In this agricultural State of ours, we find many thriving and apparently prosperous cities and villages. They add very much to the population, the industry and the wealth of the State, and are found convenient and useful in the transaction of business. It is acknowledged to be a very good thing to have a thriving busy city or village near. If it not too near—a farm. And so far as the transaction of honest legitimate business is concerned, the advantage is found to be mutual. But unfortunately, people often congregate in cities and villages for other purposes than honest trade and useful business.

If it is possible to find a city or village free from liquor, tobacco, loafers, paupers and criminals, it is a rare exception, and does not change the rule. Wherever the three first named meet, the two last named are the inevitable product, and seem to be inevitable, and they meet most naturally and conveniently where we all go to transact our business. Of course there are no farmers, farmers' sons, wives or daughters that are weak and foolish enough to be fascinated and led astray by the allurements of that kind of life, and it is not my purpose to write a moral lecture. But there is a practice that prevails in every city and village to some extent, that has its fascinations, and our people are often thoughtlessly led into, that is always inconvenient and burdensome, often demoralizing and ruinous. It is the practice of extravagance. The practice of aping other silly people in dress, in equipage, or on his own terms, and yet he had not courage to struggle on under the load, and went out and hung himself. How gladly on that sad morning would his wife and children have welcomed a small comfortable home, with the husband and father restored. How contemptible, how odious in that ghastly prisoner did style and fashion appear compared with what they had the same thing, with variations, is a matter of almost constant occurrence, and many are the victims that struggle on through a wearisome life, subject to a slavery more hopeless, more relentless, and more intolerable than any other on earth, because they have not the courage to resolve to break the shackles and be free.

There are no people on earth that have a better right to have and enjoy the good things of this world than farmers and their wives and children; they are apt to earn honestly all they get, and one of the best and most enjoyable things within their reach is good sense. It adds to their comfort, to their prosperity, to their self-respect, to their dignity and independence; in short, it is supplied with that, every thing else is made easy, and neither fashions nor bad habits will be allowed to control.

If farmers and their families could compete with the denizens of cities in fashionable dress and display, or in idleness and dissipation, it would be no credit to them, and should afford them no satisfaction. We are all under moral obligation as citizens, to make some good use of our time, and to have some regard to the effect our example has upon others.
How silly then, how foolish and contemptible an effort to supplant or occupy the extravagant folly of useless city fops and belles, in order to appear respectable. Is a grand and noble

and temperate effort to give the business of shopkeepers and merchants a proper direction and to benefit the public? Does the produce the farmer ever have to produce for the sake of gratifying a petulance about the street to advertise the business of shopkeepers and merchants? Can the business be conducted in a better sense? Yet late developments have died off, or have been removed. The simpleton who at first told, and that prevailed at first in regard to it, have been far exceeded in new and strange events that have occurred. That occurred was attributed to the Grange. For the VISITOR.

"Somehow I Attribute it to the Grange." 1st. How shall it be conducted so that the greatest number shall receive the greatest benefit. To accomplish this the State Ag'ts should operate in different districts—fairest, longest term of each district—fairest, longest term to each district. 2d. It is well to make note of the fact that out of the 50,000 strikers, more or less, that there was not one in a thousand who had ever heard a Granger speech or read a Grange document. No, no, the Grangers are not rioters and turban makers, but law-abiding, law-loving citizens. If a man failed in business and made an asset to the business, the first thing that occurred was attributed to the Grange. It is no part of my purpose here to attempt to give the causes of, or the cure for the strike; still...of the men who are somewhat to blame by looking in a glass. So far as rail-road management in this door of the Grange.

It belongs to the public for the protection of its dearest interests. It should be exercised with care, prudence, and fairness. Mr. Waite speaking for that high tribunal, declared these laws to be right and constitutional. The Chicago Tribune in commenting upon this decision, says: These laws and the decision thereon did not come a day too soon.

