

THE Grange Visitor

ISSUED

MONTHLY

BY THE **EXECUTIVE**
Michigan State



COMMITTEE OF THE
Grange, P. of H.

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No. 6.

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Invariably in Advance.

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.
S.—H. FLEMING,	Pontiac.
A. S.—W. H. MATTISON,	Ionia.
C.—A. M. FITCH,	Albion.
Sec.—J. T. COBB,	Schoolcraft.
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FLORA—Mrs. J. J. WOODMAN,	Paw Paw.
L. A. S.—Mrs. W. H. MATTISON,	Ionia.

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General Notice.

In compliance with Sec. 1, Art. 3, By-Laws of the Michigan State Grange, the Executive Committee have determined upon the following plan for the election of the representative members of the State Grange:

A County Convention of Masters and their wives, and two fourth degree members, elected by ballot by each subordinate Grange in a County, shall meet at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 12th day of October, at the county seat of the several counties of this State, or at such other place as the Masters of a County may agree upon, and after organizing by the election of a Chairman and Secretary, shall proceed to elect representatives to the State Grange.

Where a Master and his wife are unable to attend the Convention the Grange may elect four delegates from its membership.

When one-fifth of the Granges represented in a County Convention demand it, the Convention shall proceed to district the county before an election is held. The election of representatives shall be by ballot, and Granges delinquent in reports or in payment of fees and dues for more than two quarters, can not take part in the election.

A certificate showing the election of members of the State Grange from the county, shall be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Convention, and forwarded to the Secretary of the State Grange.

J. WEBSTER CHILDS,
J. T. COBB, Sec. Chair'n Ex. Com.

MASTERS and Secretaries will please notice in Secretary's Department a list of Granges delinquent in reports or in payment of dues, that will not be entitled to representation in the County Conventions, if their reports for the quarter ending March 31st, 1876, and dues to that date are not received by me prior to October 7th.

J. T. C.

The Trip of the Season to the Centennial Exhibition.

On Tuesday, October 3d, 1876, the Ionia Light Guards have made arrangements for a grand excursion to Philadelphia, leaving Ionia via D., L. & L. M. R. R., thence via Canada Southern to Buffalo, New York Central to Rochester, Northern Central to Philadelphia and return, for \$17. Or return via New York and a day-light ride on the Hudson River from New York to Albany, or by rail from

New York to Albany, thence rail via N. Y. Central to Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, thence via Canada Southern and D. L. & L. M. Roads home, for \$1 extra, or \$18 the entire round trip. Tickets good for sixty days, with lay-over privileges both going and returning.

Fare from Detroit direct and return, \$13.00; return via New York, \$14.00. For further particulars address

L. B. TOWNSEN, Ionia.

The above notice I received from Bro. Sessions on the 8th inst., and gave it general circulation by having it printed on a circular which I was about distributing to all Grange Secretaries in the State. I have the assurance of Bro. Sessions that this excursion is under good management. The price is, I believe, lower than any excursions that have preceded it thus far. All Patrons have an invitation to join this excursion.

J. T. C.

Good Effects of the Centennial Exhibition.

The thought that the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia is a world's blessing, has probably not entered many minds. The good that such an exhibition produces is seldom alluded to, much less that this good is as wide-spread as the world itself. Such enterprises revives friendly competition between nations, and a very generous effort to outshine in various departments is inaugurated. Perhaps one of the most beneficial features, is the practical knowledge so many foreigners are receiving of the institutions of this country. The foreigners who cross the ocean to see the Centennial do not glean all this knowledge at Philadelphia. They take occasion to go out into the smaller towns and cities, and spend days and weeks examining our ways of living, our local governments, our public and private schools, our ways of worship, our peculiar independence, our gathering of taxes, our postal system, and hundreds of other, to them, objects of interest. It is a marvel to them how in a republic heavy taxes can be levied and collected with so little opposition and loss; and how methodically so extensive machinery as that of government can be carried on so well with the full consent of the governed. May we not hope that the visible good effects of our system of government shall so fully permeate the veins of every visiting foreigner, that there shall be no rest in any of the kindoms of the earth until

all are as free and independent of the dictates of imperialism, as the United States of America.—*Farmer's Friend.*

Grange Supply Houses.

W. H. Hill, the business agent of the patrons of Ohio, and one of the best in the country, says, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Grange Bulletin*:

"That for eighteen months past the business of the agency has steadily increased, and its operations for the year 1876, will exceed the amount of \$2,000,000. A large number of joint stock supply houses have been established throughout the State, and, so far as we can learn, they have been operated successfully, and are receiving a liberal patronage from the patrons of husbandry, but there is still more work to be done to make the supply house efficient. They should be under the jurisdiction of the State Grange, and have a general superintendent to purchase supplies, secure a reduction in freights, and make contracts for machinery and agricultural implements. The orders from these houses could just as well be filled all at one time as to be filled singly. The grange superintendent could take his orders for sugar, rice, &c., and go to the plantations and make his purchases direct from the producer, and there should be no necessity of a break in the bulk until the articles reached a general distributing point in Ohio.—And so with other articles which go to make up the stock of these supply houses. A co-operation of these houses is necessary to make them really of benefit to the order. Merchants throughout the country make the bulk of their purchasers twice a year, in the fall and spring. These supply houses can do the same thing. Instead of the superintendent of each house going into the market and purchasing what he may need, let the orders be made out and sent to the general superintendent and have the purchases for all the houses made at one time. When this is done, the combinations of middlemen gotten up for the purpose of breaking down supply houses, will avail nothing. These supply houses might also be made a savings bank where patrons could deposit money and receive a fair rate of interest for the use of it. The houses could reloan it on good security and for such a length of time as would suit the depositors. We hope there will be some change made looking to complete combination of all these supply houses under the management of one superintendent, who will be entrusted with the purchase of supplies and a supervision of everything that will be of mutual benefit.

