

THE Grange Visitor

ISSUED

MONTHLY

BY THE **EXECUTIVE**
Michigan State



COMMITTEE OF THE
Grange, P. of H.

Vol. 1.

SCHOOLCRAFT, OCTOBER, 1875.

No. 7.

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O.—P. W. ADAMS,	- - -	Tecumseh.
L.—C. L. WHITNEY,	- - -	Muskegon.
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A. S.—W. H. MATTISON,	- - -	Ionia.
C.—A. M. FITCH,	- - -	Albion.
SRO.—J. T. COBB,	- - -	Schoolcraft.
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THE VISITOR is issued monthly by order of the Executive Committee, under the supervision of the Master and Secretary of the State Grange. It is sent to the Master and Secretary of each Grange, and it should be read in open Grange at the first meeting after it is received, for the information of members. The subscription price of the VISITOR is 40 cents per annum.

We shall adhere to Grange principles, and require the money with the order.

The last page will be devoted to advertisements, of interest to Patrons, at the following rates:

One column 1 month,	\$12.00
Half " " "	7.00
Quarter " " "	4.00
One-eighth " " "	2.50

On advertisements ordered for three months, a discount of ten per cent. will be made.

On advertisements ordered for six months, a discount of twenty per cent. will be made.

On advertisements ordered for 12 months, a discount of thirty per cent. will be made.

Send money in registered letter, by postoffice money order, or draft, and direct all communications to J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Do not forget the County Convention, that meets on the 26 inst., to elect Representatives to the State Grange.

The True Patron.

BY WORTHY MASTER, A. B. SMEDLEY.

"Now abideth faith, hope, charity; these three, but the greatest of these is charity."

The question is often asked, "Why is it that persons professing love for the Order, sometimes members of the Order, bound by its obligation, members of the family and identified with its interests, speak and write words of censure and condemnation, and this too, not alone in the lodge room, but publicly, in the public prints and on the corners of the street?"

Well may the question be asked; for if we study the history of kindred fraternal organizations, we shall find no parallel to this wholesale denunciation and fault finding. From men outside the gates, those who have thoroughly imbibed the foolish and erroneous idea that the Order is aggressive in its character and purpose, who do not comprehend that it only wages war on wrong doing, and seeks only to build up, it is not strange that we receive unmeasurable and harsh judgment. But from our own house and household we have the right to expect better things.

Yet the question remains unanswered as to the cause. There are a variety of reasons, but they may be condensed into this one sentence:—THEY HAVE NO FAITH IN US—NO HOPE FOR US—BECAUSE THEY HAVE NO LOVE FOR US OR OUR CAUSE.

It is possible that in the beginning they might have hoped with us, but it was the hope that in some way this great popular uprising of the people was to advance their individual interests. It was hope without that love which alone can give life and vitality to faith.

When a man really and truly loves a cause, it puts into his heart great stores of life, and he becomes a laborer in its highest and broadest sense.—No surer indication of the measure of love for the cause, no more certain index of the motives which prompted an individual, in the early beginning, to identify himself with it, can be found, than the measure and spirit of his criticism. The true patron, whose heart is fully imbued with the aims and purposes of the Order; will not shut his eyes to errors, nor fail to seek for improved methods, but between his desire for improvement and his labor in this direction, and the cold, harsh, unreasoning criticism of men and measures, which comes from those whose only faith is based on the

altar of personal considerations, there is as wide a range of difference as between love and hate, between truth and falsehood. The true Patron, when he finds mistakes have arisen, seeks in the grange room, or in the family of which he is an honored member, to correct the abuse, and he attempts the work in a spirit which is sure to accomplish the desired result, because the erring one knows full well that there is in the heart of the critic that love for the cause, that faith and hope in its destiny, that broad christian charity which is born of faith and hope, that forbids even the suspicion of bitterness or hatred. The true Patron knows there can be no errors, no abuses which may not, cannot be remedied, in the Order itself, and that, too, more quickly and more effectually than in any other possible way.

On the other hand, he who is a Patron but in name, will glory in an opportunity to impute unworthy motives, to publish offenses and to attack measures designed for the good of all, with virulence, and sometimes seem to enjoy, above all things, parading their views in the most public way.—The true Patron of Husbandry does not for a moment claim that the Order is perfect in all its work and component parts, but he does claim that it has a structure founded on principles of equity and justice, born of a great need, and that it possesses within itself that healthy moral nature which will enable its members to remedy evils and correct abuses within its own gates.

He has that faith in the right, that hope, that justice would prevail, that broad generous charity for humanity, born of hope and faith, which enables him to judge of his fellow man and brother with that broad, generous measure of judgment which purges the heart of bitterness, selfishness and that unfortunate spirit which sometimes manifests itself.

The true Patron has faith in the cause in which he is engaged, because he sees that the principles on which it is based are such as upbuild humanity. He has hope because he sees that in the very few years since this work was commenced, so much has been done. He sees that the farmers are enabled to better their condition in many ways; that in the material affairs of life he has been able to establish more correct and complete business relations; that he is enabled to buy much cheaper; that he can sell much more intelligently; that the relation of manufacturer and consu-

mer is becoming more clearly understood and defined; and that harmony of interest is being secured, which is so desirable. He sees that the relations of the government to the producing interests of the country, and the relation of the citizens to the government and to each other, is becoming better understood, and above all and over all, the relation of man to his brother man is assuming a new significance, and the force and beauty of the "New Commandment" becoming more fully understood and felt. And because of this faith, founded on works, because of this hope, founded on reason, and because of this charity, which, while standing hand in hand with justice, yet reaches out over-all, that love for the cause is born which is destined to bear abundant fruit of good works, rich in wisdom, rich in justice, and rich in fidelity and faithfulness to all who are of our household.