Resolved, That we have the appreciation of Mr. Stewart's effort in behalf of the farmer, the members unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Worthy Brother:—At a meeting of Martin Grange held September 28th, an address was read, a copy of which is to be published in the Detroit weekly Tribune, from the pen of Mr. Duncan Stewart, formerly a grain merchant of Detroit, giving his views of the grain trade of the world, and valuable advice to the Grangers and Farmers generally of the west. To show their appreciation of Mr. Stewart's effort in behalf of the farmer, the members unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily concur and all unite in a vote of thanks to our esteemed friend Mr. Duncan Stewart, for his timely warning in regard to the grain trade and the state of the market. The kindness and thoughtfulness of Mr. Stewart has been manifested in the welfare of the farmer and husbandman.

Worthy Brother, J. T. Cobb— I wish to take up the agency business. 2d. It is of the greatest importance that he be patronized by every Grange in the State, for by massing our orders with him to the greatest extent possible, we will enable him to make large purchases at a time, thereby buying at the very best rates.

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30. To accomplish this County and Sub-Grange Ag'ts, should so order our model, to the time of sending in their orders for instance, on the 1st of every month, or each alternate month, instead of on time, each week or two, order three to five times the amount at once, thereby saving much in freight, &c. 4th. How shall we affect this now in the least possible time. Would it not be better for the good of the Order for the Age and the Sub-Grange in the State to have more information, than to sit in the Grange in the city and hear the charges of the day.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Grange send a copy of this paper to the Secretary of the State Grange for publication in the Grange Visiter, and through the Visiter, we request the other Granges of the State to take the same or similar action.
always attends gatherings of this kind in the Grange commands the respect, and all who are not members of the Order.

Fraternally yours,

CORTLAND HILL,
Master Bengal Grange, No. 225.

The Grange Visitor.

Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN,
PAW PAW.

National and State Granges.

The Eleventh Annual Session of the National Grange will be held at the Grand Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio. The session will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, the 21st day of December, next. It is desired and expected that all members of the Order who can make it convenient to do so, will attend the sessions of the National Grange.

The 5th Annual Session of the State Grange of Michigan will be held in Representative Hall in the city of Lansing, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, the 11th day of December next. It is very important that full and complete return of the names, and post office address of all the Representatives elected to the State Grange, be made to the Secretary, the State Grange at once, so as to enable the Secretary to make up a complete list of the members before the meeting of the Grange. This will facilitate the organization for business, and save time at the opening of the session, in making up and correcting the roll of members.

Landlords and Tenants. — The Grangers' Millennium.

The following extract from the Editorial column of the New York Times, of April 6th, 1877, will be interesting to the farmers of Michigan.

The article from which the extract is made is not the "letter of a correspondent," but an Editorial, therefore author unknown.

It commences with a wail of lamentation over the unproductive agriculture of the country, and concludes as follows:

"The trouble at the bottom of all this springs from our system of ownership of farms. Formerly, farmers worked hard, but borrowed no trouble on that, or any other account; now they are down trodden and worried, and worry is a far heavier burden than work. How to procure money to make the ends meet is the burden of their minds and nothing comes to ease it. This is the general condition of things among those who cultivate the soil. Is there a way of deliverance? There seems to be but one remedy, and that is slow one, and not immediately effective. To reach it, both farmers and capitalists need to be educated to it, but it seems to be inevitable that it must come about in course of time. It is a change of ownership of the soil, and the creation of a class of landowners on one hand, and of tenant farmers on the other. Something similar, in both cases, to what has long existed and now exists, in the older countries of Europe, and similar, also, to a system that is common in our own State of California.

