

## PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

We cheerfully invite members of our Order to contribute to this department. Short, pointed articles for the good of the Order, news of its progress, co-operative business plans, educational interests, etc., especially solicited.

## DIRECTORY.

## NATIONAL GRANGE.

MASTER—JOHN T. JONES, Arkansas.  
SECRETARY—O. H. KELLY, Louisville, Ky.  
TREASURER—F. M. McDOWELL, N. Y.

## TERRITORIAL GRANGE OF MONTANA.

MASTER—BRIGHAM REED, Bozeman, Gallatin County.  
OVERSEER—G. W. BATTERTON, Deer Lodge City, Deer Lodge County.  
LECTURER—A. MYERS, Helena, Lewis and Clark County.  
STEWART—J. C. LANGDON, Nevada City, Madison County.  
ASSISTANT STEWARD—J. UNDERWOOD, Boulder, Jefferson County.  
CHAPLAIN—G. H. OLDHAM, Beaver Creek, Jefferson County.  
TREASURER—H. H. MOGD, Bozeman, Gallatin County.  
SECRETARY—J. D. McCAMMON, Bozeman, Gallatin County.  
GATE KEEPER—W. M. WALLACE, New Chicago, Deer Lodge County.  
CERES—MRS. G. W. BATTERTON, Deer Lodge City, Deer Lodge County.  
POMONA—MRS. JNO. CULVER, Radersburg, Jefferson County.  
FLORA—MRS. A. W. SWITZER, Virginia City, Madison County.  
LADY ASSISTANT STEWARD—MRS. J. C. LANGDON, Nevada City, Madison Co.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BRIGHAM REED, Bozeman, Gallatin Co.  
G. W. WAKEFIELD, "  
DAVID BURT, New Chicago, Deer Lodge County.  
P. B. MILLS, Boulder Valley, Jefferson, Co.  
A. W. SWITZER, Virginia City, Madison County.  
W. M. WALLACE, New Chicago, Deer Lodge County.  
A. F. BURNS, Helena, Lewis and Clark Co.

## DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

1st District—DAVID BURT.  
2d District—J. JONES.  
3d District—P. B. MILLS.  
4th District—A. W. SWITZER.  
5th District—J. O. HOPPING.

## A WELCOME.

To the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

## BY A LADY FRIEND.

Hail, happy and auspicious day  
When North, South, East and West obey  
The one loud call, and all essay  
To meet in love, as brothers may!

No tramping steeds, no trumpet's peal,  
No clashing arms, no flashing steel!  
No "larum note," no foeman's heel,  
No vengeful passions now we feel!

But ay! thank God, as brothers should,  
We meet in glad and social mood,  
And gather 'round one common board  
To tell what land and sea afford;

Discuss the value of the rocks,  
Enlarge at will, on varied stocks;  
To plead the claims of milky kine,  
And ships of commerce on our line.

Of Ceres and her golden sheaves,  
Her pea-like grains and tinted leaves;  
Pomona and her luscious fruits,  
And sweetest Flora's charmed pursuits.

A phalanx worshipping "hand in hand,"  
A lordly host—a yeoman band;  
Strong to defend, protect, command!  
Thrice welcome, brothers, to our land!

CHARLESTON, S. C., January, 1875.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY STONE, GRANGE No. 4, P. OF H.,  
EAST GALLATIN, Dec. 1, 1875.

R. N. SUTHERLIN,

Dear Sir and Bro.: At our regular meeting of December 1, the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, The newspaper which has been patronized by the farmers of this county has proved recalcitrant to the trust reposed in it, and is working for interests antagonistic to the farmers; and,

WHEREAS, There is no paper published in this county which is in sympathy with the industrial class of the community; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Bro. R. N. Sutherlin be solicited to change the place of publication of his paper to Bozeman, and we pledge him our support as long as he advocates the rights of the laboring class.

J. A. BENDER, Sec'y.

Our Worthy Master Brigham Reed and lady attended the National Grange.

## THE MASTER-ELECT OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Judge John T. Jones, of Arkansas, was elected Master of the National Grange on the tenth ballot, on Tuesday, November 22. Judge Jones is a native of Essex county, Virginia, having been born in that county and State in the year 1813. He was educated at the University of Virginia, graduating in the year 1833, having also taken the law-course. He removed to within ten miles of Helena, Phillips county, Arkansas, where he settled on a plantation and has continued to reside there ever since that time.