Declaration of Purposes of the National Grange.

The Declaration of Purposes of the National Grange, at its session in Feb. 1874, we look upon as a production that will command the admiration of men, everywhere, and endure for generations to come. As it has never appeared in the VISITOR we thought the space could not be as well filled by any other matter.

PREAMBLE.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

OBJECTS.

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind.

2. We heartily endorse the motto: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; less in lint and more in warp and wool. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talk-

ing together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional, and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social, and material advancement.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that "Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity."

We shall therefore, advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way, of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as a fixed purpose to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries that the life blood of commerce may flow freely."

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism.

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies.— We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent. profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers.— We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits.

We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our

power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their course of study.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange, National, State, or Subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption, and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful, and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle that should always characterize every Patron, that *the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.*

We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is not a crime, and hold that "progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong;—in short, justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we can not admit all to our ranks.

Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromises, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order.

Imploing the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our forefathers.

KEEP UP YOUR GRANGE.—Remember that you have already done a great work by and through grange associations. You have whipped the railroad companies once in fair fight; you have brought down the machine men; you have compelled traders to be content with small profits; you have forced money-lenders to reduce interest, when all other circumstances conspired to increase the rates of usury; you have been instrumental in effecting important political reforms, and restraining political corruption. All that has been effected through your combination in granges, and hence, the usefulness of the Order is demonstrated. True, you have been occasionally deceived and betrayed by political sharpers, but the injury resulting from these occurrences has been far less permanent and baleful than it would have been were you isolated and individualized as was the case before the granges were organized. Do not, therefore, become weary in well doing, but stick to your granges.—Attend every meeting, and see to it that the interest is fully sustained.—It has paid you well to do so thus far and it will pay you to continue it.—*Grange Advance.*

REGALIA.—There is a growing demand on the part of the membership everywhere, for a better regalia than that now in use. Members claim that an Order of such importance, and embracing, as it does, not only the best classes of society, but vastly the most important, should have a regalia equal in neatness with that of any of the other numerous societies among men. The importance of the subject will doubtless command the careful attention of the next National Grange. The spirit manifested on the subject, while demanding nothing extravagant or gaudy, shows that the membership have faith in the Order, and mean to earn and command the respect of all classes.—*Indiana Farmer.*

MASTERS only are eligible to election as representatives to the State Grange,

Subscriptions to the MICHIGAN TEACHER—best school journal in the State—will be received until Jan. 1 at the low rate of *one dollar* a year. Sample numbers, 10 cts. Address H. A. FORD, Kalamazoo.

Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW.

The Centennial Encampment.

A place for Farmers to live when Visiting the Centennial in 1876, and at one-third Hotel rates.

The following appeared last week as a supplement to the *Farmer's Friend*. As it did not reach all our readers, we reprint it in this edition:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE,
MECHANICSBURG, Pa., Sept. 25, '75.

Worthy Sir and Brother:—The projected Patrons' Centennial Encampment, for the entertainment of members of our order and their friends who will visit Philadelphia next summer, is now in a fair way of being carried into effect, and I respectfully submit the following for your consideration:

A lot of sixty or eighty acres of ground will be procured on one of the great lines of railway, within a few miles of the city of Philadelphia, and the grounds laid out in such manner as will be most conducive to convenience and healthfulness. Substantial board tents will be erected and furnished with all articles necessary for comfortable lodgings, somewhat on the style of the great denominational camp meeting grounds at Ocean Grove, Landisville and Mt. Union.—A railroad station will be located on the grounds, so that visitors from all parts of the United States and Territories can stop at the encampment and can be conducted at once to their tents. Railway passenger trains will be run at stated intervals, between the encampment and the Centennial fair grounds, and passengers conveyed to and fro at *very low rates of fare.*

Boarding tents will be located at convenient points on the ground for the accommodation of those who find it inconvenient to bring provisions with them, and boarding furnished at prices not exceeding \$1.50 per day.—The camp will be furnished with good water; thoroughly drained, lighted at night, and placed under the supervision of an efficient police force, and every effort put forth to guarantee the comfort and protection of visitors.—In the centre of the grounds will be erected a large building, a portion of which will be used as a Grange hall and reception room. The offices of the association will also be located in this building, and a good fire-proof safe placed therein, in which visitors can deposit money and other valuables during their stay.