Those farmers who are land poor must sell, and become tenants in place of owners of the soil. The hoarded idle capital must be invested in these lands and turned over to the poor farmers, who will at once set upon their feet; not to go and loaf about towns and villages, spending their money while it may last, but to get with this money stock, fertilizers, implements, machines, and go to work to cultivate the soil. It cannot instead of being sunk and dead in unproductive acres, it will be invested in cows, sheep, swine of improved breeds, and acres of crops by which the crops will be doubled or trebled. It will thus become active and capable of doubling itself within a year. The farmer will be relieved from the burden of a bad investment on which he now makes no interest, and his money will be placed where it will do the most good. He will at once be lifted from poverty to financial ease, and in place of an unproductive farm, he will have to show for his money some property that will realize all that it is worth at a public sale at 24 hours notice.

Very much more than this is implied in this change that is so obvious to the practical man that it need not be pointed out. The farmer will be enabled to sell, that American agriculture is on the eve of serious changes and of great improvements. This must be, for it cannot be otherwise. The great industry of the country cannot remain in an unprofitable or unsatisfactory condition, nor can it long remain without the use of adequate capital to invigorate it and give it full scope. Thousands of persons now idle have to it for employment, and if there were farms to rent there would be plenty of tenants for them. Everything seems ripe for change. Half the farmers in this country are ready to be sold if buyers would only appear; and hundreds that can now be bought for less than their value 20 or 30 years ago need only some judicious outlay to make them as productive as ever. Few farmers can hope to provide their sons with farms of their own, unless we place for these young men in the overcrowed cities. But to stock a rented farm is not so difficult a matter for a father intent on starting his son in life. This would be easy to do if the farm could be rented on a long and satisfactory lease. This can be done the owner of the land must hold it as a permanent investment, and not as a property to be offered for sale to the first comer. When farm land is so held by the owners, there will be some probability, that it will be permanently improved, and then such property will be eagerly sought for by tenants who will be able and willing to rent it on long leases, and cultivate it in a more productive and profitable manner than farms are now worked. And then will begin a new era in American agriculture, and one that seems to be very desirable."
THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT. OCT. 1877.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, SCHOOLECRAFT.

We have received three Reports from Lecturers of County Granges. These were made up mainly from observation and inquiry of the Lecturer rather than from the few Reports received by that officer from the Lecturers of the Subordinate Granges of his County.

Fifty-one Reports have been received from Subordinate Granges, made out frequently by the Secretary instead of the Lecturer as intended.

Some of these Reports were made in the first and some in the last month of the quarter. It may be thought best soon to have Monthly Reports. Indeed several of the officers sending in these Reports have advised it and asked for Blanks for that purpose.— Until we have Monthly Reports, the blanks furnished should not be filled until the last month of the quarter for which the Report is made. They should then be forwarded to the Co. Lecturer where there is such an officer, otherwise to me for compilation and publication in the next issue of the VISITOR.

The task of compilation I found a somewhat difficult one, and I have determined that the conclusions reached could be best stated in a general way rather than by a table or by figuring out per centages.

We have received three Reports from Lecturers of County Granges.— These were made up mainly from... 

The Crop Reports for quarter ending September 30th, 1877.— Condition of Granges.

The experiment of obtaining a Crop Report, and a statement of the condition, extent and amount of business done by the Order in this State, while it is as complete as it should have been, is not such a failure as to discourage us altogether. A great many facts are concentrated in the few Reports which have been returned to my office. Beginnings are often not only small but very imperceptible, and I remember what kind of Quarterly Reports I used to get from Secretaries of Granges four years ago, and compare them with what I now get, I think we may hope in a year or two to have Crop Reports that will be so complete and reliable that they will be very useful. We are the best organization in the world for obtaining correct information about the products of the country, and the acreage and condition of growing crops, and the question is, are we sufficiently awakened to the value of this knowledge in relation to our own business so as to co-operate together, get the facts from first hands concentrate them, and have them returned to us in such a state of completeness, that we may derive a positive pecuniary benefit from the knowledge so obtained. To bring about this result would be a matter of importance, and I have worth an effort on the part of every Patron who comprehends the value of facts as against conjecture. We expect more and better Reports at the close of the next quarter.

