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ORIGIN AND PROGRESS
OF
THE ORDER
OF THE
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

IN THE

United States;

A HISTORY FROM 1866 TO 1873.

BY O. H. KELLEY,

SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

J. A. WAGENSELLER, PUBLISHER.

1875.

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WAGENSELLER
ELECTROTYPED, PRINTED AND BOUND
By J. A. WAGENSELLER,
No. 25 NORTH SIXTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TO THE ARMY
OF
NOBLE-HEARTED MEN AND WOMEN
WHO HAVE SO
CHEERFULLY GIVEN THEIR SUPPORT
TO OUR ORDER,
Is Dedicated
THIS RECORD OF ITS EARLY DAYS,
BY
THE AUTHOR.

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.



N the preparation of this History of the Origin and Progress of the Secret Order of the Patrons of Husbandry in the United States—one of the “most beneficent and useful secular institutions in our country”—the Author has conclusively shown, chiefly by documentary evidence, how and through whom the Order originated—who were its main supporters and organizers—its aims and objects—the amount of money received, and how disbursed—its slow, feeble growth at the beginning, and the numerous obstacles and discouragements to be overcome, before arriving at the period of assured success in January, 1873, when the permanent organization of the National Grange was effected at Georgetown, D. C.

The object has been to give plain facts, avoiding all unnecessary comments. In making extracts

from the many letters, and in copying from the old records historical matter which otherwise would never have been published, will tend to settle old controversies and differences relative to facts and dates, and puts in convenient form opinions which may hereafter be valuable for reference. As will be seen, the correspondents, while building the Order, were unwittingly writing its early history in their daily letters. What could be more simple or reliable? All letters are on file, and can be verified.

The Author is neither an historian nor polished writer, but a Minnesota farmer; yet no one knowing him will fail to detect his handiwork in this volume. All labor connected with its preparation has been performed either before or after the arduous duties of his official hours, and delivered to the Publisher in chapters, as prepared.

The perusing of the old letters—the living over again, as it were, those early cheerless years of severe mental and physical labors, with their disappointments, privations and hardships—seem to have enveloped the Author in a serious, matter-of-fact mood, and deprived the reader of much native

humor. It is, however, a source of unwonted satisfaction, to believe that those earlier years of toil and sacrifice for the cause, have already contributed many happy hours to thousands of farmers' families, besides otherwise securing to them innumerable benefits.

The unprecedented success of this Institution is one of the most prominent incentives on record, to perseverance under trying and almost insurmountable difficulties. It also demonstrates the efficiency and power of the newspaper press—than the united co-operation of which, there is not a more effective ally, in behalf of any good cause, in our country.

The book is thoroughly interesting from beginning to end, and is the only COMPLETE, RELIABLE History of the Order published. With the confident hope that it will meet the expectations of all the members, and gratify the general public, it is now issued by

THE PUBLISHER.

APRIL, 1875.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER.

IT is generally acknowledged that the idea of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry originated with the writer. From its inception he has given it his whole attention, and hence claims to be thoroughly informed regarding the work, as it progressed, up to the time of permanent organization of the National Grange, at Georgetown, D. C., in January, 1873. Repeated calls from many associates, for authentic history, prompts him to comply, and he has woven together, in these pages, facts that he hopes will be interesting, and which show an instance of success, through perseverance, in a good cause.

Excessive drought in Northern Minnesota during the years 1862-63, by which I was a considerable sufferer, and the favorable reception of my newspaper contributions, induced me to accept a proposition to spend the winter of 1864 in Washington, and through the favor of Senator Ramsey, I received a clerkship in the Department of Agriculture.

I formed but few acquaintances that winter, the only one of real intimacy being that of Rev. John Trimble, Jr. By agreement with Mr. Newton, I returned to Minnesota in the spring of 1865, and there remained until the receipt of the following request:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 20th, 1865.*

O. H. KELLEY, Esq., *Itasca, Minn. :*

DEAR SIR:—I am exceedingly anxious to have you come to this city by the 1st proximo, if you can possibly arrange to be here by that time. I wish to see you on special business requiring your presence. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC NEWTON, *Commissioner.*

I reached Washington early in November, and half an hour's interview resulted in the assurance of Mr. Newton that I should have an appointment to go South for the winter. I waited rather impatiently, and after several weeks' delay, found he was wavering relative to the fulfillment of his promise.

Consulting with Doctor Trimble, I laid my plans to accomplish my purpose, and early in January was favored with an interview with President Johnson. He coincided in my views, relative to the advantage to be gained by encouraging immigration to the South, and assured me Mr. Newton should make the appointment. It was done the same day.

January 13th, 1866, I left Washington on my long cherished trip, bearing the following commission:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 1st, 1863.*

TO O. H. KELLEY, ESQ. :

SIR :—The relations of the Southern States with the Government for several years past having prevented this Department from obtaining the usual statistical and other information from those States, and a prevailing desire for reliable information being manifested on the part of the people, I have determined, with the advice and authority of his Excellency, the President of the United States, to appoint you an Agent of this Department, to proceed immediately through the States lately in hostility against the Government, to procure such information, and report the same to this Department for publication. Having reference to the enclosed instructions, you will immediately enter upon the discharge of your duties as such Agent.

ISAAC NEWTON, *Commissioner.*

My instructions required me to communicate at regular intervals with the Commissioner, which was done promptly, also taking the precaution to keep for myself a daily record of my trip and observations.

I made a short stay in Virginia and North Carolina, and reached Charleston, S. C., January 29th. Here and in the vicinity I remained until the 15th of March, visiting rice and cotton plantations, and obtaining much valuable information. In my intercourse with the planters it was evidently no disadvantage to be a member of the Masonic fraternity, and as such I was cordially received.

On the morning of February 27th, we received news from Washington that the white troops were

to be recalled from the South. This caused quite a stir, and a large number of Northerners, stopping at the Mills House, left for home on the first train. Referring to my daily record, I am reminded of the effects of the information, and remarked at the time, that politicians would never restore peace in the country; if it came at all, it must be through fraternity. The *people* North and South must know each other as members of the same great family, and all sectionalism be abolished.) Among the capitalists it was their policy to depreciate property in the South, and when they should be enabled to secure prominent advantages, then a more liberal course would be pursued.

The general aim of my visit was to get a good knowledge of the agricultural and mineral resources of the South. Hence my attention was devoted principally to the planters and plantations. While at Charleston, I made a trip up the Peedee river, and was the guest of Col. Ben. Alston, from whom I gathered much valuable information. Though here and there were marks of devastation by the cruel hand of war, yet there was a fascination that warmed my heart towards all I met.

While traveling, I was enjoying a lively correspondence with many at the North, and mentioned, in a letter to my niece, Miss C. A. Hall, the idea of a

Secret Society of Agriculturists, as an element to restore kindly feelings among the people. At Mobile I received her reply, in which she expressed sympathy for the women of the South, and much encouraged my suggestion that an organization of the farmers of the country might prove a blessing. At Savannah I met P. H. Woodward, with whom I spent several days, and then accompanied him to Augusta and Atlanta. From January until May, I was in motion through the several States. The idea of association was fast getting fixed in my mind, and I remember comparing the Mississippi and its tributaries to a national organization and its subordinates.

At Memphis, left the boat and took rail for Chattanooga, where I stopped for the purpose of running down to Atlanta to meet my friend Woodward, for a parting interview, when I gave him an outline of my then rough plan of an association. On reaching Washington, April 21st, I made but a short stop, and spent the afternoon of the 22d with Doctor Trimble. On leaving Washington, went first to Boston, where I gave Miss Hall my views of the association, in their crude state, to which she suggested that we give ladies full membership. **THIS FEATURE ORIGINATED WITH HER.**

I then returned home to Minnesota, where the summer was spent at work upon the farm, return-

ing to Washington in November. During that Summer, a plan was devised by which I hoped to secure a certain appointment from the President, but which failed, very fortunately for myself. I secured an appointment in the Post Office Department early in January, 1867.

Thus far, and even until May, I had done no real work upon the Order, only merely talked about it. The 6th of May, 1867, I made the acquaintance of W. M. Ireland, who had just received the appointment of Chief Clerk of the Finance Office of the Post Office Department. We occupied the same room in the Department for several weeks. Finding him a prominent member of the Masonic Order, I broached the subject of my contemplated association. He joined in with it, and so encouraged me that I began penciling out a plan for a Ritual. The skeleton of the Degree of Maid was the first written, and was sent to my niece, Miss Hall, on the slips of paper it was originally sketched upon, and returned, with her criticisms.

In July I chanced to meet Mr. William Saunders, whom I had not seen since my first winter in Washington. During August, I introduced him to Ireland, and at one of our interviews we told him of our proposed association. He said it might

prove a good thing for the farmers, but the secret feature he feared would be an objection.

I afterwards suggested to Ireland that Mr. Saunders might be a valuable aid to us, owing to his position in the Department of Agriculture. He ~~agrees to leave~~ ^{agrees to leave} the Department of Agriculture. He acquiesced, and we talked over our project more fully with him. Mr. Saunders informed us of his intended visit to St. Louis, to attend the meeting of the United States Pomological Society, and said if we would give him in writing an outline of the proposed society, he would submit it to some of those he should meet, and see how it would take.

I gave him the following

OUTLINE OF THE ORDER:

August, 1867.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, ESQ.,—DEAR SIR:

Notwithstanding a large majority of the people of this country are directly engaged in Agriculture, I regret to say in my travels North and South, East and West, I find there is a great lack of interest on the part of farmers,—a visible want of energy on their part to favor progressive agriculture. Where we find one who reads agricultural books and papers, there are ten or more who consider "book farming," as they term it, nonsense. This average is too small. In one of our Western States, after making a general investigation, I found the circulation of *purely* agricultural papers was but one to every two hundred and thirty inhabitants; and libraries of fifty bound volumes were exceptions, yet but very few who could not read and write. Their system of farming was the same as that handed down by

generations gone by, with them in November. them to use reaping and threshing devised by agriculture, the natural laws that kindred subjects of pleasing and once they turn their attention to them, who were totally ignorant.

Agricultural editors have worked faithfully for years, to induce our rural population to read and think—their increasing circulation (that of older papers) indicates that they have made some progress, but we see there is something wanted to produce an excitement which, when once created, we can throw on fuel and increase the flame.

Agricultural societies have done much good by establishing fairs; yet these are generally the work of a few right-minded, enthusiastic men, aided oftentimes by aspiring politicians. At these fairs the great attractions generally are implements and works of art, while the products of the soil offer the least attractions, and to bring the farmers out in any numbers, it is actually necessary to introduce, as a prominent feature, horse-races and numerous side-shows.

I think we can revolutionize all this, and I suggest the project of organizing an Order to embrace in its membership only those persons directly interested in cultivating the soil. I should make it a secret order, with several degrees, and signs and passwords. The lectures in each degree should be practical, appertaining to agricultural work, at the same time convey a moral lesson. While the order would aim to advance agriculture to a higher rank, by encouraging education, it would at the same time naturally embrace the benefits to its members guaranteed by Masonry. Every tool used by farmers and gardeners could be emblems of the Order in some degree, and each convey a practical and moral illustration. Being a rural organization, lodge furniture need not be extravagant, yet appropriate.

Of membership, I should advocate both sexes being admitted, having separate degrees for the ladies, yet all meet in common. Making the expense of each degree but one dollar, would place it within the means of all. The secrecy would lend an interest and peculiar fascination, while the material for manufacturing new degrees to keep up an interest, would be inexhaustible ; and here I can safely say no Order could surpass this in sublimity of the degrees that can be introduced.

My plan of work is this : Having a complete, but temporary organization of an United States lodge, dispensations are to be granted to lecturers to organize in several counties in each State ; these county organizations to elect one delegate each to the State organization, and the State organization one each to the United States. As soon as the majority of the States shall be represented, the temporary organization shall be permanently organized by the United States delegates. A small fee from each membership shall be annually paid to the united organization, and this will defray its expenses.

The grand head of the organizations will be an auxiliary to the department of agriculture; and as soon as this shall become a permanent department, with its Secretary in the Cabinet, it seems to me Government can aid materially in advancing the agricultural interests of the entire country. I should object to any State, or United States delegate, holding any Government or State political appointment, while serving in that capacity, and thus keep it free from contamination. I should advocate the department sending out agents, men of known ability, for the collection of statistical information, who should be versed as botanists, horticulturists, entomologists, etc., who should deliver free lectures for the organizations, and to which the Order should invite the public. In this way, by practical lectures properly illustrated, a vast amount of good could be effected through appro-

priations of Congress, and hardly any member of Congress would wish to vote against appropriations that would be called for by the department.

There is nothing now that binds the farmers together, and I think such an Order would, with the most cheerful results. Its tendency would be to encourage the circulation of our agricultural newspapers, which insure the co-operation of the editors. It will increase the demand for fruit trees and nursery products, securing the support of horticulturists, etc. We only need to secure the approval of our leading agriculturists. If such gentlemen as Col. Wilder, Barry, yourself and others, besides the editors of the agricultural press, will endorse the movement, it can possibly be inaugurated by the middle of September.

Trusting these views will meet with your hearty approval, I remain

Your sincere friend,

Fraternally,

O. H. KELLEY.

P. S.—I venture to enclose the initiatory degree for your perusal.

Mr. Saunders left about the middle of August, and the first tidings we had of him was at Sandusky, where he wrote as follows:

SANDUSKY, August 30th, 1867.

FRIEND KELLEY :

I have been so constantly engaged that this is my first writing opportunity. I am getting along very well and seeing much. I have mentioned your *Order* to a good many, and all agree in considering the thing a *grand idea*. Some will write you on the subject when they reach home—*so they proposed*. I have been with a party of excursionists for three days. This morning I am free. Will remain here this day, Cleveland to-morrow, and leave for Cincinnati on Monday.

Yours truly,

WM. SAUNDERS.

This short letter gave me decided pleasure. It brought encouragement, though of only a few lines; and here let me say my disposition was then such that it took very few cheerful words to stimulate, or the same amount of censure to depress me. I sought Ireland with a happy heart, and we took counsel over our work. My room (No. 48,) at the Hotel, had become our general headquarters, and every afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, we sat down for a cheerful smoke, and usually were joined by Dr. Trimble.

I presume one of the most encouraging letters we ever received, was the following from Anson Bartlett, as it was the first from any one outside of our circle:

NORTH MADISON, Lake Co., Ohio, *Sept. 2d, 1867.*

O. H. KELLEY, *Washington, D. C.,—*

MY DEAR SIR:

In a private conversation with Mr. Saunders, of the Department of Agriculture, a few days since, I was informed by him that you were engaged in an endeavor to introduce a new secret Order, under the title of Agricultural Lodges, or some equivalent, and that you would probably be willing to correspond with me upon the subject of introducing the same in this place. I therefore venture to address you, asking such information as you may be willing to impart, promising that all such shall be considered as strictly on the square. For any inquiries you wish to make, I refer to—(Masonic reference in Charndon, Ohio).

Fraternally yours,

ANSON BARTLETT.

I did not sleep before the following reply was penned:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Sept. 4th, 1887.*

A. BARTLETT, Esq., North Madison, O.,—

MY DEAR SIR :

Your favor of the 2d has been received. I am much pleased to learn from you, as well as from friend Saunders, that my idea of organizing an Order of agriculture meets with so much favor. I commenced as a farmer in Minnesota in 1849, when the Indians predominated in that now prosperous State. Being a Boston boy, I naturally put theory and practice together in my work, and have tried to inculcate the same among my neighbors. Perhaps I have done some good. I have traveled some in our glorious country—for it still exists as God made it, notwithstanding the political troubles. I have noticed particularly those engaged in cultivating the soil, who comprise the bulk of the population, and among these are noble minds,—rough diamonds, that only need the polishing wheel of education to show their real value. Agricultural papers and works of art are doing much good among those who will read and think. Agricultural fairs have accomplished much, but these come but once a year, and while being advertised, create an interest; but as soon as they are over, the interest is gone.

Now what I design is this: An Order that will create an interest, and keep it up. Country and town societies and clubs are interesting for a while, but soon lose their interest, and I see nothing that will be lasting, unless it combine with it the advantages which an Order similar to our Masonic fraternity will provide. Among the objects in view may be mentioned a cordial and social fraternity of the farmers all over the country. Encourage them to read and think; to plant fruits and flowers,—beautify their homes; elevate them; make them progressive. In our lectures

in the various degrees, just see what a fund of beautiful material we have to make them sublime. Every tool the farmer works with, and all his surroundings, the beauties of nature, can convey a moral illustrated lesson, and in the labors of the farm also,—the preparation of the soil (the mind) for the seed (ideas)—planting—the harvest, etc. A feature was suggested by Mr. Saunders, to discourage the use of distilled liquors, and if any beverage is needed, let it be pure native wines. Make it incumbent upon every member to plant at least one fruit tree and one vine annually.

I am glad you feel an interest in the matter, and desire to have you express yourself freely. Your counsel, and that of your confidential friends, is most earnestly solicited. I am confident, that if we take hold of the matter in good earnest, we can make it a popular and permanent institution in a very short time ; and by having the fee of membership at a low sum—say one dollar for each degree—can, in *twelve months*, number our brothers *by the million*. As it must naturally encourage the increase of subscribers to agricultural papers, the editors will favor us ; and printer's ink, you know, is a valuable article when judiciously used.

I have associated with me here two brother Masons,—Brothers Ireland and Trimble,—whose advice I need to lay out the work on a scale of sufficient magnitude for a large Order.

My plan is this : As soon as we can get the work in the different degrees perfected, then make one person at least in each State familiar with the work, and give him an appointment, with full power to organize a Lodge, and from this spread it into each county in the State. From each Subordinate Lodge send one delegate to the State Lodge, which shall be composed of these delegates. Each State Lodge to send annually one delegate to the United States Lodge, they to constitute that Lodge.

To keep it free from convulsions, I would suggest that reli-

gious or political questions be forbidden to be introduced in the Lodges, and delegates be persons who do not hold Government appointments. To commence with, and to have a working head, by mutual consent, some of us here will organize, as the officers of the United States Lodge, and grant dispensations and charters until a majority of the States send delegates, when we will hand the work over to these delegates. I suggest, for the commencement, that we have four degrees, representing the four seasons. Others can be added, as it is deemed necessary to add new interest; then when we shall come together, interested in the work, with the vast amount of talent that can thus be united, we shall be able to get up some degrees that will surpass in magnificence of language and tableaux, anything now in existence.

It is intended to have the Lodge-rooms elaborately decorated with evergreens, etc.

As our wives and daughters are generally attractive features in rural life, I have planned the work to have them active laborers with us, in full communion, and propose to make a male and female form for each degree. Among civilized people in the country, this will make the meetings of the Lodges sociable reunions.

I have avoided as much form as possible in the ceremonies, so that members shall not tire of the work, as in the Masonic Order.

One or more can be initiated or passed at the same time. As soon as Lodge work is over, open the doors and admit the public, or have regular evenings for the public to be present, to listen to lectures or discussions, and have these frequent—once a week, if possible.

Let the Department of Agriculture send out the most capable and talented men in the country, to lecture before the Lodges upon horticulture, etc., giving illustrated lectures. Let each Lodge have a fair every Fall, and require every member to ex-

hibit at least one bushel of some kind of produce, this to be the property of the Lodge, to be given to the poor under its charge.

While in Masonry there is much that is speculative, there will be in this Order little else but operative features. It will not call the members' minds from their work, but every tool they touch upon the farm in their daily labors, will call up some good thing they have learned in the Lodge. ✓

I fear I shall tire you with so long a letter, but I feel interested in the subject. I long to see the great army of producers in our country, turn their eyes up from their work ; stir up those brains, now mere machines ; get them in motion in the right direction ; make them discard their old almanacs and signs of the moon ; and just imagine what a volcanic eruption we can produce in this age. Every thing is progressing. Why not the farmers? The inventive genius of the country is continually at work improving tools, and farmers remain passive. I was amused while traveling among the planters in the South, a year ago, to see their eyes open when I told them of the machinery in use upon our Western farms.

I cannot close without thanking you for your letter, at the same time assure you that in this work we shall be endorsed by Hon. John W. Stokes, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, who will do all in his power, compatible with his position, to encourage our work. .

As soon as I can complete my arrangements here, I hope to be able to visit gentlemen in the Western States, who may feel an interest in the work, and assist them in organizing Lodges. Do me the favor to consult with some of your friends, and suggest an appropriate name for the Order. The principal officers in a Lodge will be a Master, Overseer, Chaplain, Steward, Assistant Steward, Gate Keeper, Secretary and Treasurer. Ceres, Pomona and Flora, will be represented in the different degrees by ladies, in costume.

You are at liberty to exhibit this to such persons as you desire to interest in the work, although it has been hastily written as a preface to further correspondence. As soon as Mr. Saunders returns, we hope to be ready to commence the work here, and get Lodge number one in working order.

Yours fraternally,

O. H. KELLEY.

While waiting the reply of Bartlett, I worked up the Installation Ceremonies, and laid them aside for future use. I lost no time, but kept reading and studying to get proper lectures and charges for the various officers in the degree work.

At the Post Office Department, Doctor Lowrie interested himself materially. In sketching regalia and emblems, we had some little amusement; also in suggesting names for the Order.

Doctor Trimble was at my room on the evening of the 5th of September, and we were talking over the project of the Order. I wanted him to assist me in composing some portion of the degree work,—some of the charges,—but he advised me to avoid any composition by clergymen, as they would sermonize and be prosy. I then urged him to help me in getting some appropriate songs. The next day I received the following note:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 6th, 1867.*

DEAR KELLEY :

Get the *Intelligencer* of to-day (Friday), and read, cut out and preserve, the poem on the last page, entitled the "Sword

and the Plough." It seems to have been written expressly for your Order. It is very exquisite. Please show it to Mr. Stokes; he ought to see it by all means.

Yours truly,

JOHN TRIMBLE, JR.

The peculiar position in which the Doctor placed himself, was that of a friendly counsellor, but determined not to be an officer. He said his aspirations were simply to be a "high private." He was satisfied I had got the organization of the farmers "on the brain," and if we could get up anything that would make them stick together, it would be a grand move. But we had undertaken a great task. Said he, frequently, "Go ahead, and if you make it a success, I will hold up both hands, and say, 'didn't I tell you so?'"

On September 18th, we were pleased with the following from Bartlett, which, with the answer, will give some of our views at the time. Ireland, Trimble, and myself, constituted the "we" that day.

NORTH MADISON, OHIO, *September 15th, 1867.*

O. H. KELLEY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:

Yours of the 4th instant came duly to hand, and I should have answered it sooner, but wished to consult with some friends in relation to the proposed Order. All with whom I have conversed about it, seemed to be highly pleased with the idea, and are of the same opinion as myself: that you have struck a plan which will, when fully inaugurated, be a truly

splendid thing, and must very soon (if properly perfected in all its details), become a tremendous power in the land. Allow me to suggest, in perfecting the work, that much good may ultimately result by making haste slowly. We wish to inaugurate such an institution as will stand the test of age and experience, and would like to see the work, in all its parts, so perfected, that no subsequent alterations or amendments will be needed, either in the Ritual or Lectures. It appears to me the times demand such an institution, and that by enlisting a few of the most powerful minds in the work, its grandeur and importance, together with the sublimity of the subject, would so inspire them, that in future years we should only more and more admire the beautiful structure,—the work of their minds. Let us have something as near perfect as may be; the subject is certainly susceptible of being adorned with the choicest language. Therefore, if not presuming too much, permit me to urge you not to allow your anxiety to see the Order in operation, induce you to pass lightly upon any part in the preparation. * * *

Would it not be better to drop the name "Lodges," and give the organized bodies of the Order some name derived from, or applied to, the cultivation of the soil? There exists in the minds of some, a prejudice against anything under the appellation of Lodge. The farm, the garden, or the vineyard, would be more appropriate, and not likely to excite opposition. "Work in the Vineyard," "Work in the Garden," instead of "Work in the Lodge." How does it strike you? In regard to a name for the Order, I would have it significant and suggestive of our calling. Neither myself nor my friends have been able to satisfy ourselves as yet. How would "Independent Farmers" do?

Your idea of female membership is all right, and will give general satisfaction. In regard to fees for membership, is one dollar for each degree sufficient? It seems to me it is not



enough, unless large dues are exacted, and my experience is, if large dues are assessed, it will be a source of dissatisfaction, and will have a damaging effect. I really do not see how the matter can be arranged, without incurring a debt which would be a serious hindrance, and cripple the usefulness of the Institution. Something might be realized, it is true, by Fairs and Lectures, as well as fees and dues; but in this age "money makes the mare go." In my view of the matter, this Order ought to be a wealthy one, with money in the treasury, not only for the assistance of distressed members, but also to loan to needy brothers and sisters, under proper limitations. But leaving out of sight the last, a large fund will be absolutely necessary. Therefore, I would be in favor of a larger initiation fee than one dollar for a degree. I would like to see, not only women admitted to membership, but boys and girls as well,—boys at fourteen to sixteen years of age, and girls of twelve to fourteen. There is a time in the life of every farmer's boy when he becomes disgusted with farm life. At or before that time I would admit him in the Order (not to full and complete membership), and try to educate him to a love of the occupation.

Very truly yours, A. BARTLETT.

I answered as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C. *September 18th, 1867.*

DEAR BROTHER BARTLETT:

Yours of the 15th received, and though late at night, I will reply. I am highly encouraged that you are so well pleased with the idea, and your views coincide with mine so closely, that I shall insist on your lending a helping hand in the construction of the work.

I will reply to your letter at length. The first item is the tremendous power such an organization will possess. I agree

with you, and have duly considered it. Presuming half the agricultural population are firmly bound through this Order, where will the political demagogues find supporters? But we must avoid politics and religion, else we shall strike breakers; yet we can exert a quiet influence.

You are right: the work, lectures, etc., must be perfect before it is made public, and you must help perfect it. I spend all the time I can, out of office hours, upon it,—but one needs to be in the country to work upon such matter. A crowded city, amid political excitements, is a hard place to collect brilliant ideas upon agriculture.

As to the name "Lodges," it is conceded this is not appropriate, and each of us has suggested names: "Fields," "Farms," "Bee-Hives," "Gardens," etc. You and your friends must consider yourselves as much interested in the work as we are here. The name of the Order is another very important matter,—I presume fifty have been suggested. "Independent Order of Progressive Farmers," was one; "Knights of the Plow;" "Knights of the Sickle;" "Knights of the Flail." These knights may come in very appropriate in branches of the Order, or higher degrees, as the Knights Templars in the Masonic. "Independent Farmers" is a good name. Fees of membership need careful studying. In Masonry, they are so high, many are kept out on that account. We want, in our Order, to have them fixed at such figures as will not be an obstacle, yet be sufficient to carry out the work. If put at a low figure, we should make up the amount in the increase of members. If we have great numbers and small fees, we get more ears and workers. We want to bring in the whole farming community,—get the brains inside the vineyard, then put ideas into the brains,—set them to thinking,—let them feel that they are human beings, and the strength of the nation, their labor honorable, and farming the

highest calling on earth. Your idea of assisting the needy members, is good and worthy of consideration. Your last suggestion is capital, and I join in it with all my heart ; that is, to bring in the boys and girls, and as fast as they prove, by good behavior and ability, that they are worthy of advancement, give them a higher degree. It will stimulate them to be temperate, studious, and good. It is a glorious idea ; they will feel they are respected.