We would be glad to hear through the grange press from superintendents of supply houses an expression of sentiment on this matter. A few years of co-operation by patrons, and hard work on the part of grange officials, will result in bringing together the manufacturer, producer and consumer; then the urbane gentlemen, who have been playing a middle part for these many years, can turn their attention to other pursuits, and, no doubt, many of them will become tillers of the soil, and eventually useful members of the grange. We made a

large purchase of salt, coal oil and stone fruit jars in car load lots each, and coffee in ten and twenty sack lots this week for supply houses in the State, at such rates as will enable them to undersell any dealer in the country. If we had orders from all these houses in the State for the groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., that they would need for the next six months, we could purchase and deliver to each house their supplies at figures that would astonish them."

Scenes from Real Life.

SCENE I.

Actors—A weather beaten old farmer and a sprightly young "elevator man."

Place—A most any village or city in the West. Old farmer drives on the scales with a load of wheat. Elevator man with pencil behind ear and book in hand, feels and smells a handful of wheat.

O. F.—"What's wheat to day?"

E. M.—"55."

O. F.—"55? can't you pay more than that? Why, it don't pay for harvesting, threshing and hauling, let alone seed, rent and cultivation."

E. M.—"Can't help that, only 85 in Chicago. Freights, storage, insurance, commissions eat up all the rest. Unload there."

O. F.—"Returning; 'How much?"

E. M.—"40 bushels, \$22; here's your money. Good day."

SCENE II.

Actors—Same old farmer and a dapper merchant.

Place—Any store you please to enter. Old farmer carefully ties his horses and entering, calls for sundry supplies.

O. F.—"What's nails by the keg?"

D. M.—"\$5.50."

O. F.—"\$5.50? Why! 'twas only \$5.25 last week."

D. M.—"Yes, but the nail makers met and added 25 cents."

O. F.—"Added 25 cents? What's that for? Does it cost any more to make them?"

D. M.—"Oh, well, we can't help it; they have all combined together and set the price up."

O. F.—"How many in a keg?"

D. M.—"100 lbs."

O. F.—"Lugging out nails. 'Those nail makers are rascals, run up the price and run down the quality just at their own pleasure. Charge it."

SCENE III.

The old farmer jogging home alone head down, thinking.

O. F.—"Who weighed my wheat?—The elevator man. Who weighed my nails? The merchant. How do I know whether they gave honest weight? I don't know. What did my wheat grade? I don't know.—What is it worth in Chicago? I don't know. What does the freight cost? I don't know, nor what the necessary commission and storage. What does it cost to make nails? I don't know. How much does the merchant get for selling those nails? I don't know.—Who did the lifting and lugging? I did. What did the elevator man and merchant do? They handled the money. It seems to me I am a—

fool to let these pretty fellows walk around in their nice clothes and grow rich at my expense. I think it is time for us farmers to join together and try at least to know what things are worth, and to provide means of getting honest weights and measures.—*Patron's Helper.*

From a Sister.

A live sister says in the *California*

Patron: "I am one of those who appreciate the Grange; its principles being founded on justice and right.—Our sex has not been overlooked; the same rights and privileges are accorded to us that our brothers enjoy, and we should show by our acts that we appreciate them. How can we show it better than by regular attendance at the Grange, and while there, by words and acts, encouraging not only our sisters, but our brothers also?"

Indeed, the sisters being by nature more enthusiastic, can, by cheerful words, in many ways create a lively interest in the Grange. And now, sisters, right here is the field for our work, let us do all we can by good example to arouse anew the enthusiasm of our lukewarm brothers, and sisters, too; let us talk, sing, do anything proper to make the Grange meetings lively and interesting. I don't like to see in the Grange all the sisters ranged on one side of the hall like so many wall flowers, or wax dummies, without saying a word or taking any part in the exercises. I don't like it, and always sit by the side of my husband. Now I think we should all do likewise; and I would also suggest, that during the meeting of the Grange, a recess be taken, which will give us a chance to become better acquainted with each other, and to discuss the many topics of interest to us.

One word to the sisters of any Grange where the brothers are so lukewarm that they are ready to allow their Grange to pass out of existence, if such should be the case, and they cannot be brought to a realizing sense of their duty, so long as there remains enough women (13) to keep their charter, let them cling to it, as a drowning man clings to a spar. Let our motto be, "No surrender." Let us show the brothers that we appreciate the benefits conferred on us by the Grange. Sisters, heed these words, and let us make our loved Grange, if not "a thing of beauty," at least "a joy forever."

The Executive Committee of the National Grange will meet at the Patrons' Encampment, near the exhibition grounds, Philadelphia, October 3d. Parties who desire to meet the committee on matters of business will bear in mind the date, and time their visits to the Centennial in the most pleasant month for sight seeing.

Men who buy through the Grange on a cash basis, and then fail to make payment for months at a time, ought to be expelled. They are not only an injury to themselves, but to the Order generally, and bring reproach upon every patron.

Master's Department.

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

Bro. Cobb.—We left home on the morning of the 7th for Philadelphia. At Detroit we secured tickets via the Canada Southern, Erie & Lehigh Valley roads. This is a very popular route for excursionists. The Canada Southern is one of the finest roads in the world, being about seventy per cent air line, with no grade exceeding fifteen feet to the mile, and laid with steel rail. The Erie and Lehigh Valley are first class roads, with firm track, steel rail, and good coaches. The scenery down the Susquehanna and Lehigh Rivers is picturesque and grand, beyond description; and the admirer of wild, rugged, natural scenery, would be delighted and well paid for the expense of the trip, if there was no "big show beyond."

"When the visitor lands in Mauch Chunk for the first time, after passing through the magnificent scenery of its railway approaches, he looks around him in utter amazement and feels as if he had been suddenly set down in some foreign land, among scenes wholly unlike any he had ever before seen on this side of the Atlantic, and can scarcely realize that he is in a secluded inland town of southeastern Pennsylvania; on reaching the depot platform and facing the west, the tourist at once obtains a view that repays coming hundreds of miles to see, and is only equalled or excelled by the views from the verandahs of the *Mansion House* and *Flag Staff Lodge*. On his right, towering to the skies, is Bear Mountain, clothed in the most beautiful of forest foliage and verdure; on the left and sweeping to the front, following the windings of the Lehigh River, looms up to the very clouds, Munch Chunk or South Mountain, nearly one thousand feet above, and so steep that ascent even on foot seems nearly impossible; while to the north-west, beyond the most singular and irregular village on which his bewildered vision ever fell, is seen the summit of Mt. Pisgah, at the foot of which is the starting point of the famous Switch-Back Railroad, which is annually visited with rare gratification by some forty thousand visitors."

