THE Grange Visitor
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Invariably in Advance.

J. T. COBB, P. of H., Muskegon, Detroit.

All communications should be addressed to
Resigned by Registered Letter,
Money Order or Draft.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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It is not the purpose of the Executive Committee in continuing the publication of the Visitor, by direction of the State Granges, to derivate from the course first marked out in February last, which was to furnish the most direct, complete and cheapest medium of communication between the officers and members of the Order throughout the State.

We hope Masters and Secretaries will not fail to call the attention of members to every matter of general interest, which appears in the Visitor.

Complaints on any subject, calculated to promote the good of the Order, are solicited.

For Grange Supplies kept by the Secretary, see "List of Suppliers" on seventh page.

Officers Michigan State Grange.

M. J. WOODWARD, Paw Paw.
O. F. W. ADAMS, Tecumseh.
L. C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.
S. H. FLEMING, Postville.
A. S. W. H. MATTISON, Ionia.
A. A. M. FITCH, Schoolcraft.
J. T. COBB, Tecumseh.
T. S. F. BROWN, Muskegon.
G. K. A. E. STRONG, Vicksburg.
MRS. N. CHILSON, Battle Creek.
MRS. W. T. ADAMS, Grand Rapids.
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Economy.

America's greatest philosopher has told us, that "a penny saved is a penny made." Any one who will analyze this precept will see that it is practically true, and yet our class, so economical in many things, do not properly appreciate this precept. A majority of us will higgle over a few dollars in the purchase of an article, (which is all right; in fact, essential), but after obtaining it we lose many dollars by negligence or carelessness, which would not be the case if the economy used in saving was equal to that in procuring. This practice is observable in everything connected with the farm, whether it relates to the fencing, the stock of implements, the care of stock, the cultivation of the crops, the expenditure of labor, the management of the land, or the disposition of the surplus products. The cause of this is, that a part of our education in economy has been neglected. We have from time immemorial been educated in one-sided economy. We are accustomed to deny ourselves enjoyments which others demand as comforts, and to increase our productive powers; but the economy in disposing of our surplus is not fully understood by the average farmer. He does not understand, or rather, appreciate the fact that, in disposing of his surplus, he manages to get in exchange double the amount of others' products, he has practically increased his own products one-hundred-fold. Yet such is the fact.

This would appear plainly to all, did not money enter as a factor into all exchanges of products. We are accustomed to exchange for money, which we use to buy other products with. Hence, when a farmer gets $1.00 per bushel for wheat, where he had previously obtained $1.00, he thinks his wheat crop pays much better than formerly, which is not the case, provided other things (of which he buys) have advanced in price in the same as his wheat. We should accustom ourselves, therefore, to calculate the value of our products by the amount of others' products that ours will exchange for, since this is the correct and only true basis. Were we to do this, we should begin to study economy in all its bearings. With money as a factor, however, we are apt to overlook the relation that other products bear to money also. In this way we may deceive ourselves, and while obtaining more in money, may be in reality getting less of what we consume for what we produce. In fact, this is just what we do. We imagine that when our produce is converted into cash that we have no further interest in the matter—our use for economy ends with the transaction. This one-sided economy we have practiced until others have become rich and we poor, though we labor harder and more intelligently.

We have increased our productions until they cease to be remunerative (as we term it); which means that the products which we consume in producing cannot be replaced in value by our products without depreciating the value of our labor, etc. Any increase on our part will only widen the gap, unless corresponding changes are made in those things we buy or consume.

We must therefore look to the other side of the question, and consider that surplus products are produced and interchanged for consumption; that the quickest and cheapest way to the consumer will yield us as much profit on our capital and labor involved as they receive, and further, that no unnecessary costs or expenses be thrown in the way of exchanging. When we understand this side of farm economy, we will then perceive and appreciate the benefits of the Grange organization. We have saved untold millions, and added to the value of farm products as much as one hundred per cent, in some instances. Take the sewing machine, for instance. One hundred bushels of wheat, at one dollar per bushel, would exchange for a hundred dollar sewing machine. Now fifty bushels of wheat at the same price, will exchange for the same machine. Here, so far as the two products are concerned, the result to the farmer is the same as though the Grange had instructed him how to double his yield of wheat. So with everything else that farmers consume—they have saved in lowering prices for farm supplies from ten to fifty per cent, which, as shown above, is equal to an increase of farm production to that extent.

