

THE Grange Visitor

ISSUED

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE
Michigan State



COMMITTEE OF THE
Grange, P. of H.

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No. 3.

THE GRANGE VISITOR,

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J. J. WOODMAN, } Publishing Committee.
J. T. COBB, }

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A Square is one inch in space, column width.

It is not the purpose of the Executive Committee in continuing the publication of the VISITOR, by direction of the State Grange, to deviate 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.

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

For Grange Supplies kept by the Secretary, see "LIST OF SUPPLIES" on seventh page.

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L.—C. L. WHITNEY,	Muskegon.
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The Health of the Order.

This is a question of great interest, because much depends on it—not only to the agriculturist of the country, but to all citizens. It is a great mistake to suppose that the work of reform undertaken by the farmers is only to benefit them. Every sensible man knows, that if they can succeed in their undertaking, that all honest classes of citizens will be benefited. Another great mistake is, to suppose that in our efforts at reform that we are antagonizing any legitimate interests, whether industrial, commercial or professional. The true interests of all these are mutual. We are in antagonism only with abuses, extortions, illegitimate profits, swindling and robbery. With these we ask no compromise, and will not accept any. On these we make war, offensively and defensively; ask no favors, and do not propose to give any. All good citizens should desire to see us succeed, because it is to their interest that we should. All good citizens that oppose us and misrepresent us, do so from misapprehension of our principles and purposes. It cannot be otherwise. It is the duty of every true Patron to try to remove all such misapprehension. No other opposition can be hurtful to us if we are true to our principles and purposes, and to ourselves. Our greatest danger comes from internal dissensions. Not that we expect that we can all agree in opinion on all subjects; we do not expect that. That would be an unreasonable expectation. We recognize the principle that "a difference of opinion is no crime; that the error lies in the bitterness of controversy." By a proper discussion of these differences we make progress towards truth—our object. We do not discuss as partisans, or lawyers, before a jury, presenting only what is favorable to our side, and with the object of gaining a victory—right or wrong. Our object is *truth*, or the true policy. We may properly press our views or opinions earnestly, but not bitterly. The minority should yield a cheerful submission to the rule of the majority.

Thus we are making healthy progress. Despite the apathy and do-nothing policy in some localities, and the croaking and complaining in others, the Order is in a better condition to-day than ever before. The solid and true men are firm, and their faith stronger in the fundamental principles of the Order than ever. The

cautious men that have heretofore held aloof are coming into the Order to make it a success. Some have left us, it is true, but in most of these cases we have been greatly benefitted in getting rid of them. The Order will not miss them—they may miss the Order. Intelligent men begin to realize the great benefits the Order has already accomplished, and its grand possibilities in the future. They realize that these 2,000 schools of thought, in the State of Missouri, are investigating the true cause of our troubles, and that they are making progress in that direction; and that the time is not far in the future when our vast forces may be concentrated on the monster monopoly in his stronghold.

T. R. ALLEN.
Hematite, Jeff. Co., Mo., Feb. 1876.

A "Granger" in Congress.

BRO. COBB.—I send you an account of a Patron in the Councils of the Nation, which I cut from a daily newspaper. The picture may be somewhat overdrawn, but from personal knowledge and observation, I know the main facts as stated, are true. We ought to have more of the same kind there. I believe Bro. Williams is the only working farmer, member of our Order in Congress. N.

"Uncle Jimmy Williams" was by a satiric unconsciousness on Kerr's part, appointed chairman of the committee on accounts. A more destructive beam of economy could not have been selected from all the ranks of the democracy, or from either party for that matter. "Uncle Jimmy" is a character in every sense. His appearance in the House on the first day of the session elicited a universal enquiry as "who is he?" Lank, for all the world like Lincoln, and as tall, with a face that might be photographed for Lincoln's, and a schambling gait and a carelessness of dress exactly like the dead President's, Williams is a figure that never fades from the minds of the thousands who have once seen him. *Dressed always in the plainest of plain Kentucky blue jeans*, he is a standing reproach to the more luxurious livers of his own party. As chairman of the committee on accounts, it is his business to allow expenses for the lower grades of officials in the House service. He has lived in one of the lower counties of Indiana all his life. He was a senator and representative in the Indiana assem-

bly for forty years, and his notions of man's needs agree with Dr. Holmes':

Man wants but little here below
Nor wants that little long.

The sergeant-at-arms, basing his necessities upon the lavish record of items left by his luxurious predecessor, began in what "Uncle Jimmy" considered a rather expensive way, and that gentleman was brought up with a round turn. Instead of \$10.00 a day and expenses, for the fast and loose gang who served as deputy sergeants-at-arms, messengers, and the like, to summon witnesses, "Uncle Jimmy" has cut this swelling force down to the bare requirements. The hue and cry is great in consequence. Protests, threatenings, and ravings are in vain. He stands as firm as adamant. Swelling chairmen of committees have protested that their work was impeded and the public interests delayed because of clerical lack. Uncle Jimmy has listened and turned a deaf ear. He reminds the statesmen, who come to overwhelm him, that in "Ingeany" butter and meat are so much a pound, railroad fare so much a mile, hotel living two dollars a day, and he really sees no need of any greater expenses on the part of the innumerable throng who serve the government for lucre, not love.

As to clerks, he abruptly remarks that the people send "you gentlemen" to congress to work, not to loaf around and hire clerks to do your work for you. And "Uncle Jimmy" practices rigidly what he preaches. Every line of his work is done by his own horny and capable hand. He never shirks, and does not mean to let his neighbors shirk. Although he is called a spigot economist, I must say I have a real admiration for the tall old gentleman, who listens patiently and uncomplainingly to the abuse and reviling of all manner of men, and sends them off with the same satisfaction—that they must do their work and earn their money, as they won't get any relief from him. Perhaps "Uncle Jimmy" is not a statesman, and may not be able to arouse the House to any such fine frenzy as the agile Blaine or the magnificent Lamar, but I think when the record is examined, that his countrymen will bear witness that this modest Hoosier legislator has borne a by no means inconsequent part in whatever is wise or provident in the legislation of last winter.

What is the Difference Between a Farmer and a Granger?

One of our contemporaries thus wisely and truly gives the solution of the above. He says:

"Every farmer in reality is a Granger. The only difference is that one proposes to act systematically and to co-operate, and the other to act individually."

Yes, and to this we would add that while a Granger can do anything that any other farmer can do, there are many advantages and benefits open to the Granger of which the non-co-operating farmer can not avail himself.