Our train left Detroit about six o'clock P. M. of the 7th, and was advertised to reach Philadelphia at 8 o'clock P. M. of the next day, but the increasing number of passengers and additional coaches contributed to delay our progress; and it was just midnight when we arrived at the Centennial depot. As the last train for the Patrons' Encampment had gone, we took rooms for the night at the New England Hotel. After a few hours sleep and breakfast, we checked our baggage at the office, and soon found ourselves in the main building of the Centennial Exhibition. The magnificent display of the works of art, genius, and productive labor, that met our bewildered gaze on every hand, forcibly recalled to my mind the language of Macaulay, in his description of the great London Exposition of 1851. The great histori-

an wrote: "I made my way into the building; a most gorgeous sight; graceful beyond the dreams of the Arabian romancer. I can not think that the Caesars ever exhibited a more splendid spectacle. I was quite dazzled; and felt as I did on entering St. Peter's." Magnificent as the exhibition in Hyde Park appeared to Macaulay, he would have admitted, had he lived to visit its great successor in Fairmount Park, that in this, the New World had eclipsed the Old. The entire area covered by that exhibition building was 13 acres. The main building of this alone covers 22 acres; and more than 60 acres of land is covered by exhibition buildings, and filled to their utmost capacity. The exhibition is pronounced by all, to be the largest, grandest, and more attractive than any previous one of the kind the world has ever known.

To attempt to describe it would be futile. To have any reasonable conception of its vastness and magnificence, it must be seen. To view each article on exhibition in detail, would require the labor of months. To study and understand the mechanism, history, and all matters of interest connected with each article, would take a lifetime.

Leaving the grounds at 4 o'clock, we found our hotel in ashes, and our baggage in the streets. But others were not so fortunate; all who left their baggage in their rooms lost it. We took the first train to the Encampment, and soon found ourselves pleasantly located in our present quarters. Michigan is more numerously represented here than any other State at this time; and every train that arrives brings new accessions. This vast summer hotel is nearly full, there being nearly 3,000 guests accommodated at this time; and yet, notwithstanding this vast number from every portion of the United States and Canada, not a single case of theft, burglary, or loss of property has been announced. The roughs do not come here, and we feel quite at home, being surrounded with friends, brothers and sisters of our noble order from almost every State in the Union. We hear no profanity, see no drinking or gambling, have no fears of fire, burglars, or pick pockets. The long evenings are spent in sociability, singing, and listening to instrumental music, or in the public hall listening to discussions, lectures, or sermons; or in the Grange, receiving instructions in the work and developments of the Order. This "farmer's home," is to every mind, a desirable place for "Patrons and their friends" to stay while visiting this great exhibition.

J. J. WOODMAN.

SENTIMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—The following ruling of the National Grange, on the question whether a change of occupation is a forfeiture of membership of the Grange, will definitely settle the matter: "A person who has lawfully become a member of the order, does not forfeit his membership by changing his occupation, if his conduct continues to be such as becomes a good Patron, and is not hostile to the interests of the order."

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.

Co-Operation.

It is evident that in the matter of co-operation, our people are making some advance all along the line. In a letter just received from M. D. Davie, Master of the State Grange of Kentucky, we find this statement: "The Order in Kentucky have taken considerable interest in co-operative stores. There are now more than 100 in this State."

As this department of our business is new and largely experimented, we advise caution—not that kind of caution that is afraid to move lest a mistake be made, but the caution that commits all these enterprises to such honest, reliable, business men as we have at our command. Not always to the men who want to do the business, but rather to the men *we want* to have it done by.

Song Books.

In answer to a demand for some new Song Books, I sent, and have received a new Compilation of Songs by a Com. of the Ohio State Grange. Try them. Price, single copy, 15c. By the Dozen, \$1.50, post paid.

A general notice, which is found on 1st page of this No., was mailed from this office on the 9th inst., to all Grange Secretaries. By its terms the following Granges will not be entitled to representation in the several County Conventions to be held on the 12th of October next, if reports for the quarter ending March 31st, 1876, are not received on or before the 7th of October. At that date I shall mail to the Master of the Grange nearest to the county seat, and to the Master of the Grange first organized in the county (if these Granges are entitled to representation), a list of Granges that may participate in the election, with the number of representatives to which a county is entitled: Nos. 6, 7, 12, 36, 68, 71, 93, 105, 107, 111, 116, 119, 132, 135, 137, 139, 141, 164, 165, 172, 174, 182, 183, 184, 201, 204, 207, 209, 210, 211, 215, 218, 224, 228, 230, 244, 265, 275, 276, 277, 282, 283, 289, 290, 299, 306, 311, 312, 339, 341, 354, 359, 369, 377, 385, 402, 413, 416, 420, 430, 436, 442, 489, 493, 504, 506, 507, 512, 519, 522, 538, 543, 551, 552, 578, 601, 609, and 610.

The following Granges have reported for quarter ending March 31st, but are delinquent in payment of dues: Nos. 20, 53, 54, 70, 72, 75, 136, 186, 230, 242, 297, 320, 496, 554, 615.

I find that no report of Masters and Secretaries elect for 1876 has been received from the following Granges, and therefore the VISITOR is not sent to those officers; should be glad to send it if we could: No. 36, 116, 132, 210, 211, 224, 276, 290, 311, 341, 369, 385, 413, 416, 420, 506, 609.

The August VISITOR did not give the *time* of holding the County Conventions correctly. The mistake was corrected in the general notice.

Life Insurance.

Life Insurance as at present managed is becoming, and deservedly so, very unpopular.

The conditions, provisions, forfeitures and complications of the system are so numerous, and the amount paid by the insured of the country so unreasonably large when compared with the amount ever returned to the beneficiaries that it may be safely set down as a fact, that to insure in the Life Insurance Companies, whose commissioned agents are in every town in the country, is to violate sound business principles. A Patrons' Aid Society has been in successful operation in the State of New York for more than a year and a half, and another in Wisconsin for some time.

From all I have learned, I am well satisfied that with honest management, these Aid Societies may, as the name implies, furnish aid, or safe Insurance at a fair price. I call attention to this matter now, that members may consider the subject and become somewhat acquainted with the plan.

