

# The Patron of Husbandry



Official Journal of the State Granges of Arkansas, Florida and Mississippi.

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## The Patron of Husbandry.

W. H. WORTHINGTON, EDITOR.  
COLUMBUS, MISS., DEC. 6, 1879.

### TO PATRONS IN TEXAS.

We send a copy of this issue of THE PATRON to the Master of every Subordinate Grange in Texas. We respectfully ask each one receiving it to read it over carefully, and bring it to the attention of his Grange, or in case his Grange may not be active, to his friends and neighbors, and make an effort to raise a club of subscribers. Each one could easily secure five or ten subscribers.

The Patrons of Texas will find in this journal more Grange news and Grange literature than in any other paper in the South. It will be especially interesting to Patrons in Texas as quite a number of leading Patrons in the State contribute to its columns, and we give special attention to the work and progress of the Order there. We shall from time to time publish the portraits and biographies of leading Patrons, and after the next meeting of the State Grange we will publish the portraits of all the officers of the State Grange with the proceedings of the session.

THE PATRON is the only paper in the Southwest that gives any attention to the great question of establishing "new process" cotton factories by farmers, and about the only one that advocates co-operation.

We hope to receive a club of five, ten or more subscribers from every Grange neighborhood in Texas. Now is the time to subscribe for the coming year.

A new danger threatens our Order, and of such a nature as to necessitate the most prompt and energetic action on the part of the great body of farmers. It is well known that the wealthiest farmers are opposed to the Grange for reasons that are obvious. Wealth creates an aristocracy and the democratic nature of the Brotherhood is essentially opposed to the aristocratic spirit—is utterly incompatible with it, the very object of the Order being mutual help to overcome the monstrous inequalities of life—to overcome them, at any rate, to such an extent as to give every one a chance to live something better than the life of a beast of burden. This is where the Grange comes in as a factor in the christianization of humanity—working practically on the material plane. But aristocracies must have something to rest upon; and if the great body of the farmers are independent and well-to-do in life, they will not submit to being thrust down to an inferior position and kept there by masters who are intrinsically no whit their superiors. And yet this possibility threatens them, for a combination of planters, and merchants, lawyers and capitalists is being organized and may break in upon the Grange and destroy it. This is being done by wealthy men, and unless the farmers will bestir themselves and present a compact body, the strength of wealth will more than overbalance the strength of numbers. Are the farmers, the bone and sinew of our country, the great mass of producers going to allow themselves to be broken up, their splendid organization which promises to redeem the country destroyed, while they will inevitably sink down into a condition of serfdom, dominated by moneyed corporations? Let them look to it.

### IMMIGRATION.

The State Granges of the Southwest soon to assemble should adopt measures to induce the thousands of farmers and artisans now leaving England every month to locate in their respective States. The sturdy farmers of England who are looking for homes in this country would be influenced to a great extent by the invitation of the representative bodies of the farmers of our section. Now is the time for effective action in this direction.

### MISSISSIPPI STATE GRANGE.

The approaching meeting of the State Grange will, we hope, be well attended by delegates from all parts of the State; men and women thoroughly imbued with the true Grange spirit, and who are ready and willing not only to adopt practical measures for the upbuilding of the Order in the State, but who will give these measures an earnest, active support when they return to their homes. The Grange is an organization that demands of its members the most energetic, well-directed, persistent effort in all its departments. It is but the means for accomplishing certain great and important objects, and to make it potent, efficient as an organization, its members, especially those entrusted with leading positions, must give it a strong, cordial support, and carry out with unflinching zeal and energy the measures adopted by its representative bodies.

We look with more than usual hope for practical results from the approaching session of the State Grange. Worthy Master Darden—one of the foremost of our leaders—will doubtless make suggestions in his annual address that will prompt the body to take action that will arouse the farmers of the State to a full appreciation of the necessity of the organization and cause them to rally to its standard with all the enthusiasm of the early days of the movement.

