The Star of Pascagoula.

"PEACE, GOOD WILL, AND PROSPERITY TO ALL MANKIND"

VOL. 2. No. 51 PASCAGOULA, JACKSON Co., MISS. SATURDAY DECEMBER 5th. 1874. WHOLE No. 566

range Department.

[illegible]

A. H. Hardin is the authorized [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ERS OF HUSBANDRY.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

[illegible]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

[illegible] Marshall County [illegible]

[illegible] Dudley Depuy for Harrison and [illegible] Counties. Orion Spencer, Miss.

ACK SON COUNTY COUNCIL.

[illegible] June 20th, 1874. Regular meet[illegible] Saturday in June, April, July and [illegible]

[illegible] McRae, Master, Jackson, Co.
[illegible] Grayson, Secretary.

SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

Grange.—The regular meetings of [illegible] Grange are held on the first Saturday of [illegible] month.
[illegible] Capers, Master.
[illegible] Grayson, Secretary.

[illegible] Grange—The regular meetings of Bluff [illegible] are held on the second Saturday of each [illegible]
[illegible] McRae, Master.
[illegible] Grayson, Secretary.

[illegible] Creek Grange.—The regular meetings of [illegible] Creek Grange are held on the third Saturday [illegible] each month.
[illegible], Master;
[illegible], Secretary.

RRISON COUNTY COUNCIL.

[illegible] August 8th 1874. Regular meet[illegible]

[illegible] Master. Harrison county.
[illegible] Browning, Secretary, " Biloxi.

SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

[illegible] Grange.—The regular meetings of [illegible] Grange are held on the first Monday of [illegible] month.
[illegible] Master;
[illegible] Browning, Secretary.

[illegible] Grange.—The regular meetings of [illegible] Grange are held on the second Saturday [illegible] each month.
[illegible] Master;
[illegible] Pearlsborough, Secretary.

[illegible] Grange.—The regular meetings of [illegible] Grange are held on the 2nd Saturday of [illegible]
[illegible] Blackwell, Master;
[illegible] Devers, Secretary.

[illegible] Hill Grange.—The regular meetings [illegible] Hill Grange are held on the Saturday [illegible] second Sunday of each month.
[illegible] Master;
[illegible] Secretary.

[illegible]IAL AGENTS FOR PATRONS OF MISSISSIPPI

[illegible]aughan, 358 Front Street, Memphis.
[illegible]ardin, N E Cor. Pine & 2d, St Louis.
[illegible]ispatrick, 19 N. Commerce St. Mobile.
[illegible]urrington & Co., 79 Carondelet St. [illegible]

[illegible]sements of the "Star."

[illegible] BY THE STATE GRANGE.

[illegible]OLVED, That we recom[illegible] to the patronage and sup[illegible] the Order throughout the [illegible] 'The Farmers Vindicator', [illegible] Southern Homestead', 'The [illegible] of Pascagoula and 'The Pa[illegible] Husbandry, and said jour[illegible]re requested to publish the [illegible]dings of the State Grange, [illegible]e Secretary is directed to [illegible] said papers with copies of [illegible]ulars and other official no[illegible]equired for publication.

[illegible] meeting of Bluff Grange the fol[illegible] resolutions were unanimously [illegible]:

[illegible]VED, That the STAR OF PASCA[illegible]e chosen as the official organ of [illegible]ange, and that the Secretary be [illegible]d to forward a copy of these reso[illegible]o the STAR.

[illegible]VED, That we hail with satisfac[illegible] association of Brother C. K. [illegible]g as Grange editor of the STAR [illegible]mmend it as a faithful and able [illegible] of the designs and inter sts of [illegible] of Patrons of Husbandry and [illegible]pport of the Order.

[illegible]E GRANGE MEETING.—The follow[illegible]utions were adopted by Orange [illegible] their regular meeting on Mon[illegible] 3rd.:

[illegible]VED, That we take pleasure in [illegible]ding to all members of our order, [illegible] the tillers of the soil everywhere, [illegible] OF PASCAGOULA, a journal de[illegible] our cause; and further recom[illegible] our fraternity its able associate [illegible] K. Browning, a true and earnest [illegible]

[illegible]VED, That we elect said paper the [illegible]rgan of our Grange.