In the next VISITOR I shall print the By-Laws of the Patrons' Aid Society Incorporated in the State of New York. At the next meeting of the State Grange, I hope to see this subject introduced, referred to a committee, and the initiative taken to establish a Patrons' Aid Society in Michigan.

The Resolutions of Galesburg Grange with reference to interest, published in the August VISITOR, have, as we desired, elicited responses from several Brothers. That is what is wanted—with a free expression of opinion we shall all become better acquainted with the subject, and be better prepared to act intelligently. I am satisfied that some legislation is needed in this State. Our laws are now more favorable to the few lenders than to the many borrowers. I hope every Grange in the State will discuss this subject from time to time, until the Legislature meets, that we may be better prepared to ask for such legislation as the interests of the people require.

I have prepared a Blank for Report from Granges that are Incorporated, and wish to send one to every such Grange. Will Secretaries of Incorporated Granges please apply for a blank by postal card or otherwise. I want a complete Record of Incorporated Granges. The requirement of Sec. 11, Art. 13, By-Laws Michigan State Grange has not been very generally regarded. "The Secretary of the Subordinate Grange, shall within ten days after the Incorporation of such Grange, certify to the fact and date of such Incorporation, and forward such certificate to the Secretary of the State Grange."

Masters, Secretaries or subscribers who fail to get the VISITOR every month, should promptly notify me, and the missing number will be supplied.

Do not fail to attend to the business of ordering Plaster, at your first meeting.

BLANKS.

Blanks that are sent free from this office on application are:

Blank Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Subordinate Granges.
Blank Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Pomona Granges.
Blank application for organizing Pomona Granges.
Blank applications for Membership in Pomona Granges.
Blank Bonds of Secretary and Treasurer.
Blank Election Reports of Sub. Granges.
Blank Certificates of Election to County Convention.
Blank Certificates of Representatives elected to the State Grange.
Blank for Consolidation of Granges.
Blank Application for Certificate of Dimit.
Blank Plaster Order.
Blank Certificate of Incorporation.

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKOGON.

Duties of Officers--Continued.**GATE-KEEPER.**

It is of the highest importance that this officer be a faithful, true member, not only willing but always ready and prompt to do his duties. Early at the hall should he be to open and see that it is warm, and that everything in his charge is ready for use. At his post, to open and close the Outer Gate, when proper, he should be careful to protect the Grange from all intruders. He should closely notice all who would pass within and allow none to approach the Inner Gate unless satisfied that they are worthy. All strangers he should detain until he has announced them and receives orders from the W. M. to allow them to proceed. He should see that the workmen are suitably clad and in proper attire.

True dignity and manly bearing on the part of the Gate Keeper, requiring of each Patron who passes his station a close attendance to the requirements of the place, will do much towards the establishment of an elevated tone of attention within.

Perfect order and thorough system should pervade the ante-room to prevent confusion, save time, and add to the comfort of all. When the labors of the day are over, this officer should be careful to secure all intrusted to his care for safe keeping, and place the same in a proper place.

This officer should be a thorough workman and well skilled in all that is going on within, for he too may be called to the head of the family in the absence of those who rank him.

CERES.

I quote from Bro. Grosh's *Mentor*, her duties: "To deliver winningly and impressively the charges of her office, and at all times to encourage her fellow-members to labor with diligence and prudence in the domestic and social circles, as well as in the mansion and fields of the Grange." "Her presence, and that of all her sisters in office, will always be expected at our meetings, where her and other counsels will be sought to refine our manners and improve our lives."

POMONA.

The *Mentor* says her duties are: "To deliver the charges of her office in the most attractive and impressive manner; to encourage members generally to become interested in the

cultivation and improvement of fruits, and especially to induce her own sex to engage practically in such portions of horticulture as are calculated to promote their health, increase their strength and refine their tastes." "Thousands of women, now starving in our crowded vocations, could find pleasant, heartful, and profitable employment in raising flowers, sweet herbs, small fruits, ect., for markets."

FLORA.

The *Mentor* gives her duties: "To deliver gracefully and impressively the charges of her office, to incite fellow members, and especially those of her own sex, to cultivate flowers as the emblem and nourishment of HOPE IN THE FUTURE, and to plant ornamental vines and shrubbery, as means of elevating their thoughts, refining their taste, and making every abode the home of pure affections, of beauty, cheerfulness, and peace"

The three last named officers should see that the Altars, around which they preside, are duly decorated for each meeting with the products they represent, and the growth of which they would encourage. They personify Faith, Hope, and Charity and should even by manner, tone, word, and deed represent these Christian graces. In the homes of destitute and suffering Brothers and Sisters they should be as *Angels of Mercy*, carrying consolation to the weary, hope to the despairing, comfort to all.

Dear Sisters, you see you are not to be mere ornaments in the Grange, to be admired by men and hated by the less favored of your own sex, but are considered equals, and have important duties to perform. In the beautiful lessons you teach to those who enter your courts for instruction, are some of the sublimest truths of nature, and the noblest principles of life, clothed in the most beautiful garlands of words. Will you not prepare yourselves, that by your efforts these truths and principles may be forever imbedded in the hearts of those who hear them, to be ever seen and known by all in a higher and nobler Husbandry in the future?

Now, Patrons, we have given a few of the main duties of Grange Officers, but do not think that we have given all. Do whatever you have to do with all your Will and physical strength, kindly directed and controlled by a pure heart and life, and we will soon tell a doubting world of a successful organization, developing earth's untold wealth, opening unknown depths of thought, and exhibiting the highest social life. Will you not hide self, cover vanity, smother pride, and contrivance, that there may be a true union of hearts and hands, assisted by needed means and earnest minds for, the erection of a GRAND TEMPLE, whose foundations shall be honesty, modesty, temperance, judgment, activity, economy, perseverance, and whose dome shall represent honor and purity, surmounted by the banner of light.

—I see Bro. Cobb proposes to send the VISITOR the rest of the year—4 mos. to subscribers for 10 cts. each. A little effort would double its subscription list. Shall not that effort be made?

Meetings.