—Two thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars were paid last year on account of sheep-killing dogs in one county in New Jersey.

A Home for Your Grange.

If every Grange would, as soon as possible, take measures to secure for themselves a permanent home, it would add wonderfully to the permanency, interest and success of the Grange. It would greatly strengthen our bonds of union. Each one can then feel that they have a property interest in that home. A small plot of ground in a central and convenient location should be secured. Build a neat, convenient and comfortable hall. It need not be expensive. It should be large enough to cut off good ante-rooms. Say that the building was twenty by forty feet. Then cut off ten feet at the entrance end for the ante-rooms. Divide this by a partition, and you have a reception room and a preparation room. Have a door out of each of these into the main hall. When the Grange is able to do it, better build two stories and have the hall above. But if you can build but one story, the windows should be provided with outside shutters. In addition to the necessary stands and desks for officers, and comfortable seats for all, including probable visitors, provide enough good lamps to light the whole quite brilliantly. Swinging lamps are preferable. Let them be of large size, and have a careful person to keep them in good order. The sisters will festoon and decorate the walls and stands in a neat and tasteful manner. No hall should be considered completely furnished without a good organ and well-trained choir of singers. The grounds outside should be neatly enclosed and planted with flowers, ornamental trees and shrubbery. This may be done a little at a time, and gradually become a beautiful place to look upon—"pleasant to the sight."

A Grange with such a home as this, could not be less than interesting—a pleasant home—a place where the members would naturally delight to go. And what an incentive to its members to adorn and beautify their homes and try to make life cheerful and happy! And will not life have sorrows enough after we have done all we can to make it cheerful?

Hillsboro, Mo., Feb. 1876.

T. R. A.

A QUERY BOX IN THE GRANGE.—The *Rural World* proposes that a query box be made for every Grange. In this box any questions can be put by any member, and his name need not appear. One of the orders of business may be the opening of the query box by the master, and taking up one question at a time for discussion. This can be made an interesting feature of every Grange meeting. No one knows what question is going to pop out, and the attention of every member will be elicited. Discussions will arise, inquiries be answered, and valuable information be imparted. Will our Granges try this and see how it works? We feel certain it can be made the means of contributing a vast amount of interest and information to the Grange. It will give members an opportunity to speak. It will give practice and ability to tell what they know, and this is a very valuable qualification to the farmers.

Report of Committee on Rail Road Fares, &c.

To the Master and Secretary of the Mich. State Grange:

The committee on Centennial Fares and Accommodations have to report: That they have devoted much time and effort to the matter; 1st, in the way of correspondence; 2d, in meetings at Detroit and Philadelphia. In the reduction of fares we have not been able to accomplish as much as we desired. In the way of board and accommodations at the Centennial grounds we are able to report a much more favorable condition of things than we had reason to expect.

Avoiding needless particulars, we will state very briefly the expense of a round trip from Detroit to Centennial, and ticket good for sixty days, at the present time, to wit: Cost of ticket from Detroit to Centennial depot and return, \$23.40; time going, 25 hours, returning 26 hours. Cost of sleeping car, double berth, from Buffalo to Waverly, \$2.00. Cost of same on return from Philadelphia to Buffalo, \$2.50. By paying \$2.00 extra, one can go and return via New York; \$1.00 extra will buy a ticket to return via Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, or several other routes. These rates are liable to be reduced.

From home to Detroit, if Patrons will arrange to go by companies, or car loads, they can doubtless make better terms from time to time than can be made now, and the same remark will apply to the whole route.

The Grange Encampment is at Elm Station, on the Pennsylvania Central road, three miles from the Centennial depot. Trains run at intervals of 30 minutes. Tickets to go and return cost 15 cents. The building will accommodate 4,000 people; about 500 are there at present. The air, the water, the food, the rooms, the beds, in short everything is good. There is a telegraph office, barber shop, mail facilities, everything convenient, and more than all, you are made to realize the moment you go there that you are at home and among your friends. One dollar is the cost of a room each day. The rooms and beds will accommodate two persons. If one has a room alone the charge is the same. The charge for each meal is fifty cts. If two persons occupy the same room, the per diem expense is—fare on R. R. included—\$1.65.

A lunch on the grounds will cost two shillings and upwards, as you please to indulge.

At present all are welcome there, whether Patrons or not, and your committee do not hesitate to advise all Patrons who visit the Centennial, to go there. Bro. Carpenter was unable to go on to Philadelphia with the committee. He has given aid in the way of correspondence, work, etc., and has attended two meetings in Detroit. Bro. Chamberlain visited Philadelphia in March and again in June, in company with the undersigned, and has done good and efficient work. It is no part of our duty to describe the grand exhibition of articles and products at Philadelphia. The opportunity that is furnished will not occur again in a lifetime.

We have given information that will enable every one that has time and money to spend for the purpose, to determine the cost beforehand. Those who purpose to go to the Grange Encampment, are advised to notify the officers in charge a few days in advance.

We are under obligations to officers of the Canada Southern, Mich. Central and D. & M. R. R's, for kindness and courtesy in aiding us in our work.

ALONZO SES-IONS,
Chairman.

IONIA, June 10th, 1876.

Two Things to be Understood.

There are two important items connected with the Centennial Exposition which do not seem to be properly understood. One is the price of admission to the exhibition. Some have an idea that there will be a charge to enter every building of the one hundred within the enclosure. This we want to dispel, by the explanation that the payment of fifty cents at one of the outside gates of the enclosure, admits to the grounds; and when in the grounds, the visitor can go where he pleases, provided, we believe, he keeps "off the grass." The only extra charge is the repetition of the fifty cents payment every day; but we think some arrangement should be made by which a person can enter the grounds at a reduced rate, after having been within several times. Whether this will be done or not, the investment of fifty cents a day will be the best a man ever made with the same amount of money, for sight-seeing.

As to the Centennial Encampment, there seems to be an impression with some that so much per day will be charged, whether the guest is there all the time or not. The directors have explicitly set forth that a person stopping at the Centennial Encampment will be called upon to pay only for that which he receives. This will be a decided advantage, as at the Philadelphia hotels a person is charged from the time he is registered until he leaves finally, whether he eats three meals per day or only one. By the Encampment arrangement, a person can go to the exposition and remain all day without loss; as if he buys a lunch in the grounds he does not have to pay for the lunch and his dinner at the Encampment, too.—There need be no fear about ample accommodations at the Patrons' Encampment; as, if need be, additional buildings can be erected in a single week, to accommodate a thousand or more than they might be able to when first opened. But a more extended article of details will appear in a week or two, when we intend to print a handsome wood cut of the building and grounds.