The membership should consider this point, as it presents the strongest feature in our business efforts. Had we increased our productions to this extent, the civilized world would have funded the Grange to the skies as the grandest organization the world ever...
The Education of our Daugh-
ters.

Brother and Sister Patrons:—
There has been much written and
spoken concerning the education of
our sons, while our daughters seem
have been forgotten. Now I am
the opinion that our daughters
need to be as well educated as our
sons. If we were all rich, it would
be an easy matter to educate both.
But the majority of us are poor, or
in moderate circumstances, and have
not the means to send them to a fash-
ionable boarding school, or female
college. Yet I think that we might
give our girls a better education than
that afforded by our public schools.
I will suggest a plan whereby we
might lessen the expense of their ed-
ucation, hoping some good sister will
perfect it, or give us a better. It is
this: Let enough farmers join and
build, orjoint, a suitable house, and
fit up one room for a school or reci-
tation room; then procure a lady of
dignity, or refined education to act as
principal, governess and teacher. As
farmers' girls all know how to work, (or should
know,) let them do the cooking,
chamber and house work. This they
can do, and have time for six hours
study each day. Let three or four
girls do the kitchen work one week,
and three or four the sweeping and
chamber work. On Saturday they
take the piano. Then they only play
the tune, without producing any mu-
sic. They are schooled in such a
manner as to wholly unfit them for a
real education; for it is a sad
truth that the majority of boarding
school girls lose their way when they
return home. Of all the
accomplishments a girl can have,
housewifery is the most beautiful—
Add to it refinement and education,
and we have at once the real lady—a
lady whom any young farmer would
be proud to marry, and happy to call
his wife. Brother and sister Patrons,
let us try and perfect a plan whereby
we can give our girls a better educa-
tion, and at less expense, than our
present boarding school system.

Fraternal,

E. F. STAUGHER.
Pedricktown, Salem County, New Jersey.
Feb. 17, 1876.

A COMMERCIAL PAPER ON THE GRANGE.—The Milwaukee Journal of Commerce thus speaks of the Grange:

"The grange movement is broad
enough to achieve permanent success.
Prejudiced may mislead and
abuse it for a time, but they cannot
stop it. It is rapidly teaching the
farmers and middlemen their respect-
ive duties and their respective rights.
It is teaching the public servants,
whether politicians, or corporations
to know their place. It is helping to
determine what is just between all
parties. The association of men
governing their own interests is
entirely in accordance with the laws
of political economy. Whatever this
grange association attempts in op-
position to those laws will surely fail.
We believe in the grange, and believe
there is a code, called "political eco-
omy," of unwritten principles of ju-
tice and common sense governing men
in their relations to one another"
the County Clerk of the County in which the place of meeting and business office of the corporation is located; also in the Roll Book of the Grange, and the original articles de- posed with the Master of the Grange, for safe keeping.

5th. Other members of the Grange, whose names are not upon the original articles of association, shall give the same upon the roll book; and will thus be entitled to vote at the first meeting of the Corporation, for the election of officers and adoption of By-Laws.

6th. At the first meeting of the Incorporated Grange, provided for in the Articles of Association,—which should be at a regular meeting of the Grange, due notice of the same having been given,—the incorporators, and all who have signed the articles on the roll book, should proceed to elect the officers of the Grange to be the officers of the Corporation, during the unexpired term of the office, or until the next annual meeting of the Grange, for the election of officers. The officers elected at the next annual meeting, as provided in the By-Laws, shall be the officers of the Incorporated Grange. At this first meeting the By-Laws of the Grange should be adopted as the By-Laws of the Corporation.

7th. The Secretary of the Subordinate Grange shall, within ten days after the incorporation of such Grange, certify to the fact on the date of such incorporation, and forward such certificate to the Secretary of the State Grange.

General Rules on Law and Usage.

(Continued from March Number.)

POMONA GRANGES.