I hope to see every Vineyard provided with a Library, and from that they can have books to impregnate their minds with sound sense. I will now give you my idea of the inside of a Vineyard—[here follows several pages of outlines of the Ritual, very much as it was first introduced]. In what I have written thus far, I have introduced the character of Bacchus, but to be known outside as the Vine-dresser. The name of Bacchus may be offensive to some ; at the same time we want to encourage the growth of the grape. I do not favor bringing the temperance question up, any more than politics or religion, in a universal Order of this kind ; I have more faith in moral suasion and example, than in prohibitory laws. We are now started in a noble work, and we must write freely our ideas. I have blocked out, in a rough manner, the outlines of the degrees. I enclose you the third and fourth, which I wish you to perfect. Fix them up to suit your views, and then we will compare notes. For each degree, it is intended to have side degrees for the ladies, to be conferred in open Vineyard, and they will be present, of course, while the men receive theirs. In the harvest, I design having a feast, to consist of a pic-nic at a side table, presuming that many of the members in the country who might come from a distance, would enjoy such refreshment on such an occasion.

I am working on the first and second degrees ; also Lodge

work regulations, etc., of the Grand Vineyard, all of which will be submitted to you in due time. I propose that clergymen be admitted gratuitously, but oppose the admission of any present member of Congress. Yours fraternally, O. H. K.

It must not be supposed the time of myself or associates was given entirely to this work. It was my work out of office hours. It was my own scheme, and I submitted to them my views and asked their counsel, and my confidential companions were Ireland and Trimble. My mind was made up to establish a new organization. I was determined to get all the assistance possible from any of those who were willing to contribute. On the return of Saunders, the third week in September, he told us he had not much opportunity to introduce the subject, as his trip had been with a party of excursionists visiting vineyards, and wound up at the meeting of the United States Pomological Society in St. Louis, which adjourned the 13th of September. But those to whom he mentioned the subject, seemed to favor the idea of a secret society. The result of his trip gave us Bartlett, Muir and Moss, as correspondents.

September 29th, I received the following:

ST. LOUIS, MO., *September 25th*, 1867.

O. H. KELLEY :

SIR:—In conversation with Mr. Wm. Saunders, of your city, he referred to an organization of the tillers of the soil, for the

purpose of diffusing knowledge and securing unity of action in regard to subjects affecting their calling, and referred me to you for information, as the time and place prevented him from communicating. Please, at your convenience, give me an outline of your views and plan of operations, especially its relation to politics, religion, temperance, and so forth.

Anything that can unite and harmonize the sons and daughters of the soil, I would hail with delight.

I am, sir, yours most truly,

WILLIAM MUIR.

October 1st found me decidedly encouraged with my prospects for an association. I gave Miss Hall a very encouraging letter, and her reply urged me to persevere.

It was evident that to give our work a start, we needed to have an organization in Washington.

Correspondents would very soon be inquiring if the Order was established, and it would give us some prestige to be able to say "yes;" while being a secret society, we could be excused for keeping our numbers to ourselves.

But there were only four of us in the city,—Ireland, Trimble, Saunders, and myself,—who had, up to this time, been considered as among the "elect."

I had mentioned the project to a number,—among them J. R. Thompson, who, at my sugges-

tion, was invited to join in with us for the purpose of filling the offices.

Not having received a reply to my last communication to Bartlett, I wrote him from Washington as follows:

October 13th, 1867.

A. BARTLETT,—MY DEAR SIR:

We are receiving most cheering encouragement from various quarters, and hope to have the Ritual perfected so as to commence active organization by the first of January. *

* * * *

The vocabulary being nearly exhausted, some of our members have been seeking for a name bordering on the laughable—"Rustics," "Mushrooms," and "Fungi," have been suggested. We will unearth something yet. The name of "Homesteads" for that of "Lodge," seems to me to be appropriate. For instance, "Mossy Bank Homestead, No. 1."

O. H. K.

On the 15th I received the following stimulating letter from Bartlett. It had been considerably delayed in transit:

NORTH MADISON, October 2d, 1867.

DEAR BROTHER:

Yours of September 18th received. I find it difficult to collect my thoughts for such a work while laboring hard on the farm every day, and should I fail to elicit brilliant ideas, you must not feel disappointed. A name for the Order is essential, before progressing far, for the work should harmonize with it.

“Lords of the Soil,” “Brethren of the Vine,” “Temples of Industry” and “Companion of Labor.” Another, but rather snobish, is “Yeoman of Columbia.” With proper names for the Order and its branches, I believe we can rear such a superstructure as will at once command the respect and admiration of the world. The great majority of our countrymen are ruled by pecuniary considerations, although I would by no means make this a prime incentive for a person to unite with such an Order, but would rather so fashion the work and lectures as to lead the minds of the members into a higher and nobler sphere. Still taking society as we find it, I think we shall be compelled to so frame our work as to increase the chances for pecuniary success. This, however, I would have follow as a necessary corollary of the legitimate working of the Order, and not by the Order itself becoming a commercial or monied institution. To secure the attention and patronage of the masses, it must be made to appear that one of the legitimate consequences of being a member of the Order, will be to promote the pecuniary interests of those who belong to it. Another feature is: The benefits to be derived—moral, social, educational, as well as pecuniary—should be exclusive. This, in fact, I conceive to be the object aimed at in making it a secret Order; and, in fact, with me this is the great thing which induces me to engage in the work, and try by every means to make it a complete success. I know not what means you are proposing, to secure that end, as you have not advised me.

The truth of it is, my brother, the more I look at this matter, and view the position which an Order of this kind may hold, the vast and almost incalculable power it can wield, the immense benefits, not only to those belonging to the fraternity, but all the nations may directly or indirectly receive, the more I feel my unworthiness and unfitness to grapple with so mighty a subject. Therefore let us proceed with all due caution. With regard to

the obligations and secrecy, a part of our work should be the collection of statistics, which, if judiciously managed, would be of vital interest to the members ; also facts relative to planting, cultivating and harvesting, as well as marketing produce ; also in regard to varieties of fruit, grain and seeds ; and these matters, if properly managed, would comprise the pecuniary aspects wherein those belonging to the Order would be benefited.

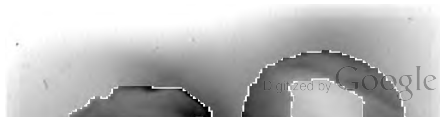
In regard to honorary membership, I think the less we have the better. First, it is very natural with a person to hold in light estimation that which comes gratuitous ; that which costs dear is highly prized. Second, if one class of persons were admitted free, another would claim the same privilege. If the clergy, why not the editors ? I have no objections to remitting the dues of the Chaplains, provided they would attend the meetings promptly. Women, I suppose, you intend to admit free, or nominally so. I feel very keenly the necessity of maintaining the most absolute secrecy in regard to what shall be the secret work of the Order. In regard to singing and music, I think you are right. Both words and music should be original, and of a lively character. Quotations from the Bible can be used in different parts of the work. Some of the finest passages are well adapted to the life of the farmer. The ideas are beautiful.

I hardly see how all these matters can be fairly digested and arranged, so as to begin work before next spring. It is a great and important work, and one which needs to be well matured in its most minute details. It would detract from the harmony and beauty of the whole thing to initiate members without the entire paraphernalia, and would cause the work to appear, instead of grand and sublime, like a simple farce.

About fixing up the work of the third and fourth degrees, which you sent me, I feel that I am incompetent to do it, yet I am willing to do all in my power to help perfect it.

Faternally yours,

A. BARTLETT.



In reply to my letter, Muir wrote as follows:

FOX CREEK, Mo., *October 7th, 1867.*

O. H. KELLEY :

SIR:—Yours of 28th ult. came duly to hand. Thanks for the article. Your views have long been identical with my own. The outline you give of the Order is much to my mind. I shall work willingly, and have no doubt of its success. I can get it started in our State at once, with the most intelligent men and women. To show that this idea of association is not strange to me, I send a copy of the State Report for 1866, containing Address on Agricultural Education. The idea of training up the boys and girls I like. Your views of the ladies are good. As to name, nothing can be so beautiful, simple, expressive, or appropriate, as “Sons of the Soil.” In place of “Lodge,” have “Garden,” “Grove,” “Arbor,” or simply “Homes.” “Garden” has much to recommend it—our first parents. Then “Redemption in the Garden ;” again the favorite teaching spot of eminent philosophers ; the quiet beauty, utility and domestic enjoyment, and social unity of the garden. If there is anything that will present hopeful signs for our country, it will be the appreciation of home and its influences ; if there is any one curse attending our social existence, it is the neglect of home in its proper sense. If there is anything in which I can be useful, name it : it will be most cheerfully done.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM MUIR.

I confess I built large “air castles” on a foundation of inspiration from such letters, much to the amusement of Doctor Trimble, who always took a delight, and still does, in wrapping a wet blanket about my most sanguine anticipations, but it does

not mar our friendship—rather strengthens it. Ireland was my right-hand man, and as our work began to assume a form approaching to completion, it was my earnest desire that he be the National Master. He had done more work than any other person. With this in view, I kept at work, intending to be the Secretary, pretty well satisfied I should earn the position.

Mr. Saunders was pressed for time in his office, and was also desirous of obtaining the views of some of the leading horticulturists in different parts of the country, before he could take any decidedly active part in the work, and with this view I scratched off the following for a rough circular, which was the first ever sent out. Of these I had three hundred printed at Polkinhorn's, on Seventh street, Washington, November 1st:

“A number of gentlemen engaged in Agriculture and its kindred branches in different States, are now perfecting a Ritual for an Order, to be composed wholly of persons, male and female, directly interested in Agricultural pursuits.

“The Order will secure to its members all the advantages of Masonary, but while that is speculative, this will be operative; its main object being to encourage and advance education in all branches of Agriculture.

“The Order will have its ‘Lodges,’ known as

'Temples of Industry,' or similar appellation. The work in a 'Temple' will be divided into four degrees.

"The ceremonies of passing from one degree to the other are made pleasing and instructive. Every tool used in Agriculture has its appropriate lecture, the aim being to instruct practically and morally in every possible way, and also add an interest to the most noble of all occupations—the cultivation of the soil.

It is believed that by admitting the young folks of both sexes at fourteen or sixteen years of age, it will have a tendency to instill in their minds a fondness for rural life, and prevent in a great measure so many of them flocking to the cities, where all occupations are now crowded, and at the same time depriving the country of that class of young men so much needed there.

"The ceremonies in the degrees for the ladies are slightly different but of the same nature, and intended to lighten and render their household duties more pleasing.

"The whole, it is believed, will do much towards elevating our occupation, as well as establishing a unity of sentiment among the farmers of the country, and materially increase the circulation of publications devoted to the interests of agriculture, and consequent increase of knowledge.

"Politics and Religion are *not* subjects of discussion. Private work of the Order will occupy one evening each month. Public meetings for lectures

and discussions are proposed to be held once a week.

“Libraries and Museums (the latter to contain among other things samples of each year’s crop of all cereal productions,) are considered necessary appendages to each Temple.

“It is designed to have at least one Temple in each county, with one delegate from each to the State Temple: these will send one delegate each to the National Temple, which is to be the head of the Order. Persons holding office under Government cannot be delegates to either the State or National Temple.

“Should such an organization meet your approval, and you see fit to offer any suggestions to enable the originators to make further improvements, before it is introduced to the public, the same will be most cordially received and duly considered.”

“Please address”

These I signed and sent out to any persons whose Post-office address I received, and my memorandum book shows twenty-eight from Mr. Saunders,—thirty-nine from Ireland and others, and the balance to names I found otherwise. The slips were printed on cheap paper, and in appearance did not show any business character, but brought us some very encouraging replies, and established a lively correspondence with several persons, but at the

present writing few of them hold any prominent position in the Order.

WASHINGTON, *October 15th*, 1867.

BROTHER BARTLETT :

Your letter, received this morning, has set us to thinking. You have given us new ideas, for which, many thanks. At every turn, the material not only increases, but improves in quality. If we do not erect a beautiful structure, it will be our own fault. It will never do to say we have not the ability. We have taken hold, and must go through with it. It is a noble cause, hence let us feel sanguine of success. Your letter was read to-day by a gentleman from New Jersey, ex-Governor Burr. He expressed himself highly pleased with your views, and also examined some other of our work ; he is a prominent Mason, and cordially enters into our plans.

The name of the Order is yet a stumbling block. It will turn up before long. Here we have thought advisable to adopt the name of "Temples" for the halls, the grand head to be known as the "National Temple." Now as to the sub-divisions in the Temple, it is to be presumed the Order that builds Temples must have lands (figuratively speaking). Within the wall that surrounds our Temple we have a field, a vineyard, and a garden. Suppose we say we have field, vineyard, garden, and temple—four points made. These we otherwise designate as spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Again they indicate childhood, manhood, prime of life, and old age. Also preparation of the ground, planting the seed and trees, care of the crop while growing, and lastly the harvest. Again, the bud, the blossom, the fruit, and the fall of the leaf. The initiate is first a laborer in the field ; second, advanced to more noble work in the vineyard—a vine-dresser ; third, placed in the garden where the culture of flowers adds refinement ; fourth, being duly qualified, is assigned

a seat at the intellectual feast in the Temple, and becomes a Husbandman.

In the first degree he shall be taught certain lessons in which he must be able to pass examination, before the second can be conferred. He may be months in gaining a thorough knowledge of the studies of that degree, embracing natural history. In the second, a higher range of knowledge, something of chemistry. These lectures or studies can be illustrated by charts. You see the point: we want to give them correct knowledge, and valuable. Thus, on the first night or day they enter, they get their money's worth

Again, we want every member to take at least one newspaper. These we can get at reduced rates. Reports of the crops and prospects of prices will be kept constantly known and imparted to the members. As you say, it will be a power in the land, and we can make it a powerful one. As to fees of membership, I think myself that "*dead ducks*" are of little account generally. If the Temple sees fit to confer the degrees upon a clergyman, let them have the privilege of doing so. Each temple should have certain rites reserved. As to the ladies—God bless them all the time,—but I think they should pay the regular fee, though it might be a specific one, or they be exempt from paying after dues. If they receive benefits from the Order, we shall need funds to pay for them. Their aid will be of great value, but they will appreciate the value of membership more highly than the males generally. I hope you will confer with some of your lady friends upon the subject. Their degrees should be of a higher order than for the males, and though separate ceremonies, yet we will all be together. Have them designate the rank of titles. For instance, in their first, as a companion to the laborers, term them "*Maids*," and in the fourth degree, "*Housewives*."

I will enclose the first two degrees, as originally drawn up ;

but they will need much alteration to meet our views now, and as suggested in this letter. Regarding secrecy, I coincide with you. I hope we can inaugurate an Order that will elevate our occupation as farmers, so that it will be a mark of credit, not only to be a member of it, but also make it an honor to be a cultivator of the soil.

In reviewing the enclosed forms of initiation, please make such corrections and additions, on separate sheets, as you see fit. Cut and slash freely ; it is as much yours as mine. I confess, when I look upon the work, I see I have not the control of language sufficiently sublime to express my ideas ; however, we will work cheerfully together, and offer views freely. Your suggestions prompt us to look to you with confidence.

I have drawn up a form of regular work. In it I have adopted brevity, and also aim to have the ceremonies of initiation and passing from one degree to the other, as brief as possible, so as to allow more time for instruction and discussion at the meetings. We can have such perfect regulations in each Temple to secure reliable statements about crops, etc., that the Department of Agriculture will find it advantageous to look to the Secretaries for reliable reports for publication.

Regalia has been considered some. I have suggested that the officers only have regalia, until the Temples are sufficiently provided with funds. A regalia might be adopted, but not make it binding upon the Order to purchase ; get the substance first, the extras afterwards.

The public meetings which I suggest, and to which the public will be invited, will be a feature that will promote much good. At these there can be lectures upon agricultural topics, with occasionally one in favor of the Order. Give knowledge to the people ; educate the masses. In the rural districts, let these Temples prove an honor to the land. We shall see the time

when, through the power of this Order, Congress will appropriate a million of dollars annually for the Department of Agriculture; then we can have the best talent in the country lecture to the people in the Temples. The work is a labor of love to me. I honestly believe it will prove of the greatest value to the farmers, and consequently to the country.

Yours fraternally,

O. H. KELLEY.

On the 31st of October, Mr. Muir wrote from St. Louis at some length. I quote as follows:

“I shall visit some of the neighboring counties next week, to see those it is desirable to interest. I have written to several, suggesting the need of such a thing, but will undertake a tour, to get the views set forth more in detail. There is so much danger from selfish, designing men (especially politicians), in and near our large cities, that the utmost caution is required. This has been, and is yet, the great curse of our State. On this rock the Order will split, unless much prudence is used. With caution, it will become a citadel of strength. So far, I see in it a grand educational Institution—not a place of mere mysteries and mummeries,—but of grand practical facts.”

October 24th, Bartlett wrote me he was busy digging potatoes, and I must be patient. I replied as follows:

November 1st, 1867.

DEAR BROTHER:

To facilitate correspondence with others whom we wish to interest in our Order, we have had three hundred of the enclosed slips printed, which can be put in letters. Those enclosed, use as you see fit.

The name of the “League of Husbandry” has been suggested

as a name for the Order. It is submitted for your opinion. If any original name in the place of "League" could be substituted, it would be better. "Husbandry" comprises the work nicely, according to Webster. Within a week, we propose to send out about two hundred of these printed slips to Agricultural Editors and others, for their opinions of the work.

Yours truly,

O. H. KELLEY.

November 4th, in a short letter I wrote to Bartlett, I find the following:

"How would it do to call the 'Lodges' 'Granges?' For instance, 'Blue Fly Grange of the League of Husbandry.' Grange and Husbandry being used according to Webster's Unabridged."

This word grange I took from the name of a novel, advertised at that time. In his reply of November 6th, he writes:

"I have written the first degree work (except the lecture of Bacchus), making such alterations as my fancy dictated. I shall take hold of the third and fourth degree work now, but would prefer to have second degree before doing much with them, so they will not clash. I have received the printed slips, and will try to make good use of them. How about the name? How would 'Patrons of Industry' be? I almost fancy it to be good. I believe it is original, at any rate.

Fraternally,

ANSON BARTLETT.

That will settle the question as to where the name originated, for, on the receipt, I substituted the word "Husbandry."

The month of November found me entering upon a new era in the work. Correspondence was encouraging. The first frosty reply we received was the following, from Saco, Maine, November 5th :

“Yours of 2d at hand. Perhaps I am very stupid, but I do not see advantages in prospect from an Order like the one proposed in aid of agriculture, etc., beyond what may be effected without it, nor commensurate with the expenses and flummery which usually attach to such.”

This furnished us considerable amusement. I give it from the fact that it is the only one of the kind I received during the first three years of our existence.

I had the pleasure of next adding to my list of correspondents, A. S. Moss, of Fredonia, New York. I sent him a slip on the 22d of October, to which he replied on the 7th of November. From his letter I copy:

“I would make the fee of admission and for the degrees, large enough to give permanency to the Order. I would not give regular benefits, but aim to have funds in case of a needy member in sickness or want. I think it a better way to get funds from initiation and degrees than from large weekly or annual dues. It often drives men from a Lodge to be asking for money. If they have to pay pretty well to get in, they will prize it higher.

“Lastly : do not be in too much haste to get the Order in motion till it is well digested, for it is injurious to be making changes too often. Respectfully yours, A. S. Moss.”

On the 11th of November, I wrote to Bartlett as follows:

“We shall hold a preliminary meeting here this week to frame a Constitution for the Order. I enclose a quantity of matter for degree work.

“Permit me to suggest that you save every scrap of manuscript you may write. For should we build a magnificent Order, you and I can be ready to write the history. The preparation of the Ritual seems to be left to you and myself. Cowper’s poems will furnish some magnificent and appropriate language, which may be incorporated. In the degrees, pile in the songs. We want the attendants of Ceres, Flora and Pomona, to be mostly females, and to constitute a glorious choir. The tableaux, enlivened with songs, will be a feature, and make it interesting to the ladies.

O. H. K.”

All the meetings thus far held were decidedly informal—not more than three of us together at any one time, and then for not over a couple of hours. What information I offered gave matter for conversation, that generally ran into story telling, at which Bro. Saunders was seldom left in the background. His genial good humor rarely forsook him.

I handed Brother Thompson several letters to examine, which he returned with a half sheet of comments on one of Muir’s, and closes as follows:

“His ideas are generally sound and sensible, but I have no time for comment in detail. I will endeavor to see you soon. In haste. 12, *Midnight*.

J. R. T.”

We were now getting somewhat alive in the matter. The first meeting at which we could consider ourselves as talking business, was the following:

“At a meeting, called by previous notice, held at the office of Wm. Saunders, November 15th, 1867, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of organizing an Order of Agriculture in the United States, by unanimous consent, Wm. M. Ireland was called to the Chair, and O. H. Kelley chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated, the work that had been done since August 5th was laid before the meeting.

“On motion, the Chair appointed Wm. Saunders a committee to draw up a preamble, setting forth the objects for which the Order is established.

“An interesting debate upon the working of the Order ensued, which resulted in a determination not to solicit favor from any one, but let the Order stand on its own merits.

It was decided that the name of the Order be “PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,” and the branches of it to be known as GRANGES, instead of Lodges.

* * * * *

“The meeting adjourned to Monday evening next, at Room 45, United States Hotel.”

That evening I wrote Brother Moss as follows:

November 15th, 1867.

A. S. MOSS,—MY DEAR SIR:

At a meeting this evening, at which we were at work upon the Constitution of our Order, two important subjects

were discussed :—first, the name of the Order. It is suggested to name it, “The Patrons of Husbandry,” and term the Lodges “Granges.” Second, the rates of admission to the Order, and prices for each degree ; also, quarterly and annual dues. I read your letter of the 7th, relative to finances : it is an important subject, and your views at length are most earnestly solicited. It is important to have the rates reasonable, and I suggested that the ladies be admitted at half-price. Some considered it essential. The young folks also have favor shown. Do us the kindness to give us your views freely, and also consider the name. We continue to receive most encouraging letters from the slips sent out.

Yours fraternally, O. H. KELLEY.

The following letter from F. M. McDowell, commenced a correspondence of vital importance to the Order,—a history in itself:

WAYNE, STEUBEN Co., N. Y.,
November 16th, 1867.

O. H. KELLEY, Esq.,—

DEAR SIR :

Your favor of the second instant, with private memorandum enclosed, was duly received. I have given the subject-matter of your communication considerable thought, and I have no hesitation in saying that it meets with my cordial approval. The idea is certainly excellent, and if practically carried out, cannot fail to awaken and perpetuate an interest in agriculture and its pursuits, which will be felt the length and breadth of our land. I shall be pleased to hear from you as the organization progresses, and remain

Very truly yours, F. M. McDOWELL.

Mr. Saunders had spoken so highly of McDowell, that I made no delay in calling upon him with

this letter. At that time, I had not received any composition from either Saunders or Thompson, to incorporate into the Ritual, but the letters were serving as a stimulant to vigorous minds. I was in the habit of frequently calling at Saunders' office after dinner, spending an hour with him, and occasionally walking several squares toward his home. On returning to my room, about 5 o'clock, I usually met Ireland; and almost invariably, Trimble called at 6 and remained until 7, when we would go to the Post-office together for the evening mail.

Ireland and myself made a short search for a motto for the Order, and after submitting several to the others, decided on ESTO PERPETUA—let it be perpetual—let it endure forever.

We made the following list—all equally appropriate in some respects:—We learn by teaching—The love of country guides—Let there be light—Under this standard thou shalt conquer—Mind moves matter—The useful with the pleasant—Strength united is stronger.

The following is from J. R. Thompson, in regard to Ritual:

8.10 o'clock, Saturday evening.

FRIEND KELLEY :

Called, and sorry to find you out. I have a few *bricks* prepared, which may work in somewhere. Will add to them

before I see you again. Am going out of town to-morrow, but will try and see you a moment in the evening.

Yours,

J. R. T.

It was a difficulty I labored under, that my associates were not in raptures, like myself, over the work. They were not boiling over at the prospects.

I wrote "Uncle Jake Zeigler," after an interview with him in this city,—he being a great friend of Ireland's. In reply, he wrote me:

BUTLER, PA., *November 21st, 1867.*

DEAR SIR:—

Will write you in a few days in regard to the matter you propose. * * * * * It is a mistake to have Editors of Agricultural papers at the head of the Institution. The rivalry which will exist between them, and the inevitable desire to make the Institution minister to selfish ends, will ruin it.

Take men who have no other interests than purely the advancement of agriculture, and intelligent, refined ladies, who take an interest in gardens and flowers,—real and not pretended Pomonas. If you take a Senator's wife because she is such, and merely for the purpose of making the matter sound large, it will be an empty show, because you may select a Ceres who does not know a grain of corn from a millett seed. * * * *

Care must be taken in all these things. Respects to Ireland.

Yours truly,

J. ZEIGLER.

November 20th, I replied to McDowell, and quote as follows:

We sincerely hope you will permit us to enrol your name among others who are encouraging the work. I enclose you a

copy of our Preamble and Constitution. Make such corrections as you see fit. We need good counsellors, and hope you will be pleased to take charge of the matter in your section of the State. As soon as the Ritual is perfected, or rather ready for examination, I will furnish you a manuscript copy.

The Preamble enclosed is from the pen of Mr. Saunders, and I think excellent. The work was commenced in June, and with the exception of five persons, has its best friends in Ohio and Missouri. Yours fraternally, O. H. KELLEY.

These extracts are from a letter written by A. S. MOSS:

“FREDONIA, N. Y., *November 21st, 1867.*

“* * * * * Much depends on the name. The ‘Order of Husbandry’ I like very well. The ‘Order of Jacob’ has some meaning. ‘I. O. of H.,’ with ‘Worthy Patron’ its presiding officer, will sound pretty well. ‘Granges’ seems harsh, but it may be just the name. How would it sound to say, going to the ‘Tent’ or ‘Cabins?’

“As to finances, I would require each novitiate to pay not less than ten dollars; but this should cover the whole expense for the degrees. Some lodges might require a higher fee. Have the dues one dollar per year, and payable as the different lodges may require, annually or oftener. Women and minors for half price of each of the above. No honorary members, unless a limit is given to membership. Make equality as prominent as possible. If ten dollars is thought too low, place it higher, but the best way is, have funds. I would make the National dues as low as possible. If you have regalia or badges, have them good.

* * * * *

“Fraternally yours,

A. S. MOSS.”

On the 24th of November, Bartlett wrote, and

among other matters, suggested the use of the bell for the Master to tap, instead of using a gavel.

That evening I wrote as follows:

November 24th, 1867.

DEAR BROTHER BARTLETT :

Yours of the 18th received. Accept my sincere thanks for the great aid you are giving me in this work. By the quantity I have already sent, you will see I am depending upon you entirely in the degree work.

I am now copying the first degree for use. As soon as the reports on the Constitution come in, we shall organize the National Grange, to enable us to appoint deputies; organize a Subordinate Grange here, and get the Order introduced as speedily as possible. * * * * *

I doubt if any organization was ever before started, where all parties were entire strangers, and so widely separated by distance, and yet so cordial and unanimous in their views, as our correspondence proves. The feeling is, that we have "got a big thing," and it will not do to seek favor of any one. It being a secret organization, outsiders cannot know its strength. * * * * *

Your design to use a bell instead of a mallet is new. A facetious brother suggests that the Master blow a horn. He says they are common on farms. Imagine the Worthy Master blowing a fish horn, to call up to receive the Chaplain's benediction. It would make Gabriel blush.

I have the work of installation of officers ready for your examination; also dedication of halls and Granges. * * * We are very anxious to get the other three degrees, leaving the ladies until the last. As soon as the degrees and other work is arranged, I propose to start for my home in Minnesota for a

short stop, and then make a tour of the Western States, and organize the Order. * * * * *

In the place of *Bacchus* substitute *Lecturer*. Some may object to the presence of the patron of wit and conviviality—by name, at least. O. H. K.