Important Notice.

CO-OPERATION STORES.

I desire the Post Office address of each co-operative store in the United States, as I have matters of interest to communicate to those engaged in this important work. Address

E. R. SHANKLOND,
Member of the Nat'l Executive Com.,
Dubuque, Iowa.

Master's Department.

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

Wool Growers, Farmers and the Centennial Exhibition.

Perhaps no State in the Union can boast of better flocks of fine, and long wool sheep, than Michigan; and yet the reputation of Michigan wool in the market, is below that of some other States. The interests of wool-growers and the reputation of Michigan as a wool growing State, demand that this important interest be well and fairly represented, in this great Industrial Exhibition; and I call upon the wool growers of the State, to select from their flocks samples of the most desirable grades, including fine merino, delaine, and combing wool, and forward the same for exhibition.

For the benefit of those not accustomed to putting up samples for exhibition, I will give a few brief suggestions: Procure a card sufficiently large to exhibit the samples to advantage, cover this with black or dark colored cloth, select samples from the best portion of the fleece that will cover a space two or three inches wide on the card, stitch the samples upon the cloth with white thread, and ornament the card to your liking. Label each sample by giving the name of the grade, kind of fleece, weight, if you choose, etc. Put the name and residence of the exhibitor upon the card, with such remarks as may be deemed of interest. Pack the cards in a light box, so as not to press or disarrange the samples, and send by express to F. W. Noble, care of N. Van Horn, 732 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

As the quality of most of the cereals produced last year was inferior to that of preceding years, it has been difficult to collect samples that do justice to the State; and we must rely upon the growing crop, for more perfect samples. Let farmers be on the look-out for the best and most desirable specimens of every farm product, that is grown in the State, to be placed on an exhibition when harvested. Who will produce the tallest clover and other grasses; or of any variety of grain? Who can exhibit the largest and best filled heads of wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc? Who will furnish the largest and finest vegetables?—These are questions for the farmers of the State to answer. I have been highly gratified to learn that the exhibition of winter fruit by the Pomological Society of the State has been creditable to the fruit growers, and Michigan has been honored. Great credit is due the members of this society for the interest and untiring zeal manifest in filling the Pomological department of the exhibition. They are laboring without means or hope of reward, except that which is enjoyed in the satisfaction of sustaining the reputation of Michigan as a fruit growing State. I trust that all fruit growers and business men of the State, will co-operate and render the society material aid.

My attention has been called to the following discrepancy that appears in the March Visitor;

Brother Whitney, in his very interesting and instructive article on "Duties of Officers," in referring to the "Patron's Pocket Companion," "The Manual of Jurisprudence," and the "Mentor" uses the following language:

"These books are authority in the Order, and should be in every Grange or at least in the hands of every Master. If you can't get all, get at least the 'Companion,'—the 'Ritual' you have. Study these and a desire will fill your heart to have the others and to acquire all the knowledge possible upon the subject."

Brother Whitney's explanation of this paragraph leads me clearly to infer that the reader has construed it to mean a little more than the writer intended. It will be seen that in the same number of the VISITOR, Master's Department, it is stated "that these books are not law." No book or work can be "law" or "authority" in the Order, until they have been made such by proper legislation. The books referred to contain a large amount of valuable information, are very useful in aiding officers in the discharge of their duties, and cannot be studied with too much care; yet they are the works of individual members of the Order, are not free from errors, and should not be taken as "law" or "authority."

THE Patron's Encampment at the Centennial Exhibition, is in good running order, and the accommodations are said to be ample, for all who may desire to stop there while attending the Great Exposition. It is said that the guests are daily increasing, and all express themselves delighted with the arrangements.

It is pleasant to know, that the farmers and their friends, visiting the Exhibition, from all over this broad land, can there find accommodations, and enjoy all the social and domestic advantages and comforts of home life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The citizen has three political duties to perform: To study the issues of the day, to see that good and true men are nominated for office, and to bolt the bad ones.

—An English farmer recently remarked that "he fed his land before it was hungry, rested it before it was weary, and weeded it before it was foul." We have seldom, if ever, seen so much agricultural wisdom condensed into a single sentence.

—Men worship power. In this country power takes two forms:—wealth and office. So we bow in meek submission before money bags and office keys, and barter our souls for their acquisition. It takes a man of high courage to be poor or out of office and respect himself.

—The several Councils of Sovereigns of Industry in Indianapolis are in a prosperous condition, the members being highly pleased with their new organization and the pecuniary benefit derived from it, as well as its tendency to enlighten and elevate its members to a higher social and moral standard. Steps will be taken for the organization of a State Council as soon as the requisite number of subordinate councils are organized.

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.

Brother Secretaries:

As I am charged with the duty of collecting dues to the State Grange from subordinate Granges, and failing to do so am required to report delinquent Granges to the Master of the State Grange, I have made a list of those Granges that have not reported for the quarters ending Dec. 31st, '75 and March 31st, 1876. As the current quarter will soon expire, there seems to be a necessity for prompt action. Let us have a report, if you do not pay the fees and dues. We cannot make a satisfactory report to the National Grange while so many Granges are delinquent. There is room for improvement in this matter and no good reason why that improvement should not begin at once.

We find that 20 per cent. of the Granges of the State have not yet sent us their reports for the last quarter. While this does not always prove that the delinquent Grange is not in a healthy condition, it does show very clearly that their Secretaries want looking after.

Several instances have come to my knowledge where a Grange supposed its business relations with the State Grange were in good shape, and only learned to the contrary after the annual election, when the curiosity of a new secretary would develop the fact his predecessor best understood *how not to do it*.

Granges delinquent for two or more quarters: Nos. 15, 36, 52, 71, 109, 111, 117, 119, 132, 150, 151, 163, 165, 172, 187, 196, 204, 205, 210, 211, 216, 231, 244, 258, 275, 279, 280, 282, 294, 306, 311, 314, 321, 357, 359, 365, 369, 377, 382, 392, 399, 405, 409, 412, 413, 416, 419, 420, 423, 430, 434, 451, 453, 454, 480, 489, 504, 506, 507, 515, 519, 532, 536, 543, 551, 555, 571, 576, 588, 595, 598, 609.

Nos. 91, 162, 166, 170, 180, 232, 235, 255, 444, 478, and 565, have reported for the quarter ending March 31st, but have neglected to report for the quarter ending December 31st, 1875.