"Our work is never done." Since the last VISITOR left our hands we have met many of the Fraternity in council. The meeting on the 17th at Hartford was a desirable success. A large and earnest gathering greeted us, and a right hearty welcome we received. Judging from the consumption of food and the attention upon the singing and speaking, we should think that all were happy.

On the 18th we met the brothers and sisters of Keeler, and had an interesting meeting.

Ionia County claims the banner for having the warmest day, biggest crowd, and most speakers. Bros. Luce, Chamberlain, and Woodman, for four hours regaled the sweltering thousands with fresh truths and draughts of pleasure, when we were called upon to dismiss the meeting, which we quickly did.

The Patrons of Oakland enjoyed themselves greatly on the 29th, in the opening of the new hall upon the fair grounds at Pontiac. The Oakland Pomona Grange met at the same time and took charge of the opening services.

Bainbridge Grange, No. 80, celebrated the completion of a new and beautiful hall on the 30th ult., by a formal dedication of the same, according to the usages of our Order. The Berrien Pomona Grange were present, having just closed a successful two days' session. Upwards of 20 Granges were represented at this service, all praising the energy and zeal of No. 80, and many looking forward to the time when a similar service should be rendered them—when they too should have a home. Excellent singing added greatly to the services of the occasion, which was well rendered by all participating. Bro. Chamberlain was present and effectively addressed the meeting for half an hour.

Berrien Center Grange, No. 14, contemplates the dedication of a new hall on the 11th of October, at which place and time the Berrien Pomona Grange will meet again.

Worthy Master Brother Woodman met with us at a meeting and picnic at Pine Grove on the 1st inst., which meeting gave evidence of an awaking of interest in that locality. The Paw Paw cornet band were present to give us a feast of music.

On the 6th inst., we addressed a fine audience near Chesterfield, Macomb County. Bros. Stone, Wales, and Sutherland, Masters in that county, were present. Excellent singing was given by Messrs. Cady and Davis, and Mrs. Castle and Cady.

The 7th found us in old Monroe County, near Erie, where we met and addressed a large company of Patrons from several Granges, some from Ohio. The Toledo band was a great addition to the entertainment. The day following a small gathering was held near Schofield, by Exeter Grange.

September 16th found us at Pleasant Lake, Jackson Co., where a house full gave earnest attention for an hour. Patrons from Ingham were present.

Our appointments for the future as far as known, are: Picnic at Rock-

ford, Kent Co., on the 28th; another on the 29th at or near Capac, St. Clair county.

State Agent's Department.

J. H. GARDNER, - - CENTREVILLE.

There is time yet this fall to sow timothy seed, which is offered at a low figure in the Chicago market and will be sent direct from there to the place where wanted, and a good crop of grass is worth more on a farm than a poor one of grain.

The Michigan Woolen and Knitting Company, of Niles, offer yarns and hosiery at reasonable prices; having woolen socks for four dollars a dozen, and yarn by the pound from 65c to 85c for plain colors; balmorals at \$1.25. These yarns are not surpassed in quality by those of any other mill, and all families wanting any style of hosiery or yarns should examine these before buying others.

My arrangements for boots and shoes are now good, so that I can furnish most any thing in that line; I also have a stock on hand, which will be sent on cash orders, at manufacturers' prices. I have just received a lot of new Japan Teas, very fine, from an importing house, which will be sold at a low price for the quality.

The price of apples is very low and none but the choicest will pay for picking and barreling. Feed all small and poor ones to the hogs, cows and horses. Apples and corn meal cooked together will fatten hogs well and cheaply, and is recommended as a preventive to hog fever or cholera. Sweet apples are good to increase the milk of cows, and a few fed to horses occasionally keep them healthy.

Cotton good of most kinds, particularly prints and sheetings, brown and bleached, are advancing in price and probably will go higher during the fall and winter; therefore buy soon all you will need for six months to come at least. It is also a favorable time to lay in a supply of woollens for winter use, as manufacturers are endeavoring to procure an advance in price on cloths, and it may take place soon. Do not delay to make your purchases until you are compelled to by present need, but attend to doing it before long.

It stands farmers in hand to take all advantages of the markets to be obtained now, when dealers and manufacturers are putting up the prices of their goods, and forcing down the prices of every thing produced on the farm. Combinations meet farmers on every side; the price of clothing, groceries and the oil to light your houses with, is controlled by combinations. Supply and demand which once fixed prices, is a thing of the past, and at present has very little to do about it. The price of grain and meat is fixed and controlled by a lot of speculators called boards of trade, who dictate how much shall be paid for a bushel of wheat, a barrel of flour, and a pound of meat, over which the producer and consumer have very little if any control. These men fatten and grow rich from the productions of the laboring people, who are be-

coming poorer every day and are being rapidly reduced to the condition of the serfs of Europe. Farmers should do as manufacturers are doing, when the price of any kind of goods is low, stop producing a surplus of that thing for market until there is a scarcity and prices advance, or keep the surplus at home.

What is the use or benefit to us of raising a large quantity of wheat when it will not sell for enough to pay the wages of the workmen for the labor to get it ready for market. The constant cry of manufacturers is "give us cheap bread and cheap meat and quick sales for our goods at high prices." What do they care whether we get paying prices for our grains and meats or not; if they can grow rich and ride in carriages, we may ride in farm wagons or carts, if we ride at all, and work sixteen hours a day in heat or cold, wet or dry, if we will only furnish cheap bread to them and buy their goods at high prices in exchange for our cheap bread and meat.

Brother farmers, you and your wives and children are laboring too many hours for your health and prosperity; produce less and you will realize as much for your crops as you are now receiving; you will have better health and more time for enjoyment. The raising of stock is easier than grain raising, and now brings better returns. The wheat crop of England is reported to be short, and all who can should hold their wheat for better prices than those now prevailing, which must come before another harvest goes to market.

Send me your orders for any goods wanted, not forgetting that it requires pay down to reach bottom prices, and I will endeavor to have them filled to your satisfaction. In sending, give prices of the articles which you would have to pay for them at your village, and if I cannot save you any thing I will notify you and return the order.