35. Masters and Past Masters and their wives who are matrons, being members in good standing in subordinate Granges in the County or District, on filing a petition setting forth their election by the subordinate Grange to which they belong, and accompanied by the fee of membership, shall, when duly elected to membership, be entitled to receive the degree of Pomona, and its benefits. No member shall be received except by ballot, and three negative votes shall reject.

37. "The Secretary of the Pomona Grange shall report monthly to the Secretaries of the State Grange, at and for the same time the Secretaries of subordinate Granges are required to report; which report shall show the membership of the Grange, the amount of seed for spring planting; and the charge of fifty cents for lodging and fifty cents for each meal is fully fifty per cent, cheaper than that proposed in another column, and act accordingly.

J. J. Woodman.
From the Farmer's Friend.

The Use of Pomona Granges.

Of what use are Pomona Granges? We answer: 1. To unite subordinate Granges in a more solid, compact body; a thing impossible without a county organization.

2. To enable Patrons from different parts of a county to become better acquainted one with another.

3. To increase confidence among members of the order. Men may have more confidence in honest men they have met; and so with ladies.

4. To co-operate more successfully. A way of buying Granges may require only one thrashing machine; at this rate the fifteen Granges in a county would require fifteen. If fifteen were ordered at one time, there is a greater reduction in price and freight. So in thousands of other articles.

5. The Pomona Grange is a good drill ground. Farmers who learn to talk at home, can try their hand one step higher in the Pomona.

6. Pomona Granges are admirable places for the exemplification of the written work. It saves the expense to the State Grange of having subordinate Granges regularly receive the subordinate Granges to instruct them in our private workings.

7. A well ordered Pomona Grange makes better and more active subordinate Granges.

8. Pomona Granges, properly conducted, infuse new life and energy into all who attend them.

9. They aid Patrons and Granges in selling products to advantage.

10. They impart valuable information how to buy and how to sell.

11. A good Pomona Grange, well under way, can expose any humbugs that exist in their jurisdiction.

12. Pomona can easily and quickly resolve themselves into horse-thief detective associations, and prove as effective if not more than any other horse-thief detective body.

13. Pomona Granges can arrange for live stock sales more successfully and satisfactorily than subordinate Granges.

14. By the use of blackboards they can advertise more extensively and satisfactorily what Patrons want to buy or have to sell.

15. They enable the ladies to become more widely acquainted, and increase their blessings of sociability immensely among the fair sex.

16. The venerable president of the association made several labored efforts to get plaster; he spent $650.00, he says, to mine and prepare plaster for shipment, cost more than $22.25 per ton, and the remaining $1.75, it is alleged, is no more than a fair profit on their investment.

17. The senior editor of the journal, having seen the poor state of the business, to Day & Taylor, of Jenisonville, this firm undertook to carry out the arrangement of the Executive Committee with Mr. Weston, and will, as far as the season will permit.

18. The circumstances seem to require that a full explanation should be made that no blame would rest where it does not belong.

19. The plaster bed which Mr. Weston has been developing consists of two strata—the first fourteen feet below the surface, is about 5 feet thick; below this a strata of sand-rock and shale 5 feet thick, and then a bed of plaster 12 feet in thickness, Mr. Weston last fall commenced stripping (as the plastermen term it,) to reach this first strata. This is a slow, tedious, and expensive job.

20. The excavation made is about 50 by 100 feet. This body of earth and rock was hauled off by teams and the

first strata of plaster reached, taken out, ground and shipped prior to the 5th inst.

Mr. Weston expected to get into the lower strata by the middle of February, but in that he failed, except with a drill, which determined its thickness in a few places. When I was there on the 12th, the day of his transfer to Day & Taylor, the intermediate strata of sandstone and shale was mostly quarried out of the opened pit, and it appeared certain that the lower strata would be opened by Monday, the 17th inst.

The parties now in business with him informed me that the business of mining and grinding should be pushed night and day the rest of this month, or as long as the spring demand continues.

Of course this will do but little toward supplying the orders on file, but we believe the business is now in such shape that the "Grange Plaster Mill" will soon secure the confidence of its friends and command respectful treatment from its enemies.