Pomona Grange No. 218, report 4,000 bushels of Apples, and 40,000 of Peaches. The Lecturer of St. Clair Co. reports 80,000 bushels of Apples and 200 of Peaches, as the surplus in that Co. for market.

This Wool crop was reported as just about equal in amount to last year. Butter a little in excess of last year. Few Reports upon the make of Cheese. Fat Hogs, 1 cent. more than last year. Fat Cattle and Sheep, less. Horses, same. Store Sheep, stock has diminished. Store Hogs, increased.

The reports of the condition of the granges were more complete and satisfactory than the Crop Reports, although many enquiries were not answered under this head.

The reports show 8 per cent. meet monthly, 94 per cent. semi-monthly, and 28 per cent. weekly. 86 per cent. report attendance of members "good," 14 per cent. "poor." 90 per cent. report the attendance of officers "good." 87 per cent. have "discussions or literary entertainments" at their meetings, 13 per cent. do not. 34 per cent. have received applications for membership during the quarter, 66 per cent. have not. 10 ditims were granted, 60 suspensions for non-payment of dues, and seven expulsions. 48 per cent. have local or home arrangements for buying goods at a discount, and 52 per cent. have. 79 per cent. have business agents, and 39 per cent. have not. 54 per cent. have a purchasing fund, and 46 per cent. have not. 30 per cent. report having purchased the State Aged, 60 per cent. have not. 82 per cent. buy of co-operative stores, and 18 per cent. do not. 34 per cent. report having a Co. Agent, 66 per cent. have none. 17 Granges report purchases during the quarter, amounting $6,983, at an average saving of 22 per cent.

In the matter of co-operation in selling farm products, there were mainly "No." Only 10 per cent. answering "Yes," and those related mostly to the sale of wool and fruit. 5 per cent. have an Order of Count)- Granges or Councils in their county, and the reports were equally divided as to the pecuniary and social value derived from the county organization. One-half of the Granges reporting are incorporated, and 40 per cent. own hails. 17 Granges report land property worth $10,000 to $100,000, and a capital of $14,735, including fixtures. To the enquiry, "do the members of your Order generally appreciate and improve the social and educational advantages of the Order," 5-6 per cent. replied "Yes."

The directors of the Co-operative (Grange) Store in this place have just finished taking an account of the business during the last quarter, and striking a balance. They find that the business has been well conducted and has a fair profit to show upon the investment. The store is conducted and has a fair profit to show upon the investment. All reports to the country notwithstanding.— Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph.

BLANKS.—Blanks for quarterly Reports and Blank Orders for Plaster will be sent to Secretaries Nov. 1st.
Patrons, it is now time to commence making up orders for sugars, molasses, and rice from the south. Masters and Secretaries, call the attention of your Granges to it, so that they may not be delayed. I expect to send to Louisiana for these goods the last of November, or as soon as I can learn of the being a good crop of the great crops on hand, and prices are established. Sugars in hogsheads of 1100 lbs. to 1200 lbs. each, are about a half cent less per lb. than the same grade in barrels. Molasses barrels are about 48 gals. each, and half barrels are 24 gals. each; the half bbls. cost more than the full barrels. All orders must be accompanied with the money as there is no trust here.—Rice is put in barrels of 320 lbs., and in tiers of 4800 lbs. I have now a lot of refined sugars on hand, which I will dispose of by the barrel, at the lowest market rates, as I desire to clear them out soon, consisting of Granulated; Standard A.; Grocers A.; extra C., and choice yellow. White Fish, at $1.00 per half bbl.; Kita 90 cts. each; also all kinds of groceries; kerosene oil, Mich. test is now 29 cts. in Detroit, I can furnish it here for 28 cts. of the best quality for cash.

I have a number of farm trade wagons which I now offer for $56.00 each; with a double box, spring seat, with fenders, and seat trimmings, for the best quality. All stock; also nearly all kinds of domestic cotton goods on hand, or ordered direct from the jobbers and wholesale dealers.