ATTEND GRANGE MEETINGS.—It is evident that one of the greatest obstacles to the usefulness of the Order is the lack of regular attendance of members to the meetings of the Grange. The apparent want of interest is thus manifested. If we allow two or three meetings to pass unattended, we lose the run of business and soon begin to flatter ourselves that our attendance is too great a sacrifice for the benefits received. We as farmers and American citizens can not afford to let the interests in our noble Order lag or falter in the least. There may be live Granges with dead members in them, but there can be no dead Granges with live members in them. Patrons, then arouse, put on the full armor and go forth valiantly in the cause of right.—*Ex.*

—There are fifty-one Granges in Indiana which have saved their members an average of \$578.25 to a Grange, and eighty-five others \$407.25 to each Grange on an average, by making their purchases direct of manufacturers. Here we have a saving of \$71,101.25 by 136 of the 1,991 granges in the State.

The Curse of High Interest.

There is no question that should be carefully and fully investigated, by the Grange until the members realize the injustice and enormous wrongs that have been imposed upon the producing classes of this nation, than high rates of interest.

There is a class of people who are engaged in no business of real value to society, who create nothing, who add nothing to the wealth of the nation, who are continually managing and manipulating the money affairs of this nation, so that money will command a high rate of interest, and thereby a continual stream of money in the shape of interest is passing from the laboring and wealth-producing classes to the money lending class. The millions performing the physical labor and producing the wealth, and the few money changers and monopolies, through strategy and cunning, manage to secure a good share of the profits.

According to statistical evidence and information, the average annual increase of the natural wealth from productive industry is about three and one-third per cent, while, according to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, the average rate of interest demanded and obtained by the banks for the use of money, is nearly three times that amount. With the difference of nearly six per cent in favor of the money-lending and against the producing classes, the borrowing class must be compelled to surrender a part of their capital every few years, to make up the deficiency or difference between the earnings of money and earnings of labor. There is no just cause or reason why a thousand dollars in money as a principal should earn any more than a thousand dollars invested in any of the necessary occupations. And until it can be made to appear that the use of money is more useful and valuable to society than the products of the various kinds of business, there can be no justice or consistency in the money-lending class, contracting for and demanding for the use of money a rate of interest which proves to be much greater than the earnings of productive industry. Money should be considered as one of the necessary tools or implements for people to use in business transactions, of no value in itself, but, valuable only as an agent or tool to work with, and assisting in creating and producing something of real intrinsic value. And when one party lends this implement or agent to another, he ought to receive a fair and reasonable compensation for its use, but, if the borrower is compelled to pay three times as much for the use of the implement as he can earn with it, a part of his original capital must be given to make up the difference demanded by the high rates of interest.

According to the census of 1860, the total wealth of the United States of that year was \$16,159,617,068, and the agricultural class comprised one-half of the population in numbers, and owned 56 per cent of its wealth, while according to the census of 1870, the entire wealth of the United States was \$30,068,518,507. The agricultura-

ral class still comprised half the population but owned only 37 per cent of its wealth. Here we see that while the wealth of the nation almost doubled in ten years, the agricultural portion of the population, which was the same in 1870 as 1860, possessed 19 per cent less of the wealth in 1870 than they did in 1860. From these facts, it has been ascertained that from 1860 to 1870, ten years, the enormous sum of \$3,908,917,406, or nearly four billions of dollars has been transferred from the hands of the farmers to other classes of people.

At this rate of depletion how long will it be before the wealth of the agriculturalist will be surrendered to some one else. And it is a noted fact that never in the history of this nation, has there been such vast accumulations of wealth in the hands of a few people, as from 1860 to 1870. The cause is, a few citizens (in comparison to the masses) who speculate in money after it has been earned by hard labor, have run the affairs of this government, not for the public welfare, but for their own private interest.

The forty-third Congress was composed of 379 members in the House. In this number were six lumbermen, thirteen manufacturers, seven doctors, fourteen merchants, thirteen farmers, three millers, one land surveyor, one priest, one professor of latin, one doctor of laws, one barber, one mechanic, *ninety-nine lawyers*, and *one hundred and eighty-nine bankers*, which includes stockholders in national banks. Now the business of bankers is to make money by obtaining it as cheap as possible and loaning the same at high rates of interest. They intend to create a demand for money, so that they can loan it at high rates of interest, because the people must have money to assist in their business transactions.

The history of our financial legislation for the past fifteen years, proves beyond doubt or cavil, that such legislation has been (principally) in the interests of bankers, bond-holders, and money-speculators.

If the resumption act of January 14th, 1875, is carried out as now contemplated, the bankers will have complete and entire control of our circulating medium, inflating or contracting the volume of currency to suit their own interests; compelling the people to pay gold interest on the bonds held as security for their circulating notes, and then if the people want the use of some of said money, almost donated by the government (the people), to the banks they will have to pay three times as much for the use of the same, as the average increase of productive labor. So long as we are so stupid and dull, and unwise, as to send such a large proportion of bankers and lawyers to legislate for us, giving them all the opportunity they desire to legislate money in their own pockets, we may expect the rates of interest will not be reduced. But if the people ever do wake up to a realizing sense of their condition and *duty*, and send Senators and Representatives to legislate for us, who are more identified and interested with the success and welfare

of the business interests of the country, the prospects will be better for obtaining the use of money at such rates of interest as will prove a blessing to the people.

A. FANCKBONER.

Communications.

ALMENA, MICH., Sept.

If the resolutions of Galesburg Grange relating to the rate of interest, represent the opinions and feelings of Patrons in general, they indicate that the Order is trying to advance backwards, crab-fashion.

There is no good reason for a demand for a more stringent rate-of-interest-law.

The present law is sufficient, and more than sufficient, it is superfluous. To make the law declare that he who shall consent to receive interest at a higher rate than the legal standard, "shall be held to punishment for such act, and in all cases shall forfeit the right to collection of both principal and interest," would be unjustifiable tyranny. We no more need a new law to prevent a high rate of interest from being offered and accepted, than we need a law which shall fix a maximum price on our wheat, wool, pork, &c.

In the seventeenth century the New England colonists made laws which fixed a price on grain. This was believed to be necessary in order to keep the price moderate, so all could afford to buy, and so producers would not get too rich. But in spite of this regulation grain became scarce and could not be bought at legal rates. Some of the wise men sagaciously concluded that if the people were allowed to sell for all they could get, they would be stimulated to produce more grain than ever before, and consequently prices could not be high. The conclusion was sound. The system of untrammelled trade was tried, and the result was abundance and low prices.