On the 26th of November, Bartlett wrote, reviewing the proposed Constitution. Relative to dues, he advocated a reduction in rates, and said:

“Suppose the Order should number *one million* members within one year from its organization, the ten cent arrangement would give the National Grange quarterly \$25,000.” * * *

[I quote this to show we were figuring for a tremendous membership, and in my first letter to Bartlett, I was anticipating a large and rapid growth. It was what I was *working* for. He continues:]

“I assure you, this question of finance is the rock whereon we shall be dashed in pieces, unless wisely arranged.—Article XV. We are of the opinion that there should be provision for the collection of reliable Statistics, and here is as good a place as any. Make it imperative upon the members to report monthly, or quarterly at least, the condition, prospects and probable quantity, etc., etc.

“In fact, this Order affords one of the most ample opportunities for collecting and diffusing trust-worthy statistics, and if it is incorporated in the Constitution, there will then be no doubt about it, and a large number will be induced to join for the benefit such information will be to them. Engraft it in the fundamental law of the Order, and thereby make sure of it.

“I have the second degree finished, and will send it on as soon as I can make a copy. A. BARTLETT.”

I replied as follows:

November 29th, 1867.

DEAR BROTHER :

Yours of 26th received, and contents will be referred to our friends at the next meeting. I think your views correct, both on the amount of dues and the necessity of inserting a clause relative to statistics.

You know, final action upon questions of such vital importance will not be taken without first consulting yourself and others who have taken an interest in the work. * * * * *

As you progress in the work, it will be well to give a thought to regalia. It should be uniform in design and color, though the quality of material might be left to the opinion of each Grange. My idea is a wide sash over the shoulder, and an apron with the pocket. Material of fawn color. In the State Granges, trimmings of silver or white metal, and in the National (the Officers') gold trimmings, and aprons of genuine Fawn-skin, with the hair on.

Yours, etc., O. H. K.

From Bartlett:

November 28th, 1867.

DEAR BROTHER :

In my hurried note of 26th, there was one subject which entirely escaped my mind. Article XII of Constitution provides the minimum fee for membership shall be ten dollars; and Article XIII, that the minimum dues shall be twenty-five cents per month from each member. This is all right in our estimation, so far as male members are concerned; but in regard to the fees and dues of females, it would exclude a great majority of them.

The income of nearly every laboring girl or woman in agricultural pursuits, is not of a nature to allow her to pay such a price for admission. * * * * * If the wages

they received, were equal to that of males, it would be all right ; but while men obtain from \$1.50 to \$2.50 *per day* for common farm labor, females get from \$2.50 to \$3.00 *per week*.

Ten dollars is *low enough* for the men. I think it should be five dollars for the first degree, two for the second, three for the third, and two for the fourth. For females, two for the first, and one for each of the other three,—making in all twelve dollars for males, and five for females. Then fix their dues in proportion. * * * * *

Yours,

A. BARTLETT.

I replied:

“ *November 30th.*

“ * * * * * Relative to the fee for females, I am with you. The prices put in the Constitution were more to get the views of different ones, than for any intention of considering them permanent. * * * * *

“I hope one good thing we can accomplish, will be to bring the wages of females up to their proper scale. I have always argued, that if a female does the same work as a man, she is entitled to the same pay he receives.

“Your letter will be carefully read and considered at our meeting to-night. * * * * * O. H. K.”

In the evening, we met at my room at the hotel, Ireland, Trimble, Saunders, Thompson and myself. Thompson having an engagement, was with us but an hour. That evening, the mail brought me a letter from my niece, Miss Hall, to whom I had sent a copy of our Constitution. We had put the price of membership at ten dollars for males, and five dollars for females. She wrote me as follows:

“Do not get the price of membership too high. Remember dollars are not over plenty among the farmers. Ten dollars are not found on every bush. Five dollars is enough for men, and I should say women for half of that. They cannot obtain but half the wages men receive. It is a shame, but I hope this Society will correct the wrong.”

This suggestion, added to the views of Bartlett, prompted me to advocate the reduced rate, and the fees of membership established that night, have since remained.

On motion of Thompson, it was agreed to adjourn to December 4th, when we would meet in Saunders' office, to elect officers, and set the Organization in motion.

On the morning of the 4th of December, I wrote Bartlett as follows:

DEAR BROTHER :

* * * * * Keep copies of all you send, for you and myself will be the only ones having them, and in fact the only members of the National Grange who will be sufficiently familiar with the work to organize Granges. I can send you the signs and passwords soon, and then we can commence organizing.

Second degree just received from you. I shall not make any further alterations in it, and if I do not, no one will. * *

Make the third degree somewhat longer. I agree with you that we have lots of fun in that, including a pic-nic feast at the close of it. * * * *

“Learn to toil, and gally sing,—

All flesh is grass, and grass is King.”

I will send dedication of Grange as soon as I can copy it.

O. H. K.

In the afternoon *we* congregated. I had made up our slate with Ireland and Trimble. In choice of officers, it was decided to give working rank according to the labor each had performed. This placed Ireland in the Master's chair, and Bartlett as Overseer; Thompson, as Lecturer; Muir, as Steward; Moss, Assistant Steward. The office of Treasurer was assigned to Saunders, for the reason that "what becomes of the money?" would be the leading question, and if we had him, as connected with the Department of Agriculture, in that office, it might give confidence. Ireland objected to the position of Master, on the ground of his not being a farmer, and proposed to change positions with Saunders. The latter objected because he had no time to attend to it. His official position in the Department required his exclusive attention. But we prevailed upon him to accept it, and left the offices of Chaplain and Gate-Keeper vacant: while I received that which I wished—the office of Secretary.

This small organization gave us a nucleus, and enabled us to talk of it as a reality.

Muir had published several articles in *Coleman's Rural World*, much in favor of such an association, and I was then in correspondence with him relative to printing the Ritual, as soon as it should be ready.

December 8th, 1867, I wrote him a lengthy letter, and extract as follows therefrom:

“* * * * * You will have to act as Committee on Printing. We shall be guided by your advice in that matter. * * * * I assure you we have some wide-awake men getting interested in it.

“ We held another meeting last Wednesday evening, and elected Mr. Saunders as Master of the National Grange, and yourself as Steward. Full account of proceedings will be sent you as soon as I get time to copy them. I am overrun with letters—eighteen on my table to write now. I was elected Secretary. Hope I will give satisfaction. O. H. K.”

The work of copying the corrected degrees for Bartlett and Muir, was quite a task, but having undertaken the duty, I was determined to see it through.

Early in December, Saunders told me to interview Rev. A. B. Grosh, and secure him as a member, as he had conversed with him, and was inclined to join in with us.

On the 21st of December, 1867, I received the following from McDowell:

WAYNE, N. Y., *December 17th*, 1867.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

Your favor of November 20th, with enclosure, came duly to hand, and would have received attention sooner, but for absence.

I have to thank you for your kindness in sending me copy of

Preamble and Constitution. I have read it, but have not been able to give it that careful attention which the importance of the subject demands it should receive.

The Preamble, like everything else from the pen of Mr. Saunders, is, as you say, excellent. You may, if you please, put me down as one of your supporters in this work.

In regard to my taking charge of it in this section, I should prefer to confer with *you* before answering. It is my intention to visit Washington about the middle of January, when I will give myself the pleasure of calling upon you.

F. M. McDOWELL.

Among other letters received in reply to the circulars, came this from A. Failor, of Iowa:

NEWTON, JASPER CO., IOWA, *Dec. 24th*, 1867.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

Yours of the 13th is received, containing a slip on the subject of an organization amongst the agricultural classes. I have for years advocated something of this kind. I have shown the slip to a number of my friends, who express themselves in favor of an organization of some kind. I think it should be as simple as possible.

You propose, in the ceremonies, to refer to the tools used in agriculture. Why not also refer to the uses of our noble animals? I think it could be done to advantage.

I am with you in this. Please keep me posted. If I can be of service, I am yours to command.

Yours fraternally, A. FAILOR.

This correspondent proved of value, as a timely friend.

The close of the year 1867 found me as busy

with the work as I could desire. I had determined to get up a Subordinate Grange, and drill in our Ritual, so as to perfect it.

With this in view, I made several copies for use of the various officers. Ireland joined in this work with much vim, and we secured the aid of several fellow-clerks in the Post-office Department. Among them were J. Espy Douglass, W. G. Perry, A. F. Moulton, J. H. Cook, B. C. Major, and H. Dingman. These and their wives were to be admitted gratuitously, for the service they would render.

January 7th, 1868, we had a special meeting called by the Master, who, with Ireland and myself, constituted the "*body*" present. We instructed Bro. Ireland to organize a Subordinate Grange, under the supervision of the National, as a school of instruction.

The following was our "Dispensation" for the purpose:

"The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, hereby establishes a Subordinate Grange in Washington, D. C., as a school of instruction. The same will be under the direct supervision of the National Grange, receiving all emoluments, and defraying all expenses.

"At any time, those who pass to the fourth degree, well versed in the Ritual, desire to withdraw and organize one or more Subordinate Granges, the National will grant them Charters for the same, free of expense.

“This Grange shall be known as Potomac Grange, No. 1.

“Its principal object is to instruct its members in the degree work, by which they will be enabled to aid in organizing Granges in other places.

“Every member is expected to make him or herself familiar with the work in every part, so that when called upon he or she can fill any position.

“The Grange will be opened each evening by an officer of the National Grange, who will assign positions for the evening, by lot or otherwise.”

We decided to meet in a room on Ninth Street, on the evening of the eighth of January. That afternoon McDowell arrived. In the evening, he attended our first subordinate meeting. Bro. Ireland presided as Master, and Grosh as Chaplain. The room was so filled with office furniture, we could not drill to any advantage, and decided to have our next meeting at Union League Hall.

The next day I introduced McDowell to Trimble and Thompson, when the organization and Constitution of the Order was taken into consideration. We had a meeting that evening, and our Constitution then read as follows:

ARTICLE 2, SECTION 1.—The head of the Order shall consist of three delegates from each State and Territory, and one from the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected annually by ballot, by the State and Territorial Granges, except in the District of Col-

umbia, where the Subordinate Granges shall elect their delegates by joint ballot.

SEC. 3. In States or Territories, where no State or Territorial Grange exist, the National Grange may appoint delegates—residents—who shall be entitled to all the privileges of elected delegates.

SEC. 4. Past Officers of the National Grange shall be *ex-officio* members of the National Grange, and past officers of a State Grange shall be *ex-officio* members of a State Grange.

It was suggested by McDowell to change this entirely, as once we were fairly started, those now engaged in establishing the Order would, perhaps, be thrown overboard, and the whole aim of our work changed. If the Order amounted to anything in numbers, designing men would get control of it under such a plan of organization.

Trimble was requested to offer a substitute, but he declined on the ground that his duty was exclusively to pick flaws. He was known as the “wet blanket” of the Institution, and as such, believed he could do more good than in any other way. He told us to go ahead with our plans, and when he could not see a chance to find fault, we might consider ourselves pretty good workmen.

During the following week we had frequent meetings, which resulted in a new plan and organization, consisting of seven degrees.

The Seventh (Demeter) embraced features entirely new to us; being, in fact, a continuation of an ancient Association once so flourishing in the East. It gave us all the antiquity we could ask for, and was received from McDowell and his associates, as the controlling degree of the Order, all others being subordinate. He was accepted as the supreme head, with the title of High Priest.

This was submitted to Dr. Trimble, and pronounced by him "well done," and read as follows:

ORGANIZATION.

SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

- 1st Degree: Laborer, (male.) Maid, (female.)
 2d Degree: Cultivator, (male.) Shepherdess, (female.)
 3d Degree: Harvester, (male.) Gleaner, (female.)
 4th Degree: Husbandman, (male.) Matron, (female.)

STATE GRANGE.

5th Degree, POMONA, (Hope.)

Composed of Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges, who are entitled, *ex-officio*, to the Fifth Degree.

NATIONAL GRANGE—(COUNCIL.)

6th Degree: FLORA, (Charity.)

Composed of Masters and Past Masters of State Granges, who are entitled, *ex-officio*, to the Sixth Degree, and meet annually. They constitute the National Council.

SENATE.

7th Degree: CERES, (Faith.)

Composed of members of the Council who have served one

year therein, who, after the expiration of their first year's service in the Council, are entitled, *ex-officio*, to the Seventh Degree, to be conferred at the next or any subsequent session of the National Grange. All who have thus attained to this degree are thereafter members of the Senate, and entitled to seats and votes therein.

All acts and resolutions originate in the Council, (Sixth Degree,) subject to the approval or rejection of the Senate, (Seventh Degree.)

The Subordinate Granges in the District of Columbia, elect on joint ballot, once in two years, a Delegate to represent said Granges in the National Grange. He must be either a Master or Past Master, and on receiving the degrees, ranks the same as a Representative of a State Grange.

The Senate of the National Grange having the power, may confer Degrees of the Order which they have received, upon such persons as they may deem worthy; and may delegate that power, except as to the Seventh and last Degree, to one of their number, to be used for the purpose of establishing the Order in such parts of the United States where it does not now exist; but the Degree of CERES or DEMETER shall not be conferred, unless in open Senate, at an Annual Meeting.

It will be observed that while we thus entirely changed our form of organization we did not hold another election, as the Seventh Degree accepted the officers elected under the old Association, and we then felt encouraged to push our work with more earnestness.

On the 14th, being desirous of counting Doctor Trimble as one of our officers, I wrote him, urging

that he take the position of Chaplain, but he replied as follows:

January 15th, 1867.

DEAR KELLEY :

Your kind letter is received. I appreciate highly your kind intentions in offering me the Chaplaincy in your Order—an Order of which I have not the shadow of doubt as to its great success. But without seeming (for I am not) obstinate in the premises, permit me to kindly decline the honor.

My fixed resolve, (some time ago taken) is not to connect myself with any Order in an official character.

Faithfully yours, JOHN TRIMBLE, Jr.

By mutual consent, we put Brother Grosh down as Chaplain.

On the 15th of January, I wrote Bartlett relative to our union with McDowell.

McDowell and Saunders left that day to attend the meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society at Harrisburg.

On the 2d of February, I received the following letter from McDowell:

WAYNE, N. Y., *January 30th, 1868.*

BROTHER KELLEY :

Yours of Friday is at hand. All right. Send the circulars when you get them. I trust you will receive the appointment we spoke of long before the first of March, and that by that time everything will be perfect, so that you can set the ball in motion at once. When it is in motion, all opponents will need to stand from under. I cannot quite make up my mind to endorse the idea of soliciting donations, still, if our Worthy Master and

brothers think it best, I will cheerfully consent and aid. I am but just home, and very busy. Hope to hear from you often, and will write you more at length after a few days.

F. M. McDOWELL.

It was now determined to issue a new circular, giving a review of our aims and objects. After several attempts, both by Saunders and myself, he furnished the copy of our second circular, which Ireland sent to Philadelphia and had printed. Of this edition, we had one thousand, for which Ireland paid \$15.00, which amount, and several other donations similar, yet stand to his credit unpaid.

This lot of circulars was received February 3d, 1868, and answered the purpose of letter sheets as well. It contained no new ideas; nothing more than a review of suggestions found in the preceding pages, and reads as follows:

“SIR :—We beg to solicit your attention to an organization now being established for the purpose of increasing the general happiness, wealth, and prosperity of the country. It is based upon the axioms that the products of the soil comprise the basis of all wealth; that individual happiness depends, in a great degree, upon general prosperity, and that the wealth of the country will depend altogether upon the general intelligence and mental culture of the producing classes. The best mode of securing a diffusion of knowledge, with a view to its application to the increase of the products of the soil, is therefore one of the most important questions that can be propounded, and we hope greatly to facilitate its solution by the results that will follow the

work of the organization to which we allude, and concerning which we take the liberty of asking you to favor us with your considerate opinion, suggestions, and advice.

“All existing popular modes of creating an interest in agriculture and kindred pursuits have been carefully scanned and studied. Agricultural fairs enlist attention, and, to a certain extent, excite competition; but it is becoming a matter of history that these associations are gradually losing their influence,—the novelty and excitement of horse-racing, and other scenes still less commendable, are looked upon as essential to their success, if not to their very existence. Clubs for mutual instruction and friendly interchange of ideas, seem to lose their interest as soon as the first excitement of organization is passed. Even fruit-growers’ societies, with all their attractions, only enlist a few enthusiasts, whose efforts are scarcely felt by the great producing masses of the country. The incentive to the formation of these societies results from a recognition of the well known principle that *unity of action* is necessary to secure success, but to encourage and maintain progressive success, this unity must be made solid and permanent, not trivial and spasmodic, and from a preponderance of the latter we may trace the main cause of failures in these organizations.

“On the other hand, we may reflect upon the fact that certain associations have stood the test of ages and even centuries, as for example, the Masonic Order, and their interest, and the objects of their nurture constantly increasing, instead of diminishing, we may well pause and ask: ‘In what does their permanency consist?’ We can only find one satisfactory answer to this question, and that is their secrecy. If then, this is the great element of eminent success, why not embrace it in associations for the spread and increase of knowledge, and for the noble purpose of adding to national wealth and power? If this simple principle is the

keystone of a permanent foundation, why not secure it? If such a slender thread as a secret or exclusive ceremony of initiation before membership can be secured will bind a society, then let us adopt *that* mode of forming a farming community into bodies where they will have a tangible existence, where unity of action can be enforced by discipline, and where discipline can be secured by significant organization.

“Reflections similar to the above have resulted in the formation of an Order, known as the ‘PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.’ A constitution for the guidance of the Order has been prepared; four initiatory degrees, representing the four seasons, have also been completed, and they contain the novel beauty and secrecy that will make the society ‘ever budding, ever new.’

“Women are admitted, as well as young persons of both sexes over the age of sixteen and eighteen respectively. It is hoped by this means a love for rural life will be encouraged; the desire for excitement and amusement, so prevalent in youth, will be gratified, instead of being repressed; not, however, in frivolities as useless for the future as they are for the present, but by directing attention to the wonder-workings of nature, and leading the mind to enjoy and appreciate that never-ending delight which follows these studies, whether pursued in the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms.

“Young men are constantly being attracted to the cities from the country, leaving behind them one of the most certain sources of comfortable competence, for that of precarious competition in channels already overflowing. There are undoubtedly good and sufficient reasons for this migratory tendency, and a want of attractions for the mind—something beyond the exercise resulting from mere mechanical employment, is one of the chief.

“We solicit the co-operation of woman, because of a conviction that, without her aid, success will be less certain and decided.

Much might be said in this connection, but every husband and brother knows that where he can be accompanied by his wife or sister, no lessons will be learned but those of purity and truth.

“With regard to the modes of education, mention may be made of mutual instruction through the reading of essays and discussions, lectures, formation of select libraries, circulation of magazines and other publications treating directly upon the main subject desired, namely, those inculcating the principles governing our operation in the field, orchard and garden. It may be remarked, that all of these measures are now in existence, so that their introduction is neither new nor novel. To this we answer that their indirect application under a comprehensive and controlling principle is both new and novel, and one that has not been employed previously for the same objects.

“It is gratifying to know that the agricultural and horticultural press has never faltered, and if success had been at all commensurate with the zeal and ability displayed in its management, the country would, at this hour, be wealthier and happier. It is not one of the least of our hopes to be able to extend their influence and open up a wider field for their usefulness.

“The novelty of this organization, and the manner it proposes of introducing a system of special education, has hitherto prevented the originators from publicly calling attention to the work; they have, so far, only asked the advice of personal friends, but the great favor with which it has been received prompts to a bolder action, satisfied that the noble purposes to which the Order is dedicated will command the serious attention of all.

“We ignore all political or religious discussions in the Order; we do not solicit the patronage of any sect, association or individual upon any grounds whatever, except upon the intrinsic merits of the Order. It needs no such patronage, and would not be what it is if it did.

“Any suggestions that you may make in order to assist in the completion of the objects in view may be addressed to the undersigned.”

I resigned my position in the Post Office Department in February, and gave my entire time to completing the work. I was getting anxious to start out to establish the Order. It was very evident, what we had done would need some pruning, and experience with it would be of great value. I suggested that we have but one ceremony for the ladies, until I could secure other aid to perfect them. I so wrote Bartlett, to which he replied as follows:

NORTH MADISON, *February 8th*, 1868.

DEAR BROTHER :

Yours of the 4th instant came to hand last evening—(the new circular, the evening before).

I am neither frightened nor discouraged, but have been laboring under difficulties, and have accomplished nothing of importance. Your last has, however, given me doubts of the ultimate and complete success, for which I had hoped and labored, for our Order.

Already I discover that your movement to have but one degree for the ladies, will, among *our* population, be received unfavorably, and I fear that right there is a rock in our path which, unless we use our utmost caution, will wreck our hopes.

The case is just here :—We ask the co-operation of woman, and advance the idea that she is to be held and considered the equal of man in all respects. This is right. It is just. But here comes a proposition to engraft in the Ritual, that which, at

a glance, declares that we do *not* regard her as equal ; that she is, to some extent, a child to be appeased by a bauble ; and, depend upon it, earnest, active, energetic women, who are just that class of females which we want, if we have any, will look upon this as a sort of wheedling attempt to secure their patronage and propitiate their favor, without giving them the reality, without placing them in a position where they can wield such an influence as they otherwise might.

Again, you are well enough acquainted with human nature, to know that although you may concede all that may be essential, that in fact by making woman a full member by one initiation, she really possesses an advantage over the other sex ; still, she will look with suspicion on the movement, and will demand the reason for this distinction, even although there may be no real difference.

This matter of introducing females into secret societies, is no new thing, but as you are well aware, it is by just some such sort of side degree, and I do not know of a woman who has taken one or more of these degrees, who considers them of any practical value, and numbers of the daughters and wives of Masons, who will not even listen to any communication of these degrees, "for," they say, "unless we can have the whole, and become full members, we care nothing for these." Again, in Odd Fellowship, the degree of Rebekah, instead of being an element of strength, is a source of weakness and dissention to the Order.

The doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, "that all mankind are created free and equal, and possessing the inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness," has all along been the guiding star for me in all that I have said, done or written, to promote the establishment of this new Order, and the fact that it was proposed in the outset to make it common to both sexes,

was to me one of its best features and strongest recommendations.

The world is moving; the inception and organization of this Order, is one evidence of that fact. Let us then throw ourselves in this work, with the consciousness that we are taking an advance step. Let us try to recognize the fact that unless we *keep* in advance, we are in danger of being run over and buried out of sight by the advancing tide of progress; that instead of being regarded as active workers in the Reformation of the world, we shall be pointed at as having stood in the way of advancing ideas.

I am not what is popularly known as a "Woman's Right's man;" still, I regard it as merely a question of time, that our statute books and constitutions will eventually recognize woman as the equal of man, just as surely as the tiller of the soil will be recognized as the peer of any in the land.

The march of civilization and republican ideas point just as surely to the consummation of these ideas, as the tramp of coming time, and nothing but our liberty and the extinction of republican government can possibly prevent it.

In fact, I believe the preservation of democratic institutions depends upon the education, elevation, and advancement of the laboring classes; that unless the idea can be successfully combated, that labor is degrading, we shall be in danger of losing our free government; but that if the idea can be established that labor is noble, and that the tiller of the soil is nature's true nobleman, and the peer of anything human, the permanency of free institutions is a fixed fact. But in order to accomplish this result, the willing, active co-operation of women is indispensable. It is to woman as a mother, that the entire infantile mind of the nation is entrusted, and ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred, the principles implanted in the infantile mind through the instru-

mentality of the mother's teachings, govern and control the whole subsequent life of the individual, for there never was a more true saying than

"Tis education forms the human mind,
Just as the *twig* is bent the *tree* 's inclined."

The interests, the destiny, and the social relations of man and woman are identical. She was intended by her Creator to be neither the slave, the tyrant, nor the plaything of man, but to be his help-meet, his companion, and his equal ; and in the words of J. R. Lowell—

"Laboring man and laboring woman,
Have one glory and one shame,
Ev'rything that's done inhuman,
Injures all of them the same."

You do not give any of the reasons which may have determined you to this one degree idea for the women, which I regret, as I might better be enabled to judge of its correctness, or of combatting the proposition if in possession of your reasons. But in my opinion this is the most serious mistake you have yet made, and I cannot but think, when you have carefully reconsidered the matter, you will abandon this idea, and adhere to the original plan.

My motion is just this : that unless we carefully read the signs of times, and plant ourselves, in fact, on advance ground, we will soon be left behind in the race of life. That here in the organization of this Order is the opportunity to initiate mighty reforms ; that it will be expected of us to do so, and the world will be disappointed if we do not. And here may be inaugurated the idea of equality between the sexes without doing violence to any person's feelings or prejudices. Understand that I do not advocate any utopian idea of "Woman's Rights," but simply that

the disabilities be removed. Let us then, by all means, so frame the work of this Order that there shall be at least the appearance of equality ; varied, of course, to suit the conditions of the sexes, and I firmly believe that we shall never regret that we did so.

The preparation of the ladies' degrees I regard as a more difficult work than those for the men. It is entering a new and untried field, and the whole field of human nature must be studied and scanned before making a determination. Something more is needed than merely to excite the vanity and tickle the fancy.

Fraternally yours, A. BARTLETT.

I replied as follows:

February 12th, 1868.

MY DEAR BROTHER :

Among my letters to-night I was made happy by one from you. First of all, about the ladies' degree ; it is thus. When we get men and women of talent connected with our Order, there will be some, no doubt, who can get up degrees of magnificent character. Now I am opposed to all side degrees. I want all to be on the main track, hence I favored leaving the space open for three new degrees or ceremonies for the ladies and let them come in to fill these spaces.

The ladies are not slighted in the least. We confer their ceremony when they enter the Order ; it is in open grange ; they take part ; are present in all the men's ceremonies, and know everything about the order. It was also thought to take too much time if we had separate ceremonies for them in each degree, but your letter will set all to rights. *I agree with you in every particular about the ladies.* If they will be patient, we will have four ceremonies for them that will eclipse all the rest.

I am drilling some fifteen gents in the degree work here. Meeting two evenings in the week, and hope by a week hence to introduce as many ladies, and then commence in good earnest.

Go ahead in letters to the different papers. Have the "Patrons" *known everywhere by name*. I will follow along and help organize.

* * * * * We have a glorious work before us and must be active.

Letters are continually coming in, asking "what pecuniary benefits are members to receive? If farmers see they can get good interest on their money that is paid for membership they will join in a body." Here is one that has been proposed.

* * * * * You can perhaps suggest other plans whereby we can, by mutual co-operation, benefit our members.

O. H. K.

My time during February and March was devoted to perfecting our Ritual, by working up a Subordinate Grange. We did considerable pruning in abbreviating sentences and correcting grammar. J. R. Thompson rendered some good service in the way of suggestions.

I had considerable anxiety at the delays I encountered. There were some lectures wanted for different officers. Those for the ladies were lacking as late as February 9th, when I received from Saunders the Address of Ceres on presenting candidate with an ear of corn, or other grain.

On the back of this, I find a memorandum, "This comes at the eleventh hour. We have had three meetings of the School: now rehearsing the First and Second Degrees."