The Grand Rapids Plaster Association, organized in Nov. 1874, with a lawyer for its president, composed of several business gentlemen, representing a capital of $1,000,000, started in business as an Association on the assumption that farmers as a class, could not be trusted even when organized for business purposes, though farmers were the only people who had any use for the product (except stucco) of these manufacturers, yet we do business safely with them there must needs be intermediate agents.

The venerable president of the association made several labored efforts to get plaster, and the plaster was worth to the farmer at least $100.00 per ton, and that we should not therefore object to paying $4.00 per ton for it at the mills, and whatever profit their agents might require of us. He petitioned this point until he seemed to believe it himself, and being a lawyer and of an active bearing, was kindly supplied with his opinions at less than legal rates.

It has never been claimed by any manufacturer, that his plaster was worth to the farmer as much as the capital invested in the business as is required by the district or country dependent on Grand Rapids and vicinity for its supply, and the price was fixed with reference to making the farmers of Michigan pay interest on this large amount of dead capital.

The price, however, was not the real cause of difference. The Granges and Patrons of Michigan would not pay having been ordering plaster of the Association, and paying in cash on without complaint, if the Association had not discriminated against us, and refused to recognize or fill any orders for plaster from any Grange or County Council without such order was accompanied with the money.

Such refusal followed an agreement on the part of the Association to deal with Patrons on the same terms as with their agents. It is not claimed

Secretary's Department

J. T. COBB, W. S. SCHOOLCRAFT.

We send this, the first number of the Second Volume of the Visitor to all our friends who have taken it from its first issue one year ago, as The Cen-

ter of the Executive Committee.

We hope these friends will not allow us to drop their names from our list, as we wish to send the Visitor to them another year for 30 cents each, in advance.

Plaster Again.


The plaster question comes to the front again in the month's issuance of the Visitor. Within the last month we have answered scores of letters upon this subject, and visited Grandville twice, and am now ready to report the present state of the business.

In the March number we indicated the difficulties which Mr. Weston had to contend with, and the cause of his failure to supply plaster as agreed.

He commenced operations too late in the season to make a success of this enterprise—had not sufficient available means to prosecute it independently, and evidently no stone has been left unturned that the Plaster Association could move, that would impede his business and damage his credit. Bro. Weston is a sanguine, hopeful sort of man, and has struggled hard to perform all that he promised—but he became so heavily loaded that he has been compelled to give up the business and damage his credit. Bro. Weston is a sanguine, hopeful sort of man, and has struggled hard to perform all that he promised—but he

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that before the Association was formed, any Grange or Council ever failed to pay for plaster as soon as received. Everything was done on our part to induce the Association to treat our organization fairly and justly, but to no success. The object of our members was foolishly determined to array itself against its own customers, and it has done it.

We have not time to give in detail the history of this "Plaster war" between the association and the Patrons of Michigan. But to show what lengths men will go to do the thing they want to, I will now tell you a story. My friend Mr. Bates, of Chicago, who at one time was President of the Grandville Grange, gave notice last winter that those who order plaster to be delivered at $3.00 per ton at his mill, will be subject to quarrel with the face of the circular. We have no disposition to quarrel with the face of this circular. Secretary Bates, in answering to me, hopes that I may be correct in my judgment. I should print this circular in the Visitor.

I have since received the same circular, but not from Mr. Bates this time, with a little article printed on the back of it, from the pen of some friend of the poor Granger.

The writer in his haste to get his statement in circulation, forgot to sign his name, and we are left wholly to conjecture who this friend is. His date is Grandville, March 22, 1876, and he goes on to inform us that "dealers and consumers are anxious to know the condition of the plaster quarry of Mr. Weston," the writer visited Grandville to ascertain the facts. In this statement there is one truth, probably two—that dealers and consumers are anxious to know about this matter of Weston's, and that Mr. Weston did not send but six blanks for quarter reports. This is supposed to be a mistake on my part. Not so—six covers my official term, and I did not presume to furnish for my successor blanks, on their face returnable to me. Some enquiry was made for blanks for Treasurer's reports. The March Visitor gave notice that those were discontinued—none have been distributed this year. With blanks for Secretary's use we send blank bonds for Secretaries and Treasurers of Subordinate Granges.