ORDERS issued to Masters, in payment for attendance at the January session of the State Grange in 1875, have not been returned to me and placed to their credit from the following Granges:

Nos. 4, 11, 13, 29, 30, 48, 54, 94, 68, 97, 98, 116, 119, 122, 128, 130, 139, 249, 150, 162, 165, 166, 188, 193, 201, 206, 209, 218, 223, 226, 233, 239, 248, 283, 290, 299, 300, 301, 302, 320, 329, 349, 356, 377, 388, 397, 404, 404, 416, 417, 434, 439, 453, 459, 463, 477, 483, 484, 516, 523, 533, 539, 542, 549, 564.

Reports have been made from most of these Granges, and I should be glad to have these orders returned at once. Where a Grange has not fully paid an order, I am authorized to pay any unpaid balance on return of the order, and shall be glad to do so, that this old matter may be closed up.

Plaster.—As this subject has been the one of chief interest in my department of the VISITOR for the past few months, I call it up now, when, the season is past, to say that Messrs. Day & Taylor are pushing forward the business of mining plaster rock for the Patrons of Michigan with commendable diligence, and expect to be prepared to fill orders next winter *on demand*.

Our experience in this business has strengthened our confidence in the business ability and integrity of our brother Patrons. There has been but little complaint, although disappointment and delay have been more freely furnished this season than plaster. The plaster furnished has been paid for with commendable promptness in almost every instance, and all plaster from the lower strata has given entire satisfaction.

All things considered, I feel well satisfied with the present status of this important agricultural interest in this State.

THE "Co-operative Association of P. of H." at Kalamazoo, organized under the laws of the State, has now become a fixed fact—its place of business on Rose St., opposite the large manufacturing establishment of Lawrence & Chapin seems to be a good location, and ample room has been secured to do a large business. We hope the Patrons of this and adjoining counties will come promptly forward and give *this* institution the support to which it is entitled. This is the duty of every Patron, whether he has any stock in the business or not. Call in, get acquainted, and make it as it should be, a central place of meeting for the farmers from all parts of the county.

While we may confidently expect direct pecuniary advantage by so doing, yet that is not all the good that will grow out of these associations. Our acquaintance will be extended, and the talks and discussions that will result from such acquaintance will prove of value to agriculture.

Farmers are every day becoming better acquainted with manufacturers' prices, and are rapidly getting posted on the cost of goods. The spirit of enquiry which has been aroused can not, and should not be restrained.

The agricultural class, on which the prosperity of our country so much depends, are really beginning to look after their own interest, and it won't be long before they will seriously consider the propriety of sending some first-class farmer to Congress. It is true, the lawyers and bankers tell us they will take care of our interests just as well or better than a farmer could. That may be so, but as they have been doing that thing for us these many years, the time is near at hand when they should be relieved.

WE learn from its Lecturer, Bro. Wm. Cressey, that Midland Grange, No. 605, of Midland City, has sustained a severe loss by the burning of their hall. As the *number* indicates, this Grange has been organized but a few months. The *fact* that it had a hall to lose so soon after its organization, proves that it is composed of

good material—earnest, worthy Patrons. I am informed that an appeal for aid to assist in building another hall will be made to the Patrons of the State, the amount to be limited to one dollar from any one Grange. Not having any of the particulars, we must let the matter rest until the next issue of the VISITOR.

As Patrons are sometimes a little dilatory about paying their dues, we have had some NOTICES printed in connection with a ruling of Worthy Master Woodman, which we add to our List of Supplies. Price, 40 cents per hundred.

A CARD just received from Brother Henry Chamberlain, dated Patron's Centennial Encampment, Elm Station, June 8th, says: "Accommodations good, everything satisfactory."

The Treasury of the National Grange.

The report of the treasurer of the National Grange, for the quarter ending 30th of April last, shows a total deposit of \$11321 arising from deposits made by the secretary of the National Grange, and the payment of dues by State Granges. Against this sum were drawn drafts for several of the donations made by the National Grange to the State Granges for printing the proceedings of the last session of the National Grange, for postage, express, contingent, clerk hire, and salary in secretary's office, for expenses in executive court, national lecturer, and worthy master of the National Grange; for office rent, regalia and tools, amounting in the aggregate to \$12,485.84. Thus leaving a balance against the treasury of \$1,164.84, which will have to be paid by a sale of some of the United States bonds, in which investments had been made as reported in the last number of the *Rural*, unless the quarterly dues will be forwarded by the State treasurers to the fiscal agency before all the above drafts are presented for payment.

The secretary's quarterly report shows that 334 Granges were organized in the United States between Jan. 1st and April 30th, of the current year, \$1,008.33 were received for the sale of manuals, song books, record books, etc. The mailing to each subordinate grange a copy of the proceedings of the last session of the National Grange, at six cents each, cost \$1,128. This item will give an idea of the extent of the Order, as the postage was required upon a copy sent only twenty miles as was upon those sent to California or Oregon. The clerk's hire in the secretary's office amounted to \$377.66, for the quarter.

These reports prove the Order to be in a wholesome condition throughout the Union, and steadily on the increase. Many old, small Granges are consolidating and forming larger ones, and an average of about 100 new granges per month are being organized.—*Rural Carolinian*.

—The Governor of Minnesota has allowed the bill appropriating \$38,000 for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers, to die without his signature to it.

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKOGON.

Aid Matters.

A number of Granges have responded promptly to our call for aid in the April number of the VISITOR, all of which we have forwarded to those who needed it in Manistee and Lake counties. Goods have been received from the following Granges, to wit:

Paw Paw Grange No. 10,	-	Grain	23 bushels.
Conway " " 114,		Oats & Corn	1135 lbs.
Grandville " " 353,		" " etc.,	700 "
W. Handy " " 613,		" " "	3 bbs.
Sunfield " " 260,		" " "	6 bgs.
McDonald " " 26,		" " etc.,	9 bg., 1 bbl.
Homer " " 200,		B'ekwhit,	1350 lb.

A portion of this was shipped to Manistee and a portion each to Baldwin and Chase, Lake Co.

The Chicago & Lake Mich. R. R. Co. have rendered us valuable aid in the matter, and largely reduced the freight, for which they have our sincere thanks. Five other roads over which goods have passed to reach this road, have received the freight charged to this road, which we paid.