He was elected Judge of the First Judicial District of Arkansas in 1842, and again in 1846, serving two terms of four years each.

He was elected to the Senate of the United States from Arkansas in 1863, before the State was reconstructed, but was not admitted to a seat in that body. This was the only political office for which he ever offered.

He retired from the bench in 1850, and has been engaged in planting ever since, as well as having carried on a large planting interest while serving as Circuit Judge. He has two large plantations in Phillips county, Arkansas, cultivating about one thousand acres of land; besides, a plantation on Red river, having about four hundred acres under cultivation. In his farming operations, Judge Jones has always made his first care to have an abundant provision crop, which he never failed. He annually makes about eight hundred bales of cotton and other crops in proportion.

Judge Jones has always been a favorite in the National Grange, and his election to the highest office gives universal satisfaction. It may be said here that no cause other than a desire for rotation can be assigned for the failure to re-elect Mr. Adams, this officer having given great satisfaction as Master for the last three years.

## THE OVERSEER.

Mr. J. J. Woodman, the Overseer-elect of the National Grange, is a native of Vermont having been born in Sutton township, Caledonia county, of that State in the year 1825, being now fifty years of age, although a much younger looking man. His father moved to New York State, when Mr. Woodman was six years of age, and from thence remove to Michigan forty years ago when that State was a wilderness.

Mr. Woodman has spent ten years of his life teaching and two years in the California mines, but has owned and operated a farm since arriving at the years of manhood.

Mr. Woodman was elected to the Legislature of Michigan in 1860 and served for twelve consecutive years thereafter—two years as Speaker *pro tem.*, and four years as Speaker.

He now lives at Pawpaw, Van Buren county, Michigan.

Mr. Woodman is a tall man of pleasing face and address.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

## SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

The following is from an address, delivered before the Maine State Council of the Sovereigns of Industry, Wednesday, Nov. 17, by William H. Earle, Esq., President of the National Council, and pretty clearly defines the position of this new but important organization. Mr. Earle said:

"Twenty-one months ago, less than a score of persons met in an upper room in Springfield Mass., to form an organization called the Sovereigns of Industry. The true basis of human society is absolute justice. Must a thousand be poor, while one may be rich? We intend to promulgate a new gospel—that of equality, Justice and humanity—which shall contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the laboring classes.

"All agree that that policy is safest which contributes to the happiness of the body and not to a few. The great majority of our inhabitants live by the sweat of their brow, and these constitute the strength of our

land. We claim for labor not only a just remuneration, but an equity of the profits. We do not wish labor to rule capital, but we wish to see labor respected and not trodden under foot.

"Our system will make honesty a necessity. Co-operation leads men to protest in the sight of all men. In a free system, we do away with the demoralizing credit system. By our cash system, we do away with the much

tem. Co-operation seeks to bring about a more equitable distribution of all things. Certainly Capital and Labor ought to be friends.

A man going West went to the foundry and bought a plow. He paid \$23 for the plow, and paid the freight on it to his western farm. Three months after he went to a retail store near his home, saw a plow of the same stamp and quality as the one he had purchased. He asked the price and was told \$26. Thus the manufacturer had been compelled by the commission merchants to ask at the foundry two dollars more than the retail price, so the purchaser might be obliged to purchase it after going through two, three and four hands. Such a system, I contend, is rotten and corrupt, and I challenge any person to the contrary. A large building is going up in St. Louis for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, the cost of which is \$250,000—\$250,000? Where did this golden surplus money come from? Go with me into the attics of some of our cities, and see that poor, starving sewing woman, laboring far into the night. For what? To pay for this golden affair of the Singer Machine Co!

"In the past twenty-five years the rich have been growing richer, and the poor, poorer. If it goes on this way what are we coming to? Unless we learn the power of organization from those coming middlemen, we shall certainly go to ruin. It is purely impossible for a man at the present in Auburn to eat an unadulterated dinner.

It is a universal agreement among spice manufacturers for the brand 'pure pepper' to be put upon their boxes of pepper, when in reality 20 per cent of that article is adulterated. Nine and a half yards of ribbon are put up by competition every time for twelve yards. You have found this out now and expect to get no more, but how many thousands of dollars was made before it was discovered? Who, but you and I, have to pay for the services of this army of middlemen between the producer and consumer. In short, competition gives us adulteration, shoddy, shortweight, and takes the humanity, honesty and justice out of man.