As the blanks have been furnished at the expense of the State Grange, we hope the constitutional requirement will not be disregarded.

The By-Laws of State Grange were not in print in time to send a copy with blanks to Secretaries as intended. We now have on hand a good supply, got in a good shape, of the Constitution of National Grange, By-Laws of State Grange, and the Code of By-Laws for Subordinate Granges, approved by the State Grange at its last session, requires Secretaries also to execute a bond.

As the blanks have been furnished at the expense of the State Grange, we hope the constitutional requirements will not be disregarded.

The Granger's Bank of California does not rest for its support upon the shoulders of a few large capitalists, who in such cases almost always run a bank for speculative purposes, and generally for their own individual gain; but it has been founded upon the widest circle of capital of the "bone and sinew" of the State, some 1,000 of whom have come up and pledged their names and money in all of a financial institution which shall be as broad as the State, and which shall be so conducted as to grow with its strength, and strengthen with its growth, until it shall equal any other banking institution on the Pacific coast. The future of the Grangers' Bank is now well assured as any thing in the future, subject to human control, can well become. It is no longer an experiment, but it is well going to the high tide of successful prosperity. We can freely recommend it to the confidence of Patrons and all others who desire to do business with a banking institution founded and conducted upon correct banking principles—the good of the stockholders and community at large, rather than of the little ring of managers who control its business.—Pacific Rural Press.
If you know the Master will not be prompt in attendance to assist the W. the vacancies and proceed to take the Master's position at the hour of meeting, it is your duty, after your charges with earnestness, showing M. in having the room and all pertaining to the presence of the Master as Overseer, you too should be prompt in attendance to assist the W. M. in having the room and all pertaining to the comfort of members and the success of the meetings, put in the best possible condition for use. Seek to have all salutations rendered with dignity and manly bearing. Give your charges with earnestness, showing that they come from the heart, not the lips merely. In short, do all things well, and in time, remembering that "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

The frost of June last, added to the severe one of Sept. 19th, almost entirely destroyed the crops of portions of Manistee and Lake Counties. I was in the vicinity in June and saw the wheat and other crops laid waste. The September frost visited us here soon enough to rob us of a resulting sense of the losses of our brother Patrons in these two Counties.

Some members of eight Granges are without seed to plant this Spring. Some members of eight Granges are without seed to plant this Spring, until the logs reach market in June, or later.

Now, Brothers and Sisters, we have had good crops and an abundance—let us contemplate what we have to our noble Brothers, sowing the seeds of Charity which they may plant with hope of a harvest.

These Brothers need oats, barley, millet, spring rye, buckwheat, clover and timothy, field peas, seed corn. Money also can be given to buy if we do not send enough, and also to pay the freight. I am trying to arrange for freight free upon the railroads and boats, but hardly expect to do so at this late hour in time.

These seeds are needed at once. Will not each Grange lay this before their Farmers, and collect the seed and money, forward it to me at Muskegon, where those going to Manistee will be ready to discharge all required of them, and stated the benefits that would be come educated; comparing experiences helped to educate. The Farmers, he said, must educate the farm laborers, and the Farmers' rural homes should be made attractive to their sons and daughters; books and papers should be sent for them; they should be taught the dignity of labor, farm labor, kitchen work, he asserted, was honorable; and if only the moral and educated were employed, the social inequality of misses and "help" would be done away with. He remarked upon the oppressed condition of the kitchen girl, "kept ignorant." "It is contrary to the spirit of America." He said. He pitied those who left their rural homes to seek employment in the cities, "The cities," he said, "are haunted by the birds and flowers, lead the mind to God." He stated the rise and progress of the Grange. It is eight or ten years old, he said, but not till within two or three years had it amounted to anything; now there are one and half million members. The progress was wonderful; there had been no help from the press; the press could not live without the Farmers' support; the Farmers should support the press; they could not do without the intelligence that papers afford. Farmers should be Geologists, Botanists and Chemists, he said, and stated the benefits that would...

MUSKEGON, April 11, 1876.