The following was for Flora in the First Degree,

furnished by Rev. Mr. Grosh. Those familiar with the present lecture, will see an example of the pruning done. Flora in this First Degree was to represent FERONIA:

“Anciently, I welcomed the manumitted slave to freedom. To me he sacrificed his flowing locks, and I crowned him with the liberty cap. So, freed from the ignorance and selfishness of the outer world, I now welcome you to the liberty of our Grange, and the free-will labors of our accepted Husbandry. In return, I ask you to remember, that to me belongs the fruits of the forest, and its garlands of greenery and wild wood flowers. In your pioneer labors, freely cut away the tangled poison vine and cumbering bramble; freely appropriate the sturdy tree for building, or for implements and fuel; freely clear the ground needed for fruitful field and grassy lawn or meadow: but remember that belts, and groves, and isolated trees, are needed for shelter, shade, and ornament. Therefore, restrain the leveling axe when its sufficient work is done. Spare the flowering trees and shrubs that are needed to lend fragrance to the breeze, and beauty to the landscape, while they interfere not with man’s wants and pleasures; spare those trees and shrubs whose buds and leaves are needed as medicine, and whose nuts add zest to the enjoyments of the winter evenings and fireside; save enough of these in all their beauty and their pride, to ornament the landscape—to shelter house, orchard

and field, from blasting winds—to give restoratives to the sick, and refreshing shade to the over-heated and weary. So shall the artist who copies nature, and the languishing who need their ministrations—the country maiden, garlanded with wreaths and wild-wood flowers—the nutters and berriers, with bursting bags and mantling baskets—the laborer's family at their fruit and nut-crowned feast,—and the city denizen at the purchased country luxuries, praise your kindly mercy and discriminating foresight, as the farmer will your benevolently destroying zeal. Yea, even the quadrupeds who aid and the feathered tribes who cheer your labors, will call for blessings on the head of him who so judiciously wielded the axe.”

February 14th, 1868.

BROTHER McDOWELL :

Yours of 10th received. I think we shall next Wednesday have the ladies present to receive the First Degree ; also among our number a splendid quartette club,* which has practiced several pieces, to come in with the degree work. We have secured a nice hall, well furnished,—piano, etc.

I am pushing it ahead as fast as possible. Brothers Saunders, Thompson, and Doctor Trimble are animated.

To-night Ireland says to me : “Supposing it should all fizzle out within a year?” I don't like to have any one feeling an interest, say so, but it only makes me more resolute. In such a grand work, there must be “no such word as fail.”

*Quartette clubs are not reliable for music. The one referred to did wonders the first night, but they never got four together afterwards. One usually has a cold, or is out of humor.

I send a Philadelphia paper to-day, in which you will see a letter by Doctor Trimble. Have a portion of it published in one of your papers. Interest an editor in the Grange that is to be established in your neighborhood, so as to have his aid. Take editors in "dead head," and lets see if it will fail! Let us get an editor in every Grange. * * * * *

We have got to study up some pecuniary advantages to be gained by members of the Order. Set your wits at work.

O. H. K.

I had advocated the insertion of a few words in our new circular, relative to co-operation in protecting the members at large from imposition and frauds, but Bro. Saunders would not favor it. I was satisfied we had got to have such a feature to make it popular.

Our experience with our school of instruction induced us to add to the interest of the work, by establishing a regular Subordinate Grange, to which we gave the name of Harvest Grange, and styling the school as Potomac Grange.

Wednesday evening, February 19th, 1868, we had an exceedingly interesting meeting of Potomac Grange, at the hall in the old *Intelligencer* building, at which the first man ever regularly initiated in "due form" in our Order, received the First Degree—Brother Boardman, of New York. The officers officiating on this occasion were the following:

WILLIAM M. IRELAND, - - -	<i>Master.</i>
W. A. GATLEY, - - - - -	<i>Overseer.</i>
W. G. PERRY, - - - - -	<i>Lecturer.</i>
H. DINGMAN, - - - - -	<i>Steward.</i>
J. E. DOUGLAS, - - - - -	<i>Asst. Steward.</i>
A. F. MOULDEN, - - - - -	<i>Chaplain.</i>
ED. P. FARRIS, - - - - -	<i>Gate Keeper.</i>
O. H. KELLEY, - - - - -	<i>Acting as Floor Manager.</i>
MRS. PYNCHON, - - - - -	<i>Ceres.</i>
MRS. PERRY, - - - - -	<i>Pomona.</i>
MISS DOUGLASS, - - - - -	<i>Flora.</i>

Among those present, were Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Moulden, Mrs. Dingman, Mrs. Gatley, Mrs. Gass, Brothers Saunders, Doctor Trimble, Tilden, Mullen, Pynchon, Glass, Haley and Kerr.

We worked exclusively from manuscript copies. It was to me a very cheering meeting. The next day I wrote McDowell as follows:

February 20th, 1868.

BRO. MCDOWELL:

Last night we initiated an individual in due form. There were present *thirty* Brothers and Sisters. Full half were ladies. All expressed themselves highly pleased with the first degree.

* * * * * O. H. K.

Another letter from Bartlett reviewed the subject of fees and dues. I wrote in reply:

February 22d, 1868.

BRO. BARTLETT:

Yours of 18th received, relative to funds to be used by the National Grange. If we carry out our design to send out Lec-

turers, and distribute printed matter in the form of tracts, essays, charts, etc., for the purpose of diffusing knowledge among the members of the Order, it is evident we must have money to do it with. Every member will get back the value of his money before he has been connected with the Order six months.

They do not object to paying two or three times as much to join the Masons. In our Order, we give every member all Masonry secures, and valuable practical knowledge besides. Ours is an operative Order. Masonry is merely speculative. They might just as well ask where the money goes in Masonry.

If we meet with success, it is presumed the issue of tracts and pamphlets (if I can have my plans carried out), will correspond favorably, even with the Tract Societies. Our issues, however, will be strictly agricultural, and kindred interests.

An Order, to be prosperous, must not be continually begging money of its members. We propose to add the insurance feature to our Order. * * * * *
Our object is to introduce every possible feature to *benefit* the farmers.

I fancy members will not grumble much at the manner of using the funds. I hope, however, the Officers of the National Grange will prove themselves *entitled* to salaries sufficient to prompt them to labor diligently for the benefit of the members. I advocate the Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges receiving a remuneration in proportion to their membership. By this plan, we can rely upon the business of the Granges being attended to promptly.

However, do not, by any means, *urge* any one to join. Let them act their pleasure. We will have members enough, and as it is a secret Order, it is not necessary to publish all our plans of work.

Relative to representation in the National Grange, we hope to

make the work sufficiently popular, that good men will be chosen for Masters,—those who will take pride in representing their respective Granges; but if we find any State is likely to be unrepresented, we can easily devise means to remedy it.

The great fear here has been, that too many would be congregated. My idea is, that when a State or the National Grange is in session, the concourse should be large enough to let the people know we were in motion. I hope to see the time when the convening of the National Grange will be as great an event as can take place on this Continent.

From present indications, no Order ever existed which created such a furore, as the Patrons will.

Thirty were present at the last meeting of Potomac Grange, No. 1, and we anticipate fifty being present at the next weekly meeting. They seem inclined to go into it blind.

We hope to get a proof-sheet of the Constitution this coming week, and have delayed only to get your views on the copy sent. We have no time to lose. All are waiting our movements. * * *

Our only want just now is money. Had we a friend who would advance liberally for a few months, until we get Granges established, we could easily repay with interest. Perhaps some of those you speak of, who see such a big pile coming into the National Grange, may be willing to advance a few hundred.

O. H. K.

The last of February I took some portions of our Ritual, as well as our Constitution, to Cunningham & McIntosh, Printers, and assumed the responsibility of having it published.

I wrote Bartlett:

March 9th, 1868.

“Our Ritual is in the hands of the printer; will be finished

this week. We have got to that interesting period in the life of all organizations, that it must either live or die.

I am ready to start on the 20th to formally introduce the Order to the farmers. Now we need a few hundred dollars to get under way. From three to four hundred will be sufficient. Can you help us much or little? Whatever is advanced by members of the National Grange will, of course, be repaid as soon as funds come in.

We require about one hundred of it to pay what we owe for printing. We here have contributed from time to time, and kept the Order in motion, and now we want to push out boldly. With a little timely aid the work will be a success.

O. H. K.

I wrote thus to McDowell:

March 9th, 1868.

DEAR BROTHER :

The Constitution, as you see, is published at last. Rituals and Dispensations will be finished this week. Then I am ready, so far as the Order is concerned, to leave this place. But now to get the funds to go with. I wish when the Duke conferred those degrees upon you, he had made a donation to propagate them. * * * * *

Harvest Grange, No. 2, meets to-morrow night to initiate several new members.

O. H. K.

March 27th, 1868.

MY DEAR McDOWELL :

Yours of 23d received. You can bet on the Patrons. It's an institution. We have working men and women in it here. Last night we initiated eight,—put them through the four degrees. It was a stormy night, but we had a good turnout. I am surprised at the success we are meeting with. All

are it a beautiful Order, and work cheerfully. It must be popular in the country towns. I am sanguine of success.

I hope to leave here next Thursday and be with you Saturday.

* * * * *

I have no fear of want of funds after I get started. Two or three hundred dollars will set us in motion nicely, and I suppose it will turn up somewhere. * * * * *

My whole mind is centered in the work, and we can have an Order that is unequalled : but we must be active. * *

Thompson was present last evening for the first time, and served as Lecturer during the first degree. He came to me and, shaking my hand, said, "Kelley it's a success ; I congratulate you." He said he had an engagement, and must leave. Doctor Trimble was also present, and to my great satisfaction said, "for once, I have no objections to make. The Order exceeds my expectations. You've got a good thing." * * *

My dear fellow, rejoice and be exceeding glad. O. H. K.

This to Bartlett:

March 28th, 1868.

Yours of 25th received. I am glad to hear once more from you. I expect to leave here on Thursday next, enroute for Minnesota. Hope to find you somewhere on the route. Most of the month of April I propose to give to organizing the Order on my way home. Spend a few weeks there, and then start again. *I propose to make the Patrons my special business* until the Order is firmly established.

If our friends will give me a hearty co-operation, success must be rapid.

To amuse you, I send proof sheets of our Manual. Will enclose full copy by Wednesday. * * * * *

You will see considerable of your own composition in this, and I hope it will please you. * * * * *

We have got a noble work before us, and I trust God will bless our labors. For the past two months, it has required my entire time. I shall start out like an itinerant preacher, and trust to find friends. If I enter a town and don't find any, I shall make myself conspicuous, brushing the dust off my feet as I leave it.

O. H. K.

We held a regular session prior to my departure, and I here give a report of the same:

NATIONAL GRANGE, }
Saturday, P. M., March 28th, 1868. }

Worthy Master Saunders presided.

Bro. John Trimble, Jr., was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

Present—Brothers Grosh, Ireland, Thompson and Kelley.

It was decided the Secretary be given a letter of credit,* for the purpose of enabling him to visit the different States to organize the Order, which reads as follows:

* This general letter, though very handsome, was of no particular value. I soon found "pluck" and perseverance the most valuable requisites. The greatest obstacle in the way of establishing the Order, was the assertion that it was controlled by Government employees. If any of them had a reputation, it counted nothing. This is another peculiarity of the American people. Make anything popular with the public, and all will take stock in it. I learned that full one-half of our great men are almost totally unknown to the people at large. The less any American tries to sail on a "world-wide reputation," the fewer will be the rocks he will strike.

**PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,
National Grange, Washington, D. C.**

This is to Certify, That Brother O. H. Kelley is Secretary of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and as such, is authorized to establish the Order in any portion of any State or Territory, that has not yet been brought into official connection with the National Grange.

He is hereby fully empowered to establish Subordinate Granges, to issue Dispensations, and to confer the degrees necessary for the organization and instruction of the same.

Brother Kelley is also authorized to receive and receipt for all monies due or donated to the National Grange, and is heartily recommended to the sympathy and kindness of the farming community, and all interested in the great and good work. He is a cultivated gentleman, and in every way worthy of the confidence of all good men.

In testimony whereof, we, the Officers of the National Grange, have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal thereof to be affixed hereto, this 31st day of March, 1868.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, *Master.*

JOHN R. THOMPSON, *Lecturer.*

ANSON BARTLETT, *Overseer.*

A. SHERWOOD MOSS, *Assistant Steward.*

A. B. GROSH, *Chaplain.*

W. M. IRELAND, *Treasurer.*

EDWARD P. FARRIS, *Gate-Keeper.*



Attest: JOHN TRIMBLE, JR.,

Secretary pro tem.

Bro. Kelley was instructed relative to the manner of imparting the degrees, and allowed discretionary power in all the work.

Relative to salary,—On motion of Bro. Trimble, it was decided unanimously that the Secretary, O. H. Kelley, shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and necessary traveling expenses—the same to be collected by him from receipts from Subordinate Granges,—the salary to date from December 4th, 1867.

It is explicitly understood that the Officers of the National Grange are not to be held personally responsible for the salary or expenses.

Bro. Ireland was authorized to act as Secretary *pro tem.* during the Secretary's absence.

Gen. Wm. Duane Wilson was nominated as a Special Deputy.

Seal of National Grange was accepted.

Meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening, at Harvest Grange, at quarter before seven o'clock.

A little incident of promptness happened at one of the meetings of our Subordinate Grange, which is worth noting.

I was managing the working of several candidates, and after they were brought into the room, remembered that Ireland had the only copy of the obligation in his coat pocket. He was presiding in the Commandery two squares distant. I sent a messenger to him to hurry over and obligate the candidates. Just as they were brought to the Altar, Ireland came in from the ante-room. I handed him the gavel, and he "called up." They

were obligated as calm as if he had been present the whole evening, and without referring to the manuscript.

The time had arrived for me to close my work with the Subordinate Grange in this city. I had taken all the degrees in regular form, to become familiar with every portion of the work, and had worked up a Grange with some fifty or more members. The last night I met with them we had our stage well decorated, and closed our work with a generous feast.

In making my arrangements to leave, it was necessary for me to give a note for forty dollars. I was required to have it endorsed. Ireland, Grosh, Trimble and Thompson, each honored me with his signature upon it.

I had received, as my cash account shows, some funds from the Subordinate Grange, and I was now starting out, satisfied and determined the Order could and should pay its own expenses.

On the afternoon of April 3d, 1868, at 2 o'clock, I bought a ticket for Harrisburg, and then called upon Saunders to bid him good-bye. This short amusing interview I shall never forget. He was seated at his desk, and as I handed him some blank Dispensations to sign, I said, in a joking mood:

“Here I am, ready to start.”

“Start for where?” he asked.

“I have bought a ticket for Harrisburg, and stop there the first place. I propose to work my way to Minnesota, organizing Granges.”

“Have you got any money?”

“I have *about* two dollars and a half of Grange funds, but intend to pay my way as I go.”

In a pleasant way, he said, “Well, you are a fool to start on such a trip.”

“Can’t help that; fool or no fool, you shall hear from me, and I’ll make the Order a success or *burst*.”

We shook hands and parted. That evening I went to the Post Office an hour before I took the train, in hopes to get some good news. On leaving the office, I met Doctor Trimble face to face. We had a few words of conversation relative to my trip, and as we shook hands and parted, he said: “Kelley, from my heart I wish you success, and I firmly believe you will have it.” From him, of all others, such words gave me courage; and frequently after that, when the clouds looked blackest in my progress, they would come to my mind and cheer me on.

The following is a copy from the books of the embryo National Grange, on the 3d day of April, 1868:

RECEIPTS.

1868.

January 31—Cash advanced at times by O. H. K.....	\$26 75
February 29—Cash from W. Saunders.....	10 00
“ 29—Cash from F. M. McDowell.....	10 00
March 1—Cash at times from Wm. M. Ireland.....	10 44
“ 23—From memberships in Harvest Grange.....	35 00
April 6—Dispensation for Harrisburg, Pa.....	15 00
“ —Cash of F. M. McDowell.....	50 00
“ 17—Dispensation for Fredonia, N. Y.....	15 00
“ “ “ Columbus, Ohio.....	15 00
“ “ “ Chicago, Ill.....	15 00
May 4— “ “ Newton, Iowa.....	15 00
August “ “ Cascade Grange, Minn.....	15 00
September 2— “ “ North Star Grange, “	15 00
November 2— “ “ Sunbeam Grange, “	15 00
“ 23— “ “ Plum Valley Grange, Minn.....	15 00

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZING OF GRANGES.

AT 8.45 in the evening, I left the Depot in Washington for Harrisburg, little dreaming of the amount of hard labor that was to accompany the task I had undertaken, or that months would become years before success would follow.

The giving up of all other occupations, and devoting my entire attention to the Order, was a matter long and seriously considered. The success of those prominent in the history of the present century was studied, until I was impressed with the belief that my labors should be well rewarded. I gave but little thought to the chances for failure; all my calculations were based upon a triumph. My friends considered me something of a fanatic, but I was satisfied there was merit in the plan of organization.

The influence of the village press was what I most desired to secure, and thus get at work among *the people* in the country towns.

Probably one less fitted for such work could scarcely be found. I had no oratorical powers, and only a slight knowledge of how to manage. In fact, I was totally inexperienced, and just such a person as, at this writing, I would reject for a deputy. However, I felt that a strong force remained behind to back me, and send words of cheer as I should progress. I was starting out in a new business, in all the details of which, practical experience alone was to be my instructor.

In the following pages I shall not hesitate to state even our shortcomings, and let all know how small the commencement, the obstacles and the final success. It may encourage others to persevere.

I reached Harrisburg during the night. After breakfast, on the 4th of April, I started out and found Mr. Shellabarger, whom I previously corresponded with. He introduced me to several gentlemen, with whom I had pleasant conversation. Sunday I spent in my room. Monday I preferred to work alone, and with Rev. James Calder and Dr. W. H. Egle, arranged for a meeting in the evening. Called on W. T. Hildrup, Superintendent of the Car Works. He paid me five dollars towards a Dispensation, as did also George H. Small, Cashier of the Bank, and D. W. Gross. This gave me the fifteen dollars for Dispensation.

In the evening, our meeting proved a failure. There was a "skeleton in the closet." But I left the Dispensation, with the three names, and the Ritual with Mr. Small. I promised to call on him on my return, and if he had his Grange made up, would thoroughly instruct them. My experience in that town was of value. It was my first lesson. From Mr. Hildrup I received many valuable suggestions,—among them, that of testing machines by the Subordinate Granges, and when thoroughly done and approved by a certain number, let them report to the National Grange, and a certificate issued to the inventor or proprietor. This would do away with the buying of committees at State Fairs, and prevent imposing worthless machines upon the farmers.

Tuesday, at 3 A. M., April 7th, I left for Penn Yan. It was snowing. Arrived at 2.30; six inches of snow.

Wednesday, April 8th, took horse and buggy, and drove to Wayne, where I had a hearty welcome from Bro. McDowell. A severe snow storm set in, and kept me there three days. While here, I wrote to my companions in Washington: "It was our salvation that Bro. McDowell came to Washington at the time he did, and he is worthy of all honor for the deep interest he has taken in the Order."

As I was about leaving, McDowell said to me: "Kelley, you have taken upon yourself an enormous task, but do not get discouraged; every good cause must always have a martyr. You will make a good one for this." He gave me fifty dollars, and cheering words. I left him with a happy heart, for I was finding friends as I progressed.

I made an attempt to establish a Grange at Penn Yan, but did not succeed. At Fredonia I arrived on Wednesday A. M., April 15th, and immediately called on Bro. Moss. During that day and Thursday, I made some acquaintances, still held in kind remembrance. Thursday evening I met with the following-named persons, and organized a live Grange: A. S. MOSS, H. STILES, W. H. STEVENS, U. E. DODGE, S. MCKINSTRY, A. P. POND, D. FAIRBANKS, W. MCKINSTRY, WM. RISLEY, and M. S. WOODFORD.

This was the first regularly organized Grange where every member paid his fee, and we may give Bro. Moss credit for being the father of the first genuine Grange which lived, breathed, and had a being.

At Fredonia I received a letter from J. R. Thompson, requesting me to go to Columbus, Ohio, and meet Joe. Dwyer, whom he had conversed with relative to the Order, and would organize a Grange.

I then made my next point to find Bro. Bartlett, at Spencer, Ohio, which place I reached on the 18th. On my way I met Geo. E. Blakslee, of the *Ohio Farmer*. He said if the Order would protect the farmers from patent right swindlers, it would be popular in Ohio—\$500,000 per annum being a rough estimate of loss in that State from this one cause.

Thus far I had not met any persons whom the plan of our organization did not please.

I wrote McDowell as follows from Spencer, April 19th:

“Between ourselves, it will be an organization that will, in a few years’ time, rule in this country. I know our associates in the National Grange do not see the Order in the same light as you and I do. They may by and by. I mean to give my attention to introducing the Order in every State, and securing the aid of the press and pulpit. My only anxiety is for funds to make things comfortable while I can work up the Order.”

My visit to Bartlett was an agreeable one. I made him familiar with the entire work, and left him to introduce it in that part of the State. At Columbus, Ohio, I wrote him:

April 21st, 1868.

BROTHER BARTLETT:

* * * * * Have seen Dwyer and Klipart; the latter says we must be cautious, and make the officers of our Granges entirely of farmers, and not outsiders, else there will be jealousy, which should be guarded against.

I called at Crosier's. He was not in. While standing at the desk writing some letters, several merchants entered. They were talking about organizing a Board of Trade. One of them remarked, "Get up a Board of Trade, and then let us see one of them deviate from the prices agreed upon." That was a good hint for us. Be cautious who you have at the head of the Grange in Wellington. *Confine it to farmers* at the start, else we may have trouble.

Yours truly, O. H. K.

I wrote to McDowell on the same day, as follows:

April 21st, 1868.

BROTHER MCDOWELL:

* * * * * I am getting my hand in. Wake up D'Ascoli's ghost, and get some funds. We can then sweep the country.

I leave here without organizing, owing to the time it will require to wait the arrival of parties Dwyer wishes to join with him. He pays me for the dispensation, and I leave the matter with him to work up.

I have a good opportunity to get the sentiment of the farmers. In my humble opinion, this Order, with its influence, will inaugurate a party that will sweep the country of the present race of politicians. There is nothing else that can restore peace and quiet between North and South.

Every kind of monopoly is now at work grinding the producer, and I find the people encourage our work, hoping to find relief. *You are at the head* of an Order that will, in four years' time, be the most prominent in the land.

How will it work for you to go to New York, and get some of your intimate friends to organize a Grange? We want there some sound men, with whom Subordinate Granges can transact business.

Fraternally yours, O. H. KELLEY.

I reached Chicago April 23d, and called on H. D. Emery, of the *Prairie Farmer*. I had corresponded with him relative to the Order, and he informed me that he had a club ready to be organized into a Grange. This was decidedly encouraging. In the evening I met the following-named persons, and made them familiar with the Ritual: H. D. EMERY, A. T. EMERY, W. W. CORBETT, EDGAR SANDERS, J. T. BONFIELD, DANIEL WORTHINGTON, A. N. HART, DR. H. N. PARRIN, O. E. WHITMAN, and S. C. HUNTINGTON.

In the cars for Madison, I wrote to McDowell:

* * * * * I shall reach Madison with three dollars in my pocket. If I start a Grange, it will be fifteen more,—just enough to land me at home, dead broke. Now laugh, for I am laughing, and well we may. We have a big Order started, and there is a future in it. *Success is certain.* Our aim is to elevate and dignify the labor of cultivating the soil, and the education of the masses,—a noble work. Men in New York City, with thousands of dollars at their command, ought to be found, who would be willing to donate liberally to the cause. Worthy Priest, to whom all penitents in the Seventh Degree must open their hearts, try and smoke them out.

Yours,

O. H. K.

At Madison, Wis., I met another party with whom I had corresponded. From the reception he gave me, and the assurance that his immense wealth and influence would carry the town, I did think

he could swing the State whichever way he went. I felt sanguine of a grand finale to my trip. I remained in town four days, and was then told I had made a mistake in endeavoring to work up anything with so weak a man to help.

It was my first failure. I needed the Dispensation fee to carry me to St. Paul, in lieu of which, I called upon this very wealthy individual for a loan of fifteen dollars, until I should reach home. I was a stranger, and felt, after our correspondence and his assertions, that he would certainly accommodate me. He refused, saying that "in his high position, the Order could not benefit him, and he did not desire to loan me the amount." He told me also, that as I was a member of the Masonic order, he would arrange with the Master of his Lodge to render the assistance. I had the pleasure of receiving the desired accommodation from the Worthy Master of that Lodge, who informed me that such contemptible meanness was characteristic of the individual.

I wrote Bartlett on the 27th from Madison:

* * * * * We have got a good thing. Write it up in every paper you have access to. *Advertise, ADVERTISE*, and we will have all we can attend to. O. H. K.

The following day I wrote to McDowell:

* * * * * I met twelve gentlemen at the State House. Being early, my pompous friend seated himself by my side, and as the different ones came in he whispered to me, "That is the President of our Bank." Another was "the Mayor of our City," etc. "This is the class of people I associate with." I tell you, Bro. McDowell, those people have my sympathy. After an introduction, I made them familiar with the Ritual; and the objects of the Order were freely discussed. I gained some good ideas from them, at any rate; but when I said "money," you would have been amused to see some of them creep out of the room.

They said the Order would be of great advantage in country towns, but not in *cities like Madison* (1800 votes). That is a joke on Chicago. No matter, it is nothing but a shower; it will clear up by the time I reach Minnesota.

O. H. K.

I left Madison at midnight, and after a day's waiting at Prairie du Chien for the boat, I reached St. Paul May 1st, 1868. On arriving at my home, I felt very much as if a rest would do me good. Eleven months had passed since I bade my family good bye, and the last month had been one of hard labor and anxiety.

On the 2d of May, I received several letters from Ireland. In one he writes:

"* * * * * Mr. Bean is getting very anxious about his money. He has been up to see Thompson about it. The printers are also asking for some. What to do I don't know. They all come to me, as I am Treasurer, and they think it hard that I do not give them something. What am I to do? The

printer has just left. * * * * I think we will all have to go to 'rooting.' The landlady is also stirring us for hall rent."

In my work of organizing, I had to write out the entire Key to the Ritual for each Grange. This occupied thirteen pages of letter sheet, and was quite a task.

I suggested in one of my letters to Ireland, that it would be economy to have it printed. His reply was as follows:

April 29th, 1868.

MY DEAR KELLEY :

The National Grange had a special meeting last evening, when it was ordered that no further action be taken in the matter of printing the Key. The reason for this is, that we owe now for printing, etc., and it is wrong to incur more debts until those now owing are paid.

The acting Secretary was also directed to write to Bro. Kelley, and remind him, that at the close of each month he must make a detailed report of all his operations, and all general information possible.

I give the foregoing as being the only record of a meeting of the National Grange that quarter. My impression at the time was, that Ireland was the only one present, and that when I got ready to do so, I should get the printing done.

Among the letters forwarded from Washington, was the following from A. Faylor:

NEWTON, JASPER CO., IOWA,

O. H. KELLEY:

April 18th, 1868.

DEAR SIR:

Yours of March 21st and 22d were duly received. I called a meeting of our most spirited and enterprising farmers on the 17th. The weather being bad, there were comparatively few in attendance. I presented the objects of the Patrons of Husbandry to them. After discussing the pros and cons, and particularly the secret part, the following persons went into an organization: A. FAILOR, Mrs. A. FAILOR, J. D. PATTON, S. H. WRIGHT, W. R. MATHEWS, A. W. McDONALD, J. B. MCFARLAND, C. H. FISH, Mrs. C. H. FISH, and A. J. DUNHAM.

The following persons were chosen officers:

<i>Master,</i>	- - - - -	A. FAILOR.
<i>Lecturer,</i>	- - - - -	J. D. PATTON.
<i>Overseer,</i>	- - - - -	S. H. WRIGHT.
<i>Steward,</i>	- - - - -	W. R. MATHEWS.
<i>Assistant Steward,</i>	- - - - -	A. W. McDONALD.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	- - - - -	J. B. MCFARLAND.
<i>Secretary,</i>	- - - - -	C. H. FISH.
<i>Gate Keeper,</i>	- - - - -	J. A. DUNHAM.

I herewith send you a draft calling for fifteen dollars. You will send us a Charter or Dispensation, and as everything is new to us, give us all necessary instructions. I shall be ready to take any part you wish to assign me in organizing Granges in this part of the State. How soon may we expect to see you here? If possible, give me several weeks' time, as they are scattered over the county. Send us all necessary papers, blanks, etc.