GRANGE MEETING.—At a regular [illegible] of the Ocean Grange on Saturday, [illegible], the following resolution was [illegible]:

[illegible]VED, That we heartily recommend [illegible] patronage and attentive patronage of [illegible]ons, and to the farmers of our [illegible] generally, the STAR OF PASCA[illegible] paper devoted to the interest of [illegible]er and edited in part by our [illegible] Brother, C. K. Browning.

[illegible]pondence on all subjects of inter[illegible]trons is solicited for the columns [illegible] paper. We particularly request [illegible]outies and Secretaries will have [illegible] recourse to our columns, ad[illegible] of the organization of Granges [illegible]atters pertaining to the progress [illegible]ness.

Grange Secretaries.—The following Resolution was adopted by Choctaw Grange, at their regular meeting on Saturday the 7th. Resolved that we send The Star of Pascagoula the official organ of our Grange.

J. L. Tomey,
Secretary.

THE STAR will be furnished in advance of fees and upwards, at $1.00 apiece. Let each Grange in this section of the State make up a Club. tf.

Blank applications for membership will be furnished to the granges, for one dollar per hundred. All other printed matter for our brother Patrons at first cost. tf.

The friends of the STAR should see that it is well-read everywhere. Subscribers might be made up at every Grange meeting. A little effort on the part of one friend, would in a few weeks increase its circulation hundreds.

The "Star"

Solicits continuous notes, and correspondence from all parties in different localities on the Farmers' Movement; on the condition of the crops and markets; on domestic or household matters; and on all subjects in which our people are interested. Everybody is earnestly requested to write for the STAR, and by so doing aid us in making it a newsy, interesting and instructive paper.

Having attended the State Grange and been put in possession of matters of considerable importance to the Granges in this section, I will, if desired, visit any Grange and instruct them in the correct workings of the Order without charge, provided they attend to conveying me to and from the place of meeting.

Address C. K. Browning, Biloxi, Miss. tf

We need a correspondent in your Grange.

Notice.

The following will hereafter be furnished at this office:

New Edition of Manuals, per doz.		$1 50
do do	per copy	15
Patron's Monitor	"	25
Song Book (with music) cloth	"	15
do do	paper "	10
do (without do	paper) "	6
Traveling Cards, blank	"	25
do with Sec'y c r	"	50
do morocco covers	"	50
Dimit Blanks	per dozen	25
Blank Petitions	per hundred	1 00

No order for Patron's Monitor or Manuals will be filled except under seal of Grange.

W. L. WILLIAMS,
Secretary State Grange
RIENZI, MISS., June 22, 1874 tf

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, RIENZI MISS., May 23d, 1874.

The following answers to inquiries are given to all concerned:

Secretaries and Treasurers' Quarterly Reports and State Grange dues must be enclosed in the same envelope and sent direct to this office, and not to Treasurer of State Grange. Irregularities in this respect causes confusion and delays. The Treasurer keeps no account against Subordinate Granges. To insure prompt replies to communications never send them in envelope with Quarterly Reports. In the hurry of this office, reports sometimes have to lie over a week or ten days. Letters requiring answers are always taken up first, and Reports are attended to at leisure times.

Any county in this state having three subordinate Granges, in good standing, and no Deputy may apply to the nearest Deputy to organize a County Grange.

W. L. WILLIAMS
Secretary State Grange.

We received a copy of The Patrons Hand-Book: for the use and benefit of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry by J. K. Hudson, editor and proprietor of the Kansas Farmer, published at Topeka, Kansas, which is the first of a series of agricultural publications to be issued by him.

We earnestly recommend this Hand Book to all members of the Order, but particularly to the several officers of the the Grange, as it affords much information very necessary to a proper discharge of the duties incumbent upon the officers of a Grange.