Other Granges have contributed in money, which was much needed in shipping goods and in purchasing what was not sent. We give a list and amounts, to wit: Union City, No. 96, \$5.00; Sunfield, No. 360 \$0.80; West Handy, No. 613, \$0.25; Porter, No. 23, \$5.00; Dewitt, No. 459, \$1.50; Morenci, No. 280, \$5.00; Baltimore, No. 472, \$5.00; Brighton, No. 330, \$5.; Alpine, No. 348, \$10.00; Schoolcraft, No. 8, \$9.00; Grandville, No. 353, \$1.75 and freight prepaid, \$1.23; Bedford, No. 65, \$2.50; Benton Harbor, No. 122, \$5.00; Allen, No. 78, \$5.

Other Granges will doubtless send in goods and money, which will swell this list. Some of the brethren in Lake County need food, such as flour and pork, which some of our members may have in abundance.

Muskogon, May 12th, 1876.

This article should have appeared in the May number, but was not received in time.

Duties of Officers.

(CONTINUED.)

STEWARD AND HIS ASSISTANTS.

Should these officers do only what the Ritual and the Constitution provide, they would perform but a portion of the many duties devolving upon them, and without which the Grange would suffer in interest and efficiency.

These officers, and particularly the Steward, should be at the Grange room or hall sufficient time before the hour of opening, to see that the room is in readiness. That it is well warmed in winter and aired in summer, and at all times well swept and dusted.—The stations and all furniture of the hall, and of the ante-room, and reception room, should be in their proper places and ready for use. The regalia should next be looked to. That of the officers should be placed upon the proper stations so that an appointed officer will know where to find the regalia of the position he is to fill.—The rest of the regalia should be hung or so placed in the ante-room as to be

accessible to the members as they enter and lay aside their outer garments and prepare to enter the Grange.

With these preparations duly carried out the Overseer can expect that all who enter the Inner Gate will be in "Proper Attire."

The Steward should see that the Implements, Working Tools, Manuals, and Singing Books are properly distributed, and all things needed for initiation properly arranged and conveniently placed for use.

Now, may I add, let every picture, (and I hope there are many,) and every ornament, (a few, at least,) be so adjusted as to not only make the room appear to the best advantage, but to teach order and neatness to every one entering.

The Steward, in short, calls the room and its appurtenances to order just before the Master calls the Grange to labor; and I will add, that the perfect order, business shape and tidiness of the room under the command of the Steward and his aids will greatly assist the Master and his co-workers in their duties.

All this should be done before the hour for meeting, and just as that hour arrives the Steward and his assistant, if he is absent, should notice what officers are absent and report the same to the Master, Overseer or Lecturer, as the absence of the other may require, that the ranking officer may proceed to fill the vacancies preparatory to opening on time. In case of ranking officers being absent the Steward should at once take the Master's place, and proceed to fill vacancies.

The hour of opening has arrived. The Steward at once takes charge of the Inner Gates, which are under the immediate supervision of, and attended by his assistants. The S. also has the general oversight of all the admissions, reporting irregularities to the W. M. He has the immediate supervision of the Field work and all initiations, seeing that the candidates are in readiness, and that they are properly conducted.

Throughout the entire meeting the Steward should ever be on the alert to prevent mistakes, direct new members and correct such errors as may fall in his province.

When the Grange is closed these officers will at once secure the room and the property of the Grange and put them in a proper state for safety and preservation.

The Steward should never need his manual. All his work should be in his heart, and his words at his tongue's end.

The Assistant should be on hand and ever ready and willing to assist the Steward. He should be attentive to his duties as the officer in charge of the Inner Gate, and see that all who pass the portals should do so with a dignified manner, that they are correct and clothed suitable attire.

His own manner as Conductor should be reserved and dignified, acting as if he really believed that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

The same may be said of the L. A. S., as she inducts those in her charge into the mysteries of our Order, and who, by her are enabled for the first

time to see the interior of a working Grange.

Both Assistants ought to be free from the use of a book. Study thoroughly your work, and then perform the same in such a manner that the impressions made by you upon all who are placed in your charge, shall not only be lasting but of such a noble character, as that they will bear fruit, not only to your praise as worthy and faithful Stewards, but to the advancement of our great Order and the welfare of all who are connected with it.

Resolved, That there shall be three committees, consisting of three members each, appointed at each meeting, to visit the farms of three members of the Grange and report in writing at the next meeting, the condition they found said farms in. They are to make a close and thorough inspection; see that they keep their farm implements in proper place and in good fix, their lands well drained, their fencing in good repairs, their gates in good trim, their hillside ditches located, and their rows run for the protection of their land, show them their faults, if any. Of course, no good Granger wants to hear a bad report of his own farm. Of course, he wants it, at least to some extent, to compare with his brother Granger's farm. By this means he stimulates the brethren to a higher sense of their duty and high calling. It is the means of bringing forth efforts for the improvement of the farm that would otherwise lay hidden and useless. It causes a stronger tie of brotherly love to exist among the Brotherhood to make these social visits, and to aid and assist each other in improving our farms and mode of farming, etc. Fraternally,

GRANGER.

We commend the above resolution to all of our readers. And to all the Subordinate Granges in Georgia we say adopt the plan as now in operation in "Acworth Grange, No. 70," and every Grange in Georgia will soon be an active body, and great good accomplished throughout the whole country.—*Ed. Georgia Granger.*

The following is from the Galesburg correspondent to the *Kalamazoo Gazette*: "Mrs. Blakeman, of Kalamazoo, addressed a meeting of the Grangers and citizens in the Grangers' hall a short time since. Mrs. B. is an interesting, earnest and forcible speaker. With a pleasing address and fine personal appearance, she adds a thorough knowledge of her subject, which she presents in an able and instructive manner. She gave the object, scope, and all that was intended to be accomplished by the Grange movement, in very clear, happy and forcible language. The unparalleled success of the movement, and the good already accomplished by the farmers of our country, was dwelt on by Mrs. Blakeman in an eloquent manner. She closed by giving the Grangers and their wives most excellent advice in making their homes interesting and happy for themselves and their children, and in fitting themselves to do their part in the active duties of life."

The Moribund Order.

"The Grange is dying, run into the ground, become a tool in the hands of politicians, deserted by all the best farmers, played out."

Here is great news for the noble army of drummers and agents, who can now settle down again, leech-like, to suck the blood from the producers undisturbed by the haunting vision of the Grange, which promised at one time to cut them off from their easy times, their first-class hotels, their choice cigars, and drive them from sheer necessity to what their noble souls abhorred—honest, productive labor. Great news for the honorable band of monopolists and ring thieves, who know what can be done by combinations, and would, if they could, have a monopoly of monopolizing.