To the Worthy Brothers and Sisters of the Granges in Southern, Central and Eastern Michigan, Greeting:

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Public Installation of Officers of Wolverine Grange No. 404, at St. Clair—A Speech by J. Webster Childs.

On January 28th, the people of St. Clair city and vicinity gathered at the City Hall in St. Clair to witness the installation of officers. What preparations had been made for this ceremonious occasion. On each side of the stairs leading to the hall, short preparations were placed conspicuously on the walls. Bundles of grains, tastefully arranged, were here and there interspersed among the evergreens, and in their yellow richness gave a mellow beauty to the scene. From the four posts that form a square near the center of the room, long loops of evergreens were attached and woven together so as to form a canopy overhead. Suspended from these posts were bundles of ripe corn, in their goldenateness, suggesting plenty to the “tillers of the soil,” at least. Cabbages, with their full, hard heads, were stately reposing in social neighborhood to the corn. The tables were loaded with grains, fruits and flowers, tastefully arranged, showing the industry of Ceres, Pomona, and Flora. As I looked around upon the artistically arranged decorations, I was surprised to see birds fitting (17) among the evergreens; but as if conscious of the dignity of the occasion, they did not intrude songs, but waited quietly until they were invited, which did not occur during the evening—an unparadable oversight for which somebody is accountable! Squirrels were there, too, watching their opportunity to get a mouthful of the luscious, golden corn.

In one corner of the room, elevated so all could see him, sat on an oval stool, watching the proceedings. Seats were arranged on each side of the hall, fronting a large space which was left unseated reaching from the door to the platform.

The Patrons were seated on one side, clothed with their regalia, and the audience on the necessity for, and object of the Grange. After all decorum, beautifully performed, the speaker proceeded to his subject, by remarking that some people might think the impressive ceremonies of the “Ivory Tower,” whereas there was “a spirit in it.” Society could not exist without organization. Some objected to the secrecy. Secrecy existed in every department of life—even in the home. He said, the farmers, he said, must educate the farm laborers, and the Farmers' rural homes should be made attractive to their sons and daughters; books and papers should be sent for them; they should be taught the dignity of labor, farm labor, kitchen work, he asserted, was honorable; and if only the moral and educated were employed, the social inequality of misses and “help” would be done away with. He remarked upon the oppressed condition of the kitchen girl, “kept ignorant.” “It is contrary to the spirit of America.” He said. He pitied those who left their rural homes to seek employment in the cities, “The cities,” he said, “are haunted by the birds and flowers, lead the mind to God.” He stated the rise and progress of the Grange. It is eight or ten years old, he said, but not till within two or three years had it amounted to anything; now there are one and half million members. The progress was wonderful; there had been no help from the press; the press could not live without the Farmers' support; the Farmers should support the press; they could not do without the intelligence that papers afford. Farmers should be Geologists, Botanists and Chemists, he said, and stated the benefits that would...

Of singing birds, and laughing streams, That haunt the Farmer's holy dream. And cheer him while he tends the hay, With their glad, ceaseless roundelay.

They sang of the sweet scented clo-
The Granges in Texas are in a most flourishing condition, and with a few exceptions, it is said, those who have spoken of them have failed to do him justice. His manner and language was warm, and at times enthusiastic, with a very little sprinkling of humor. He had a large and highly appreciative audience. The farmers were there in goodly numbers, notwithstanding the mud, and the clair of the night. The evening's entertainment closed with singing. MRS. M. H. CARLETON.

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OBITUARY.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of congratulation on the death of Prof. Calvin Thompson, Master of White Swan Grange, No. 206, which occurred at his residence in the township of Courland, County of Kent, State of Michigan, March 23rd, 1874.

Resolved, That by the death of our brother, Calvin Thompson, White Swan Grange has lost a worthy member, the community an early settler and an honored and respected citizen. Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved and widowed Sister and other relations of the deceased, our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of affliction and bereavement. March 27th, 1874.

Resolved, That our Grange shall be draped in mourning for the space of many days. Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to the widow of the deceased, and a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Holton, Kent, State of Michigan, March 23rd, 1874.

J. H. WENDALL, Sec'y.

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J. H. WENDALL, Sec'y.
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