OREGON STATE GRANGE.—The first annual session of State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was begun here on the 16th of October. There was a full attendance at the opening, more than 200 delegates being present. An able Address was delivered by the Grand Master, Daniel H. Clark, in which he recounted the progress and spoke encouragingly of the prospects of the Order in Oregon and the Territories. Committee reports were afterward received, and then the Grange adjourned until evening, when secret business was taken up. The number of Grangers represented in this jurisdiction were, in Oregon, 175, and Washington Territory, 52. There was a full representation yesterday, on which occasion the fifth degree was conferred and the various officers installed. The Grange then adjourned.—Oregon Chronicle.

How to Organize a Grange

For the information of those desirous of forming themselves into a Grange we submit the following excellent mode and advice given by W. P. Popence of Kansas.

The first work to be done, is for any farmer that wishes to form a Grange in his neighborhood to draw up a form similar to the following:

The undersigned pledge themselves to a union a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in the County of——— State of——— and that they may be enrolled as Charter members agree to pay to the Deputy of the State Grange, the necessary fees therefor.

Take the above form; and proceed to take the names of the farmers in your neighborhood, and their wives, and also of their daughters over 16 years of age, and sons over 18; being careful to take no names on your list only farmers, and only those of good moral character, such persons as you are willing for yourself and family to associate with.

Be very careful in your organization to take none but the good, active working farmers, as it is easier to get a person in the Grange, than it is to get them out again.

After getting a member to sign your petition, which must be not less than nine men and four women, nor more than twenty men and ten women, you can then write to the nearest Deputy to come, and put you in working order. In the meantime it would be proper to call a meeting, select and elect your officers; if you are acquainted with the duties to be performed by each one, if not, it would be best to wait until the Deputy comes and explains the duties devolving on each officer as much depends on a judicious selection.

At the same meeting select a good trustworthy person for Treasurer, and have the fees collected and placed in his hands. This will assist the work of the Deputy and give him more time to give instructions in the work.

CHARTER MEMBERS are those persons only whose names are on the application and and whose fees were paid at the time of organization. The fund collected after paying fees for organizations, belongs to the Grange for their own use, in purchasing a library, organ or any other use that the Grange may think best. After your Grange is in working order you cannot admit a man for less than five dollars nor a woman for less than two dollars. This rule must be strictly adhered to, any infringement of it will subject the Grange to a revocation of charter.

The interest and beauty of the work of a Grange is much enhanced by a careful selection of officers.

For Masters try and select a live, wide-awake person, as he has the same duties to perform as a chairman or president in a public meeting or club, with other duties as prescribed by the Ritual.

The Overseer has similar duties to perform, and takes the Master's place in his absence.

The Lecturer imparts information to the Grange, lecturer, reads such communications as comes to his hands, etc.,

The duties of Treasurer need no explanation. The Secretary should make true entries in his journal of all the things done and past in the Grange. But he is not required to make a note of men's speeches, of things proposed or moved without coming to a vote. He is charged with the custody of all the papers and documents of every description belonging to the Grange, as well as the journal of its proceedings, and is to let none of them be taken from the table by any member or other person, except for legitimate purposes.

He should stand while reading or calling the Grange. The Steward has charge of the inside gate and perform such other duties as belong to his office.

The Assistant Steward and Lady Assistant Steward assist the Steward and perform the work that is required of them by the Ritual.

Ceres, Pomona and Flora will, by their dignity, sociability and good behavior, set an example in the Grange to be imitated by all, and the aim of all good Patrons should be to labor, be temperate in all things, and aim to elevate the profession of farming.

Every Grange should supply itself with plenty of good reading matter such a Grange paper, books and documents and the Grange room should be converted into a reading room, at least one hour before the call to order, for the benefit of those who wish to read, and no Grange should neglect to have an occasional social meet.

All Granges wishing to be benefitted by the various arrangements made by the State Grange, should immediately put themselves in full communication with the State Agent at Topeka.

Patrons, Patronize Patrons

The obligation taken by all Patrons and the nature of the Order require that Patrons should help one another all that their ability and the interests of their families will permit.