The above is merely an outline of what is proposed by the encampment association—the great object being to establish a home for the Patrons and farmers of the United States, where they can stop during their visit to the great Centennial Exposition, without running the risk of being "fleeced" by the hotel and boarding house proprietors of Philadelphia. Lodging and boarding at this encampment will not necessarily cost any one over \$2.00 per day, and where visitors bring their provisions with them, their expenses will be much less.—

The capacity of the encampment will be amply sufficient for the entertainment of from 5,000 to 7,000 people per day, and it is hoped this project will be the means of inducing many thousands of our agricultural people to attend the Centennial, who, under other circumstances, would not be able to spare the money to remain any time in Philadelphia. For the furnishing of means to carry out this great enterprise, a temporary association has been formed, and a charter applied for under the following general provisions:

The association will be styled the "Centennial Encampment Association of the Patrons of Husbandry." Capital stock, \$150,000. Number of shares 3,000. Par value of each share, \$50. The subscription of stock to be paid in at such time and in such installments as the board of directors may hereafter determine upon. As soon as 600 shares of stock have been subscribed, a meeting will be called at some convenient place, and a permanent organization affected by the election of a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and a board of seven Directors, to be chosen from among the stockholders.

It has been determined that for the present, no Grange or individual Patron shall be permitted to subscribe for more than one share of stock, and no person outside our order be allowed to become a stockholder. By this means the shares will be kept entirely among ourselves, and no speculation permitted. There is no doubt but that the stock will pay a handsome profit, and that every Grange and Patron that invests in the stock will receive the original investment of \$50 and a reasonable cash dividend, by the 1st of November, 1876. But in addition to this, the honorable position in which our order will be placed by the carrying out of this great enterprise, and the good to be conferred by it upon the Patrons and farmers of this country, should be a greater incentive to action than any consideration of profit.

The temporary officers of the Association are: President, Dr. M. Steck, Master of Grange No. 27, Locoming county; Vice President, J. C. Amerman, Master No. 57, Montour county; Treasurer, Townsend Walter, Past Master No. 60, Chester county; Secretary, R. H. Thomas, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

As the time for carrying out this great enterprise is very limited, it is necessary that immediate action be taken, and to this end you are earnestly requested to take this matter into immediate consideration; and if you approve and feel able and willing to assist the enterprise by subscribing one share of stock, send in your name, No. of Grange, post office address, county, and State to me at the earliest convenient moment. Should your Grange conclude to take a share (and most of the Granges to which this proposition comes will no doubt do so), have it subscribed in the name of the Master, for the use of the Grange, and use the seal of the Grange on the letter notifying me of the subscription. There should be no hesitancy

or delay in subscribing for the stock. Over one hundred shares have been taken in the counties of Lycoming, Centre, and Cumberland within the past two days, and the whole three thousand shares could be sold in Eastern and Central Pennsylvania and New Jersey within ten days, if it were deemed advisable. It has been thought best, however, to extend an opportunity for subscriptions to the Patrons of as many States as can be reached conveniently in the short time left for the work. It may be well to mention that the subscriptions will be called for in installments of \$5, \$10, or \$15 at one time, and the whole amount of each subscription may not be wanted until late in the winter or towards spring. In other words, the money will only be called for as needed. It is also important for subscribers to the stock to know that the Treasurer, Brother Townsend Walters, is a gentleman of wealth and position, a practical farmer and owner of 600 acres of the finest land in Chester county. He has occupied the post of Treasurer of his county a number of years, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. If you desire to subscribe to the stock, notify me immediately. After reading this, pass it to your brother or sister Patron. Fraternaly.

R. H. THOMAS, Sec'y.

N. B. As soon as possible after the selection of grounds and adoption of draft of plan of encampment, a diagram of the same will be printed in the *Farmer's Friend*. The readers of this paper will also be kept fully posted on all matters pertaining to the project.

The Rochdale Plan of Co-operation.

There are in England to-day about 1,000 stores conducted on the Rochdale plan, and all, with scarcely an exception, are in a flourishing condition. These stores use a large amount of American produce, and by a union of Grangers and Co-operators the demand will vastly increase. If the Patrons of husbandry would organize stores on the same plan, they could be supplied with all English goods in exchange for their cotton, grain, pork, and other products, which would be a great advantage.

To assist in this matter we give the leading details of the Rochdale plan, which will be seen to be as simple as it is efficacious. Most of the richest societies commenced business on less than \$200. Say twenty men subscribed for two shares, or each put in \$10; they then rented a store and employed a clerk, and purchased so much tea and coffee, sugar, flour, and other necessary articles, which they sell at the same price as other grocery men in the district, only being careful to get pure articles. Each person is supplied with a book containing the rules of the society, which are very simple, and blank pages on which they have a receipt for the amount of stock subscribed. After the original stock has been subscribed any person can join by paying 25c., and say 10c. for the book, but no one receives interest on capital until the full share of \$5 has been paid up. The clerk is supplied with tin and

copper checks, corresponding with the coin in use. Now, all being ready for business, a man, woman, or child, member, or non-member, goes to the store to purchase. If they purchase but 5 cents worth, a tin check is given, showing that they have spent 5 cents, so with a dollar or any other amount up to \$5. If they spend \$5 at one time a copper check is given which shows that they have spent \$5; or when \$5 has been spent in small sums, the tin tickets are exchanged for one copper or \$5. ticket. These tickets are taken care of until the end of the quarter, when they are taken to the store and the whole sales are reckoned up, and the profits divided pro rata among the purchasers: non members, however, are only allowed half what members receive. The net profits are divided as follows: 1st—5 per cent. is paid on the paid-up share capital; next, 2½ to 5 per cent. is devoted to educational purposes, usually spent in lectures, reading rooms, libraries, &c.; after this there usually remains 10 to 15 per cent. on the sales which is paid on purchases to members, and half as much to non-members. Sometimes a portion is set aside as a sinking or reserve fund. The members who have paid up can take their profits out, or let them lie to accumulate toward the purchase of other shares, but those who only paid 25 cents must leave their share of the profits toward the payment of the share, so that if there has been declared a dividend of 15c., and they have spent but \$1, there has now been paid 40c. toward the share, or if they have spent in the store during the quarter but \$32, the dividends on purchases make a little over the amount of a full share of \$5. It is thus that out of the profits which which would otherwise go to middlemen, large sums are built up, and in time the societies become rich. The business is managed by committees of the society who, and not the clerk, decide what shall be purchased and sold.