Neither the sewing machine companies, who, by combining and with the aid of unjust patent laws, can extract \$60 out of a girl working for a machine, which barely costs them \$15; nor the railway companies, who, year after year, when the close of navigation puts the power into their hands, combine to lay an extortionate tax on the producers' toil—neither of these were pleased to see an institution arise which proposed to fight them with their own weapons, to oppose numbers to numbers, and meet organization with counter organization.

Great news too for the lawyers, in this fall of the Grange. Why, these wretched farmers had the ignorance and audacity to condemn law suits; and to assert that the arbitration of an honest and disinterested man, chosen by the disputants from among their own body, was a better way of settling disputes than a resort to the law, which, as all intelligent men know, is clear in its working, simple in its proceeding, final and definite in its results, and cheap as dirt.

Of the great fact that the Grange is dying, there can be no doubt. New York dealers are never tired of asserting it; grocery newspapers prove it week after week by an array of astounding and curiously manipulated figures. It must be a fact.

Even the official statistics of the Order show that the numbers have dwindled from half a million three years ago to little more than two millions at present, and that the few hundred Granges that then existed have gradually diminished under the influence of dissension, disgust and indifference, till they now only number about 25,000. Business too has fallen off, the Granges wouldn't combine, wouldn't support their agencies, and so the trade of these has nearly come to a standstill. Perhaps Ohio is the worst case. Here the amount of Grange trade has dropped from hundreds right down to millions, and the next thing we expect to hear from Cincinnati is that there has been an auction sale of Colonel Hill's office and effects, and that the Cincinnati grocer is celebrated his downfall by a frantic war dance round a triumphant pole surmounted by a copy of the *American Grocer*.

Yes. That the Order is dying is clearly to be proved by figures; that is to say by the figures of the "*American Grocer*."—*Patrons' Gazette*.

The Duty of Patrons as Citizens.

As we are approaching a political canvass, which may become heated and excited, it may be well enough to call the attention of our brethren to the principles of our Order, as set forth in our "Declaration of Purposes."

The Grange has no politics. Members of all parties may assemble in our halls as friends and brothers, and no allusion ever be made to their political creed—no partisan harangue—the claims of no candidate for an office ought ever to be heard when we are assembled as Patrons. Yet we constantly teach those grand principles of purity and honor and patriotism, which underlies all true politics. We teach that no candidate of any party ought to be voted for, for any office who is a political trickster—who will resort to unjust and dishonest means to get office, and who will not advocate the rights and interests of the people against monopolies, and frauds, bribery and political knavery of all kinds.

It is the bounden duty of every Patron as a citizen to take an active interest in all the doings of the party with which he may be affiliating, to attend all its primary meetings and conventions, and see that none but pure and honest men are nominated or supported for any office; to work hard to break down all tricky rings in his party and try to send up delegates to conventions who will represent the true interests of the farmers of the country, and give them that influence in the legislation of the land which their interests demand. No one can object to this, for only in this way can the politics of the country be purified, and rings and stealings and trickery, credit mobler frauds, back salary grabs, and our depraved political system be crushed out forever.

Then, Patrons, assert your rights as citizens. Insist, at all times, that only good, true, and pure men of any party shall be placed in the front, and we will soon see reform everywhere, our taxes reduced, monopolies restrained, our laws honestly administered, and then comes that "good time" for which we have been so long hoping and waiting. How can we celebrate the "Centennial" of our glorious Republic any better?—*Ec.*

Amounting to Something.

That the Grange movement means something that amounts to something, Patrons themselves have never been disposed to question. But outsiders have until recently been quite skeptical on these two points. Some little incidents which have come to our notice in the past week show that they are, however, being gradually forced to resign their doubts. A "drummer" from one of the leading wholesale grocery houses in the city stopped over night, not long since, at a small town in the northern part of the State. During the evening he got talking with an attorney from Cincinnati, in the office of the hotel, about the Grange movement. The landlord overheard them, and knowing, we suppose, the "drummer's" business, and wishing to preserve the traditional politeness of landlords, he

said: "The Grange movement! it don't amount to anything. The Grange Agent was here a few days ago; he can't do much." The drummer replied: "You are much mistaken, sir! The State Agent supplies these people up here with groceries at as low a figure as we can furnish them to dealers, and we can't sell them anything now. Why, the Grangers will almost revolutionize trade." Another incident showing in what direction opinion in regard to the Grange movement is drifting, is the publication by each of two Cincinnati dailies of a leading editorial favorable to it. Until the appearance of these articles, the commercial papers of the city had seldom mentioned the Grangers, except to sneer or laugh at them. — *Grange Bulletin*.

Facts for Reflection.

In all countries of the world, struggles take place for human rights. But in all countries there is a class who desire a privilege for themselves adverse to the rights of mankind; they are commonly richer and abler minded than the majority of men; they can act in concert. Between them and mankind there is a struggle. The quarrel takes various forms. The contest has been going on for a long time in Europe. There, it is between the aristocracy of birth, and the aristocracy of wealth; for there it is not money, but birth that makes noble. In this struggle the aristocracy of birth is gradually giving way to the aristocracy of gold. In America there is no nobility of birth—it was the people that came over, not monarchy, nor aristocracy; they did not emigrate. * * * Here the controversy is not between distinguished birth and money; it is between money on the one hand and men on the other; between capital and labor; between usurped privilege and natural right. * *

Power is never left without a possessor; when it fell from the theoretic and military classes, it passed to the hands of the capitalists. * * * In our politics, the interests of property are preferred before all others. National legislation almost invariably favors capital and not the laboring hand. * * * Here nothing but the voter's naked ballot holds money in check. * * * No political institutions check the authority of wealth; it can bribe and buy the venal; the brave it can sometimes intimidate or starve.

We have often been warned against the perils of forts and castles, and standing armies. But the power of consolidated riches, the perils which accumulated property may bring upon the liberties of an industrial commonwealth, though formidably near, as yet is all unknown. Already the consolidated property of one-eightieth part of the population controls the rest. — *Industrial Age*.

—Five years ago, says a correspondent of the *Examiner and Patron*, we paid twenty-five cents per yard for domestics, in specie, now ten cents in greenbacks; prints twenty cents, now eight cents; groceries in proportion. This reduction has been effected by the Lamar county Granges concentrating their trade on one house.

The Grangers and the Middlemen.

A very common error prevails among the business men of our towns and cities that the Grange movement is inimicable to trade; that it contemplates an utter destruction of what is known as "middlemen."