Patrons should show to those not of them that they are a band of brothers, *bundled together in one bundle of brotherly love* with one feeling and a common interest. In every department of business forget not your brother or sister, but act to each other at all times and under all circumstances as a family in unity and interest. This is necessary to the success of the Order and the welfare of each other. Let us in the words of a worthy firm, "make a determinate resolve that when we need a doctor we will employ a brother Granger; when we go to mill we will throw our custom to our brother; when we have a dollar to pay to the merchant let us throw it in the hands of our brother Granger. When this is done we will be complying with the promise made to each other. Patrons should bear in mind that in unity there is strength, only, and we should be a unit in every respect. There ought and must be a distinction between us and those who are not of the fraternity. We meet with opposition on every hand: we are made sport of and charged with waging war against other interests, and yet will we forget our brothers and sisters in our patronage and favor our sworn opponents? This is treason, and we emphatically say when met with, should meet the penalty which such ingratitude deserves. There is a close and sacred tie existing between all Patrons which we fear some do not realize and appreciate fully, and we suggest, that it be made a part of the Secretary's duty to at each regular meeting to read and comment upon the obligation taken in the first degree. This may serve to impress upon Patrons the solemnity and weight of their duty one to another.

We desire to call the attention of the several Granges in this vicinity, both County and Subordinate, to the following resolution adopted by the National Grange at its last session and earnestly urge them to act upon it at once:

"Resolved, That all the State and Subordinate Granges be advised to have their respective Granges incorporated in accordance with the laws of their several States."

Bonds given to Granges which are not incorporated, are worthless in law, and since the cost is so small it is best to start safe.

The following form of incorporation is recommended for Subordinate Granges by the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Kansas.

ARTICLE OF INCORPORATION.

It is hereby certified; That the members of———Grange have this day associated themselves together to become a body corporate, with the right of succession, under the laws of the State of Kansas.

1st. This corporation shall be known as———Grange No.——— Patrons of Husbandry.

2nd. It is formed for the purpose of social enjoyment, and for the transaction of business by means of stores, warehouses or otherwise.

3rd. The place of meeting shall be in School District No.———, ——— County, State of Kansas.

4th. Its term of existence shall be twenty years.

5th. The numbers of its directors shall be six, viz., the Master, Secretary, Treasurer and three Trustees of the Grange. The directors for the first year are———Secretary, ——— Treasurer, ——— Trustees———, all of whom are residents of the State of Kansas.

6th. The capital stock shall be composed of the fees and dues of members.

This instrument should be signed and acknowledged by at least five persons in the presence of an officer duly authorized to take acknowledgements of deeds.

Some open questions in Agriculture.

(Read before the Grange.)

Once a year, at least, the question of crop or choice planting comes up in the agricultural journals, gets the audience with great zeal if not with eminent patience, and is finally settled, if we may credit the disputants, in favor of both methods. That is a sensible way to dispose of it, perhaps; but it does not remain settled. It comes up again, as much an open question as ever, bringing the inquiring practical farmer, who never believes he knows but wishes to know how to break up his land, so as to produce the best results. The cultivation of our principal crops presents similar questions, such as, "shall we lord our land high and weep, or low and flat? shall we cultivate our crops so as to throw the field into ridges or hills, or in such a way as to leave it level? Shall the cultivation be shallow or deep? Is it necessary or desirable to bar off cotton? Is fall plowing beneficial?" and so on, to the end of a long catalogue. Now, such questions can never be settled in the way in which writers in our journals have generally sought to settle them. They will come up in the future as they have in the past, till farmers shall have mastered the general principles of agricultural science, and learned to apply these principles to the varied conditions under which they work. Then, they will see that such questions can have no general answer, but must be settled in each particular case by itself, and in the light of circumstances of soil, climate, season, and other conditions governing it, and not according to a fixed rule. Bearing in mind these facts, we may discuss agricultural problems with some profit; but, first, let us try to settle the general principles on which all farming operations rest. Having mastered those, we shall simply need good common sense to guide us in their application.

FALL PLOWING AS AN OPEN QUESTION.