Don't neglect to get your wife a first class sewing machine for $25.00, or a good machine on a plain stand for $15.00, which are shuttle machines, and make the lock stitch; after trying, if not satisfactory they can be returned.

I have a number of used farm wagons which I now offer for $50.00 each; with a double box, spring seat, with fenders, and seat trimmings, for the best quality. All stock; also nearly all kinds of domestic cotton goods on hand, or ordered direct from the jobbers and wholesale dealers.

A RESOLUTION MUCH NEEDED NOW.—Our fathers were very shrewd as well as very courageous men. Every aristocratic device that the aristocratic enemies of the infant republic brought forward, was foiled at the outset by their sagacity. They foresaw distinctively the danger of permitting a congress of bankers to rule the country, and on the 16th of January, 1794, the following resolution was passed by the Congress of the United States, and signed by George Washington, President of the United States, and John Adams, Vice-President:

"Any person holding any office or stock, in any institution in the nature of a bank, for issuing or discounting bills or notes payable to bearer or order, under the authority of the United States, cannot be a member of either house whilst he holds such office or stock."

Now there are nearly two hundred stock-holders and managers of national banks in Congress, and as a matter of course the current of legislation is in their favor. What we need as we have said, is practical legislation, and we must have practical men to do it. With all due respect for the lawyers we think there are too many of them in both Congress and in our state legislatures, and it is time they gave place to men who understand the importance of financial and industrial questions that now so loudly call for the wisest and most thoughtful consideration. No country in the world has so much to legislate for as the United States. In France and England and Germany the financial, commercial and agricultural interests are largely represented in the national councils, and there can be no doubt that the prosperity of those countries is in a large measure due to this fact. The most distinguished of French writers has characterized lawyers as the "conservators of ancient barbarous usages," and condition of our statute books today shows how closely he has hit the mark. We respectfully suggest to the lawyers that it is an excellent time for them to step down and out and to political parties that they will have no better opportunity than the present to put the country on the road to true obliteration to them. Let them nominate a large proportion of good, honest business men for office for the common councils as well as for Congress, and let us at last have some practical, sensible legislation, instead of the conservators of ancient barbarous usages.—N. Y. Herald.

The Usefulness of our Want Column.

A subscriber in Ontario County writes: "Seeing an advertisement in the Husbandman want column by a Grange, asking for seed potatoes, I addressed the parties at once and sold a car load. Later I learned that the same kind of potatoes were selling at fifty cents more per bushel in the city ten miles distant."

We are pleased to hear of such satisfactory transactions as the result of using our free column. If farmers could understand and appreciate the advantage of making their wants known through the medium of adver-
tising, large and important savings of time and money could often be effect-
ed in purchases and sales, ... for some article needed when a single notice in this column would have brought the desired information.

In speaking to a brother the other day as to the prospects of his Grange, and urging him to take a more active part in the work, he replies, "oh there is too much ceremony." Is it all cer-

mony, he wanted business, wanted to do something. The same cry went up at the beginning of our civil war; there was no use of drilling, so we enlisted, it was time to fight, the war could be ended in ninety days, on to Richmond. —Every reader will remember the results of this and the enemy, and they weren't ours; Bull Run taught us a lesson. In our movement, as farmers, it is necessary for us to have several Bull Runs, before we begin to realize the work before us?

A great many of us look back with pride upon our past achievements, which is all very well, but it does not provide for present wants. One of the best features of our organization is its educational facilities. Compel the men to day who have spent the last five years under the auspices of the Grange, taking part in all the work associated with their position before the Grange educated them. Now they can appear in public without fear and trepidation; before called to perform any public duty, they were "stage struck" had ideas, but could not express them.