This is but a small matter, yet it is upon such small beginnings that the powerful co-operative societies have been built up. This plan has been found much superior to that of purchasing at wholesale and dividing the price among the members. Everything is sold for cash, those societies who have given credit have nearly all failed.

—Sister C. C. Shaw, the wife of Brother Shaw, Secretary of the State Grange of New Hampshire, is Overseer and Sisters Chase and Head are members of the Executive Committee. If Brother Chase should, therefore, die or resign, which it is to be hoped he will not do, a sister would be Master.

—There is no sound policy in keeping on bad terms with the farmers, even if they are Patrons of Husbandry. They are hard to starve out and do not, as a rule, yield to outward force. He who owns his farm and tills it well, need not fear coercion. On the other hand, no man is so far independent that he does not need neighbors, and people with whom he is on good terms. Put these propositions together.—*Am. Patron.*

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

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

—About the 1st of October we sent a blank election certificate to each master in the State.

The plan adopted by the Executive Committee for the election of representatives to the State Grange was printed on each certificate, and it seems no mistakes need be made in carrying out the programme of the Committee. In answer to some letters of inquiry we would say that none but Masters can be elected representatives to the State Grange, and the wives of all Masters elected are, if Matrons, also members of the State Grange.

We also sent a liberal supply of blank credentials for the use of the Masters who are elected by the Convention to represent the county in the next State Grange. We have also prepared and had printed a county list of the Granges of the State with their name and number. This list will show how many representatives each Grange is entitled to as appears by reports and payments made to this office up to the 20th inst. It will be remembered that the ruling of Master Woodman excludes all Granges from participating in the election of representatives that are more than six months delinquent in their reports and payments of dues.

In several instances Secretaries' reports have all been received that were due this year, while one or more reports due last year were not, and have not yet been made. These omissions must be supplied, and we hope Secretaries will carefully examine the list of Granges printed as delinquent in the September number of the *VISITOR*.

As mistakes will sometimes be made, we wish it understood that we are always ready to co-operate with our brother Secretaries in ferretting out and correcting any mistakes that may be found, whether made at this office or elsewhere. We are daily receiving reports and payments for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, and balancing our account with the Granges so reporting. Remember the State Grange meets before the close of the current quarter and we wish to be able to make a good report of the financial standing on our books of each Grange in the State. See to it that where the orders issued to the Master have been paid they be returned to this office. When returned to us we give a receipt for the amount of the order.

The *GRANGE VISITOR* has been issued for more than half a year and its readers will bear witness that we have devoted neither time or space in commending it or urging Patrons to subscribe for it.

The Executive Committee in ordering its publication did not intend it as a medium of general news, but expected that if it was read by, or to the membership, it would aid in build-

ing up, strengthening, and enlightening the Order throughout the State.

We have endeavored to carry out the intentions of the Committee and have admitted only such matter as seemed to us to have some direct relation to the object and purposes of the Order.

From time to time we receive letters of a flattering character that go to show our labor is not wholly in vain. A brother at the close of a business letter says: "I think the GRANGE VISITOR a most valuable sheet. There is scarcely a question arises that I cannot find an answer to in it." We are, however, satisfied that some Masters and Secretaries are a little remiss in duty in not giving the members of their respective Granges an opportunity to know anything about the VISITOR. There are hundreds of Patrons in the State to-day that hardly know that this sheet is printed at all. In sending two copies without charge to every Grange in the State it was intended for the good of all and not simply for Masters and Secretaries to whom it is sent.

We hope Masters & Secretaries will call attention to the VISITOR, and each try and send us a few names if only for the remainder of the year. We will send the last three numbers of the year to subscribers for ten cents.

In the November number we shall probably be able to give some part of the proceedings of the National Grange which will commence its session at Louisville on the 17th of November.

In the December number we shall be able to give a synopsis of the proceedings of the Michigan State Grange which will be called to order in the hall of the House of Representatives in Lansing, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, the 14th of December next. We think Patrons who order the VISITOR will get the worth of their money.

—We are receiving daily, orders more or less important and about one in ten is without date and has nothing on its face whatever to show where it came from and when sent. Some times from the post-mark on the envelope we are able to determine where the order is from. If the post-mark is indistinct, which is frequently the case, we can tell nothing about it, only that somebody has been very careless. Some of these orders will never be filled for this reason, and we shall be blamed for neglecting our business. In making an order for anything, or in writing us, don't forget to give the number of your Grange. With that we can at once locate you and write to you if necessary.

