 to the inch, stock all selected, an extra fine article, Breaching, Round Lines, complete without Breaching. 36.00

32.50

Mr. T. Kininment for the past five years has been foreman for Mr. A. Vandenburg, and now in order to build up a trade offers special inducements to the Grangers of Michigan, guaranteeing a better class of work than was ever given to them by anybody.

All orders received under seal of Grange will be attended to at once and goods may be returned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Address all orders to

Yours very respectfully

T. KININMENT, 117 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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POLAND CHINA SWINE

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Pigs in pairs and trios not kin. Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record.

Parties wishing stock of this kind will find it for their interest to correspond with or visit me.

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Scourer & Repairer,

31 Kent St., and 32 South Division St.,

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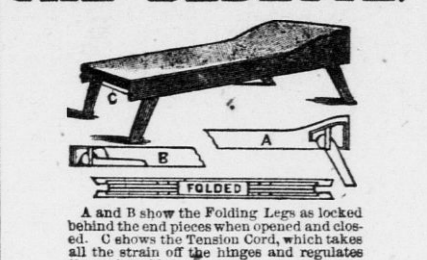
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THE "BEDETTE."



The "BEDETTE" is a soft, easy spring bed without springs or mattress, which is not true of any other spring bed, whether folding or otherwise, whether cheap or expensive.

It is a well-known fact that a mattress absorbs heat through the day in hot weather and gives it off through the night as the temperature becomes cooler, thus making it uncomfortable to sleep on.

The "BEDETTE" is unequaled for sick rooms, as the temperature can be regulated below as well as above, thus obviating the necessity of cooling the room by the use of ice in cases of fever.

No family should be without one at least. It can be folded up to take up less space by its length and is easily put out of the way when not in use and makes a perfect bed in itself when wanted. Weighs only 25 pounds and is strong enough to hold the weight of three heavy men.

Do not punish yourselves and children by trying to sleep on hot, musty mattresses through the warm weather but procure "BEDETTES" and sleep peacefully and healthfully.

Price \$3.00. Finished with stain and varnish, 10 cents extra. For sale by furniture dealers everywhere. If not for sale by your dealer we will send to any address on receipt of price. Liberal discount to clubs of one dozen or more.

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