There is a demand going up all over the country for farmers to be represented by farmers, and it is eminently proper and right that this sentiment should prevail, but the men that should be perfectly conversant with the work given them to do. If in a legislative body, they need to know all that pertains to par-

liamentary usage, knowing how to maintain decorum and self-respect, as well as having due respect for the opinions of others. Now there is no better school in the wide world for de-

velopment in this direction than the Grange, and there need not be too much ceremony either. Ceremony may be carried to extremes, but I do think many Granges are languishing and in a dormant condition, for the very lack of ceremony, and treating questions that are of vast import to us as farmers, in a light and trifling manner, not caring which side of the question we take.—Patrons Helper.

The Grange Warehouse at St. Mary's (Ohio,) has been running about 2 yrs. They have a fine building, right ... have been handled, besides large quantities of hogs and cattle, lumber, agricultural machinery, salt, seed, etc.

The Pomona Grange was organized in Jefferson County.

ANYTHING FOR A BUSY LIFE.—Anything owned and controlled by a Grange will tend to keep it alive, if properly managed. It may be a ... war is clearing away, and members from one begin to visit the other in a forget-and-forgive sort of way.—

The Pomona Grange was organized in Jefferson County. And, under very discouraging circumstances, a majori-

ty of the Subordinate Granges being opposed to it; but as the County Coun-
dil did not meet the wants of the Or-
der, it was concluded to try the Po-
moneGrange, and it is growing in favor rapidly. New applications for mem-

bership are constantly flowing in, and its bitterest opponents are becoming its warm friends.
attain them regularly. Go prepared alike to teach and be taught. Prepare your subject or business for discussion before the evening of the meeting and think about them. When discussion flags, read something interesting from books or newspapers. Interperserve the whole with music, vocal or instrumental, or both. Visit the sick of the order, and if any, are poor, relieve their necessities.

All this, and much more, is within your province to perform, and the magick effect of your example will immediately be felt. —Son of the Soil.

**Communications.**

Bro. J. T. COBB:
Dear Sir,—Enclosed find quarterly reports for three quarters which we are long behind in sending to you, and without doubt you have long thought we were not going to report any more, and have numbered us with Granges dead. But if you were to step in to our Grange you would probably find about the liveliest corpse in Michigan, and there is how we come to be back with our reports. I have no doubt but you will say: Mr. Secretary you could have taken time to have kept up with reports, but when you strain a string to its farthest extent it is as far as it can go. I have been out in the evening without having some work to do on my books, which is a dire necessity. We shall do a business of over six thousand dollars this year. We are buying boots and shoes direct from a Boston firm, and my books show sales of boots and shoes of over $600 in 28 days. We are buying rubber goods, and are buying so as to discount Montgomery Ward & Co.'s prices in last Cat. No. 10, 15 per cent on all goods. That is needed to make a Grange pay is to look for prices, and when you find them not be so afraid of losing five cents on a pair of boots, as to lose a good opportunity of making a good bargain. We have dealt with this firm for nearly a year and have got just what we sent for, and every article has given excellent satisfaction; and prices such as we have never found before. I send you balance due on former reports, amount due on these and that little balance all together $11,52.

Yours,


**South Camden, Sept. 27, 1877.**

J. T. COBB,

**What the Sisters Can Do.**

We appeal to our sisters of the order of Patrons of Husbandry to use their potent influence to revive the Grange. What the Sisters Can Do. This can be done if you will, and your own interests, if nothing else, demand that a strong effort be made.

Shall it be said that the only organization to which the gentler sex are admitted languishes and is in inherent strength? Must a permanent organization, like the Masons or Odd Fellows, be wholly masculine? We appeal to our sisters of the order of Patrons of Husbandry to use their potent influence to revive our Grange. This can be done if you will, and your own interests, if nothing else, demand that a strong effort be made.

Look at the ridiculous way in which a man takes for granted that a woman will be interested in his work, and she not only tolerates but enjoys it; and what are you going to do about it? —Gail Hamilton.

So tired

**PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES**


And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Orders, to every Subordinate Grange, through their Secretaries, and the signatures of its Master or Secretary.