—Some samples of underwear advertised by State Agent Chilson in the last number of the VISITOR were sent here for examination, and Schoolcraft Grange will take ten dozen at once of the best make, and will want more as soon as all the members are posted.

We expected a certain explanatory circular dated Aug. 8th, sent us with Bro. Chilson's price list last week, would have found its way into every

Grange by the 15th of September, and felt quite disappointed that it did not. But Bro. Chilson was not able to get out his circular as soon as he expected and therefore the delay.

—Before receiving from Bro. Woodman the circular letter of R. H. Thomas, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, we had placed it on file for reprint in this No. of the VISITOR.

The economic and fraternal features of this plan strike us so favorably that we hope the Patrons of Michigan will come forward and take stock in the enterprise. Thousands of Patrons in this State, we have no doubt, have already determined to visit the Centennial Exposition, and other thousands that have as yet scarcely given the subject a thought, will find themselves overcome by a Centennial mania, that is sure to sweep over the country, and as they find their neighbors are going will conclude to go also. The scheme, if carried out, will determine the matter of going, or not going, with some Patrons in almost every Grange of the 25,000 of our country. We learn from Bro. Woodman that he has been summoned by the Governor with the other members of the Centennial Commission of this State to visit Philadelphia next week. Without knowing more definitely the objects of the trip we can safely say that it is to put in shape and further the interests of our State in the Centennial. Michigan was tardy in taking definite action in support of this National Exposition of the products not only of this country but of the world, but as she was in no way behind her sister states in war, we trust she will not consent to take a second place in this grand exhibition of the fruits of peace and progress.

COUNTIES are entitled to the number of Representatives in the State Grange given below, as appears from my books, by an examination on the 15th inst. If reports and payments are made that will entitle any county to an additional member such county will be notified before the meeting of the Convention:

Allegan, 3; Antrim, 1; Barry, 3; Bay, 1; Benzie, 1; Berrien, 4; Branch, 4; Calhoun, 3; Cass, 1; Charlevoix, 1; Cl. re, 1; Clinton, 3; Eaton, 2; Genesee, 2; Grand Traverse, 1; Gratiot, 3; Hillsdale, 4; Huron, 1; Ingham, 2; Ionia, 4; Isabella, 1; Jackson, 3; Kalamazoo, 3; Kent, 6; Lake, 1; Lapeer, 3; Leelanaw, 1; Lenawee, 3; Livingston, 2; Macomb, 1; Manistee, 1; Mason, 1; Mecosta, 1; Monroe, 2; Montcalm, 2; Muskegon, 1; Midland, 1; Newaygo, 1; Oceana, 2; Oakland, 4; Ottawa, 2; Osceola, 1; St. Clair, 3; St. Joseph, 3; Saginaw, 1; Sanilac, 2; Shiawassee, 2; Tuscola, 3; Van Buren, 4; Washtenaw, 4; Wayne, 3.

—The Hart County Granges in Kentucky refuse to buy or use implements from Manufactories which do not recognize their State agent as a wholesale purchaser and deal direct through him.

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKOGON.

Grange History—No. 4.

WAUKESHMA, OF KALAMAZOO.

By appointment, Bro. J. C. Abbott, a General Deputy of the National Grange, met the people of the vicinity of this Grange at the School House in District No. — Waukeshma, on the 27th day of November, 1872.

The benefits, aims, and objects of the order were duly set forth by the Deputy, but it was very difficult to get names enough to form an organization and officer it. After many assurances from Bro. Abbott that none would regret their connection with the Order, the Grange was finally instituted with the following for officers, to wit: D. J. Fritz, Master; B. Matthews, Overseer; L. V. Lyon, Lecturer; S. P. Marsh, Steward; Thomas Hope, Asst. S.; S. Rosenbury, Chaplain; D. F. Bartshe, Treasurer; Henry Copley, Secretary; Thos. Carr, Gate Keeper; Mrs. L. Marsh, Ceres; Mary Fritz, Pomona; Angeline Matthews, Flora; Sarah A. Carr, L. A. S.

This Grange has grown to a strong organization of 90 members, with additional applications from many who will not only increase the number but the interest of the Order.

A hall, large and commodious, being 40 feet by 26, and two stories, has been built this season. It will cost, complete, about twelve hundred dollars, and be a lasting monument to the energy and unity of the Brothers and sisters who have wrought so well. During the coming winter we bespeak for this grange large accessions in numbers and an increased interest that will do much to awaken the farmers in the vicinity to higher and nobler efforts towards the true ends and objects of life. May the vocal teachings that shall emanate from this home of the Order find a hearty response in the homes of its members, and may even its silent tuition be known and read of all who profess the name of Patron of our ancient art.

Bro. David Fritz, the first Master, held the position until the close of last year, when Bro. L. V. Lyon, the former Lecturer, succeeded him. Bro. Henry Copley resigned the position of Secretary of No. 4, having determined on a change of residence.

Brothers and sisters everywhere, we would call to "these foot-prints in the sands of time," seeing which take hope, if weary in well-doing, and faith that all things can be accomplished when men work together in unity to secure great and noble objects in life.