Yours fraternally, A. FAILOR.

The draft was received by the next mail—he having overlooked it when mailing his letter. This was the first application by letter, and for THE FIRST GRANGE IN IOWA.

The draft was immediately endorsed and sent to the Master of the Masonic Lodge in Madison, which closed the expenses of my trip, and made a clean page. The Dispensation for this "God-send" Grange was issued the same day, May 2d, 1868.

I wrote Ireland on the 4th of May:

"* * * Secure my 20 per cent., and use that. Contrive some way, so that none of you will have to pay out a cent for the Order. If any more letters come for me, open them, and if they contain funds, use them. I have faith in the Order; it must succeed. Do not cool down at Washington, for I represent to every one that we have heavy guns there, and you must speak encouragingly. Much depends upon you all. I will do all a human being can do; only have faith; stand by the work boldly. We will come out right.

My dear brother, you must not swear when the printer comes in. You will never have half the anxiety about the work I had during the winter, in getting the Ritual and Constitution ready. When they come in to "dun," ask them to take a seat; light your pipe; lean back in a chair, and suggest to them that some plan be adopted to bring in ten or twenty members, and thus furnish funds to pay their bills.

O. H. K.

On May 3d, Bro. Moss wrote that his Grange already had three meetings, and though I had left them but one Manual, the officers had copied their parts and were doing well.

McDowell wrote May 6th:

Have read yours from Madison. I have only time to say one word before the mail closes, and that is, "Don't give up the

ship." We are battling in a glorious cause ; so let the fight rage on, and ever.

F. M. McDOWELL.

Consoling to a fellow without a round of ammunition. I wrote him on the 6th:

I have had several letters from our brothers in Washington. They seem to depend more on my labors than on their own exertions. If they expect you and I to run the machine, why let's do it, and make good use of our opportunity. I see plainly, that for an adviser, it will be more to my interest to look to you than to them. * * * * They are there surrounded with the peculiar atmosphere of Government, and consequently cannot comprehend the work the Order can accomplish, if rightly managed. Besides, official position there makes a perfect slave and tool of a man. He loses all ambition for everything but an increase of pay. I shall consult with you, and it is right I should, for, as Priest of Demeter, you are in fact, the true head of the Order. I now have letters asking for Granges in three places.

O. H. K.

I wrote thus to McDowell on May 7th:

I have just received a letter from Dr. Trimble, in which he gives me to understand that the whole success of the Order depends upon my exertions, and I judge all hands at Washington have quietly sat down, leaving all the work for me to do. I thought I had done pretty well during the past month, but they seem to think I ought to have raised money enough to pay my own expenses, and square up all the accounts at Washington. It is really laughable. Here is an Order we have started, and \$150 will clear every cent of debt; yet they do not seem inclined to make any exertion to secure membership enough to liquidate the same. * * * * This is certain, the

officers at Washington must be active, and take an interest in the work, else it will fall into other hands. I wrote them regularly from every place I stopped, sent official letters,—but regret to say, not an official answer has been received. I wrote them about adding other features to the Order, by which members would secure benefits, but no reply. * * * * O. H. K

I received the following from Ireland:

May 13th, 1868.

MY DEAR KELLEY :

Yours of 7th received. You cannot feel any more disappointed at the want of vitality in Harvest Grange, than does your humble servant. I have done all I could to urge them, one and all, to bring in members. I would do so if I were any way acquainted with people here. * * * * *
 Brother J. R. has, almost every time I have met him, said he had several members to propose, but when our meeting night comes round, he don't bring in the names. But I am like you: I have faith, and am sure all will come out well. Every letter you have sent has been read and commented upon by Trimble and Thompson, and some of them by Saunders—although he has less time than others, and, as you know, does not care to go into the details of the machine. * * * * *

I do not know another person who would have gone out as you have done to "root;" or, if they had, they would have died long since. Keep on—keep a stiff upper lip—let us try to get these debts paid. * * * * *

I replied:

May 18th, 1868.

* * * * * 'Tis well; we may be happy yet. I have written parties in Iowa, who want me to go there and organize, to provide funds for traveling expenses, as I do not

intend to depend upon Dispensation fees alone ; besides, I want the fees to go to the National Grange, where they belong.

I wrote Dr. Trimble a furious letter. I was angry at the time, and presume he will give me fits when I hear from him. However, I was provoked to think there had been nothing done in Harvest Grange. * * * I don't know as it is worth while to fret much. Everything will come out all right. At the same time, I want to see those debts paid.

* * * * * The country is beautiful here at this season, and I am using every moment to make my private matters move smoothly while I am absent. There is to be a special meeting of the faithful members of the National Grange on this farm some day, and if we do not have a good time, it will be our own fault.

* * * * * I intend my letters as minute reports, but will, of course, each month give you one condensed to file. * * * Excuse *brevity*, for I have eleven more letters to write to-night. I believe, with sixteen hours work daily, I shall find enough to occupy my mind. * * * O. H. K.

I wrote to McDowell May 20th:

* * * I have at last heard from Washington. I enclose you letters from Bros. Trimble and Ireland. They ease my mind, and set all to rights. * * *

I have energy enough and the will to do the work, but I do not want to beg my way and get into such a snap as I did at Madison. I will *not* give up the work. It is the grandest ever set on foot, and I am willing to sacrifice all the comforts of home for months at a time, and work night and day for the cause ; but I cannot go with an empty purse. * * *

Once get the State Granges fairly established, and then have a meeting of the National Grange, and we will be all right. Have faith, my dear friend, we shall win. * * * O. H. K.

The first person ever obligated and instructed in the Ritual in Minnesota, was my oldest daughter, Julia Wilkin Kelley. She also officiated as Pomona in the State Grange of Minnesota, on the first evening the Fifth Degree *was ever conferred.*

The following I received from Bro. Saunders:

May 18th, 1868.

I owe you one thousand apologies for not answering sooner.
* * * Letter writing has been out of the question. I think you have done nobly on your tour. I care not what others may say or think, if anything to the contrary comes in my hearing, I will certainly show that the idea is a great wrong to you.

I have not seen Ireland for a couple of weeks, and have not had time or inclination to hunt him up. Now I will have a little more leisure, and will call on him. Let me hear from you occasionally. I will respond, if you let me know where to find you.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

The same day I received the following from Dr. Trimble:

* * * It is not pleasant to have the United States Hotel man come up to the room here and dun me,—the first dun I ever had here.

I know nothing, absolutely nothing, about the Order here, and am not able to take any part in the matter. This you are aware of, for I never hesitated to say so to you. So you must not hold me accountable for inaction here. I have nothing whatever to do with the active or actual work of the Order. Please bear this in mind.

I give you unbounded credit for most masterly efforts in

trying to seduce me into active participation, but, like impeachment, it fizzled.

* * * Your trip was a success, the receipts good, and your expenditures economical. Nothing in *them* to find fault with, but,—“aye, there’s the rub,”—the note at the United States Hotel isn’t paid.

J. TRIMBLE, JR.

To McDowell:

June 28th, 1868.

I owe you many apologies for my apparent neglect, which your letter of the 21st reminds me of. I enclose you a letter from Brother Failor, of Iowa. I have found that the farmers, in planting and hoeing time, are too busy to attend to anything else.

I have felt provoked at the neglect of our brothers in Washington. Have not had a line from any of them since sending their last letters to you. I sent, over a month ago, for more Manuals, but they have paid no attention to my request, and I do not see how I can well organize Granges without them: perhaps they do. I am through with my private matters here, and ready now to give my attention to the Order. * * *

Brother Moss wrote me that he had written to Washington, but could get no reply, and asks if I took the National Grange with me when I left. * * *

I intend to go to-morrow to the town of Sauk Rapids, for the purpose of setting a Grange in motion. I have but seven Manuals. There are nine hundred copies in the hands of the printer at Washington, but suppose he will not let us have them until his bill, or a part of it, is paid. I enclose you a few letters, in which you will see I am not idle here.

We must issue another address to the farmers. The circular is all very well for educated persons, but it will not take much with the working classes. We must have something to con-

vince them that by supporting the Order, they are to be benefited in many ways,—and point out those ways.

I am having a lot of the circulars struck off, and intend to have the Key printed. If they do not send the Manuals, I shall certainly have an edition printed here. I do not intend to be bashful in this, and am determined, as long as you stand by me, to push ahead. The laboring men of this country must be organized.

The Editor of the Sauk Rapids *Sentinel* is an old chum of mine. His paper is the organ of the Order, and he wants to make it the head paper of the Order for the State.

O. H. K.

If the Editor ever reads this, he will recall some of our experiences.

The following official letter I sent to Washington the same date:

June 28th, 1868.

To the Officers of the National Grange :

WORTHY BROTHERS :

In making this, my Third Monthly Report, I regret to say I have not yet had any reply to my letter and report for the month of May. I have sent several times, requesting a copy of the By-Laws of Harvest Grange, which I need very much in establishing Granges. I also asked for fifty Manuals. If I can be provided with these necessary articles, I can organize, otherwise, I cannot to advantage. * * * * *

I have not issued any Dispensations for May or June, but have been making arrangements in several localities to organize as soon as Manuals and By-Laws are received. I also asked for the songs which Bro. Grosh was selecting when I left Washington. * * * * * The delay places me in a very unpleasant situation, as I promised to send these things to the

Granges I organized, which I am unable to do. I beg of you, for the credit of the Order, and to expedite the work of relieving the National Grange from debt, that you will give my wants immediate attention. * * * * *

If you view my labors in the right light, you must see I have a heavy duty to perform, and certainly am not asking any more aid from you than is compatible with your position in the Order. Letters relative to organizing, are increasing. * * *

O. H. K.

July 6th, J. R. Thompson wrote :

* * * * * I have copied the By-Laws, and herewith send them. Have called twice on Bro. Grosh for the songs, but did not see them. If I could get them, I would copy and enclose to you. In regard to the fifty Manuals sent for * * * * * unfortunately for the Order, as well as for us, individually, with the exception, perhaps, of Bro. Saunders, we are poor and cannot get money enough ahead to take the Manuals out of the printer's hands. * * * * *

In regard to encouragement from head-quarters, I know that *our best wishes*, and any words of counsel, advice and encouragement that we can utter, you have and shall have heartily and fully, but silver and gold (or greenbacks) have we none, and consequently cannot give unto thee.

I will endeavor to see Bro. Saunders soon, and have the National Grange called together. I do not see what *action* we can take, except to promptly reply to communications, which should certainly be done. Write to Ireland, as Acting Secretary, making your suggestions, and if he does not answer promptly, I will make after him, and spur him up.

And now a word in regard to that note of Bean's. He is after us at short intervals, and is importunate for his money. * * *

It vexes, worries and annoys us, and puts us out of humor. I hope you will relieve us from the vexation and embarrassment, by sending the money to pay the balance, which is *thirty-nine dollars*. * * * I have not seen the time since the note was endorsed, that I could properly appropriate five dollars toward it. We had determined among ourselves that we would take care of it, if the "20 per cent." passed; but there is now little or no hope of it. If we do not get the "20 per cent.," I shall not be able to leave the city this summer, as usual.

J. R. THOMPSON.

In conversation with various persons, I found our circular, did not prove of any great value. We needed "a more lucid and less ambiguously worded circular." "It is too flowery, and squints of a mutual admiration society." "Give us an association that will aid and protect the farmers as a class." McDowell agreed with me in this.

I wrote him from St. Anthony:

July 9th, 1868.

BROTHER McDOWELL:

I have just returned from Owatonna, where I have been to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society. I laid the matter of our Order before them, and it met their hearty approval. I have been absent from home two weeks, making persons familiar with our plans. I must go home this afternoon to attend to my own matters. I am in a stew all the time. Have to hire a man to attend to my work in my absence, and I cannot be long enough in a place to get a Grange fairly at work, for all are not ready when I get there. Am short of funds, and do not see how I can accomplish

anything, with credit to myself or the Order. We must have some capital to work with. At Washington, they are leaving everything to you and myself,—that's evident. I do not know what to do ; I am almost discouraged. I cannot work without some money, and all the fees for dispensations must go to pay our debts at Washington, before I can take any for my own use. We have a good thing when it gets started, and I am willing to hang to it.

* * * Do find some one to help us financially, or else we will have to give up, and I cannot bear to think of that, after working as hard as I have for a whole year. O. H. K.

I replied to Thompson, much discouraged. My farm was covered with an old mortgage, that kept my spirits in a perpetual eclipse. I was in debt, and this additional debt of the Order, though small, served as a night-mare. Regarding Bean's note, I said:

“The only consolation I have is, that Bean's calling upon you keeps me fresh in your minds, and to be cursed by an old friend is better than to be forgotten. I suggest that Granges use black and white *Beans* for ballots. * * * The assistance I want from the National Grange is, that they take some active measures to establish *working* Granges elsewhere, and not leave it all for me to do. I shall run the *Sentinel* for the Order, and one of you might send a short letter occasionally for its columns.

O. H. K.

The balance of the letter is about the same as in the following Report:

ITASCA, MINN., *July 12th, 1868.**To the Officers of the National Grange:*

WORTHY BROTHERS :

When I left Washington three months ago, you all said the Patrons were a success. I felt encouraged ; I presumed the interest shown would be kept up by you all. There were in Washington at least some thirty or forty interested. As I understand the matter, you have not added a member since I left ; but sit down to see what I was doing, watching my progress, and looking to my labors alone to pay all bills and keep the thing running. I hope you will duly consider this, and now that I am in a very unpleasant situation, trust you will be lenient. I do not expect any pecuniary assistance from the Order, but I certainly have a right to expect the National Grange will take some active interest in the work. Can you not delegate some of those familiar with the work, who may go into the country this summer, to organize where they go? Every Grange started helps us all. You see what I am doing. I have accepted the position of associate editor of a small paper here, with a brother patron, and we are determined to help the work. I have added this extra work for the good of the cause, and have no remuneration for it. You must show some active interest in the work, for wherever I go I speak of the National Grange. You can see that all my efforts will avail nothing, if, upon inquiry, they learn there is no interest taken by you. I tell you now, as I have told you before, you have a good thing—a big thing—if you will only be active. Do try to organize Granges everywhere ; stir up and add members to Harvest Grange. Every one can add a few members if you but try, “Try never was beat.”

In the country the farmers ask, “What pecuniary benefit are we to gain by supporting the organization?” Let the National

Grange point it out, let it show that each Grange is of itself a Board of Trade, and by the system of communication between Subordinate, State and National, they can market their produce independent of the Chambers of Commerce, Millers and Wool Growers' Associations, which are gotten up to control the markets. That is one point, and there are certainly brains enough among you to point out other advantages.

Now is the time to strike out on principle, in addition to what we mention in our circular ; and by fall, when the farmers begin to have leisure to attend meetings, we may anticipate a large membership.

* * * * I have some good men enlisted in the Order, and we are determined to put it ahead. I know all will come out right in the end, if the members of the National Grange will exert themselves in behalf of the Order.

Write it up. Delegate members of Harvest Grange to organize other Granges, and it will not be long before we can see money in our treasury. I tell you again, you have a good thing, and though the work may appear to go slow, it is bound to prosper. I laid our circular before the Executive Committee of our State Agricultural Society, and they said it was just the organization needed to unite the farmers. It was the first they had heard of it. Mr. Chatfield, on the spur of the moment, made quite a speech, making this point : "It will enable the farmers to protect themselves against monopolies." They do not look so much to the advancement of education, but to protection. Several writers in agricultural papers have of late called loudly for union among the farmers, on this very subject ; now is the time to sound the key-note of the Order. *Sound it loud*; let the Patrons be an organization *for the protection of the farmer*. It will take.

Bro. Trimble can, from his familiarity with public matters, plan a system of work ; send it to me, and I will submit it to the

officers of our State Society, and we will fix the matter right. *Don't delay—action* is now necessary. Have faith! faith will remove mountains. Assist me in this way, and we will soon have funds enough. We must come out bold, and by so doing the leading political papers will start out, some for and some against; but no matter—it will advertise the Order. Let what you say be something tangible, that will take with the laboring classes, and we are sure to win. Come down among the people; don't stay up among the politicians. Ask them this question: "Why not the producer establish the price of his products as well as the manufacturer?" Not to secure exorbitant demands, but to get a fair profit over the cost of raising the crops. No man can accumulate money who sells below cost. If you hit this point right, you will sweep the West. You must get into the farmers' pockets to reach their hearts, and a lively palpitation there invigorates their minds.

I am not idle,—it is not my nature, you all know; but be active yourselves, and thus help the cause. Mark my word, there is a revolution going on among the people, and if you strike the right chord in a new circular letter, you will soon see the Patrons will be a power, and yourselves at the head of it.

Fraternally yours, O. H. KELLEY.

I received this from McDowell:

WAYNE, N. Y., *July 21st, 1868.*

DEAR BRO. KELLEY:

I am in receipt of yours from St. Anthony, of the 9th, and from Itasca of the 10th and 11th, with enclosures of Bros. Thompson's and Clarke's. I appreciate the difficulty you labor under, in the matter of funds, and it does seem almost impossible to go on with such a state of things, *i. e.*, an empty Treasury—so empty that a five cent stamp would need an introduction

before it would feel at home in it. But one thing certainly I would not do, and that is, send the money you receive for Dispensations to Washington to pay debts with, at present. You must use all you receive from the Order in starting it, for the present, at least; for, if you send it to Washington, it leaves you without the means of pushing the work, which, in justice to those who pay for Dispensations, must be done, or their money refunded. What should be done in every State, particularly in yours, is, to start a dozen or more Granges at prominent points in the State, and then stick by them until they are perfect in the work; not only capable of running alone, but of perfecting others in the work, who may wish to organize Granges in other places. I do not think the Order can ever be permanently started in any other way. It must have a permanent foothold in some prominent places before it can ever have a healthy growth. Flying visits are good to awaken an interest, but they are not apt to perpetuate it.

Let me know what the Manuals cost, and I think I can manage to get you a few of them, at any rate. It would be better for them to send Manuals to you by express, C. O. D., and then I can help you to get them. Our Washington brothers are, I presume, very busy,—and besides, you were the link that united the chain, and which could unite it again if you were only there. They will do but little until you return there again. I will write to Saunders, and may be to some of the rest of them.

F. M. McDOWELL.

I sent the following to Brother Ireland:

SAUK RAPIDS, *July 29th*, 1868.

DEAR BRO. IRELAND:

I have signed the enclosed receipts, but do not understand the June voucher. Granite Grange meets here to-night. I have spent nearly every day this month for the Order, and though

the farmers have all been busy harvesting, I have it well advertised. Have faith, my brother, *we shall win*. Stand by the Patrons; don't flinch. I never want to take hold of another such work, but as I am in I am bound to put it through, if I die for it. Do write me often; I feel slighted. O. H. K.

To McDowell:

July 27th, 1868.

* * * I am getting a Grange under way at Sauk Rapids, and another at Minneapolis,—but it goes slow. I suggest having a primary degree, expressly for the little folks, from six or eight to sixteen and eighteen years, so as to entertain and instruct the children in the rural districts, and get their minds interested in the study of the beauties of nature, etc., and to afford them some rational recreation. * * *

The Manuals cost, I think, five to eight cents each. If we could send any money to Saunders, he could get them and forward the same to me.

I have no fears about the Order, after we get some men connected with it who will work for it. Some may think me insane to go into a thing this wild way, but you see I have faith, and I don't find any who oppose it, that's the fun of the thing. * * * Before I go into a place hereafter, they must first form a club of at least fourteen, and be ready to organize. I cannot spend the time to hunt up members. * * * O. H. K.

On the last day of July, I wrote to McDowell:

In your last letter you say you could, perhaps, raise some funds, if we had anything to raise on.

My wife has a block of twenty lots in a town in this State, which we got two years ago, intending to keep them as an investment for the children; but we must have funds to set this Order ahead, and it will be a safe investment to make use of

them, for a little while, at least. If you can raise any money by mortgaging these for eighteen months, you have full power to do so. Do the best you can. Mrs. Kelley will not object, as she is beginning to have faith in our work. O. H. K.

Thus closed the month of July, the darkest in the history of our Order.

If all great enterprises, to be permanent, must necessarily start from small beginnings, our Order is all right. Its foundation was laid on *solid nothing*—the rock of poverty—and there is no harder material. Riches take wings and fly away, but poverty is not inclined to be migratory. There is nothing visionary about it. One is not apt to build air castles and fairy scenes with this for a background. Hard friction is necessary to sharpen diamond grit. Every man, to be eminently successful in what he undertakes, and competent to enjoy prosperity, must be able to stand hard usage.

On the first of August, Miss Hall returned from Boston, and soon after joined hands with me in the work.

August 1st, I made my Monthly Report *for July*, to the National Grange, and among other matter wrote as follows:

I can now report to you the friendly aid of five agricultural papers, whose columns are open to our cause, viz: *The Prairie Farmer*, Chicago; *Farmers' Chronicle*, Columbus, Ohio; *Ohio Farmer*, Cleveland; *Rural World*, St. Louis; *Farmers' Union*,

Minneapolis. Besides these, the various daily and weekly papers in this State will publish any matter to advance our interests. I have not been idle this month, though I can report but two Granges in process of construction. And of these, Cascade Grange, at Minneapolis, have paid me fifteen dollars for their Dispensation, which amount I have been compelled to use to defray my expenses—that being the sum total for the month—during which time I have been in motion away from home about twenty-one days. You will not charge me with extravagance for July. As soon as Granite Grange gets fairly at work, it will pay for its dispensation. I report as follows :

Number 1—GRANITE GRANGE, Sauk Rapids, Minnesota.

GEO. W. SWEET,	HENRY McMAHON,
GEO. W. BENEDICT,	WILLIAM COPP,
WILLIAM FLETCHER,	EDWIN S. HALL,
RICHARD CRONK,	JEREMIAH RUSSELL,
and Ladies.	

Miss MARY RUSSELL (*Ceres*) is the first white child born in this town.

Number 2—CASCADE GRANGE, Minneapolis.

R. J. MENDENHALL,	WYMAN ELLIOTT,
COL. J. H. STEVENS,	C. M. LORING,
J. S. PILLSBURY.	

With these Granges, and the liberal manner in which the Order is being advertised, I have reason to expect excellent success the present month. I wish each one of you would send me short articles about the Order, that I can have published and copied from one paper to another. It will help advertise it. I also want you to assist in getting up a form of installation for a State Grange. I have already written for an outline of the Fifth Degree, which I hope to receive soon from Bro. Thompson.

I have so much correspondence and writing to attend to, and besides, these Granges are seventy miles apart, and I have to spend two days and nights at each place, which leaves but little time to study. In fact I am in a perfect ferment all the time. * * *

Get together as often as possible, and write me frequently, so I can publish in our papers here that "at a special meeting of the National Grange, P. of H., at Washington," etc. It will count in the West. * * * Send those songs without delay. O. H. K.

From A. S. Moss, under date of—

FREDONIA, N. Y., *August 1st, 1868.*

VERY DEAR BROTHER :

I acknowledge the receipt of several letters, with Manuals, also By-Laws, for which accept thanks. Hope the songs will come soon. Our Grange is holding over until the first of September, when we shall wake up. * * * I do sympathize with you, brother, and feel that you are overtaxed, and wish that I could relieve or assist you mentally or financially. But perhaps you are to be the martyr. * * * Ancient Orders used to look to the East for light, but "westward Empire makes it way," and as we are looking that way now for our President, perhaps light for the oppressed "Laborer," "Cultivator," "Harvester," and "Husbandman," may come from the West. I hope you will make a blaze that will shine out on the Eastern horizon, which will equal the prairie on fire. * * * If I was twenty years younger, I should like to throw my whole soul into it; but the infirmities of age deter me somewhat. I will do what I can. My reverses, for two years past, have made me feel my situation. I will say "go on," if I cannot say, "come on," with a will and a cheer. You

will live to see its blessings on the toiling millions. Good cheer to all good Patrons. A. S. Moss.

From Bartlett:

SPENCER, OHIO, *August 4th, 1868.*

BROTHER KELLEY:

I am almost ashamed to write you, owing to my long neglect to do so. My only excuse is this: having sold my time to these men here for the season, they are apparently determined they will monopolize the whole of it, to the exclusion of everything else. * * * Let me hear from you.

Yours fraternally, A. BARTLETT, JR.

I wrote to Ireland:

ITASCA, MINN., *August 17th, 1868.*

DEAR BROTHER IRELAND:

I am pretty well used up; have been on the tramp all the week. * * * Enclose you some printing I have had done, which will be of value to me in organizing Granges. I am having a thousand copies of the Constitution printed, being completely out.

You all continue quite dumb. I get no replies to my letters to you. You will jump, by and by, as if you had sat down on a hornet's nest. If I have got to run the Institution alone, all right. There are men taking hold of it here who do not play with their work. With me it is a serious matter. I am leaving everything else, and giving the Order my undivided attention.

It is "crowding the mourners" to do all the work, and not get an encouraging letter from any of you. Tuesday or Wednesday the Constitution will appear in full in the daily and weekly *Pioneer*—daily and weekly *Tribune* (Minneapolis)—and in the *Farmer's Union*. May be I won't advertise the Order? You'll see. If the rest of you would take an active interest, we should have no delay. O. H. K.

On the 18th, I received a letter from a party in Philadelphia, who wrote me for instructions how to organize a Grange. I wrote from

SAUK RAPIDS, *August 18th, 1868.*

BROTHER IRELAND :

I enclose a letter, and have answered the same. urging him to go ahead, and giving him your address. Have told him you would, no doubt, assist in perfecting the organization. I beg of you take advantage of the opportunity : get them to form a club of fifteen or twenty persons, and let them remit the Dispensation fee, and then have them set an evening when you can go on, meet with them, and exemplify the work. * * * If you can get one Grange started there, it will be a nucleus. Of course, he goes into it to find a market for his books. All right. It's an ill wind that blows us no good. O. H. K.

I received from Ireland the following:

WASHINGTON, *August 21st, 1868.*

DEAR KELLEY :

I am in receipt of several communications of recent date, but am too busy to reply just now.

We are making arrangements to convene a special meeting of the National Grange, on general business. Resolutions will be passed, sustaining and encouraging you, of which you will receive copies. Your Post-Master's salary has been fixed at twenty dollars per annum. How's that? Give him the enclosed notice. W. M. IRELAND.

The contents of this letter are decidedly historical. On my return home, the salary of our Post-Master was but four dollars per annum; the in-

crease of my correspondence added to his labor, and those familiar with such matters can comprehend the labor I was performing with my pen. When we left Itasca in 1870, we had raised his salary to \$75.

An amusing feature in the letter is the announcement, "*we are making arrangements to convene a special meeting of the National Grange.*" There were but *five* men to get together. If they felt inclined, they could *convene* any time at an hour's notice. I was beginning to look upon the National Grange as a farce.

ITASCA, *August 26th, 1868.*

MY DEAR BROTHER McDOWELL:

Yours of the 11th inst. I found awaiting me on my return home. I also received by same mail, twenty Manuals from Bro. Saunders. The farmers are now about through with their harvest, and the Order has been pretty well advertised here, so that I see bright prospects before me. Besides, there are numerous associations of millers, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, that are continually crowding the farmers, and they will be inclined to join it for protection.

Your letters encourage me very much, but I regret to say our friends in Washington are negligent in their correspondence with me. They pay little or no attention to my letters. Bro. Moss is an active correspondent like yourself.

I have concluded not to mortgage those lots. I do not feel it to be my duty to raise the funds. * * *
Until I do hear from Washington, I shall not write again nor send any reports. I shall, however, report to you, and if we

outsiders are compelled to run it, I guess we have the vim in us to do so. Want of funds is the only detriment, not only in doing the work of the Order, but, being cramped in my family matters, makes it very embarrassing.