If the legal restraint upon the rate of interest which now exists were removed, we could borrow money as cheaply as we can now. For, thousands of people would expect to get rich by loaning money at a high rate of interest, and would convert their property into cash for that purpose, and the omnipresent law of demand and supply would furnish money to borrowers at what it is worth to borrowers in general.

If a man is "fully convinced that the rate of interest allowed to be taken for the use of money, or its equivalent, is far in excess of the ability of any branch of industry to pay," and he cannot get money for less, he had better let it alone. If he buys property on credit, agreeing to pay ten per cent. interest, and finds after a trial that the property brings in an annual gross income of less than ten per cent., it only shows that he made a miscalculation; it does not tend to prove that we ought to guillotine every one who loans his money and sells his property for all he can get.

If we must have any fresh legislation to benefit the poor and blundering at the expense of the prudent, perhaps we had better have thorough work made of it by an enactment which shall decree that any person who shall sell any property on credit for more than half its value, or shall accept, "directly or indirectly," of any interest, or shall ever hint that he would like to have his pay, "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," and shall forfeit the entire debt and be drawn and quartered.

M. FOSDICK, Sec. No. 3.

ADDISON, Sept. 3, 1876.

MR. J. T. COBB, *Worthy Brother*:—I have never seen anything in the VISITOR from Rollin Grange, so I will drop you a few notes.

Our Grange numbers fifty members, and is in a growing condition.

Our Agent keeps on hand a full stock of goods, which he buys and sells at grange prices.

We talk some of building a hall next year, which will greatly increase our numbers and interest.

We have very poor crops this year, nothing being more than one-half of a crop, unless it is corn. Very few persons have enough potatoes to last them through the winter.

Accompanying this letter please find \$1.20, for which send the VISITOR one year to the following persons.

* * * * *
OSCAR WING,
Sec'y Rollin Grange, No. 383, Addison,
Mich.

MONTGOMERY GRANGE, No. 549,
BURNSIDE, LAPEER CO., MICH.,
Sept. 14th, 1876.

J. T. COBB, *Worthy Brother*.—On reading your remarks on Brother Geo. C. Myers' letter in the last number of the GRANGE VISITOR, although not the Secretary of our Grange, I felt it my duty to strive to do some little toward increasing the circulation of the VISITOR, as there are only five copies, I think, taken in this Grange, and two of them I suppose are sent gratis. As one of your subscribers I firmly believe if Masters and Secretaries were to follow your advice, and strive to increase its circulation, every Grange in the State would be greatly benefitted. I believe your assertion true, that there are thousands of Patrons who are ignorant of the existence of the VISITOR, judging from my own observation in our Grange. Please find enclosed 50 cents, for five copies of the VISITOR for the balance of the year. I will try hard to send you a respectable list of subscribers for the ensuing year. I would be very glad to see it enlarged.

Yours fraternally,
WM. A. MONTGOMERY,
Overseer of Grange No. 549.

SUMMERTON, GRATIOT CO., MICH.,
September 5th, 1876.

J. J. WOODMAN, *Worthy Master and Brother*.—Believing it would be of interest as well as importance to the Order to write concerning the health of our Granges in this section of country, I will give expression to the thought, "We are alive, and bound to live by labor and action." Some of our branches are falling off, and we are obliged to do some trimming. We are digging down to hard-pan, which you will readily discover, by our organizing a Co-operative Association in Gratiot and Isabella counties. The capital is limited to \$15,000, with a subscribed or working capital of \$5,000 already taken. The store will be located at Alma, Gratiot Co.

The officers of the Gratiot and Isabella Co-operative Association, are: President, Bro. John Vanderbeek, Master of Pine River Grange; Secretary, T. L. Travis, Summerton Grange; Treasurer, Wm. Medler, Pioneer Grange; Directors, six in number, with two Auditors. The Auditors and Directors are wide-awake and efficient business men in every respect, which makes us feel that success is certain in this effort.

Summerton Grange has a library located in the hall, in working order. The books are furnished by the members, and loaned for so much per month. The proceeds will be used in buying new books. For the "good of the Order" we have a paper read, of select and original pieces. The VISITOR is very welcome, and ever will be, while we remain,
Yours, fraternally,
T. L. Travis, Sec'y.

Worthy Secretary of the State Grange.
In the last number of the VISITOR a series of Resolutions adopted by Galesburg Grange were printed, which seem to be of much importance, looking as it does toward the enactment of a law which would to a great extent relieve the burdens which at present seriously

affect the interests of the producing classes.

No branch of industry, however prosperous, in which capital and labor are combined, can compete, at the present time, with capital invested alone, and such being the case, money which should be in circulation, is locked up in the vaults of the capitalists or loaned at higher rates of interest than any legitimate business can afford to pay.

Careful estimates show that farmers, counting the amount of capital invested in their property, and deducting the actual expenses of conducting their business from year to year, realize only, on an average, under the best of management, from two and one-half to four percent per annum upon the amount invested; while money at interest yields in absolute security—without labor—an income of from eight to twelve percent per annum upon the amount invested. A proportion, which, to make the producing interests prosperous ought to be directly reversed, or at least to make the income of each equal. The enactment of such a law, making seven per cent per annum the legal rate, and placing around it such restrictions that it will be impossible for usurers to evade it in any manner whatever, will be a step in the right direction.

In the State of New York such a law is in force, and its effect, it is said, has been to make money more plenty, and to divert it from the channel of money-lending to the direction of building up industrial and manufacturing interests, which add materially to the wealth of communities and the general prosperity of all classes except those capitalists who thrive on a high rate of interest. Let us then use all proper means for the modification of our laws which relate to interest.
FARMER.

STOCKBRIDGE, Sept. 4th, 1876.