NO. 5.—MAPLE GRANGE OF KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

The meeting to organize this Grange was held on the 29th day of November, 1872, at the school house of district No. 9, of the township of Comstock. Bro. J. C. Abbott delivered an address, preliminary to organization, in which he presented the purposes &c. of the order. At the close of the address a blank application was presented for names and

was duly signed by twenty persons, who became charter members, and the Grange was then formed with the name of Maple. Its officers were as follows, namely: W. M., C. B. Mitchell; W. O., H. Gray; W. L., M. Milham; W. S., J. Youngs; W. A. S., E. Goodrich; W. C., J. J. Howlett; W. T., Phillip Goodrich; W. S., H. King; W. G. K., Wesley, Stowell. The lady officers were elected at a subsequent meeting.

At the annual election no change was made in the list of officers, except some of the ladies. At the beginning of the new year the Grange changed its place of meeting from the school house to the residence of Bro. C. B. Mitchell, where the meetings continued to be held until a Grange hall was built.

The W. M., Bro. C. B. Mitchell, took part in the institution of the Michigan State Grange in April, 1873, and was elected Gate Keeper of that body which position he honored until succeeded last winter by the present incumbent.

On the 12th of April, 1874, Bro. M. Milham was elected Secretary in place of Bro. King, resigned, and Bro. E. Beckwith was chosen Lecturer in the place of the Secretary elect. Bro. Mitchell was elected Master, and Bro. Milham, Secretary for 1874.

At the beginning of 1874, it seemed necessary, and it was thought advisable to build a hall. The work was duly undertaken and crowned with success, and to-day a fine building, 40 feet by 24 feet, and two stories in height, tells the passer by that farmers have learned the value of organization and what can be done by concentration of effort and unity of purpose.

At the annual meeting in December, 1874, Bro. R. A. Ingersoll was elected Master, and Bro. Milham continued as Secretary for this year.

The Grange had, on the 1st of June fifty-six members and doubtless has increased the number by additions since that time.

May it continue to prosper, and to add member after member, improve and beautify its hall and its surroundings—and within, let it be pleasant and attractive to young and old.

Collect a library of papers and books and add all you can to the sources of information and instruction. Then by lectures and discussions, and experiments, make sure that your knowledge is wisdom.

Who can enumerate the many influences for good that shall go out from this organization, to tell upon the labors, character, happiness, and success, not only of the next, but succeeding generations of men and women.

—There are several granges organized in the Indian Territory, west of Arkansas.

—Bro. Whitehead, Master of the New Jersey State Grange, is doing a good work in the Order in some of the eastern States. He is an eloquent speaker and full of zeal in developing the great living principles for which we are united together to spread over the land.

State Agent's Department.

N. CHILSON, - - - BATTLE CREEK.

The Hollow Tooth Harrow.

If you want a good drag to use in the Spring, The Hollow Tooth Harrow will prove *just the thing*.

It takes a broad sweep your acres to till, And in half the time you can if you will, Lessen your labor, and make your task light; Oh! the Hollow Tooth Harrow is the farmer's delight.

And if there are stumps upon your new farm, You need have no fears or take any alarm; I've a secret to tell you, now learn it by heart, 'Tis *unhook the hinges, and only use part*; You'll acknowledge this last, both useful and neat, Though seventy-two teeth has the Harrow complete.

Now Patrons, dont bother with the old-fashioned drag; It has gone out of season; the veriest lad Can use this New Harrow with ease and success, And whistle all day as he drives Fan and Bess. So of its rare merits I'll cheerfully sing,— The Hollow Tooth Harrow, its praises I'll ring.

Messrs. Merritt & Kellogg are men *true as steel*, Who manufacture this Harrow with neatness and skill.

At a very low price they have figured it down, To Patrons; whenever you come to our town, Just hand in your order and pay us the *change*, Only *seventeen dollars*, if you buy through the *Grange!*

Sugar.

Almost every mail brings inquiries about Sugar; and many Patrons are sending me orders for their winter supply. While I in all cases do the best I can, in purchasing the small quantities I am obliged to, yet I am satisfied I am not getting bottom prices; therefore I have resolved to buy in large quantities, on orders from Patrons, on the following plan: Let members of Subordinate Granges, needing a barrel or more, hand their order to the Secretary, that it may receive the seal of the Grange; after which, it can be sent to the County Purchasing Agent, (and where there is no Agent, direct to me,) with certificate of deposit for an amount of money equal to ten cents per pound.

With these certificates I shall be enabled to purchase of the manufacturer or refiner in car-load lots, the aggregate amount required by the Order.

Every County Agent should be able to order a car-load (80 barrels,) by the 1st of Nov., at which time I will make the purchase, and ship direct to County Agent, or any one designated in the order for distribution.

Be sure to state in the order what kind and quality of sugar is wanted, whether raw or refined; also write the address plain, giving name of parties and place for shipping, and the R. R. on which to ship.

This is a new plan we are now adopting, and needs the hearty co-operation of all Patrons, to render it a complete success, that we may all reap the benefits thereof.

—N. D. Wetmore, Grange Agent of New Orleans, writes me that the new crop of sugar and molasses will be in about the 15th of November, which will be a favorable time to purchase. All orders for the same should be sent in early, that I may be prepared by the time stated, to order the desired supply.

To Patrons Everywhere.