I have had a portion of the secret work printed privately, and enclose a sheet. It saves me copying thirteen pages letter sheet for each Grange. Have also had printed one thousand Constitutions, five hundred copies of By-Laws of Subordinate Granges, and five hundred Circulars. I propose to continue the work, and hope the time is not far distant when the friends of the Order in other parts will at least write articles for the papers, advocating the Order. If it is well advertised it will have a tremendous run, as there is merit in it. *It must be advertised as vigorously as if it were a patent medicine*; but I cannot do all the work—other friends must aid. God bless you.

O. H. K.

OFFICE OF PIONEER PRINTING COMPANY,
ST. PAUL, MINN., August 31st, 1868.

DEAR BROTHER IRELAND:

Letter this P. M., all right. "Bully for the Patrons." I send you a paper to-day in which you will see the Constitution published.

Do all *you can* to advertise the Order in the papers. If you will just help me keep items in the papers about it, you will find people who want to join. I enclose you an item that will appear to-morrow in the *Daily Pioneer*. *It is bound to be the biggest order in creation*, so you can feel secure in taking hold of it.

O. H. K.

During the last of August, I had met Col. D. A. Robertson, of St. Paul, at various times, and had several conversations relative to the Order. By

agreement, I met him, with some others, on the second day of September, at 2 P. M., and organized, on the stage of Ingersoll's Hall, St. Paul, NORTH STAR GRANGE, No. 3.

The gentlemen in the following list of charter members were present: the ladies were introduced at subsequent meetings.

D. A. ROBERTSON,	MISS BERTIE ROBERTSON,
MISS JULIA WOOD,	TRUMAN M. SMITH,
MRS. A. A. DAY,	WM. PAIST,
MRS. WM. PAIST,	MISS L. PAIST,
J. F. TOSTEVIN,	MISS M. TOSTEVIN,
WM. B. QUINN,	MRS. WM. B. QUINN.
J. G. RIHELDAFFER,	H. J. BRAINARD,
MRS. H. J. BRAINARD,	MISS ADDIE BRAINARD,
J. G. MILLER,	C. A. PRESCOTT
MRS. C. A. PRESCOTT,	MISS ELLA PRESCOTT,
IRA A. RAMSEY,	DAVID FISH,
MRS. DAVID FISH,	SAMUEL MITCHELL,
WM. E. BRIMHALL,	MRS. WM. E. BRIMHALL,
OSSIAN E. DODGE,	MRS. O. E. DODGE,
MRS ANNA HINDS,	RICHARD COMBS,
MRS. R. F. COMBS.	

Col. Robertson presided at this meeting, and required each one to deposit the full fee of membership—\$5.00. From this they paid the fifteen dollars for Dispensation, and started with a small treasury. The Colonel was elected Master, and I

began to feel as if the agony was over. Granges Nos. 1 and 2 having failed to comply with instructions, the North Star Grange was recorded as No. 1 on the Final Record. About the first move made by the Colonel was the revision of our circular, and in this I joined with much satisfaction.

OFFICE OF PIONEER PRINTING COMPANY,
ST. PAUL, MINN., *September 17th, 1868.*

DEAR BROTHER IRELAND:

I enclose you a circular which has been issued with my consent, by some of the wide-awake Patrons in this city. They have gone into the Order with the determination of making it a success in this State. The ball is in motion here. Keep up your courage, and send on your resolutions.

With kind regards to my Brothers,

Yours on the Sickle,

O. H. K.

NATIONAL GRANGE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *September, 1868.* }

In response to numerous inquiries in regard to the organization and objects of our Order, this circular is issued. The Order was organized, after much labor and preparation, by a number of distinguished Agriculturists, of various States of the Union, at Washington, in December, 1867, and since then has met with most encouraging success, giving assurance that it will soon become one of the most useful and powerful organizations in the United States. Its grand object is not only general improvement in husbandry, but to increase the general happiness, wealth and prosperity of the country. It is founded upon the axioms that the products of the soil comprise the basis of all wealth ;

that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, and that the wealth of a country depends upon the general intelligence and mental culture of the producing classes. The best mode of securing a diffusion of knowledge, with a view to its application for the increase of the products of the soil, is, therefore one of the most important questions that can be propounded, and we hope to greatly facilitate its solution by the results that will follow the work of this organization.

All existing popular modes of creating an interest in agricultural and kindred pursuits have been carefully scanned and studied. Agricultural fairs enlist attention, and, to a certain extent, excite competition, but it is becoming a matter of history that these associations are now gradually losing their influence. The novelty and excitement of horse-racing, and other means still less commendable, are looked upon as essential to their success, if not to their very existence. Clubs for mutual instruction and friendly interchange of ideas, seem, also, to lose their interest as soon as the first excitement of organization is passed. Even Fruit Growers' Societies, with all their attractions, only enlist a few enthusiasts, whose efforts are scarcely felt by the great producing masses of the country. The incentive to the formation of these societies, results from the recognition of the well known principle, that *unity of action* is necessary to secure success, but to encourage and maintain progressive success, this unity must be made solid and permanent, not trivial and spasmodic.

When we reflect upon the fact that certain associations have stood the test of ages,—many centuries—as, for example, the Masonic Order, we may well pause and ask: “In what does their permanency consist?” We can find but one satisfactory answer to this question, and that is in their ritual, secrecy, fraternity, and mutual benefits. If, then, these are the efficient elements of

extension, permanency and success, why not employ them for the dissemination of useful knowledge, and a more general and effective organization of communities engaged in rural pursuits? and this we propose, not only for their benefit, but also for the increase of national wealth and power. If these are available accessories for the permanent organization of husbandmen,—all other means having failed,—why not adopt them? If a *secret* organization of Husbandmen, with an appropriate and impressive ceremony of initiation, will secure fraternity, unity, efficiency, discipline and permanency,—as the projectors of this Order believe,—all intelligent citizens, and especially those engaged in rural pursuits, will approve and sustain our enterprise, and extend to the Patrons of Husbandry their unqualified approval and support.

Women are admitted into our Order, as well as young persons of both sexes over the age of sixteen and eighteen respectively. In its proceedings a love for rural life will be encouraged, the desire for excitement and amusement, so prevalent in youth, will be gratified, instead of being repressed; not, however, in frivolities, as useless for the future as they are for the present, but by directing attention to the wonder-workings of nature, and leading the mind to enjoy and appreciate that never-ending delight which follows useful studies, relating to the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.

Young men are constantly being attracted to the cities from the country, leaving behind them the most certain sources of comfortable competence, for precarious competition in channels already overflowing. There are undoubtedly good and sufficient reasons for this migratory tendency: a want of attractions for the mind—and the absence of organization and "*esprit du corps*" in rural pursuits.

We solicit the co-operation of woman, because of a conviction

that without her aid, success will be less certain and decided. Much might be said in this connection, but every husband and brother knows that where he can be accompanied by his wife or sister, no lessons will be learned but those of purity and truth.

With regard to the modes of instruction adopted in the Order, mention may be made of the reading of essays and of discussions, lectures, formation of select libraries, circulation of magazines and other publications treating directly upon the main subjects desired, namely: those inculcating the principles governing our operations in the field, orchard and garden.

The novelty of this organization, and the manner it proposes of introducing a system of special education, has hitherto prevented the originators from calling public attention to its work, but the great favor with which it has been received, prompts to a bolder action, satisfied that the noble purposes to which the Order is dedicated, will command the respect and serious attention of all.

We ignore all political or religious discussions in the Order; we do not solicit the patronage of any sect, association or individual, upon any grounds whatever, except upon the intrinsic merits of the Order. It needs no such patronage, and would not be what it is if it did.

Its objects, as already indicated, are to advance education, to elevate and dignify the occupation of the farmer, and to protect its members against the numerous combinations by which their interests are injuriously affected.

There is no association that secures so many advantages to its members as this.

The Order of the PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY will accomplish a thorough and systematic organization among Farmers and Horticulturists throughout the United States, and will secure among them intimate social relations and acquaintance with each

other, for the advancement and elevation of their pursuits, with an appreciation and protection of their true interests. By such means may be accomplished that which exists throughout the country in all other avocations, and among all other classes—combined co-operative association for individual improvement and common benefit.

In the meetings of this Order, all but members are excluded, and there is in its proceedings a symbolized Ritual, pleasing, beautiful and appropriate, which is designed not only to charm the fancy, but to cultivate and enlarge the mind, and purify the heart, having, at the same time, strict adaptation to rural pursuits.

It is an Order in which all persons will find innocent recreation and valuable instruction, pecuniary profit and mutual protection. It is, in truth, a need long felt, and now required.

The secrecy of the Ritual, and proceedings of the Order have been adopted, chiefly, for the purpose of accomplishing desired efficiency, extension and unity, and to secure among its members in the internal working of the Order—confidence, harmony and security.

Among other advantages which may be derived from the Order, can be mentioned, systematic arrangements for procuring and disseminating, in the most expeditious manner, information relative to crops, demand and supply, prices, markets, and transportation throughout the country, and for the establishment of depots for the sale of special or general products in the cities; also for the purchase and exchange of stock, seeds, and desired varieties of plants and trees, and for the purpose of procuring help at home or from abroad, and situations for persons seeking employment; also for ascertaining and testing the merits of newly invented farming implements, and those not in general use, and for detecting and exposing those that are unworthy, and for

protecting, by all available means, the farming interests from fraud and deception of every kind.

In conclusion, we desire that agricultural societies shall keep step with the music of the age, and keep pace with improvements in the reaping machine and steam engine. In this Order we expect to accomplish these results. Every Grange is in intimate relation with its neighboring Granges, and these with the State Grange, and the State Granges are in unity with the National Grange. Valuable information, and benefits enjoyed by one, are communicated to all. The old style of Farmers' Clubs, like the old sickle and flail, were very good in their day, but they are of the past, and are too far behind all other enterprise in the progress of civilization. Hence the necessity of this new Order.

O. H. KELLEY,

Secretary of the National Grange.

It was on this circular we based the real foundation of the Order, and on North Star Grange as the leader in a forlorn hope. To Col. D. A. Robertson is the credit due for establishing this Grange, which, up to this date, has never missed a meeting. Since 1869, have held two meetings regularly every month. When we seek for founders of this Order, Col. Robertson must be COUNTED IN.

ITASCA, MINN., *September 21st, 1868.*

DEAR BROTHER McDOWELL :

It seems a long time since I wrote to you, and much longer since I received a line. I have been anticipating those resolutions from the National Grange, but not a word yet from any of them. To-day I got a dun from the Washington printer,

but I am getting used to these things. I do not know how I should behave if I had no vexations.

The St. Paul Patrons have gone into the work big,—rented a hall, appropriated \$200 for furniture, etc., and act like human beings. I enclose you a copy of a new circular they have issued, with my permission. They intend to make it an institution in this State.

Do write; I want your encouraging letters. Col. Robertson offers to pay for two hundred Manuals, to be forwarded by express, and I have sent for them. Yours in haste,

O. H. K.

From McDowell:

WAYNE, N. Y., *September 20th, 1868.*

MY DEAR BROTHER KELLEY :

Your favor of August 26th came safely to hand, and would have been answered earlier, but I have in some way overlooked it. I will see that such neglect does not occur again. The Constitution presents a neat and attractive appearance, and reflects credit on the Pioneer Printing Company.

I sent funds to Saunders for the Manuals. You say you received twenty; you should have received sixty. Presume the balance came to hand all right. I receive, now and then, a paper from you, with a kind word for the Patrons. * * * * I notice what is said about its being a sort of protective union to the farmers. The idea is a good one, because it is true, and can be realized. It will in time be of immense benefit to them in more senses than this.

I think you are wise not to mortgage your lots. * * * Be kind to thy brother—forebear with our Washington friends, for they are good men and true, though it may be difficult for you to see it at times. If the Order succeeds, *you* are the one

who should reap the reward of service done, and I doubt not *they* will be willing you should. You may, as you know, count upon me *then* and *now*.

I regret that my business will not afford me more leisure to devote to the advancement of the Patrons. I told the Duke when he invested me with the authority to introduce the Degree of Demeter in America, I should have but little time to devote to it, but he insisted, and so the mantle descended, and I am your brother in the faith,

F. M. McD.

I wrote McDowell:

ITASCA, *October 5th*, 1868.

MY DEAR McDOWELL:

Yours of 20th was received during the excitement of our State Fair. I have just got home and hasten to reply. Have not received any more Manuals, and am determined to have a new edition printed at the Pioneer office, on my own account, and sell them to Patrons at a small profit. I will not be bothered any longer. I cannot get a reply to a single letter I send to any of them at Washington. All my reports I intend to make to you, as the Priest of Demeter. If I sin in so doing, you will grant absolution.

The gentlemen here interested are a class of men who will not have any "tomfoolery." They have gone into the work in good earnest.

If the Order succeeds, as it certainly must now, *you* will receive at my hands more credit than you anticipate. I will mail you a lot of the new circulars soon. Hundreds asked me about the Order at the Fair. Granges will spring up in all directions. North Star Grange intend to have regalias next week. That looks like business.

O. H. K.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1st, 1868.*

DEAR SIR:

You are requested to attend a *special* meeting of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, on Saturday afternoon, October 3d, at 3.30 P. M., at the office of Wm. Saunders, Esq., Four-and-a-half street, near Mississippi avenue. Business of importance.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. IRELAND,

J. R. THOMPSON, Esq.

Acting Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *October 5th, 1868.*

MY DEAR FRIEND KELLEY:

I have been absent in New England, for five or six weeks past. Upon my return, I found your favor of September 15th, and I immediately went down and saw Brothers Saunders, Ireland, etc., and had a meeting of the National Grange called, (as you will see by the foregoing notice).

Brother Grosh was appointed to prepare resolutions to be sent you, which will be done by to-morrow or next day. I hunted up the songs, or procured it to be done, and I understand they are now in Brother Ireland's hands to be sent to you.

The National Grange will hereafter take an active interest in your work, and respond promptly to your calls. As for me, personally, I promise to answer all personal communications by return of mail.

I cannot, or at least have not, elaborated anything satisfactory for the Fifth Degree. Put some one else on it. Send me their draft, and I will make *suggestions*. I will write you again *officially* in a day or two. I can say of you, as old Newton said to the committee, in regard to the expenses of his department: "They have exceeded my most sanguine expectations."

In haste, on the sickle,

J. R. T.

From Saunders:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26th, 1868.*

BROTHER KELLEY:

You must be worn out with anxiety. I have been, and still am, all the time hurried, between the two places now in my charge, and the number of men I have employed. I have had my hands full all the time.

We hear of your energy and success, and feel that you are doing more than many others could do under the circumstances. The enclosed has been delayed on account of Brother Ireland's sickness, and other drawbacks. Hoping that you are well,

I am yours truly, **WILLIAM SAUNDERS.**

The following is the enclosure referred to:

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, }
NATIONAL GRANGE, *Washington, D. C.* }

At a special meeting of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, held on Saturday, October 3d, 1868, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our hearts are cheered by the hearty reception given to our beloved Order by the farmers and friends of Agriculture in Minnesota, and by their ready appreciation of the advantages which our institution must yield to the tillers of the soil and the cultivation of its fruits, in co-operating with each other all over our land in securing to them the highest rewards of their labors, in elevating their position in society, and improving the morals, minds and social position of themselves and their families.

Resolved, That our thanks are due the various editors in the West who, with wise foresight, have pointed out the merits of our new order, and commended it to the attention of the agricultural public.

Resolved, That we renewedly commend our beloved brother, O. H. Kelley, Secretary of the National Grange, to the kindness and confidence of our friends everywhere, as one of the earliest advocates of our Order, the most laborious worker in organizing it, and framing and harmonizing its Ritual, and now indefatigable in extending its borders and strengthening its influence in the Western States, proving himself a workman in this new and important field that needeth not to be ashamed—the right man in the right place. May his success be commensurate with his diligence and perseverance, and the wide-spreading beneficence of the Order be his abundant joy and reward.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Master and Secretary *pro tempore*, be forwarded to Brother Kelley, to be by him communicated to others interested therein, as he may have opportunity.

(*Extract from the Minutes.*)

WILLIAM SAUNDERS,

Master of National Grange, P. of H.



Attest: WILLIAM M. IRELAND,

Acting Secretary.

I showed this to Col. Robertson, and he said: “By publishing it, there would be the appearance of an Association in existence, but we understand all about this National Grange. When we see you, we see all there is of it; but, of course, we know the advantage of having something behind to apparently give character to your decisions.”

During October, I consulted freely with my old friend, Louis E. Fisher, Editor of the *St. Paul Pioneer*, and am under many obligations for advice,

which proved of great value in our progress. His columns were ever open to us, while frequent favorable mention, editorially, helped the cause. His kindness prompts me to reciprocate at this time, by honorable mention of the fact.

From Wm. Muir:

ST. LOUIS, *October 31st, 1868.*

O. H. KELLEY:

SIR:—I am in receipt of yours of the 19th. * * * *
I have delivered quite a number of addresses, and always introduce the "Order." I also enclose you a letter from Hannibal. There is no doubt but I will be able to move the people in this State. I have enlisted some of the best men, but political excitement, and very hard times, stand in the way.

Yours most truly,

WILLIAM MUIR.

To McDowell:

ITASCA, *November 1st, 1868.*

MY DEAR FRIEND MCDOWELL:

Have delayed writing, being driven with preparing on the farm for winter. Last night brought the Resolutions passed by our brothers of the National Grange. I must take back some that I have said to you as to their negligence; at the same time, they are more dilatory than the interests of the Order will warrant. (It is a month since they concocted the resolutions.)
* * * If we all use printer's ink freely, the seed thus sown will take root.

I want to pay a compliment to a niece of mine, who has taken great interest in our progress, and was the first lady who saw the outline of our Degrees. As Priest of Demeter, I wish you to appoint her as Ceres in our Seventh Degree. She is well quali-

fied, every way worthy of the position, and works faithfully for the cause. The compliment will be duly appreciated, and a pleasant surprise. O. H. K.

To Ireland:

ITASCA, *November 15th, 1868.*

MY DEAR BROTHER :

I have just written a few lines to Brother Saunders, and feel anxious to hear from you. Now that the evenings are getting long, I do hope you will find time to write to me occasionally.

I want those songs. Do see Brother Thompson about them, as I want to have them printed for the use of the Granges. I organized Sunbeam Grange, No. 4, about five miles from here, on the 2d. * * * The Patrons are beginning to attract some attention, and it will not be long before there will be a blaze. If I was as sanguine of heaven as I am of our final success, I should be happy. Any items I send you in the papers have them published, if you can. Advertise it is all that is needed.

Now do please, *please* attend to the songs, and add to my happiness. O. H. K.

From McDowell:

WAYNE, *November 16th, 1868.*

MY DEAR BROTHER KELLEY :

Yours of the 1st inst., was a long time in coming ; but was welcome. I rejoice that the National Grange has finally awakened. I have received the paper containing the resolutions.

* * * * You have my thanks for the zeal you have displayed in our behalf, and your reward will be commensurate therewith. F. M. McD.

WAYNE, NEW YORK, *November 16th, 1868.*

BROTHER O. H. KELLEY :

Enclosed I hand you a letter to Sister Carrie A. Hall, containing her appointment as CERES in the Seventh Degree, which I am well assured she is most worthy of. It gives me pleasure, as the humble instrument of our Order, to make the appointment. I have conferred this honor upon her by virtue of the authority vested in me as H. P. of D., in recognition of her services to our Order, and as the first woman who has taken an active interest in it. Yours very truly,

F. M. McDOWELL,
High Priest of Demeter.

The following call brought prompt replies:

ITASCA, *November 22d, 1868.*

To the Officers of the National Grange :

MY DEAR BROTHERS :

Each of you in Washington—officers of the National Grange—are most respectfully requested by Patrons in this State to mail me immediately your Photographs, that we may have them copied on one card, and the same hung in each Subordinate Grange. A copy of the card will be sent to each of you when published.

O. H. K.

From Brother Saunders:

WASHINGTON, *November 23d, 1868.*

O. H. KELLEY, Esq.:

What, with superintending the two places (you would not recognize our new grounds now, so much have we improved them), and preparing plans of hot-houses, etc., I really have but little time or inclination to write.

The enclosed letter you can answer much better than I can. I have replied to it, and informed the writer that I have referred it to you.

It is exceedingly gratifying to hear and learn of your success. I *do* hope you will be able to get some position that will keep the pot boiling. * * * I don't forget you, although I do not write much to you. I feel that I can help you but little anyhow. Wish I could.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

From Ireland:

DEAR KELLEY:

Yours of 24th received. Will pass it round, and hope that the photographs will be forthcoming in due time. Mine shall surely be. * * * Will send the songs along next week; they are all in my hands. How about the Annual Meeting of the National Grange? What is to be done? I will try to get those here together, provided you will send us something to discuss. * * *

WM. M. IRELAND.

From A. S. Moss:

FREDONIA, N. Y.,

O. H. KELLEY, ESQ.:

November 28th, 1868.

DEAR BROTHER:

I doubt not you have had some misgivings as to my fidelity, on account of my long silence. I received a note from you yesterday, saying you were still alive. Glad to hear it. I did receive those circulars, etc., but we still are in want of the music, and the balance of the degree work for the ladies. We have no Installation Ceremonies. Have any been issued? I wish to lay the state of our Grange before you. It was late in the season, you know, when we opened. With one exception besides myself, not one of our members had ever worked in a lodge room. The hurry of work came upon us, and it was agreed to lay by till fall. Last evening was the first meeting

this fall. We had six new members last night, and some good material. We elected new officers, and shall go ahead. [Geo. D. Hinckley was elected Master.]

I have never had any reply from Washington. * * *
 Now, brother, write me a letter I can read to our Grange. We all want to know what has been done, what the prospects are if they enter our Order, how much progress has been made, and if there is any prospect that in a reasonable life-time, they will see any benefits from our Order? Another question: shall we bring the women in now, or wait till we get in fair working order? Give us all the light you can; and can you not send us a paper pattern of regalia? Can we get the rest of our work from you, or anywhere else? * * * *

I am yours in the faith,

A. S. Moss.

To McDowell:

ITASCA, MINN., *December 1st, 1868.*

MY DEAR BROTHER:

Yours of 16th received. * * * We have just returned from Princeton, where we went at the request of twenty-five good and loyal Patrons, to organize a Grange, and set them in motion. I am getting five Granges into good working order, where "victims" can take the degrees in due form, and those who have been through, say they have never seen anything equal to it. I am fitting up a large room in our house for a meeting of two Granges, to take place the last of this month. Will have everything complete. The Order is bound to be a popular institution; do not despair. It will be a monument you may feel proud of. I ask no more laudable work than to establish this Order. Before long, I shall have some competent men and women to aid me in organizing here, so I can visit other States. I am preparing some other ceremonies, and soon

intend to publish a new edition of the Manual, with all the work, including Installation Ceremonies, complete.

We must go to work now forming some laws for the guidance of State and Subordinate Granges. O. H. K.

To Ireland:

ITASCA, December 4th, 1868.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND:

It did me good to receive your letter yesterday. I do wish you would drop me a few lines oftener. I tell you truly, that our Order is no child's play; the work has gone slow, but it *shall* succeed if God is willing. There shall be no lack of energy on my part. Money is the great thing needed, want of it alone has cramped us; but I am getting men interested who will give freely as soon as they see the work established in this State. I have been and still am hard pushed for funds, but the turning point must come soon. "It's a long lane that has no turn." Not having heard from you (relative to them) since I sent the vouchers, I supposed Bean's note had been paid. I have not a dollar in my pocket now, but will have soon. We have denied ourselves in every way to enable me to push the Order ahead. I have issued five dispensations, four of which I have received pay for, but it has cost me double that to set them in motion. I do not object to that. I expect to make arrangements with a gentleman in St. Paul next week by which I can command a few dollars, and hope to feel easier, both in purse and mind.

North Star Grange, in St. Paul, is about to take measures to make the Order a popular institution there, and I shall work with them. * * * Wish I could get to Washington this month and meet with our associates, but I must get the State Grange organized here first. Of course you will meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday. I wrote to Brother Saunders to do so, and adjourn until I send you a pile of work

to examine, which will be about the first of January. I am glad to learn the songs are in your hands. Now do send them without further delay, for they are waiting for them in the Granges here; besides I want to get out a new edition of the Manual and have them all in it, with the ceremonies I sent to Bro. Thompson.

If you want some of these letter sheets to write on, I will mail you some. I never saw such tight times as they have been with me for the past eight months. Several times have postponed answering letters for want of postage stamps. But I declare I won't get discouraged. Pluck and perseverance must win.

I am shy about making a report, with the intention of having it printed. It will be best to make you at Washington familiar with what I am doing, and leave the public report for next year, when there will be something to say.

I regret that we have not some one at work in the Eastern States, but see that I must lead the way. I am adopting a plan by which I can put all the charter members of a Grange through the whole work the first night I meet with them. This will save a good deal of labor to me, and set them immediately at work.

Do write often and don't fail to send those songs immediately.

O. H. K.

To McDowell:

ITASCA, *December 10th*, 1868.

MY DEAR BROTHER:

* * * It is only a question of time when the Order will have as strong a hold in every State of our Union, as it is getting in Minnesota. I trust by the first of January a State Grange will be organized here, and there is great anxiety on the part of some good men to be members of that, and when good material shows itself, I propose to put them into it as "Lecturers" and "Deputies," so that with Masters and Past Masters we shall

have a good body of men in that branch of our Order. Among people the question is asked, "what benefits are we to derive?" I tell them that in every Grange there is to be kept a Blue Book and a Red Book. In the former all swindling concerns they come in contact with are to be recorded, by *vote of the Grange*, and information transmitted to other Granges, by which we become a secret detective and protective organization. In the Red Book we record reliable establishments, and any one receiving a letter of introduction *by vote of a Grange*, stating he is "duly recorded in the Red Book," is sure of a cordial reception. I also advocate a Business Agent in each Grange, to be elected by ballot, who shall keep a record of real estate, produce, stock, etc., that members have for sale, and also a record of such articles as outsiders wish to purchase, thereby saving our members valuable time now consumed in hunting up customers for their produce. We can secure discount to Granges on purchases of Books, Implements, &c., offered by publishers and manufacturers, and by systematic organization secure a reduction in rate of nearly everything purchased. I am anxious for you to point out all other advantages aside from those referred to in our last circular.

* * * It was a good move in bringing women into our ranks. I find they are much pleased with it. I require them all to wear wreaths of real or artificial flowers, as well as their white aprons, as part of their Regalia. They like that, you know, and in the Third and Fourth Degrees, wish them to wear fancy Balmorals, and dress as Shepherdesses, Gleaners, Maids, and Matrons. In fact, in those degrees they are to make it a fancy dress party, and those are to be worked only once a month. * * *

I am working up material for the Ceremonies in the Degrees for the ladies, for they declare they will have as much ceremony as we give the men. I am also at work on the Fifth Degree,

and have submitted my manuscript to Brother Thompson at Washington, but I have to wait so long for any movement there, I am getting out of patience. They do not comprehend how much their lack of interest checks my progress. I beg you to write to Brother Thompson, and tell him to hurry up. * * * * We must keep up the interest, and not let it flag, if we want success. I hope the time is not far distant when I can do even more than now for the good of the cause.

It will encourage Brother Moss if you drop him a few lines. He feels a deep interest in the work, and, judging by the letter from the Secretary of Fredonia Grange, they have got good material now to work with. * * * * New York ought to take the lead in this work, and not be outdone by the backwoodsmen of Minnesota. * * * * I've finished the letter, but darned a red have I got to pay postage. It would not do to let Patrons here know of our poverty, so I keep a stiff upper lip. O. H. K.