Let the members of the State Grange act vigorously and earnestly at this meeting, and they may safely rely upon a strong support from the masses.

Some excellent and patriotic gentlemen, leading members of the Grange, are connected with the movement to organize a National Agricultural Society. We believe that this new organization will be controlled eventually by certain classes from whose grasping and oppressive power the farmers have sought to escape by joining the Grange; and we believe further, that, if successful, it will become as much an opponent of the Grange as the Boards of Trade. The published purposes of this proposed organization may be well enough, but we believe that the poorer class of farmers, who have been and are now "hewers of wood" to other classes, will suffer from its power. Let us stand by the Grange more firmly and steadfastly than ever.

The farmers of all sections and parties must unite to destroy the power of the professional politicians. Until the people take control of their political affairs by selecting good and true men to represent them, and drive out the demagogues and place-hunters, there can be no wise and just administration of public affairs. The Grange is the school where farmers can learn their rights, and how to unite and concentrate their strength, so that their voice will be heard and respected.

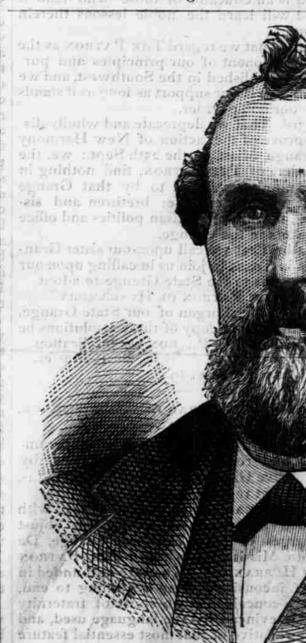
We print several reports of Committees made and adopted at the recent session of the National Grange, which will be found of general interest.

The State Granges of the Southwest will meet as follows:  
Mississippi, at Forest, Dec. 9th.  
Georgia, Dec. 15th.  
Florida, at Lake City, Dec. 16th.  
Texas, at Austin, in January.  
Arkansas, at Arkadelphia, in January.  
Tennessee, at Memphis, in February.

The Greenbackers said the country never would be prosperous until the currency was expanded. The hard money crowd yelled "inflation," and told the people such a policy would be fatal. And now let us quote from Controller of the Currency Knox, to show what has caused the business revival. In his report to Congress he says that on the 1st inst. the estimated total currency of the country was "at least \$380,000,000 in excess of the highest point reached between the suspension and the resumption of specie payments." Here is an "inflation" of nearly four hundred millions, and as a result the business of the country has revived.—New Haven Union.

### WORTHY MASTER A. M. KELLAR, OF BELL COUNTY, TEXAS.

We present on this page a portrait of one of the boldest, most earnest and faithful champions of our grand organization in Texas. In the great work that has been accomplished in Bell county, Worthy Master Kellar has been a leading spirit. In every movement to promote the success of the Order in that section, he has been a zealous and efficient co-worker with Worthy Overseer A. J. Rose, of the Texas State Grange, whose conspicuous services in the cause have made his name familiar to Patrons throughout the South.



A. M. KELLAR, MASTER OF BIRD'S CREEK GRANGE, BELL COUNTY, AND DEPUTY AND LECTURER OF THE FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, TEXAS.

These talented and patriotic leaders are both self-made men, who have learned in the hard school of experience what it is for a class of workmen to be unorganized and subject to the power of organized classes; and they have the spirit to strike boldly and earnestly for their individual and class rights—their right to a just and equitable share of the benefits as well as the burdens of government, and to the profits resulting from their toil, and to transact their business affairs as may best suit their interests.

In all the dark days of the past few years, when the enemies boasted and the timid friends feared that the Order was dying, Worthy Master Kellar never despaired of ultimate success nor faltered for a moment in his devotion to the cause. His voice never gave forth an uncertain sound; but steady and sincere in his faith in Grange principles, he kept on his armor, and worked willingly and strongly where work was to be done. The history of such men, though briefly told and incomplete, always interests the masses who appreciate the grandeur and ennobling influence of the Grange.