J. T. COBB, *Worthy Brother*.—Stockbridge Grange, No. 7, have had quite an amount of business on hand this summer. Besides running our store, we have built a very nice large hall 50 feet by 24 with 20 feet posts. The first floor will be used for goods for the farmers to eat and wear, and implements of husbandry to work with; the upper part will be used for Grange meetings. The main room is 24 by 40 with reception and preparation rooms 10 by 12 feet each. Being thankful for the bountiful harvest, and the very favorable time to secure it, it was voted that we abstain from all labor on the 23rd of August, and have a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing for our past prosperity; accordingly we invited our sister Granges to a basket picnic which was represented by nine Granges, from Ingham, Jackson and Livingston Counties, with beautiful banners and mottoes and the National Flag. This joyous farmers' gathering was addressed by our Worthy Brother, L. R. Brown, a farmer from Rawsonville, Wayne Co. The speech was considered a master-piece, right from the heart of one of the best farmers of Wayne County, who knows how to teach the business of farming by experimental knowledge. The address will long be remembered by a very large number of the best farmers in the above named counties. We find in Bro. Brown, a first class Granger. He is not one of those that bind burdens upon men's shoulders which are grievous to be borne, but he is trying with all his power to enlighten and elevate the farming community, and place them in that position which the God of nature designed that the producer should occupy. This accomplished, we can break up the strong holds of monopolists and establish the standard of true principles and equal rights to all.
Fraternally Yours,
H. H. B.

FOUR TOWNS, Sept. 18, 1876.

BRO. J. T. COBB.—Our Pomona Grange picnic and opening of Amusement Hall, on the Fair Grounds in Pontiac, Aug. 20th, was a very enjoyable

affair. Bro. Whitney was with us and made the very best Grange address that this section has ever had. In the evening the degree of Pomona was conferred on five candidates. We are moving for a co-operative store.

The resolutions of Galesburg Grange, published in the last VISITOR, respecting rates of interest, come exactly and squarely to the point. It is an indisputable fact, known and felt by every class of people, that the rates of interest, as compared with every source of income, are extravagantly high, and that unless something be done in the way of reduction, a great share of the real estate of the country must sooner or later change hands at about half its value. The principal of indebtedness seldom ruins any one, but interest, which grows when crops do not or are short, or when trade falls off, if it be high, will soon necessitate a sale of the security.

When money loaned on a mortgage at about one-third the value of property, is a better investment, because it brings a greater income, than for a deed at the real value, men who hold the purse-strings will prefer the mortgage, for they well know that in a short time the mortgage will bring a deed. If relief is not in some way provided, the consequence will be that our lands, as in the old countries, will be held by a few men and rented at such prices as will give those who do the hard work a bare subsistence.

I think no better note has been struck by the Grange, than this, and we should keep it sounding until good shall grow out of it.

Fraternally, C. E. DEWEY.

OBITUARY.

Sept. 14, 1876.
Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst, our Sister Sarah E. Bullard, and

Whereas, The husband has lost a loving wife, the son an affectionate mother, the community a respected neighbor, and the Grange a faithful member in this bereavement, therefor be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to our Worthy Secretary and family in this their sudden bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and the same be entered on the records of the Grange.
WM. DUNSWERT,
JESSE KIPP.

Harmony Grange, No. 337. Committee.

ALMIRA, Mich., Sept. 9, 1876.
Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst by death, our beloved sister and Worthy Chaplain, Laura Hallett, therefor,

Resolved, That in her death the Fraternity has lost a beloved and respected member, the M. E. Church of which she was also a member, and the community in which she lived, a faithful and exemplary christian, and her family a true and devoted wife and mother.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives who have been so suddenly bereft.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the husband, and also published in the GRANGE VISITOR, and Traverse Bay Eagle.

L. A. JENNE, Master,
Almira Grange, No. 381.

HALL OF SELVAN GRANGE, No. 393,
NEW ERA, OCEANA CO., MICH., Sept. 2, '76.

WHEREAS, Death has entered our field for the first time since the organization of our Grange, and removed from our midst our worthy and respected Brother, Geo. Lewis, therefor,

Resolved, That while we humbly bow in submission, we fain would express in words our sympathy for the members of a bereaved family, at the same time fully realizing the inability of our words to heal the wounds inflicted by their loss; we will, nevertheless, offer our sympathy and condolence to the family of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That as we cannot reach the dead, and can the living, we will, therefore, in the future, be more faithful in the discharge of our duty to the living.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for ninety days, and that the members of this Grange wear the badge of mourning for the same time.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR, with the request that they be published therein.
Geo. C. MYRAN, Sec'y.

N. B.

PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

The Original Wholesale

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

HAVE REMOVED TO
227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

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DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

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These catalogues are in neat book form, contain 154 pages of just such information as every one needs, regarding name and wholesale price of nearly all articles in every day use.

THEY ARE FREE TO ALL. PRICES ARE VERY LOW NOW. SEND US YOUR ADDRESS.

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PAINTING.—THE PATRONS' PAINT COMPANY are manufacturing the *INTERSOLL READY-MIXED PAINTS*, and *BRUSHES*, and selling them at full trade discounts, delivering them freight paid, and no money required until the goods are received—making them cheaper than even the material can be bought elsewhere. They are an absolutely pure article, possessing great endurance and brilliancy, and are giving great satisfaction all over the country. We have a Patron friend who saved enough alone on Paint purchased to pay his Grange expenses for a life-time. They also sell *ROOF PAINT* 30 per cent. cheaper than any one else. It is to the interest of all about painting to write and have sent free their book, "Every One His Own Painter." It will save much money, whether you buy their Paint or not. Address, 259 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.—(From "Farmers' Friend.")

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

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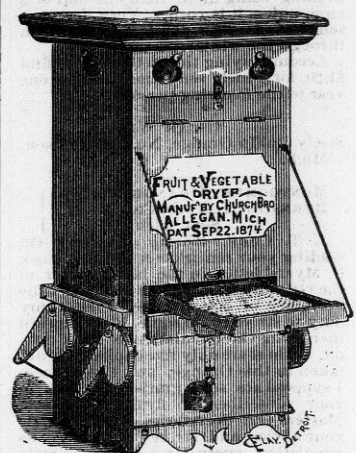
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Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,	60
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Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound,	50
Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound,	50
Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,	50
Cushing's Manual,	60
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Illustrated Visiting or Traveling Cards, each,	25
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By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, single copies 5c, per doz.,	50
Singing Books, with music, flexible cover, per doz.,	1 80
Rituals, single copy,	15
" per doz.,	1 50
Books 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,	50
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.