Fall plowing has been almost as generally and persistently discussed as deep and shallow plowing, and the agricultural doctors who have so decidedly disagreed on the subject, have left the question rather more unsettled than when they essayed to settle it, and the poor farmer is still in the dark. The way to get light is to fall back on common sense, supported by careful experiments. What are the supposed advantages of fall plowing? 1. It turns under and covers, if properly done, the grass, weeds and other trash which has accumulated on the surface, putting the whole into a position to become thoroughly digested and prepared for the sustenance of the spring crop instead of being blown off and lodged in the fence corners. 2. It opens the soil to the disintegrating and ameliorating influences of frost, which render it more permeable to water and the fertilizing gasses. 3. It may often be done when other work is not pressing, and thereby lighten the labor of preparation in the spring, when it is important and to forward the operations of the season as quickly as possible. Now, when the question of fall plowing comes up, we must bear the points in mind, and ask ourselves whether, in the particular case presented, is it desirable and practicable to promote the objects specified, or either of them, and if their attainment will be worth the expense of the work? If so, let us plow by all means. But if, on the contrary, there be little or no vegetable matter on the surface to turn under, which, however, is seldom the case, the first named advantage would be lost: if our soil be already too loose and friable, and especially if liable to wash, we should not desire to increase that evil; or if it consist of that kind of clay which a single rain will melt again into a solid mass, our labor in breaking it up would be lost; and fall plowing would be a piece of utter folly.

Much depends on the Master in the Grange. He should be a progressive, reading, thinking, active man. He should lead as an officer, and have his suggestions matured and sound, and then he will have the confidence of the members. Let the Masters wake up to the importance of their position, and be prepared for any emergency.—Southern Agriculturist.

The Grangers of Augusta county, Virginia, are determined on having a bank of their own, which will lend money at not more than six per cent. interest.

Why are You a Patron?

Some honest and capable farmers are not Patrons to-day simply because they do not admire the secrecy of the Order. Other considerations of more or less importance keep others out of the Grange. No true Patron will utter a word of rebuke to the neighbor who honestly stands aloof. No farmer should be censured for any failure to aid the new organization. All do not behold things in the same light or go about their daily toil in exactly the same manner. Men the world over differ in views, tastes and tendencies—and often sincerely too. No man should be prescribed for his opinions. But very few are positively opposed to organization—indeed we do not discern a spark of war in all the broad horizon against the infant prodigy. In this regard the Order is almost an exceptional one. Even the middlemen and monopolists have not presumed to enter upon a vigorous campaign against this rising power in the social world. Many have been struck dumb by its peculiar yet national awe. Demands for reform were numerous and pressing—this will admit of no cavil. If corruption existed in politics, if monopolists crushed the energies of the honest poor, if bondholders sought to live at the expense of the plowholder, if abuse of power prevailed where official integrity should have held unerring sway—then it were high time for an emphatic protest from the toiling millions. It has come. Not in the form, or tone perhaps, which many of us would have preferred; even the dialect employed may not suit our taste, yet because it promises good results and demands unconditional reform and already in its infancy has done much toward molifying the despot of monopoly, the yeomanry of the country gravitated toward it in surprising numbers. "Justice to farmers" was the cry so often heard but never heeded "Honesty of office-holders" was the demand sent up from every toiler's cottage in the land; "death to oppression" was heard in every town and hamlet on which the bloated monopolist could set his iron heel; "social elevation of the laboring classes" came in plaintive tones from multitudes of sad but earnest souls. And these were the ends to be secured. So when a new and uncorrupted class of men and women stepped to the front and dared to grapple with questions relating to this great reform, many of you did not stop to reason further nor talk about shibboleths, and dogmas, and antiquated customs. You stripped for the fight and enlisted for the war. And this is reason why you are a patron.—Columbus Grove Vidette.

(For "STAR of Pascagoula.")

RIENZI, MISS., Nov. 27th 1874.

To C. K. Browning, associate editor of the STAR:—

WORTHY BROTHER: The Committee on participation omitted the following Resolutions, which should have been published in connection with the Report of the Committee on Immigration and Labor:

Resolved: By the State Grange of Mississippi, that each County Grange in the State select a competent and efficient officer, or Agent to be known as the Immigration Agent, and that said Agent appoint one Assistant from each Supervisor's District, except his own; and that said Agents are requested to, at once, canvass their respective Districts for individual donations of Land, from Real Estate owners, and state at what price, and on what terms land will be sold to actual bona fide settlers. And

Resolved: That the County Agent shall, from information received from his Assistant, and from his own information, make a detailed report to the County Grange by the 1st day of December, 1874 of the number of acres so proposed to donated, and the character of the land to be sold, and at what price and time, with the names of the persons donating and selling; and that the Report be published througout the State, and sent north.