Andrew Mitchell Kellar was born in Bedford county, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1830. In 1837 his father moved to Illinois, where he soon lost his mother and father. He returned to his former home in Tennessee, where he remained until October, 1854, when he started to Texas, and reached Belton, Bell county, in the following December—a stranger in a strange place, without a relative or acquaintance, he started life anew, fully determined to carve out a name and a home in the wilds of Texas. On the 18th of March, 1856, he married Miss Mary E. Lee, of Belton, who died in March, 1860. When the war note sounded, he enlisted in Company H, 6th Texas Cavalry; he sustained an honorable reputation throughout the war; was once wounded, and once taken prisoner. After the war, he determined to engage in farming. He married, Oct. 18, 1865, Mrs. M. B. Goode, of Bell county. He went at farming as he goes at every thing else—with all his vim and strength. He has been very successful as a farmer—beginning after the war with almost nothing, he now owns about 750 acres of land, 350 of which is in cultivation. Bro. Kellar has felt, from the time he commenced farming, that the agricultural interest was shamefully neglected by the National Government, and that it had

### THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

LETTER FROM THE MASTER OF THE TENNESSEE STATE GRANGE.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Nov. 28. Editor Patron: The Grange closed its 13th annual session to-day, after a most harmonious session. The members are hurrying off in every direction to meet their homeward bound trains, satisfied with their work and proud of the cause they have espoused. The session has been a laborious one, composed as it was of representatives from nearly every State in the Union, who, deeply impressed with their noble mission, have labored earnestly to clearly define the objects of the Order, and to perfect the methods by which it seeks to accomplish them. There has been some constitutional tinkering, but the diversity of views in relation to the supposed defects has settled in the minds of members that there are more important considerations which claim their attention, and there will be much in the printed proceedings to convince those who follow us of the necessity of leaving to State Granges the control of State matters, and thus put an end to much discussion that seems unavoidable in regard to small and questionable defects, which do not and can not influence to any great extent the growth of our Order or retard the development of the great interests, through Grange methods, it champions.

We have abundant evidence that the movement has awakened a deep interest in agricultural progress, and in the elevation of its votaries, but the causes of waning interest and zeal in the organization itself, if any such waning exist, are not to be traced to supposed imperfections in the constitution, but lie deeper. And there has been on the part of the body an earnest search for them with a view to their eradication.

The committees have been in the main wisely selected, and have been indefatigable in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, and you will find much interesting reading in their reports. The Committee on the Condition of American Agriculture, of which Brother Lang of Texas is chairman, who is a statesman of no ordinary abilities and one of the most prominent men in his State, made an able and exhaustive report, setting forth in terse and forcible language the grievances under which this great industry labors, from unfriendly legislation and the want of proper protection from the government, and appealed to the farmers of the country in the strongest terms to come to the rescue, and clearly indicated the means by which they could do so.

The Committee on Education, confining itself to the practical solution of the educational problem, proposed a method of reaching the masses, that received the hearty concurrence of the whole body; and one of the most interesting and important experiments in this direction will thus be inaugurated under Grange auspices. The rapid concentration of popular Grange sentiment in reference to the practical education of farmers and their children has been most marked in this body, and whether or not the same may be said in regard to other matters, in this most important of all Grange work the Order is abreast with the spirit of progress that distinguishes our age.

The Committees on Transportation and Co-operation made reports that will be read with interest by members of the Order throughout the country, and will soon be in print, so I will not occupy your space with any further allusion now.

The solution of affairs distributed as you see throughout the States was not only very gratifying but gives assurance of the fraternal feeling that pervades the body. It contained amongst its members no fomenters of sectional discord or President makers, but was a harmonious body of earnest workers in the cause of agricultural reform and progress.