First, be sure to be present at each weekly gathering of your Grange, and thereby keep up a lively interest in the good of the cause, that our purpose, its aims, advantages and benefits, may be promoted, and desirable results will surely follow. And, before starting from home, anticipate your wants; what you will soon be likely to need for use, clothing to wear, or groceries, anything and everything you may need to purchase.— While at the Grange, confer and consult together, make your wants known to each other, and arrange your orders for Boots, Shoes, Sugar or Salt, whatever the demand may require; let it receive the seal of the Grange, after which, send it to the County or District Agent, and he will duly send the same to the State Purchasing Agent, who will promptly fill all orders, and you will save from five to fifty per cent by pursuing this course. We have undertaken to get out of a rut, and in so doing, have to resist our business, habits and usages.— Our interest and duty both lie in this direction; let us not disregard the one or neglect the other. And while we would urge you in this direction to attend to your wants more carefully, I desire you to remember that our monthly GRANGE VISITOR will furnish you with much valuable information and instruction, that if heeded will make you better Patrons, better citizens, as well as save you money in your purchases. Look carefully over the advertisements. You may find something of interest to you there.— All must know that we should concentrate our efforts, to firmly establish the principles of our noble Order, and *all will* unhesitatingly do this, who are true Patrons at heart, and feel an interest in its welfare.

What Should Patrons Do.

1st, Give heed to confidential circulars from the Master, Secretary, and Agent of the State Grange. Your interest demands it.

2d, Subscribe for THE GRANGE VISITOR.

3d, Order their lime.

4th, Order their field seeds.

5th, Order their garden seeds.

6th, Order one of our cheap cistern and well pumps

7th, Order a box of choice flower seeds.

8th, Order a Hollow Tooth Harrow.

9th, Order a Phoenix Cross-cut Sawing Machine.

10th, Order a Whitney's Sewing Machine.

11, Order Kellogg's cheap cutlery.

12th, Order a car-load of salt.

13th, Order a car-load of sugar.

14th, Order all kinds of groceries.

15th, Order their kerosene oil.

16th, Order one or two of our Crystal Light Safety Lamps.

17th, Order one of our parlor and cooking stoves.

18th, Order a supply of hats and caps.

19th, Order a supply of suits for underwear, and yarn, or anything else you may need, and then you are prepared for the approaching winter.

And lastly send your money with Your order.

Field and Garden Seeds.

In order that we may be prepared to meet the demand for seeds the coming Spring, it becomes necessary to know first, about the amount raised in the State that can be controlled by Patrons.

Second, it is important that we know the amount needed by members of the Order, and to obtain important facts, I would suggest that the Secretary of each Grange in the State ascertain how much clover and timothy seed was raised within the jurisdiction of his Grange, and at the same time inquire how much if any will be needed.

Almost any farmer can answer these questions as well now as in the Spring, and by so doing impart such information to your purchasing agent as will enable him to be prepared to meet your demands on call.

Now Patrons, why not look over your farms, see where and how much seed you will sow, and report without delay, so that long before seeding time comes, we may know exactly how much we may be called upon to furnish. A timely notice of this will also enable me to purchase of the producer, and not allow it to reach the hands of the commission man, whose exorbitant commission we are trying to avoid.

We have no business to employ a man in Chicago to handle the seed we must sow; no business to pay rent on a large building in that city or any other to store the seed that is not used there; for every time a bushel of seed is handled, it only adds to its cost, and we are obliged to pay it.

Let us look to this matter, and see if we cannot purchase our seed direct from the producer, and thereby save ourselves that which we are justly entitled to.

Judging from the reports of the clover crop, we must necessarily import a portion of the seed used in Michigan. And to avoid the charges heretofore mentioned, let us go to the producer for his commodities, and ship them from him to the consumer.

If then, there is a saving of field-seeds, there is also a much larger one in garden seeds.

I am offered by a good responsible firm, a box of seeds for each Grange at a discount of 40 per cent; the box to be shipped direct to the Secretary, or to any one else designated to receive it.

Should your Grange be small, and less than a box be required, join with your neighbors and take one together, or by sending your orders in bulk, should you desire to purchase by the ounce or pound, a great percentage still may be saved, but to make this operative will require all orders to be in the hands of your county purchasing agents, so that I can receive them by the 1st of February next, this will give seedsmen ample time to pack their seeds, and ship them to subordinate Granges.

Let us hear from every Grange in the State.

In Confidential Circular No. 2, the discount on the price of Phoenix Cross-Cut Sawing Machine, should be 20 per cent instead of 10 as named on page 12th.

The Hollow Tooth Harrow of which mention has been made so many times, will be manufactured by H. B. Merritt & D. W. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., hereafter.

This Harrow, though but recently introduced to the farmers of Michigan, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of those who have used it.

It has been sold in great numbers within the past eight weeks: five hundred of them have at least been sold in the State, and are giving general satisfaction.

The above named gentlemen are preparing to manufacture 2,000 for the ensuing year, to supply the demand in Michigan.

No better evidence can be produced of the superiority of this Harrow over all others now in use, than the fact that at Dixon, Ill., 4,000 of them were manufactured and sold last year; while a corresponding number was manufactured at Chillicothe, Ohio, and mostly sold in that State.

The established prices in other States have been \$17.50 at wholesale, and \$28.00 at retail.

Now as an inducement to members of our Order, this firm propose to make the price at the very low rate of \$17.00, where five or more are ordered and at \$22.00 when ordered singly.