W. L. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

The above Resolutions commend themselves to the earnest and immediate attention of every Grange throughout the State, and each Patron should realize the importance of the measure, and respond promptly and liberally to the call. The great need of Mississippi is immigration, and to secure this we must offer some of the many inducements we have, which can be easily done without any serious sacrifice on the part of our people. Let the County Granges take immediate notice of this important matter and report as soon as possible.

Subscribe for The STAR.

Don't Be Discouraged

Occasionally a Patron tells us that he is getting a little discouraged; that members do not turn out to meeting, and that the Grange is not doing anything so far as they can see it is disappointing them for their time and expense bestowed. It is very natural it should look so at this time, and we have expected to hear expressions of this character from members of the Order. The reason why we expected this, are as follows:

In the first place, the movement commenced in this State is a case of almost unprecedented business depression, and the expense incurred has been left more than twice that amount would at almost any other time. It has been a very busy season of the year for farmers, lately, and it cannot be expected that meetings will be very well attended during the summer months. The causes which rendered the crop an extremely have accumulated for years both in number and degree, and will perhaps all we hope to accomplish through the Grange. Those who expect to right the wrongs of centuries in a year, or even in a decade are destined to disappointment. Errors take root and gather strength and speed like an avalanche. Substantial reforms always move slowly, spasmodic efforts to reform are generally transitory and whatever effort is produced is soon dissipated and lost. We are as yet scarcely organized in this State; and a farmer may as well expect to sow his wheat in September and reap it in the month following, as for us to expect to realize a great benefit, pecuniarily, from the Grange, during the first year of its organization. We are not working for ourselves alone, for this year or next, but we are working also for posterity; and we can transmit to that, no richer legacy than social and mental improvement, and to secure to labor the just and equitable reward of toil. In such a laudable undertaking, who can be discouraged? We are as yet only in the foot hill, among the up the mountain will give us a wider range of vision; and by and by we will attain the summit, where our faith will be fully rewarded, and we be enabled to enjoy the fruition of all our hopes.—[New Era.

Grange Benefits

Many outsiders seem to think that the Granges are founded only upon pecuniary selfishness; that they are a combination created for the sole purpose of cheapening tea, coffee and sugar, and of raising the price of wheat, corn and potatoes. This is not exactly true. There is no doubt but that a desire to make farming pay better had very much to do in the founding of the Order, and that thus far much of the time and energy of the several Granges has been devoted to the question of prices. And there is no doubt but that the pecuniary phase of the question has had a great deal to do in bringing in members, and satisfying them while in. Still, there has been much already accomplished, and there is much more among the possibilities of the future awaiting the Patrons, that is not connected with dollars and cents. The Patrons are learning not only how to make more money, but how to spend it in a more sensible manner. They are learning that they have brains that need improvement, as well as farms. The grange enables them to meet each other, compare notes, discuss questions pertaining to government as well as grain; and to sharpen up their intellects by neighborly friction. The grange furnishes, or ought to furnish them with books, and the discussion on subjects of interest ought to give them a taste for reading them. The social phase of the order is one of its chief attractions and benefits. It gives a place and motive for neighborly meetings. It gives the farmers wife an excuse for slipping down from her home tread mill for a half day, combing out the kinks from her hair, donning her best calico, and going out for a good, pleasant afternoon with her sisters in affliction. She goes home to her usual toil, refreshed in body and encouraged in soul. It makes better, more social and more harmonious neighbors, thus dispensing with many of those little vexations and unnecessary law suits that do nobody any good save the lawyers.—[N. Y. Granger.

John Cochran, the Master of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Wisconsin, has declined the Republican nomination for Congress, in his Congressional district on the ground that it is a trap laid to draw the Patrons of Husbandry, as an Order, into politics, which he respectfully declines to be a party to. No one that knew Mr. Cochran doubted for a moment the course he would pursue.—Ex.

There are about 600 Granges in Texas averaging about 34 members to a Grange, making a total of 21,420 members in the State, about one fifth of whom are ladies.