There was a peculiar fitness recognized in the election of our Worthy Brother Darden, of your State, as Overseer. The Farmers' Movement has no bolder champion than he is, and he brings to the discharge of his duties an ability and earnestness that inspires the strongest confidence and the conviction that the Order can not falter with such leaders at its head. One of the most gratifying features of our session has been the deep interest in our proceedings manifested by the patrons of this and surrounding counties. Throughs have daily resorted to the hall, giving us the impression that the Empire State is wide awake to the interests of the farmer. And indeed in no State, perhaps, has co-operative Grangerism, in its widest sense, received more intelligent or zealous support or endorsement. In Worthy Master Wayne the Patrons of the State have a

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leader in whom they have full confidence and who to superior abilities and fitness adds an almost religious fervor in the discharge of his duties.

There has been manifested on the part of the patrons of this section an eagerness to hear addresses from Southern members that has been a marked feature of our visit to this wintry region—warm, however, in all the essentials of brotherhood and community of interests. Bros. Darden of your State, Lang of Texas, Lipscomb of South Carolina, Eschbaugh of Missouri, and others, have visited the surrounding counties, in answer to pressing invitations, to assist in dedicating halls and deliver addresses, and if we do not leave behind us a wholesome national sentiment the indications are most fallacious.

Were I, however, to present you a full account of the session and the pleasant incidents attending it, I should encumber your space, but I can not close without some allusion to the generous hospitalities we have received and the beautiful village in which we have spent ten delightful days. The little city of Canandaigua, though we have seen it for the first time under a canopy of snow, presents sufficient evidence to satisfy us that it is a most lovely and attractive place when clothed in the verdure of summer or the richer hues of autumn. It has a bewitching rural aspect, abounding in widespread elms, cosy little parks and delightful drives under leafy canopies, that must make its summers exceedingly pleasant. It possesses for a village, as it is termed, though it claims 7,000 inhabitants, many elegant residences, and presents many evidences of rare architectural taste and beauty. We were shown thro' Brigham Hall, which is a private asylum for the insane, by the courteous physician in charge, Dr. Burrill, to whom we tender our thanks for his complimentary special invitation. This institution is a model of neatness, elegance and comfort, and is situated on an eminence with beautiful and highly ornamented grounds, and commands a view of Lake Canandaigua and the surrounding country, which is delightful and picturesque, and is one of the many beautiful views with which the village abounds. The lake, which is one of a nest of picturesque little lakes in this portion of New York, is one mile wide and 16 miles long, and as it nestles amidst the surrounding hills, with its borders fringed with neat farms, elegant villas, orchards, vineyards and pleasure grounds, it is absolutely a thing of beauty. I can not close without some mention of Col. Cook, the proprietor of the Canandaigua Hotel, if only that he is a courtly old gentleman who knows exactly how to make his guests comfortable, furnishing them with unexceptional accommodations. He gave to the body a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner, which served to intensify the high appreciation they had already formed of his cuisine, which they regard as equalled only by the generous hospitality which Western New Yorkers know so well how to dispense.

Washington has been selected as the next place of meeting, as it is desirable to facilitate co-operation between the Agricultural Department and the National Grange in advancing the great interests we have at heart.

But for fear I weary your readers I will close my letter, only bidding you take courage, for Grangerism was never more a faith than it is to-day, and its members were never more zealous or had a more just conception of its purposes than now.

T. B. HARWELL.

### CONGRESS.

Met on Monday: Nothing of importance was done in either branch on that or the next day. The following are among the proceedings of Wednesday, and constitute about all of interest that was transacted on that day:  
Senator Beck, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to authorize the payment of custom dues in legal tender notes, also a bill to amend title 48 of the Revised Statutes, so as to authorize the purchase of foreign carrying trade.  
Senator Bayard, of Delaware, introduced a joint resolution, that from and after the passage of this resolution the Treasury notes of all dues to the United States excepting duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise legal tender, and any of said notes hereafter issued shall bear this superscription.  
Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, offered a resolution that in the opinion of the Senate the present volume of United States notes should not be reduced, and that said notes ought to continue to be legal tender in the payment of debts.