To Ireland:

ITASCA, *December 11th, 1868.*

MY DEAR IRELAND:

I enclose you a sample of letters,* now coming in by

*The following are samples of letters we were receiving during December, 1868, which cheered us on:

MAPLE PLAIN, MINN., *December 9th, 1868.*

COL. J. H. STEVENS, *Editor Farmer's Union:*

DEAR SIR:

The farmers of this vicinity want to form a lodge of the Patrons of Husbandry, and I don't know who to write to, and have taken the liberty to address you. We want to organize as soon as possible. Let us know what the fee is, and what a lodge will cost us.

Your obedient servant,

C. T. ATWATER.

Referred to O. H. K.

every mail. Please show them to Brother Saunders and the rest, and then mail to Brother McDowell. I want you all to see that those duck eggs are hatching. Do something immediately on that Fifth Degree. * * * I shall probably see you all once more before "the enlivening influence of spring extends to all creation," for we have real bonafide work to do. Another week has gone, and *no songs received*. For goodness sake, send them. * * * I set it down that the wives and sisters of Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges are entitled to membership in the State Grange, and by election entitled to the Fifth Degree, but until they receive that degree, have a voice but no vote. Fee of membership to the Fifth Degree, not to exceed ten dollars for the females, and twenty dollars for the males.

It will not be anything against your Secretary to have the first State Grange in his own State. O. H. K.

MINNEAPOLIS, *December 16th, 1868.*

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY:

Eunis N. McGlary, of Independence, called upon me this morning in relation to the formation of a Grange. Write him, and send him all the papers. * * * * Also write and send papers containing information, to Wm. Sleight, Rockford, Wright Co., who also called in regard to an organization in that town.

Your friend,

J. H. STEVENS.

PRINCETON, *December 25th, 1868.*

BROTHER KELLEY:

* * * * I hope you will hurry up, so that we can get the State Grange organized as soon as possible. It will have much to do in getting the machinery in motion for the Subordinate Granges. * * * * I have just fixed up the hall, and put in a stove at \$26 expense, to set the example for them, and have not asked any help yet. Yours, in full faith, and fraternally,

C. H. CHADBURN.

From Brother Moss, in reply to mine on a sheet twenty-two inches by seventeen:

FREDONIA, N. Y., *December 18th, 1868.*

WORTHY BROTHER :

You have done it. Your very welcome letter is at hand, but I shall have to call a special session to give me time to read it at one meeting. But don't be alarmed ; it is all right. It has done us much good. They say a man must have a big heart who can write such a letter. You will not be among strangers if you ever come this way. * * * We had a good time Wednesday evening. Twenty-one ladies presented themselves, and received the degree of Maid. We had twenty-four brothers present, and it passed off very well. If we do not get as good a Grange as the rest of them, it will be because we don't know how to do it, for we certainly have good material. * * * We also want rules whereby the Worthy Master can keep good order. His authority ought to be strong, but subject to appeal, of course, to higher power. After working awhile in different Granges, we can see what we want. Let us make our Order the *ne plus ultra*. We can do so if we have a mind to. Make everything brief, impressive, and dignified. While other Orders are the symbols, we have the real. A good brother said to me the other day (he is one of the brightest of Masons), "Our Order will send the 'Eastern Star' a *kiting!*"

A. S. Moss.

From Brother Saunders:

WASHINGTON, *December 8th, 1868.*

O. H. KELLEY, Esq. :

DEAR SIR :

I am always glad to hear from you, although I am too much engaged to attend to anything outside of my duties

here. It takes all my time during the day to attend and personally superintend all my in-door and out-door matters, and when I say that the preparation of lists for the new Arboretum has already reached to one hundred and seventy-five manuscript pages of writing, you may surmise that my evenings are not idly spent. Besides, I am furnishing a monthly article to an architectural paper, on Landscape Gardening, that may probably at some time form a treatise on that subject. This also takes time to prepare. I am not idle, by any means, and my thoughts are always upon these matters; without they were, I could not get along at all. All this by way of explaining my seeming neglect to your more immediate affairs.

We have adjourned the yearly meeting for a time.

I have not sent anything to your children. The weather is really too cold now. * * * I enclose a note just received. I have sent her a copy of Manual and Circular, &c. You can write if you think best. I enclose you a photograph. You may recollect that I have not got a copy of yours.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

From Brother Ireland:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 10th*, 1868.

DEAR KELLEY:

Herewith I enclose you one copy of each of the songs I received from the Committee. They were selected by Brother Grosh, I believe. As to their fitness, and the place they should occupy in the Ritual, you will have to be judge. It occurs to me that some of them would sound very well. I will retain the other copies for future use. When you make the final selection and arrangement, and get a new edition of the Manual printed, send me a few copies for distribution to our fraters. Always glad to hear from you.

Hastily yours, W. M. IRELAND.

Upon examination of the seven songs received, as above mentioned, we found ourselves as bad off as before, and Miss Hall commenced in right good earnest, to get up something suitable. One of our brothers in St. Paul (Brother A. B. Curry) composed two, and had the same printed on a card for North Star Grange. She added others, from time to time, until the first song book was issued.

ITASCA, December 24th, 1868.

To the National Grange, P. of H. :

WORTHY MASTER, and WORTHY ACTING SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C. :

It is with feelings of deep obligations to our worthy Brother, Col. D. A. Robertson, Past Master of North Star Grange, St. Paul, that I ask you to confer upon him the appointment of Lecturer or Special Deputy, entitling him to a seat and vote in the National Grange. He has been active and foremost in introducing the Order, and will in a few days issue a new Magazine to be devoted to the interests of our Order. It will be *the* organ in our State. He is widely known as a prominent Horticulturist. He is enthusiastic in our cause—a scholar and a gentleman. I trust you will make no delay in complying with this request, but send him the appointment duly signed and sealed. * * *

Now here is one idea, to have some competent person get up a lecture upon the "Insect World." Let him have it highly illustrated by a splendid panorama ; represent the bugs as magnified, the leaves they live upon, etc., or any other subject of Natural History. Give him as a Lecturer a stated salary, and oblige him to visit every Grange in a State. The Grange advertises his coming, and makes arrangements. Sell tickets at ten cents each.

* * * These *illustrated lectures* will be instructive and popular, and the low price of admission will bring in everybody. They will be "Lectures for the people," or "Lectures for the million," and help *educate the masses*.

I sent to Brother Thompson, two months ago, to see Cunningham, the printer, and have him send two hundred copies of the Manual, C. O. D., provided he would put them in at seven cents apiece. I hear nothing from them, and am out of Manuals, with five applications for Granges on hand. I am stuck, you see.

Yours in haste, O. H. K.

From Brother Bartlett:

NORTH MADISON, OHIO, *December 24th*, 1868.

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY :

Enclosed please find short lecture, as you requested, on Tools of Fifth Degree. I wish they were better, but such as they are you are quite welcome to. * * * I think I shall organize a Grange soon, and am trying to post myself in the degree work.

Faternally,

A. BARTLETT.

From Brother McDowell:

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., *December 28th*, 1868.

MY DEAR KELLEY :

* * * I am delighted with the progress *you* are making in the glorious work, and have only words of praise for you ; to be sure they will not aid you in your work, but kind words gladden the heart, and it needs gladdening often to aid it in successfully overcoming the numerous obstacles which must beset your path at every turn. I received a very nice note from Miss Carrie Hall, thanking me for the honor conferred upon her, &c., for which I remain obliged. If one can judge from a letter,

I should say you have a valuable assistant, and the Order a most valuable Ceres in Miss Carrie. * * *

The Blue Book and the Red Book idea is a good one ; also the Business Agent for each Grange. All this machinery cannot be put in motion till we are more advanced in organizing, and when we are thus advanced, the National Grange must have a protracted sitting to enable it to comply with the demands and necessities of the Subordinate Granges. * * *

F. M. McDOWELL.

CLOSING OF THE YEAR 1868.

I cannot do better than add one more letter, which had been misdirected, and did not reach me until December 31st :

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 2d*, 1868.

SIR :

We beg to call your attention to the fact that our bill for printing Rituals, &c., has never been paid. We are in urgent need of the money, and cannot longer do without it. The indebtedness having been contracted by you, we of course hold you personally responsible, and must draw on you next week for the amount. Please protect the draft.

Very truly, &c., CUNNINGHAM & McINTOSH.

O. H. KELLEY, Esq., *Itasca, Minn.*

I do not believe I felt as merry over the letter then as I do now in copying it. The draft never reached me, and it was fortunate, for had such a ghost put in an appearance at that time, it would have blown the National Grange into atoms, and

created a new National body in Minnesota. I could not have paid it during December, and had it gone to protest, our poverty would have been exposed.

Miss Hall and myself took particular notice of the lines: "*The indebtedness having been contracted by you, we of course hold you personally responsible.*" This fixed in our minds the fact, that whatever we should do, and whatever debts we might contract for the National Grange, until it should be permanently organized according to the Constitution, we should be wholly responsible. We decided to act accordingly, as if it were our own exclusive business.

The eventful year closed, and the last scene in my imagination was the tableau of one struggling almost against hope, while a kind friend, like a fairy, was pointing with her finger at these words, charmingly radiant with sunset hues on fleecy clouds: "The diligent man shall prosper; he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men."

CHAPTER III.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

THIS begins another chapter of facts in our growth. From October, 1868, to February, 1869, I was fortunate enough to receive some small returns from an old investment, which proved of great value to me under the circumstances. Though it might be considered as strictly personal and private, I made free use of it for the good of the Order. Aid from any and every source was acceptable, and my most intimate friends in Minnesota will give me credit for no lack of modesty in asking for it. I spent every dollar of my own, and every one anybody else would let me have. Success emboldens one—it overcame my natural modesty.

January 4th, 1869, I took the train from Minneapolis, and soon found myself at Maple Plain, a new station on the St. P. & P. R. R. A dozen houses, put up during the fall and winter—none finished—scattered among the trees and stumps; streets in embryo, and foot paths across lots, gives an idea of

the place. Every western man knows just how a new town in the timber appears, and can imagine this one as it opened to me when I stood on the platform of the station. Being the only stranger that left the train, the Depot Master recognized me as one to be taken under his protection, and I soon found he was Brother Atwater, with whom I had been corresponding. In the evening, we met in his house, the following named persons being present:

J. B. PERKINS,	A. P. BILLS,
I. ATWATER,	O. P. CRIGLER,
WM. BUDD,	F. S. COFFIN,
F. BILLS,	J. E. JENKS,
WILLBURY PURCELL,	MRS. I. ATWATER,
MRS. F. A. JENKS,	MARY PERKINS,
MRS. J. BILLS.	

Facilities for conferring the degrees were not extra, the room being an ordinary sized living room, 12x16, in which was a cook stove, bed, and other furniture. We did the best we could, and with determined people you know that amounts to success. They were satisfied and well pleased. They had commenced fitting up a hall a week previous, but had not got it completed for this meeting.

On returning home from this trip, I felt strong, for others were now working, as well as myself; I was looking up some good men for deputies. I

found a number of letters asking for information, and some where they were ready to organize. Every letter had to be answered at length, and most of the letters we then wrote were from two or four pages letter sheet.

I wrote the following to McDowell :

ITASCA, MINN., *January 11th, 1869.*

MY DEAR PRIEST OF DEMETER :

The work is crowding me. Your letter came duly to hand, but I have been away on work of the Order for several days.

I hope you will go to Washington and stir up Brothers Ireland and Thompson. Brother Saunders is so driven with his own business that he cannot give any attention to the Order. Brothers I. and T. ought to give some attention to the matters I have sent them, as their delay is delaying me. If they expect me to pay the debt incurred in setting the Order on foot they ought certainly help me to push the work ahead that I may get means to pay with. I want you to go there and spend a week ; examine all the letters I have sent, and digest the numerous suggestions I have made to them, and see that I get some immediate, definite replies. I sent you several letters in my last ; I enclose you more in this.

By the great Horn-Spoon, if any of you have a doubt about the Patrons, come to Minnesota and see for yourselves. * * * You are right about Miss Carrie being a valuable assistant ; this Order would never have been introduced by me had it not been for her.

Here is an emblem of the Patrons. These are hung up over Ceres in all the Granges I organize. I am preparing an extraordinary lecture, which is neat and appropriate. The letters are

emblematic of the Almighty—the Earth—the Ark, and the Egg. The meaning will tempt you to study beyond the date of the Eleusinian Mysteries.

As to Lecturers and Deputies in the State Granges, no man will be put there by me unless he proves an efficient worker, and gives us aid, either in funds or actual labor. * * *

I shall certainly try to visit Fredonia and Wayne before Spring. I need personal counsel from you and Brother Moss. * * *

O. H. K.

I wrote next day to McDowell:

ITASCA, MINN., *January 12th*, 1868.

DEAR BROTHER MCDOWELL:

I have now a number of applications for Granges in this State, but am delayed, waiting for Manuals from Washington, which I sent for last October. I sent to the printer, ten days ago, to send them by express C. O. D. I expect them this week. I hope you will go to Washington, and if you do, please put the seals on 25 or 30 Dispensations, and get Brother Saunders to sign them. As soon as I get those Granges established, I shall be enabled to forward funds to pay the debts due in Washington, and perhaps have a few dollars left, as a remuneration for my past year's labors in the cause—but that don't trouble me.

We have a big work before us, and a fire is now kindled that will burn in this country for all time, and some of us must give our attention to it. * * * I must have 2,000 more Constitutions printed, having sent out the second edition of one thousand. Am spending every dollar I can raise for the good of the cause. Sure of success.

Yours fraternally,

O. H. KELLEY.

From Saunders to Ireland :

WASHINGTON, *January 13th, 1869.*

BROTHER IRELAND :

MY DEAR SIR :

Is it not about time that the National Grange held their yearly meeting? I am weekly receiving letters about the Order, asking for information, which it is quite reasonable to suppose I possess, but of which I really know nothing.

Besides, I cannot attend to them. I am in great tribulation about it; it is extremely irksome to me to have placed myself in a position that I cannot begin to fill. I must get out of it. My time—days and evenings—is all employed. It is simply impossible for me, as at present situated, to attend to the Patrons as I ought. Therefore, I can only get rid of the position at once.

I enclose a batch of extracts received from Mr. McDowell. Kelley is doing well, and the Order will extend—of that I have no doubts whatever—therefore it is highly wrong in me to keep the position in it I now have.

Yours faithfully, WM. SAUNDERS.

ROCKFORD, MINN., *January 11th, 1869.*

O. H. KELLEY :

DEAR SIR :

The citizens of this place, members of the Crow River Agricultural Society, met last evening and voted unanimously to change the present organization into a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. There will be thirty-five charter members; perhaps more. The officers will go to Maple Plain to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, to be initiated. * * * The society is one of the oldest working societies in the State, and have some money in their Treasury.

Faternally yours, D. R. FARNHAM.

To McDowell :

ITASCA, MINN., *January 16th, 1869.*

DEAR BROTHER MCDOWELL :

Your welcome letter of 11th received ; am still without advices from Washington. * * * I do not feel at liberty to be running this thing without counsel. I have no ambition to be the great "I Am" in it, but merely one of the chosen spirits in what I deem a great and glorious work. * * Now that the clouds are scattering, and the sun of prosperity sends its invigorating rays to cheer me on—thanks to a liberal use of printer's ink—I would very much like a little of their counsel, but do not get it. * * * It is not the agricultural journals that we wish to enlist, but the village editors : *there* is where our strength lies. For instance, in Minnesota we have over four hundred thousand inhabitants. One agricultural paper (monthly) that has seven thousand subscribers. We have fifty-one daily and weekly papers, with, say fifty thousand subscribers. Now what is all the influence of this agricultural paper, once a month, compared with the local press? Among our members here, probably three-fourths of them never see an agricultural paper ; hence, go for the local papers. I do not let a week go by without having items in from six to twenty papers, and propose to "deadhead" every editor in this State. Give me *printer's ink* and I can control public sentiment on this continent. That's the power the Patrons want, which, with female influence, is to make the Order a success. * * * Every dollar I have received yet from the Order has gone to defray expenses in getting it in motion, and it has not yet paid half the expense ; but funds will soon come. * * * Use printer's ink at every chance.

O. H. K.

From Thomas T. Smith :

ST. PAUL, MINN., *January 16th, 1869.*

O. H. KELLEY :

WORTHY BROTHER :

We have elected the following list of officers for the current year :

<i>Master,</i>	- - - - -	WILLIAM PAIST.
<i>Lecturer,</i>	- - - - -	T. M. SMITH.
<i>Overseer,</i>	- - - - -	C. A. PRESCOTT.
<i>Steward,</i>	- - - - -	JULIAN H. GATES.
<i>Assistant Steward,</i>	- - - - -	LORENZO HOYTT.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	- - - - -	H. J. BRAINARD.
<i>Secretary,</i>	- - - - -	THOMAS T. SMITH.
<i>Gate Keeper,</i>	- - - - -	DAVID FISH.
<i>Ceres,</i>	- - - - -	MRS. WM. PAIST.
<i>Pomona,</i>	- - - - -	MISS ADDIE BRAINARD.
<i>Flora,</i>	- - - - -	MRS. JULIAN H. GATES.
<i>Lady Steward,</i>	- - - - -	MRS. WM. E. BRIMHALL.

We had a pleasant meeting yesterday, at which time, under a special case, we conferred all four degrees. We have now raised all our members to the Fourth Degree. We have nine petitions on file.

Our next meeting, a special, to be held on Friday, January 29th, at 10 A. M., a Banquet meeting to be held for the purpose of giving the persons who attend the State Horticultural Society an opportunity of joining us and also the conferring of all degrees, to enable them to organize when they go home.

Yours,
T. T. SMITH,
Secretary North Star Grange.

From C. I. Atwater :

MAPLE PLAIN, MINN., *January 21st, 1869.*

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY :

Rockford Grange is doing well and I expect they will organize one at Long Lake next week. Maple Plain set the ball

in motion in the Big Woods, and there is no use trying to stop it. Everybody is bound to be a Patron.

We are getting so we can put candidates over the road very lively. * * * We have invited the Rockford Grange to the installation here. We should be very happy to have you bring your daughter with you. You are both welcome to the best we have up here in the woods. Accept kind regards of Maple Grange. Your friend and brother,

C. I. ATWATER.

A few such letters were enough to send me "up in a balloon" inflated with seventy pounds of pure joy to the square inch. In both of these Granges I knew every member felt as deep an interest in the progress as I could desire. Of course, we accepted the invitation, and had a delightful evening at Maple Plain. At eleven o'clock at night we wrapped up in robes, and, behind a lively span of ponies, driven by Bro. Sleight, started for Rockford, where, the next afternoon, we were to install the officers, and instruct the Rockford Grange.

The mercury that night was *twenty degrees below zero*—the sleighing splendid. By way of variety, just as we were crossing a culvert, Brother Sleight missed the track, and very handsomely turned the sleigh over the embankment, while my daughter and myself rolled in the snow two feet deep. It was half an hour or more before we got started again. Of course we had some little snow in our

clothes and up the sleeves. It doesn't take much to cool one under such circumstances. At the end of about two hours we reached our destination. The cool sensation of that night's ride even now creeps over me.

To McDowell :

ITASCA, MINN., *January 23d, 1869.*

MY DEAR McDOWELL :

Yours of the 18th at hand. I have received from the printers at Washington 150 Manuals, and paid for the same. The labors of my office are pressing me so hard, and I have to be from home so much, it has become necessary for me to formally appoint an assistant. My selection is one in whom we all can place confidence, and who will be prompt in fulfilling the duties incumbent upon an assistant. * * * O. H. K.

From Saunders :

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 23d, 1869.*

WORTHY BROTHER KELLEY :

Every day adds to my anxiety to be relieved from the Mastership of the Order ; not that I have any reason to doubt its success,—that I think you have fairly established—but because I cannot possibly give it the attention I ought, and feel in duty bound to do. With the amount of work before me this spring, I feel that I will be overwhelmed with duties. I wish that Mr. McDowell could be prevailed upon to accept, he would be a grand Master in every sense of the term.

I will spend ten dollars in Manuals for you in the course of a few days, if all goes well, and always hope to help, but no one

knowing what I have to attend to now between the two places would hesitate in concluding that my hands are full.

I sent twenty-five charters a few days ago. Some effort must be made to get you in Western New York; they are ripe there.

I am yours in a hurry, WM. SAUNDERS.

From J. R. Thompson:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 25th, 1869.*

BROTHER KELLEY:

* * * Yesterday Brother McDowell dropped in upon us, and the National Grange was at once convened in special and extraordinary session, upon which occasion we joined hands over the Altar of Husbandry, and vowed a vow unto Ceres, Flora, Pomona, and all the rest of the Goddesses, that we would rekindle the fires of our zeal and devotion, and that henceforth, whatsoever our hands findeth to do, that we will do with our *might*.

Saunders has taken the two ladies' degrees in hand, and promises to return them to me, with his suggestions, by Monday next.

Meantime, Brother Grosh and I have taken upon ourselves to write up and send you the Fifth Degree by the middle of next week, so that you can have them all in hand by the 6th day of February. * * * More anon, and soon.

Yours, J. R. THOMPSON.

This "extraordinary" meeting embraced Bros. McDowell, Grosh, Thompson and Saunders. The letter of Brother Thompson gives the outline of the business, and I put it on record as one of the meetings of the National Grange.

From Doctor Trimble to Brother McDowell:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 29th, 1869.*

BROTHER McDOWELL:

I write hastily to express my regret that I did not have the pleasure of calling on you while here. It was impossible for me to be at the meeting, for I had an appointment that could not be postponed, and I supposed you would remain over at least to-day. Thompson gives me glorious accounts of the Order, and it did my heart good, although I am a "wet blanket." Has a "wet blanket" a heart? Ask Kelley? Give him my kind regards, and tell him that although he is an engine with too much steam on all the time, yet, with McDowell as the "governor," I don't think the boiler will burst.

Yours hastily,

JOHN TRIMBLE, JR.

From McDowell:

NEW YORK, *January 30th, 1869.*

BROTHER KELLEY:

Yours of the 25th, with enclosures, came duly to hand. I have this moment returned from Washington, and have only time to say that I think things will be more satisfactory there in future. You will get the Fifth Degree from Thompson soon, and your letters will receive attention. They believe in you at Washington.

Yours in haste,

F. M. McDOWELL.

ITASCA, *February 15th, 1869.*

DEAR BROTHER McDOWELL:

I have just returned from a tramp of ten days, organizing and stirring up the farmers. Most too tired to write, but must make the attempt to answer yours of the 6th. I will try to meet you in Chicago. Sorry you cannot be here on the 23d. * *

There is a big thing under all this work, and it is going to require a good deal of judgment to carry it ahead right.

St. Paul, 16th.—On reaching home, I found an application from Long Lake, asking to have officers installed ; therefore I left home this A. M., for that purpose. On reaching here I find myself hardly able to sit up, but must go. I am worried almost to death about my home. I agreed to commence making payments last season, so as to take up the old mortgage father gave several years ago, but have not made a payment yet. * * * If my mind was free from this anxiety, I could work with greater satisfaction.

O. H. K.

From Doctor Trimble :

WASHINGTON, *February 11th, 1869.*

DEAR KELLEY :

Don't throw up your hat when you see a letter from the "wet blanket." I suppose I ought to apologize for writing to you ; but the fact is, Thompson has been boring me to help him get up a "degree," and I concluded I would "bore" you in return. I made a very liberal offer to him, to find any amount of fault with anything he wrote, but he don't seem to appreciate the value of the offer. I understand that you intend to establish the State Grange on the 22d of February. I hope you will have a pleasant time. I am very patiently waiting the time when I can say, "Didn't I tell you *we* would succeed." Please hurry up the happy event. * * *

Yours faithfully, &c.,

JOHN TRIMBLE, JR.

From A. S. Moss :

FREDONIA, N. Y., *February 14th, 1869.*

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY :

* * * I have at last succeeded in getting that article in the *Country Gentleman*. I sent it a long time ago,

and made it short, for the reason I was afraid they would cut it short or reject it, if too long. * * *

Our Grange is going along very well. We made a mistake in letting members in to start at a fee below the minimum, but we are getting underway now. We have a most excellent Worthy Master, G. D. Hinckley. If all the Granges could have the aid of such men, they would soon be a power.

I am fraternally yours,

A. S. Moss.

General Wm. Duane Wilson was duly initiated in Harvest Grange, Washington, in March, 1868. At the time, it was his intention to return to Iowa, and he received an appointment as General Deputy for that State. Anxious to have laborers in the field organizing, I wrote him on the 8th of February, and he replied:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 19th, 1869.*

MY DEAR KELLEY :

Although I have delayed answering yours of the 8th, do not think me lukewarm in the good cause of the Patrons of Husbandry. I have been urging up the National Grange to complete the work so as to enable me to go to work understandingly. Mr. Thompson says all will be ready for me by the 1st of April, when I will leave immediately for Iowa, and within six weeks I shall have a sufficient number of Granges established to form a State Grange. Then we will need you to open it and give instructions, &c. * * *

My heart has been with you always in your good work, and now I hope to add my co-operation, pay or no pay. I want you to send me the By-Laws of North Star Grange, and if you have

time, the plan you follow in introducing the Order at the several points where you have established Granges. I want to hear from you as often as possible.

I remain your friend and brother,

WM. DUANE WILSON.

In St. Paul I had secured the services of A. B. Curry as a Deputy, and he had the pleasure of reporting, February 20th, Kalmar Grange, No. 9, at Byron, in Olmstead County. This gave us six new Granges since January 1st. I had sent notices to each Subordinate Master, and had appointed several good men as Special Deputies, expressly to bring them into the State Grange, that we might have their counsel and advice in getting properly started, and on FEBRUARY 23d, 1869, we organized the State Grange of Minnesota.

I wrote to McDowell :

ST. PAUL, *February 24th*, 1869.

BROTHER MCDOWELL :

* * * * A big success. Two days have representatives from eleven Subordinate Granges been in session here. They have just finished and adopted a code of laws for the State—established an organ of the Order for this State,—and to-night are the guests of North Star Grange. With the Deputies, we had eighteen in all. Some of these Masters have come over one hundred miles, at their own expense, and every one of them goes home satisfied that the “Patrons” is the greatest institution of the age.

I wish you could have been here to see with what deep inter-

est and unanimity they conducted the work. It seems more like a dream than a reality. In formally turning the work of the State over to the State Grange, I delivered a kind of message of some twenty pages fool's cap, presenting suggestions, and embracing ideas that have occurred to my mind since we commenced the work. * * * It was encouraging I assure you. I would not have you think me egotistical, but I know you will be pleased that my efforts have met approval.

Deputies must have some remuneration, and I have decided that on organizing a Grange, they shall not receive more than thirty charter members, half the number to be females, and not less than fifteen charter members. These are to pay the \$15 for Dispensation, and also the State Grange Fee; so that when one organizes a Grange of thirty, he receives for his services \$22.50, and pays to the National Grange \$15 for Dispensation. * * *

The Order is now all right, and you will live to see the day the interest you have taken in it shall bring you honor. * * *

O. H. K.

The officers of the State Grange elected at that meeting, were as follows :

<i>Master,</i>	- - - - -	TRUMAN M. SMITH.
<i>Lecturer,</i>	- - - - -	D. A. ROBERTSON.
<i>Overseer,</i>	- - - - -	ALEX. YOUNG,
<i>Steward,</i>	- - - - -	JESSE TWIST.
<i>Assistant Steward,</i>	, .. -	C. H. CHADBOURNE.
<i>Chaplain,</i>	- - - - -	WILLIAM SLEIGHT.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	- - - - -	JOHN B. PERKINS.
<i>Secretary,</i>	- - - - -	WILLIAM PAIST.
<i>Gate Keeper,</i>	- - - - -	F. S. COFFIN.

To McDowell:

ITASCA, *February 27th, 1869.*

DEAR McDOWELL:

Here I am home again; just by the skin of my teeth,

however, for part of the train I was on this morning was thrown from the track, and the car in which I was seated came to a stand, with one end in a ditch and the other up in the air. I was in the *up* end, of course. Fortunately no one was injured, although the baggage and express car was thrown completely over. A broken rail the cause.