**Ballot Boxes** (hard wood) .......................... 12.50
**Porcelain Ballot Marbles**, per hundred .......................... 1.00
**Blank Book for Members**, ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members .......................... 1.00
**Blank Bonded Books**, (leather) .......................... 1.00
**Order Book, containing 100 Orders** .......................... 1.00
**Treasurer, with seal, well bound** .......................... 1.00
**Blank Receipts for dues, per 100**, bound .......................... 10.00
**Applications for Membership, per 100**, bound .......................... 1.00
**Membership Cards, per 100** .......................... 0.50
**Withdrawal Cards, per doz.** .......................... 0.50
**Illustrated Visiting or Traveling Cards**, each .......................... 0.50
**Duits, in envelopes, per dozen** .......................... 0.50
**By the Laws of the State, and Granges, single copies 5c, per dozen** .......................... 0.50
**New little hard bound books, with music, Single copy 15 cts. per dozen** .......................... 0.50
**Bibles single copy, per dozen** .......................... 1.00
**Blanks for Consolidation of Granges, sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary** .......................... 1.00

**Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges**, with Copy of Charter, all complete, 10 cents

**Blank Applications** .......................... 0.50

**Patrons take the VISITOR, its the medicine that you want, it will help you and keep you alive.**

Geo. N. MEAD.

**BAIN & ENSIGN, P. & M. and S. of D. Purchasing Agents, and IMPORTERS’ TEA AND COFFEE BROKERS, P. O. Box 3029, NEW YORK.**

Our Brokerage business does not extend beyond the selling of Teas and Coffees to Wholesale Dealers in this City; but the facilities we enjoy by our business with Importers, whose goods we sell, enable us to deal directly with manufacturers and exporters, and to call upon and transact business with them as they have no interference with us. Any individual can certainly estimate the advantages this arrangement presents in his way of obtaining Tea and Coffee. Our Brokerage business does not extend beyond the selling of Teas and Coffees to Wholesale Dealers in this City; but the facilities we enjoy by our business with Importers, whose goods we sell, enable us to deal directly with manufacturers and exporters, and to call upon and transact business with them as they have no interference with us. We are the only Purchasing Agents in the City of New York recognized by the National Grange, and we have been enabled to secure the very lowest prices for any Grange or Council in the United States or Canada, if any large, at present obtainable prices, for any Grange or Council in the United States or Canada, if any large importations. We have been enabled to secure the very lowest prices for any Grange or Council in the United States or Canada, if any large, at present obtainable prices, for any Grange or Council in the United States or Canada, if any large importations. We have been enabled to secure the very lowest prices for any Grange or Council in the United States or Canada, if any large importations.
**THE GRANGE VISITOR.**

N. B. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

The Original Wholesale GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

Read the following partial list of the Goods we sell at Wholesale Prices.

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**Sewing Machine**

FOR THE ABOVE AMOUNT.

Owing to expiration of the last of the "combination patents" we are enabled to make a further REDUCTION in the price of our Machines.

Plain Machine, - $25
Half Case Machine, 30
Full Cabinet, $45

The company of our Machine is well known among the Patrons of this State.

Each Machine is warranted for five years.

Machines sold on 30 days trial, by depositing price with Express agent, or with Grange Secretary or Master.

Order direct from the Company and save all Agents Commissions.

The WHITNEY MFG. CO.

22 Adams St. CHICAGO, I11.

---

$10. $15. $18. $20.

**UNIVERSAL SEWING MACHINES**

- A SHUTTLE MACHINE -
Combining all the good qualities of all the old patents.

Hand Machine and attachments, - - - - $15
With Table and attachments, - - - - - - - - - - $22

UNDERFEE, SINGLE THREAD, EASY RUNNING MACHINE!

Some stitch as the famous Wilcox & Gibbs $60.00 Machine.

Hand Machine and attachments, - - - - $10
With Table and attachments complete, - - - - - $18.

Secretaries, send for specimen of the work, and circulars for your whole Grange.

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