Like all other false impressions, this falacy is stimulated by persons whose interest it is to create a feud between the merchant and the farmer.

The National Grange, at the annual meeting in St. Louis, stated in the address which we published everywhere, that the Granges made war upon no industry, but that they endeavored to do away with the surplusage of what is known as "middlemen" by bringing the producer and manufacturer into the most intimate relations—the one buying and selling directly to the other as far as that can be done with advantage to each.

But there are thousands of cases in which it is impossible for consumer and producer to be brought in close proximity with each, and in all these there is a necessity for merchants and middlemen, or traders or carriers of some class, to facilitate these exchanges, and no set of men would be so unwise as not to recognize this necessity.

The Grangers teach that a "sub-division of labor is the highest proof of civilization," and therefore desire to stimulate in every honorable way the manufactures of all kinds, and attempt in every way possible to assist the laborer and mechanic, while they discountenance a surplus of well-dressed gentlemen, who, under the name of agents and others, flood the country with high-priced machinery, goods and worthless wares, and patent medicines, greatly to the loss and injury of the hard-working yeomen of the land.—*Exchange.*

GLEANINGS.

CANADA.—There are 500 Granges in Canada, that are, with few exceptions, in good working order.

OHIO.—There are now 1,300 granges in Ohio, and there are not over fifteen Granges that are two quarters in arrears for dues. The membership is largely on the increase.

—Every main feature of our Order must be accomplished before the farmer can command his rights. Whatever and whoever is in the way must be removed.

—Let every member of the Order examine him or herself, and if any find that they are not willing to expend both time and money, according to their ability and opportunity, and wait for their full fruition in the future, it is better they should leave the Grange until they can do so, and not discourage those who spend, and are willing to spend for the good of their fellow-men.

—J. W. A. Wright, of California, on a Grange mission to Europe, presents the following among the possible results of such efforts: "If the Grange was established in various nations, delegates would meet annually as an international body. Then farmers could systematize their work all over the world. The antagonism existing between those raising similar

crops in different countries would be removed. Agricultural products could be more diversified and better distributed, and agricultural knowledge universally disseminated. International peace would be promoted."

—We do not hear much said among members of the Grange about difficulties being settled by arbitration. One of two things must be true. Either our brothers do not have many differences since they joined the Grange, or else our correspondents do not report them to us. We suppose from the teachings of the Order they do not have the differences common to outsiders. The Grange has undoubtedly saved thousands of dollars to its members in keeping them out of courts, and it has also made business dull for the country lawyers in many localities where they were once having a good run of custom. No wonder the lawyers don't like it.—*Er.*

Communications.

For the GRANGE VISITOR.

The Grangers of Eastern Michigan are to have a grand basket Pic Nic at Lake Orion on June 14th. Hon. W. A. Wales will be president of the day. The Rochester brass band will discourse sweet music on the occasion. An address is to be delivered by Worthy Past Master of the State Grange, S. F. Brown. Vocal music and good of the Order to be indulged in after refreshments.

C. K. CARPENTER.

ORION, May 31st, 1876.

ALLENDALE, MICH., May 8th.
Sec'y Mich. State Grange:

WORTHY BRO.—Thinking it might encourage other Granges, I send you this. We have got our new hall enclosed and the work is being pushed rapidly to completion, the building is 20x40 feet, with 20 ft. posts; the lower part will be occupied by our store. We have organized a co-operative store on the Rochdale system and expect to commence doing business as soon as the building is ready, quite a share of the capital stock being already paid in. Now my advice to any Grange is, try to secure a home for yourselves at once; you will be surprised to see how applications will pour in from people you would never think of, if they see the Grangers at work. Our Grange invited Bro. Whitney to visit us in March last, and his visit did much good. The Worthy Lecturer will, I have no doubt, be much pleased to hear that our Grange is prospering so well. Yours fraternally,

WM. ROSE, Master,
Allendale Grange, No. 421.

WHITE LAKE, OAKLAND CO., }
May 16th, 1876. }

Brother Cobb—I wrote you and received a blank for incorporating our subordinate Grange, which the members had decided to have done at our next meeting. Some were a little in doubt about the matter, and it was determined to put it over until the next meeting. We have raised a fund, keep a small stock of goods on hand, and are financially doing well.

The VISITOR we look upon as a sure guide and good help, giving advice where and when it is most needed.

Yours, fraternally,

H. A. WYCKOFF,
Secretary Grange No. 253.

ALLEN, May 20th, '76.

J. T. Cobb, Esq.:

DEAR SIR & BRO.—We lack a couple of Pomona Grange Rituals. Bro. Whitney said when he organized our Pomona Grange that he would forward from your office several Rituals. Please forward our charter to my address and

you will oblige Hillsdale Pomona Grange, No. 10. We would like two hundred blank applications; we need them. We would also like some blank quarterly reports.

The regular meetings of the Hillsdale Pomona Grange No. 10, are on the first Wednesday in each month, at 10 o'clock A. M., the month of July excepted.

Our Grange is prospering beyond our most sanguine expectations in membership and all other objects, that the Pomona Grange was designed to accomplish, our meetings have been held at various Granges in the county, our last being held at Pittsford Grange. The members of that Grange met with us in a fraternal spirit and entertained the Pomona Grange with a true hospitality which will be long remembered by the brothers and sisters who were so fortunate as to be present. I find that the prejudice against the Pomona Grange is fast dying out, as its objects are being better understood.

We have in connection with Pomona Grange a Life Insurance Association, on the mutual plan, in working order, and the prospects now are that it is going to be a success. It is open to all fourth degree members in the county.

Fraternally yours,

H. D. PESSSELL,
Master H. P. Grange.

OBITUARY.

WHEREAS, The Reaper has entered our enclosure and taken from our number our young and beloved Sister, Rosa Ewing, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Rosa the Fraternity has lost an accomplished Sister, society an honorable and useful member, and the parents an affectionate daughter.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the parents and relatives in this their hour of bereavement.

Resolved, That the charter of our Grange be draped in mourning for sixty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to the parents of the deceased, and that they be made a part of the record of the Grange.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR, and Hillsdale Standard for publication.

MRS. J. B. ABBOTT,
MRS. A. H. BARTHOLOMEW, } Com.
MISS ESTHER DIVINE.

Cambria Mills, March 1876.