Now, What is the remedy for this? Organization and Co-operation. Competition gives us 1,800 lbs. of coal per ton, while co-operation gives us 2,200 lbs. per ton. The consumer, under the system of competition pays 30 per cent. profit on his goods, while under the co-operate system he pays but 5 per cent.

Friends, we must banish the cursed credit system. This should be one of our great life works. Let every young man as he goes out of this hall to-night—resolve in his heart, not to spend a dollar for anything until he has the money in his hand.

What is this our beloved country ruled and governed by but capitalists. The laboring men are scarcely represented. We have men who are continually legislating for what? Not by any means for equality and justice, but for capital and power, which crushes under foot the honest man. We certainly have too much law and too little justice in our land. When, I ask, will the time come when our laws shall be made in humanity, reason and justice—for man and not for money? But there is light ahead.

## GRANGERS MAKE YOUR FARMS SELF-SUSTAINING.

T. J. Smith, Master of the Georgia State Grange, recently gave utterance to the following:

"I find the Patrons buckling on their armor everywhere I go, putting themselves into line for an earnest and active move, sowing largely of small grain, and I find an anxiety among the Grangers to add a wide plank to our platform, one that all Grangers can stand on, namely: No member is worthy of fellowship who does not make his farm self-sustaining.

They advocate the decapitation of all members after next crop, that do not come up to this standard. They also impress earnestly an inspection of all the crops of all the members of the Grange, either by a committee of each subordinate Grange, or a committee of the whole Grange. It is thought this method will work happily.

## THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

A special correspondent of the *Patrons' Helper* writes as follows:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24, 1875.

To-day the election of officers has been completed, and one of the marked features, and most beneficent feature of our order, has been brought out in bold relief during the election. Here was an election as important as any of the State elections held during the past few weeks, conducted quietly, without noise, without nominations, no electioneering and the most cordial feeling. No nominations were made, but each member, as his name was called by the clerk, stepped to the box and deposited his ballot for that person who was his choice for the position. So careful are the members to preserve the purity of the ballot in our elections, that they are slow in expressing their opinions as to the qualifications of different individuals for the different positions. If the same rule and same feelings could only obtain in each subordinate Grange, the result on the usefulness of the Order would be beneficial.

Nov. 26.—To-day, the few Constitutional amendments needed have been under consideration. The report of the committee was lengthy and would have involved radical changes. It was soon evident, however, that the members were not disposed to pull down the house before it was completed, and a majority of the proposed amendments were soon laid upon the table. Those, however, which it was evident a majority of the membership in the Order really desired, were considered at length and ably discussed. The one which elicited the most discussion was the proposition to transfer to the State Granges the full control of all their monetary affairs, relating to fees for membership and dues. This proposition was finally adopted by the requisite two-thirds vote, and will become a part of the organic laws as soon as ratified by the State Granges. Another resolution, to make the loan of last year to the State Granges a donation was adopted.

There is a desire to bring to the knowledge of each subordinate Grange a full and complete history of the Order, and with this view the writer introduced the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized, and they are hereby instructed, to compile, during their quarterly meetings, and report to this body at its next annual session, a full and complete history of our receipts and disbursements from the meeting of the National Grange, at Georgetown, up to the quarter ending September 30, 1875."

This extreme sensitiveness in regard to all questions relating to the expenditures of money works a serious evil to the Order. It has been fostered and encouraged by the enemies of the cause until it not only has a depressing influence on the members everywhere, but each representative to the National Grange has become morbid on the subject, and the only way to remedy the difficulty is to print and put into the hands of every Patron a full financial statement and history of the Order from the beginning.

From the report of the Finance Committee, I conclude that the expenses of this session will be about 50 per cent. less than of the last.

I hope to have the proceedings in full for our State Grange meeting, and ready to mail to subordinate Granges. It will all be in type at the close of the session here in the printer's hands.

One error of this body, and the same is true of our State Grange sessions, is to work every one up to the full extent of their strength. I hope to see this remedied. The great importance of the work to be done should make us take full time for its consideration, and that, too, with a vigorous and healthful condition of mind and body. Eighteen hours of mental labor in session or committee room is not an economical way of doing business.

LARGE SAVINGS.—It is said that the Texas Grangers saved a million of dollars last year by shipping and selling through their own agents, and many have got forehanded who never were so before. Great numbers of planters usually put all their profits into the hands of storekeepers and usurers. The writer saw a lady at Cincinnati lately, who said that she had paid thirty per cent. to a banker of Vicksburg for money to gather her cotton.