In order to make this a success, and show to the manufacturers that we will sustain them, and that we appreciate their offer to assist us in shunning the exorbitant commission charged by agents, we must with a determined will accept such propositions, and show ourselves competent to perform the task before us.

Patrons I do not make this a special request for the Hollow Tooth Harrow alone, but every other like proposition should be pushed by us, and by so doing make our organization valuable in a pecuniary way. Confidence in each other, and co-operation will do it.

We have freely printed statements and arguments both in favor of the English international trading scheme and opposed to it. For ourselves we are not yet prepared to take any position with regard to it, preferring to hear further discussion; and to promote the discussion we ask a few questions:

1. Is our organization complete enough?
 2. Has it wealth enough?
 3. Has it business experience enough?
- This scheme is a commercial movement of vast importance:
4. Is it best for farmers to engage extensively in commerce?
 5. Is it wise for them to become ship owners or ship masters?

It is generally held that the farmers in this country have no surplus capital, that they are borrowers rather than lenders, and that all their capital should be invested in their farms, stock and appurtenances.

6. Can they afford to embark borrowed capital in enterprises foreign to their proper business and out from under their immediate control?

If the English co-operators send ships here, we will gladly load them with our productions; if they bring goods here, we will buy them if of as good quality and as cheap as can be bought elsewhere. But they have a large surplus of idle capital, and we have none.

7. Shall we undertake the business of trading and transportation, or shall we keep ourselves closely to our own legitimate calling, cultivate the highest excellence in that, and make our success follow, certainly, on industry, skill, integrity and economy?

We shall maintain our local and state agencies and get the best and most trusty men possible to fill them and transact our business for us, but

8. Had we best engage to any great extent in manufacturing, transportation or commerce?—*Exchange.*

A Grange brother being asked by a sister why he had not attended regularly at his grange, said that he did not see that it was paying him.—“Well,” she said, “you should remember that a grange is like a farm, and the members are as laborers—they get pay in exact accordance with the work they do.”

The Cincinnati Grange Bulletin says of the meeting of all the grange business officials in the State, that the attendance was good, and from every portion of the State came the gratifying intelligence that the business operations of the Order were in a flourishing condition. From reports and information received, the Executive Committee decided to recommend the establishment of district business houses, each house to be operated by the Patrons of its own district, and all to be under the supervision of the State business agent.

Bulbs, Plants and Seeds!

C. L. WHITNEY - Muskegon Mich.

IMPORTER AND GROWER OF BULBS, PLANTS, and SEEDS of all kinds, for House and Garden, would invite patrons to try his stock,

At Rates From 20 to 40 Per Cent Lower

Than such articles can usually be had. He would also gladly give any information he can upon varieties, modes of culture, to those who love the beautiful and would adorn their homes. Send stamp for list and ask any questions you like.

He has Hyacinths for Facing and Bedding, mixed, at \$1.25 to \$2.50 per dozen for named varieties.

Tulips at 25 cents per dozen for mixed, to 40 cents per dozen for choice mixed, single and double, and Poinets to 75 cents per dozen for later show Tulips.

Crocus 10 to 15 cents per dozen.

Callas, Monthly Roses, Carnations and other winter blossoming plants, from 25 cents to \$1.00 each.

Now is the time to order. Address him as above.

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By A. B. Smedley, Master of Iowa State Grange, Published by Geo. Wm. Jones office of Patron's Helper, Des Moines, Iowa. 200 pages, bound in cloth. By mail, postage prepaid, \$1.25 per copy; by express or freight, in packages of five or more, \$1.00 per copy. Deputies and Masters are earnestly requested to call the attention of their respective Granges to this book. Send for prospectus. Sold by J. T. COBB, State Sec.

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Blank Applications for Organizing Pomona Granges, sent free on application.....	
Blank Orders for use of Granges or Purchasing Agents, per doz., 10 cts, per 100,.....	50
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Our \$3.00 Seal has a fine design of Plow, Sheaf of Wheat, &c. The higher priced Seals are a little larger, with more engraving. We pre-pay Express Charges on \$4.00 and \$5.00 Seals.

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E. R. SHANKLAND, Ex. Com. Nat. Grange.	Jno. G. OTIS, Bus. Agent Kansas State Grange.
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We have pleasure in saying that the most prominent members of the Order have heartily approved and recommended our plan, while State, County and Grange Committees have examined, tested and approved, and warmly commended the high character and excellence of the Whitney Machine. We have already supplied thousands of Patrons with the Machines, which are giving unqualified satisfaction.

MACHINES SENT TO PATRONS ON 20 DAYS TRIAL.

For Price List and Information address your State or County Purchasing Agents, or

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I HAVE for sale of my own growing, Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry and Quince Trees. All the standard and many of the newer varieties of Strawberries, Blackberries, Goosberries, Currants and Grape Vines, Evergreens in variety, Mt. Ash, &c., all of which I offer to Granges at strictly wholesale rates.

I grow my trees, and can afford to sell cheaper than dealers who buy all their stock. Make up your lists and send to me for prices on trees. For reference please address Hon. J. J. Woodman, Master of Mich. State Grange, or any of the business men of Paw Paw.

Fraternally, &c., **A. C. GLIDDEN,**
Overseer of Paw Paw Grange No. 10. PAW PAW, MICH.

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