At a regular meeting of Liberty Grange No. 225 P. of H., held at Swartz-Creek Wednesday evening April 5th, 1876, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the Universe in the dispensation of His Divine Providence to call suddenly from our midst our worthy sister, Matilda Knight, a charter member of this Grange, and wife of Brother A. B. Knight, our Worthy Treasurer; and

WHEREAS, This sad bereavement has taken from a life of usefulness an active and energetic sister, mother and wife, loving and beloved. Therefore,

Resolved, That we as a Grange deeply lament the death, and most earnestly tender our sympathies to the family and friends who mourn her loss. And to our sorrow-stricken Brother whose pathway is thus darkened by the untimely clouds of grief and affliction, and we as a Grange extend the fraternal hand of true sympathy.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days from this date.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR and the Wolverine Citizen for publication; also that the foregoing resolutions be entered upon our journal.

C. H. CHAFFAN,
WM. MORRIS,
MRS. B. INGALLS,
MRS. A. REMINGTON,
MRS. RACHEL MORRIS,
Committee.

Clayton, Genessee Co., April 5, 1876.

We regret that we cannot print in the VISITOR the extended obituary notices which we have received. There are so many of them, and the resolutions of sympathy are of such length, that we cannot find room in a small monthly sheet. Shall be glad to give place to brief notices in future.

The above notices were in type for the May number, but mere crowded out, and we therefore give them a place.

JONES, OF BINGHAMTON,

N. Y.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK STATE GRANGE.

To Patrons:

We are personally acquainted with EDWARD F. JONES, generally known as JONES of Binghamton, President of the Jones Scale Works of Binghamton, N. Y., and are somewhat familiar with the Scales manufactured by him, and know they are reputed to be first class.

From our knowledge of him and them, we say freely to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry that it is our opinion that he is worthy of their confidence and will make good all representations made by him.

He was one of the first to make concessions in prices to the Order, and never to our knowledge, has failed to deal fairly with them.

WM. G. WAYNE, Chairman, }
JOHN O. DONNELL, Sec'y, } Ex. Com.
L. H. BISHOP, }

W. M. A. ARMSTRONG, Sec. N. Y. State Grange
Ex-Officio Member Executive Com.

We also refer to Bro. J. H. Gardner, Michigan State Agent, who has had one of our Stock Scales in use several years and through whom Scales may be ordered, or direct to us. Send for free Price List and Discounts to Patrons.

JONES of Binghamton, N. Y.

PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of
MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,

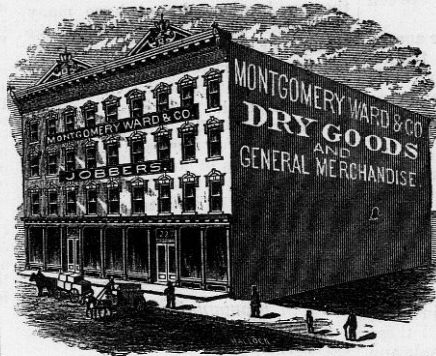
And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Ballot Boxes, (hard wood),.....	\$1 25
Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,...	60
Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members,.....	1 00
Blank Record Books, (Express paid),.....	1 00
Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound,.....	50
Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound,.....	50
Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,...	60
Cushing's Manual,.....	50
Applications for Membership, per 100,....	50
Membership Cards, per 100,.....	15
Withdrawal Cards, per doz.,.....	25
Illustrated Visiting or Traveling Cards, each,.....	05
Dimits, in envelopes, per doz.,.....	25
By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, single copies 5c, per doz.,.....	50
Singing Books, with music, flexible cover, per doz.,.....	1 50
Rituals, single copy,.....	15
" per doz.,.....	1 50
Blanks for Consolidation of Granges, sent free on application.....	
Blank Applications for Membership in Pomona Granges, furnished free on application.	
Blank Orders for use of Granges or Purchasing Agents, per doz., 10 cts, per 100, Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with Copy of Charter, all complete,....	10
Manual of Jurisprudence and Co-operation, by A. B. Smedly,.....	1 25
Patron's Pocket Companion, by J. A. Cramer, Cloth, 60 cts., Moracco with tuck, .	1 00
Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, .	40

Address,
J. T. COBB,
Sec'y MICH. STATE GRANGE,
SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

REMOVAL!

The Original Wholesale
GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE
CHICAGO.



JOBBERERS IN

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
Etc., Etc.

Having removed to our New House,

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

With a floor surface equal to about 1½ acres, we are now better than ever Prepared to Sustain our Wide-Spread reputation as the Originators of the system of Direct Dealing with the Consumer at Wholesale Prices. We are not purchasing Agents, but Own and carry in our Mammoth House all the classes of goods quoted by us. Our Goods are Adapted to the wants of the Farming community. We are Endorsed by the Executive Officers of every State Grange from Pennsylvania to Oregon.

Price Lists, with Full Instructions, sent Free upon application.
Please Call and see us, when in the city.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue.

THE Whitney Sewing Machien.

THE PIONEER MACHINE,

To recognize and adopt the Grange Plan of bringing the CONSUMER and PRODUCER in close business relations—dispensing with expensive agencies—and giving the purchaser the benefit of wholesale prices.

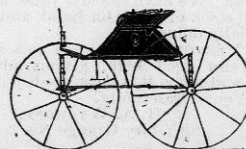
We have pleasure in saying that the most prominent members of the Order have heartily approved and recommended our plan, while State, County and Grange Committees have examined, tested and approved, and warmly commended the high character and excellence of the Whitney Machine. We have already supplied 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

THE WHITNEY MFG CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

CASH SALES



And Small Profits.

BUGGIES OF ALL KINDS.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. Send for prices.

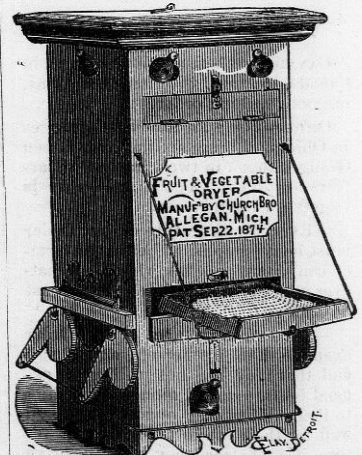
ARTHUR WOOD,

37 Waterloo St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FARMERS! SAVE YOUR FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

—WITH THE—

J. O. BUTTON



Fruit & Vegetable Dryer

MANUFACTURED BY

CHURCH BROS., Allegan, Mich.

Call and see sample Dryer, and get prices at the Store of the Co-operative Association, P. of H., on Rose Street, Kalamazoo.

SMITH & ENSIGN
BONDED PURCHASING AGENTS
324 Greenwich St. NEW YORK.