Well now to business. The State Grange suggests as follows : and the same I have submitted to the Washington brothers. By the constitution (Organization) the Fifth Degree comprises Masters and Past Masters, and these are the State Grange. Now it is proposed that the State Grange shall have full control of the Fifth Degree, and alone confer it ; yet the business of the State Grange to be distinct from the degree, so that the Fifth may be conferred for a fee of \$15 on men and \$5 on women, under certain conditions ; \$5 of the male fee and \$1 of the female, to go to the National Grange.

Masters and Past Masters and their ladies,* of Subordinate Granges to receive the degree gratuitous, provided they can pass an examination, and show themselves perfectly familiar with the entire work of a Subordinate Grange.

There is a great desire on the part of men and women of means, now connecting themselves with the Order, to get all the degrees up to and including the Seventh, and all can thus be opened to them as we get ready, making the fees for the Sixth, \$25, and for the Seventh Degree, \$50. This will enable us to have an increasing fund all the time, of which you see the need as well as myself, for the dues from the Subordinate Granges may and will be sufficient to support the State Grange, yet there will be but a small amount going to the National. * * * .

O. H. K.

*Some of the Masters being single men.

To McDowell :

ITASCA, *March 1st, 1869.*

MY DEAR McDOWELL :

At the State Grange it was suggested that the different Subordinate Granges lease flouring mills in their respective localities, and flour their own wheat, keeping the bran and shorts for feed, and not send any raw material into the Eastern market, but instead, appoint a business agent at St. Paul, who should receive the flour and ship it to the agent in New York city, who shall sell it on commission. * * * Now who will be the agent the National Grange will appoint to receive it? He must be a man who will be reliable in every respect, and thereby give the Order character, for if the plan should prove feasible, and the first movement be a success, we are made; if otherwise, our ruin is sure. Here is where we want reliable business men, with capital who can advance on such consignments. Who shall they be?

There are articles the Subordinate Granges will wish to purchase in the East, and the same agents can get them, so our members may save some of the profits that now go to the dealers here. * * *

I hope to meet you, with Brother Moss, at Fredonia, and then go with me to Washington and spend three days there.

O. H. K.

From McDowell:

WAYNE, N. Y., *March 5th, 1869.*

MY DEAR BROTHER KELLEY :

Yours of 24th of February, from St. Paul, is at hand. I am sorry it could not be that we could meet and review the past, canvass the present, and map out the future; for the future must be laid out, and *we* must do it; if not now, soon at least. It just occurs to me to ask if you saw Ireland when he was west,

and if so, what came of it? He said when I saw him that he would go and see you. I did not see Dr. Trimble when I was in Washington. * * *

So the Patrons are a "big success." Well, all I can say is, you have done a big work. "Well done, good and faithful servant." * * * F. M. McD.

To McDowell:

ST. PAUL, *March 9th*, 1869.

MY DEAR MCDOWELL:

* * * I am introducing a system of work for special deputies, and as soon as I find the right kind of men, I set them at work to organize. * * * I hope to start for Wayne *via* Fredonia, N. Y., in about two weeks, if I can "raise the wind."

I enclose your brother's appointment as a General Deputy, by which he becomes a member of the National Grange. We need such advisers. * * * O. H. K.

To McDowell:

ITASCA, *March 12th*, 1869.

DEAR MCDOWELL:

Yours of 5th received. I have just returned from Monticello, where I organized another Grange last night, with my old friend, Sam. E. Adams, as Master.

I have neither seen nor heard from Ireland for months, though I have written and sent valuable matter to him, which should have been returned to me long ago. This dilatory work is putting me back, and it is evident some of us must get together as soon as possible, and make different arrangements, else we shall be in a snarl.

My photograph, the very first I ever had taken, is done; will bring it to you as well as my regalia. * * * O. H. K.

From McDowell:

WAYNE, STEUBEN Co., N. Y., }
 March 9th, 1869. }

BROTHER KELLEY :

Yours of February 27th and March 1st came by same mail. * * * I notice what you say about the State Grange to have control of the Fifth Degree. I see no objections to it at this moment, but it is a matter of much importance, and should be thoroughly discussed in Council, before being decided upon. We will discuss the matter when you come East; but I think it is more than doubtful if I am able to leave to go on to Washington, as we are very busy preparing for the work of the year on the farm and vineyards. * * * Now in relation to the flouring mill and commission idea. My dear brother, *this* is a matter fraught with much good or evil—not only for individual Patrons, but to the Order itself, and for the present I should do nothing but discourage it, or at least take it on thought. A failure here would be ruin, and we cannot afford to take any such risk. * * *

F. M. McDOWELL.

The organization of the State Grange of Minnesota, and North Star Grange, gave to our Order some good men and women. Among these were Col. D. A. Robertson, Wm. Paist, wife and daughter, W. E. Brimhall, Lorenzo Hoyt, H. J. Brainard, wife and daughter, Eugene Underwood, C. A. Prescott, wife and daughter, Greenville Fales and others. From frequent interviews with these parties, I gathered much valuable information which has proved of service since. They were earnest workers and I could always refer to them, as well as Fredonia

Grange, with a degree of pride, satisfied they would cordially sustain every effort I should make. It was necessary for me to assume considerable authority, and I was almost invariably endorsed by these, my intimates. As an instance, the matter of appointing a State Agent was being agitated. Prescott was determined to secure it, and others wanted Paist to have it; for my own part, I coincided with McDowell's views. The move might be premature.

I wrote Paist :

March 10th, 1869.

WILLIAM PAIST,

Secretary State Grange of Minnesota :

WORTHY BROTHER :

Letters received from the East prompt me to inform you that the National Grange has the subject of Business Agent under advisement, and it will be premature to make any appointments for Minnesota until you are further advised. It is looked upon as a movement of vital interest to the Order, and involves its success or its ruin ; hence we must be cautious.

O. H. K.

Our correspondence was gradually increasing, and for a small business we were kept pretty actively employed. Good organizing deputies were most in demand. The most vigorous one I had yet secured was D. R. Farnham, of Rockford, in Wright County. Our united efforts, with Brother Curry, gave us five new Granges for March.



Under date of March 14th, Brother Moss wrote me from Fredonia, N. Y., to meet with his Grange, if possible, in two weeks, as that would be their regular meeting.

To McDowell, March 15th:

* * * You must see the advantage to our Order to have some *heavy* men in the Senate, and I do hope you will suggest to others the advantages of being at the head of such an organization. If you can find eight or ten men who will contribute liberally in funds, so we can push ahead lively this season, we shall come out all right. * * *

We want considerable printing done, and I must have funds at my command, so as to go from one State to another without being cramped. * * * I must urge you to make a move, else I fear I shall have to censure the Priest of Demeter for inactivity when we meet. It is now a year nearly since I saw you and received your parting blessing. O. H. K.

Early in March I composed the Funeral Ceremony, and first submitted it to Brother Robertson, of St. Paul. He returned it with a very complimentary approval.

On the 22d of March, McDowell wrote me from Wayne, N. Y.:

* * * Your idea about getting men of means into the National Grange is a good one, and deserves attention and effort. When you come on we will ventilate it.

Your letter to the North Star Grange on social relations between city and country, is *good*—VERY GOOD—and the P. of

D. says amen to every word of it. Write, my brother; for you can write.

I have read the letter of the Master of the State Grange in regard to settling all matters of difference inside the Order, and would gladly subscribe to his views of it, if I thought such a thing could be made to work. His heart is right, but I think his ideas are a little quixotic. If all who become Patrons were born again when they took the oath, I should have some hope; but not at present. There is, I fear, too much human nature among us to die so quietly. F. M. McDOWELL.

The last week in March I left home once more for the East. Brother Brainerd had the pleasure of advancing me, on private account, \$25 for expenses. It was well for me I found such friends in those early days. I was enabled to fill my engagement at Fredonia promptly. I arrived there April 2d, and was the recipient of a splendid entertainment in the evening. It was one of those occasions where the guest feels himself under obligations to the host for very marked attentions—a fraternal welcome that had food for body and mind sandwiched together so nicely, that one enjoys a ravenous appetite. The hall was large and handsomely furnished. The Grange numbered fully one hundred members. All were in full regalia. Brother George D. Hinckley was Master. Some of the members had composed several songs, and everything was done in so systematic a manner,

that I found myself, several times in the evening, as they went through the degrees, wondering to myself if I ever had anything to do with the work they were doing. When the table was spread for the feast, I confess the sight was grand. I doubt if one more costly is often seen in our Granges. When I left, they very kindly presented me with twenty-five dollars for expenses. I spent a couple of days here to great advantage, and I then visited McDowell at Wayne.

It may be presumed this was an agreeable meeting. We reviewed my work and considerable matter I had with me—several proposed amendments to the Constitution—particularly the “business feature” proposed to be incorporated in the work in Minnesota. I went with him to Bath, N. Y., where we spent a day and night with his brother, considering the subject, and then left for Washington, to attend the

FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE,
APRIL 13TH, 1869.

At 2 P. M., our meeting was called to order by Brother Saunders. There were present Brothers Saunders, Grosh, Ireland, Trimble, Thompson and Kelley.

The report of the Secretary was presented, showing nine Dispensations issued for the year 1868, and one Grange organized gratuitous in Minnesota. He presented numerous letters from parties, showing a decided interest being manifested in the Order; also quite a number of newspapers that had been sent to the Acting Secretary, the wrappers of which had never been removed. These papers all contained one or more articles relative to the Order.

The success of the Secretary was complimented, and he was encouraged to go ahead.

A pattern of regalia, which had been introduced in Minnesota Granges, and first worn in North Star Grange, at St. Paul, was, on motion of Brother Grosh, unanimously adopted; and on motion of Brother Trimble, it was resolved, that to secure uniformity in regalia throughout the whole Order, the Secretary is hereby authorized and instructed to furnish the same.

The subject of jewels was considered, and after some discussion, on motion of Brother Grosh, the Secretary was authorized to correspond with Joseph Seymour, of Syracuse, N. Y., relative to the designs and manufacture of the same.

Brother Ireland having his time fully occupied in his Government position was unable to give neces-

sary attention to the duties of Acting Secretary. Brother Thompson was appointed in his stead.

Owing to the fact that the Secretary was absent from his home much of the time, in organizing Granges and introducing the Order, and the correspondence of his office increasing, he reported that he had appointed Miss C. A. Hall as his assistant; when, on motion of Brother Grosh, the appointment was confirmed, and the Secretary authorized to pay her a salary of six hundred dollars for the present year.

The letter of Brother Saunders, tendering his resignation as Master of the National Grange, was read, and, on motion of Brother Ireland, unanimously laid on the table.

The matter of appointing a general business agent of the Order, also State agents to attend to buying and selling for the Subordinate Granges, was introduced by a letter from Brother F. M. McDowell, and after some discussion was laid on the table.

The following laws were adopted :

Be it enacted, etc., That each State Grange may enact such laws as may be deemed advisable, provided they do not conflict with the Constitution of the Order.

Be it enacted, etc., The wives and daughters (of lawful age) of Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges and Special

Deputies of the State, shall, upon being elected, be entitled to receive the Fifth Degree.

Be it enacted, etc., That wives and daughters of Masters and Past Masters of State Granges, and Lecturers appointed by the Master of National Grange, or by his authority, shall be entitled, upon election, to receive the degrees of the National Grange.

Be it enacted, etc., That no money premium shall be paid by any Grange at their fairs. Diplomas and silver medals may be issued by the State Grange, and diplomas by Subordinate Granges, and diplomas, silver and gold medals, by the National Grange : and no article shall receive a diploma or medal a second time in the same State.

Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the passage of this act, that after a State Grange is organized in any State, that all persons to be entitled to the rank of Past Masters, must have served one year as Master of a Subordinate Grange, and until a Master has served that length of time, he is not qualified to receive the Fifth Degree.

Be it enacted, etc., That each Grange shall have a museum, in which shall be placed samples of each year's crop of grain, and such other articles, including local natural curiosities and valuables, as they shall deem worthy of saving duplicates of; such duplicates, as far as possible, shall be sent to the State Grange.

Be it enacted, etc., That all Masters and Past Masters may, by virtue of their office, receive the Fifth Degree, and any member of the Subordinate Grange, who shall be free from the books in his Grange, and shall pass a thorough examination in the four degrees, may be eligible to the Fifth Degree, if elected, and upon paying the Secretary of the State Grange, in presenting his application, the sum of not less than ten dollars, may receive the degree at a regular or special meeting called for the purpose.



But such members are not entitled to voice or vote except in the strict work of a degree. They shall only be silent members in the work of the State Grange. If elected, the Treasurer of the State Grange shall pay three dollars of this fee to the National Grange.

Be it enacted, etc., That members intending to travel, can, if clear of the books and in good standing, obtain a Traveling Card signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange, and in case a brother or sister removing to another place desire to join another Grange, he or she may obtain a letter of withdrawal, and upon receiving an unanimous vote, may become a member of the Grange balloting for them, without further fee except the regular monthly dues.

Be it enacted, etc., That horse racing and side shows shall be forever excluded from the fairs and exhibitions of all Granges connected with this Order.

Several proposed amendments to the Constitution had been sent by me prior to the time for the regular meeting. These were brought up, but as our Constitution required six months' notice to be given, they were laid over until a future meeting, which it was proposed to hold in July.

The Secretary was authorized to continue organizing, with full liberty to make such use of the funds he received as circumstances might require, and to adopt such plans as in his judgment should be expedient for the good of the Order, but to report monthly his receipts and expenditures.

This closed our session, and we adjourned, subject to the call of the Master.

Having arrived in Washington not over rich in funds, it required an effort on my part to leave the city in good order, without any aid from my associates.

I called on Mr. Bean, and paid the balance of the note. I next visited the printers, and found we had but 287 Manuals left in their hands. These I proposed to receive, as I had the rest, C. O. D., and requested them not to look to any one else but myself to pay the balance of their bill.

I then called upon Brother Ireland, our Treasurer, to close up my account with him for the year, when he informed me that I reported more money spent than I had received. I requested him to give me credit for the balance, as advances from my own funds; that I would, as Secretary, furnish him monthly a statement (as I had been doing), simply of receipts and expenditures, leaving him to strike balances, and either charge or credit me with the amount. To this he agreed, and promised to furnish me with a regular form for making my reports in future, as the understanding with the rest was, that I should use all the funds as fast as received.

While in Washington I received the following:

ST. PAUL, *March 31st*, 1869.O. H. KELLEY, *Washington* :

DEAR SIR :

Please have Hon. John Weir, of Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana, made a Special Deputy for Indiana. I know him well, and have got him deeply interested. Appoint him, and I will post him in the work some time this spring. * * *
 "By St. Paul, the work goes bravely on." "Hurry back" to the State, should be your motto.

A. B. CURRY.

From Wm. Paist:

ST. PAUL, *April 2d*, 1869.

BROTHER KELLEY :

While sitting around Brother Prescott's stove, (a quorum,) we received a letter from Brother Chadbourne, approving Brother Prescott's appointment as State Agent, and requesting him to go down on Robert Street and purchase a *jackass* for him. As this is his first order, we thought it too good to keep until you got back, and the *quorum* has directed me to inform you officially of it. Reports are coming in. Hurry home; we are lonesome.

WM. PAIST,

Secretary State Grange.

On this I find the memoranda: "This purchasing business commenced with buying jackasses; the prospects are that many will be *sold*."

To McDowell:

ITASCA, MINN., *April 17th*, 1869.

DEAR McDOWELL :

I reached home this morning, and find the good work has been going on lively in my absence. They discarded the State Agency at Washington, as premature. We can work into it by

degrees. I shall go to St. Paul on Tuesday, and see some of the members of the State Grange about the matter.

I had a delightful trip, and it has done me great good. I find myself so overwhelmed with writing, on my return, that it will be a month before I can find time to go out and organize Granges myself. They agreed at Washington that Miss Carrie should receive \$600 per annum as my assistant. I am sure she will earn it, as most of the correspondence will necessarily devolve upon her.

Nothing new to write this time. We agreed upon emblems of officers, and adopted an uniform regalia.

I am strongly in favor of your plan relative to the State Granges making arrangements with manufacturers, nurserymen, and others, so as to enable members to get articles at reduced rates, and at the same time create a reserved fund.

I propose for your consideration that the National Grange purchase a house and an acre or two of ground in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and make that the future center of the Order. When purchased, I will move there and occupy the domicile until the National Grange is able to put up the Temple. "Where there's a will there's a way." If I have to give my whole time to the work, I may as well go to some accessible point convenient to North, South, East and West.

It will be worth money to those in business in Cincinnati, to have us locate there. By studying the Railroad map, you will see that four great lines of communication center there, and it will be the point where the National Grange can open a Biennial Exposition of the products of the United States. If on such an occasion we should bring into that city two or three hundred thousand visitors, would it not be policy for property holders, hotel keepers and merchants, to subscribe, and present us with sufficient to purchase such a building, as would answer for the

residence and business offices of the Secretary for the present. This may look chimerical, but "it can be did."

Saunders' idea is, that before long the National Grange must establish a newspaper in its interest, and he go in as editor-in-chief. That city will be the place from whence to issue it.

O. H. K.

From Ireland:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 23d*, 1869.

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY:

When you get out another supply of blanks for Quarterly Report (C), I think it would be well to have an addition made to the heading, so that the town and State should be given thus:
* * * * Do not forget our Agates. When you get out a new edition of the Manual, send me some copies.

WM. M. IRELAND.

From J. R. Thompson:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 26th*, 1869.

BROTHER KELLEY:

I write to explain why I have not sent you the corrections in the published Manuals. Immediately after you left, I put the only copy thereof that I had, into the hands of Dr. Trimble, who promised to look it through carefully and note the necessary corrections. * * * * I saw him about a week ago, and he then promised that he would bring the Manual in *corrected* the next day. Since then I have not seen him.

I have this morning succeeded in borrowing another copy of the Manual, and will look it through to-day and to-morrow, and send you the result. It is full of mistakes, misprints, and typographical errors, which should be guarded against in the next edition. Put on your spectacles and read the proof. I will

endeavor to send you the corrections in a day or two. In the meantime, please send me some letter-heads and envelopes for official correspondence.

Yours on the sickle,

J. R. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

I replied the same day:

A few letter-sheets will be sent by this mail. The National Grange in this quarter is short of funds, but if you will enclose five dollars, we will have five hundred envelopes printed as you desire. Please forward your revised copy of the Manual as soon as possible.

O. H. K

To McDowell:

ST. PAUL, *April 26th*, 1869.

DEAR BROTHER McDOWELL:

I have met a number of the members of the Order here, and had lively talks about the State Agency. They insist that the State Grange has a right to appoint such an agent, and the National has no right to interfere. It is claimed as a local affair, and some of them say if they can't do as they please, and thus protect themselves against being swindled by the middlemen, they will withdraw from the organization in a body, and run it on their own hook. To quiet them, I have told them to go ahead, that the National Grange considers it a local affair of their own, and not sanctioned by the Order at large. If any trouble arises, they must father it themselves. So I leave everything in apple-pie order, and they are going on smoothly.

There is one thing that must be done, and that is we must raise some funds. I have to get out the new edition of the Manual; we are nearly out of the old ones, and before the new can be printed, we shall be out. I must have some funds to give

the printers. The members of the Order here have the impression that the members of the National Grange comprise men of means, and it is going to injure us materially if we cannot raise a couple of hundred dollars without drawing from them. If they should find out the great strength of the Order was in Minnesota, and they were footing the bills, we would be the losers. * * * I do not want to get too large a debt here for printing. We must keep on the right side of printer's ink, or we go under. I will work like a trojan, that you know, but must have ammunition from some source. O. H. K.

To Ireland:

ITASCA, *April 20th*, 1869.

DEAR BROTHER IRELAND :

Yours of 23d received. Will attend to the blanks as requested. The agates will be sent soon. I have just completed the Manual (to-day,) and take it to the printer this week. I am now on the Fifth Degree, and want an obligation just as quick as you can send it. I am wording the degree so that ladies and gents can take it together, and have but the one ceremony. * * * I will make it impressive, if possible. Now for the obligation, I want it something like this. * * * Get up a good one and send it immediately. By the way, has Mr. Zevely been removed, and what are your chances? Has Doctor Trimble been removed? He expected to go overboard the day after I left. If you have to go, I hope it will be the means of your organizing some Granges in Pennsylvania. If I could only have you in the good work East while I work West, we would soon make a stir. What do you think of my going to Louisville this fall, and make the head-quarters of the Order there? We can get some good property in that vicinity cheap, and lay out eventually some magnificent grounds. * * * Now please answer this, line by line. O. H. K.

From G. D. Hinckley :

FREDONIA, N. Y., *April 6th*, 1869.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :

Your favor of 19th ultimo was received with much pleasure. Allow me to congratulate you on your safe arrival at home, and the cheering prospects of the Order. Fredonia Grange continues to prosper by increasing members, and I trust, in course of the season, we shall be able to report additional Granges in this vicinity. When you were here, we had some conversation in reference to the last lecture in the Fourth Degree. I have been trying to remodel it somewhat, with reference to giving it to the candidates immediately after the explanation of the passwords and signs. I submit it for your consideration. I have not exhibited it to any one as yet, preferring your judgment in the matter. My idea is, that a kind of summing up would be appropriate at that time ; after the banquet, an address, perhaps extempore, long or short, as occasion would seem to require, upon the practical objects and benefits of the Order. * * * [Here follows the Master's final charge in the Fourth Degree, which I immediately sent to the printer.]

Please accept my thanks for the confirmation of my appointment as Deputy, with the assurance that I will do all in my power to advance the interests of the Order. Also please accept the best wishes of myself and family, with the hope that many pleasant meetings are yet in store for us.

Respectfully and fraternally yours, G. D. HINCKLEY.

During the month I commenced a correspondence, with Joseph Seymour & Son, of Syracuse, N. Y., relative to manufacturing jewels for our Subordinate Granges. Early in May he proposed to commence

the manufacture of them, provided we would guarantee that he should have the making of all we wanted, as it would not pay him to take hold of such work on an uncertainty. It was plain to be seen, the demand at that time would not warrant any expenditure, though all interested were willing to pledge the entire business to that establishment, if he would lead off in the manufacture.

To McDowell:

ITASCA, *May 4th*, 1869.

MY DEAR MCDOWELL:

I have just returned from St. Paul, where I had another long interview with some of the members of the State Grange, relative to the business agent. They have received letters from every Subordinate Grange approving of the objects set forth in the circular published in Number 4, of the *Minnesota Monthly*.

* * * They claim it wholly as a local matter, and an experiment that does not necessarily involve the Order, but to test the expediency of such an agency, for it is evident something must be done to protect our members from the impositions now prevalent here, as well as to secure machinery at reduced rates.

* * * If they go ahead as they propose, it will have a tendency to break up the combinations between manufacturers and dealers, and bring the retail trade down upon us. This will wake up the farmers, and as soon as a lively fight commences, our membership will increase rapidly. This will augment the fees in National and State Granges, and give us capital without jeopardizing the Order. The agent will send circulars to every manufacturer of agricultural implements, and thus give us lively advertisements in all quarters. If it

proves a success, well and good ; if a failure, we can say it was a local matter not sanctioned by the National Grange. If it proves a good thing, then, (if we like) we can pass some law hitching the system on the Order. But I candidly believe it will be successful only by being conducted by an agent independent of the State Grange.

O. H. K.

To Col. Sam. E. Adams:

ITASCA, *May 8th*, 1869.

MY DEAR SAM. :

I submit for your inspection and any alterations you may suggest, the Funeral Ceremony. Now don't be modest ; make alterations just where you think they are needed. Keep it to yourself, for I do not want it known so near home at present that I am the author of it.

O. H. K.

For a few weeks the spring work on the farm and the pleasure of the late trip had served to make me feel quite encouraged. In our office we had commenced sending short manuscript letters to editors of western village papers, and this was keeping my Assistant quite busy, while increasing correspondence was decidedly exhilarating. But there is a tameness in worldly matters, when devoid of excitement.

The following from Ireland threw a little music in the atmosphere:

WASHINGTON, *May 15th*, 1869.

DEAR JUDGE :

Yours respecting the obligation of the Fifth Degree at hand. Nothing will be done till we hear from you respecting the statement of receipts and expenses promised. You do not

seem to realize the unpleasant position you place me in as Treasurer, and all hands by your *dilatory conduct*. We may some day be called on to account for monies given us through you, and what kind of showing can we make ?

The Executive Committee have met, and we all determined to *drop the whole concern*, and when we do, it will be published abroad, unless you come to time in the matter. I, for one, wont compromise my reputation in this way. There is no reason in the world, *except your infernal procrastination*, that prevents the thing being done.

Yours in F. H. C. & F.,

W. M. IRELAND.

[The italics are mine.—K.]

If memory serves me right, my comments upon this letter were "loud." As to *that* "Executive Committee" "*dropping the whole concern*," it would have reflected more in their favor, if they had once *taken a fair, earnest hold of it*. However, I will not give my reply, but simply quote from the letter which followed from him, as I had written him on the 12th to send me the forms he had promised, that I could make my reports to meet his views.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 21st*, 1869.

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY :

Yours of 12th at hand. I must humbly beg pardon for my very curt note, written some days since. I had entirely forgotten my promise to forward you a form. I have notified the Executive Committee that the fault is entirely at my door, and thus exonerated you from all blame. Will you call it square? Send me on an account made out in your own way, of

all your receipts and expenses, and I will digest it and arrange the items, and then send it back for your signature, with the Order for your endorsement. * * * *

W. M. IRELAND.

To Ireland:

ITASCA, *May 29th*, 1869.

DEAR BROTHER IRELAND:

Yours of 21st received. Your apology for the thunder and lightning note of the 15th is accepted. I will most cheerfully call it square.

I sent last Monday my account to Brother Saunders; if it has not been received will send duplicate. Have been and am now, drove with my farm work, and have hardly time to eat. North Star Grange has its new hall completed, and want it dedicated. I have part of the ceremonies ready, but want a paper that you will find among the pile I left with you in April, 1868. * * *

O. H. K.

The dark clouds once more scattered. I had written to the others at Washington relative to the remark that they would all *drop the Order*. It was evident any movement in that direction could materially injure me in my work, though I could easily have *dropped them* at any time, and substituted the workers in Minnesota. The answers to my letters show that it was simply a ruse on the part of Ireland to stir me up—the result was visible for a long time.

Doctor Trimble wrote me:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 29th, 1869.*

DEAR KELLEY :

* * * Tell Saunders to call on us to meet regularly once or twice a month, to see your letters and hear suggestions, etc. We will do it. I will see that we all obey his summons, *if he will only summon us.*

Tell your Niece if the institution ever becomes what I think it will, she will be *well* remembered.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN TRIMBLE, JR.

Under date of 31st of May, 1869, I find a letter from W. H. Stevens, then Secretary of Fredonia Grange, in which the word "*Granger*" appears, the first time I remember seeing it used.

From Ed. P. Farris:

HENRY, ILL., *May 29th, 1869.*

BROTHER KELLEY :

Yours of 25th instant is at hand. Am ready and willing to work on the Order, but I am as rusty as a beadle. If you will send me instructions, I think, with my present knowledge of the subject, I will make the thing a success in this State. *

* * *

ED. P. FARRIS.

To Doctor Trimble, same date:

DEAR DOCTOR :

Have been so busy planting, and other spring work, I have not had time to attend to correspondence, and my official matters have had to be turned over to my Niece to expedite business. * * *

Have you got back in the Department? I fear not, for once out there is a slim chance, as you know, to be reinstated. I

would not try, but dip into something else; if nothing better, go for the claim agency business, but, upon my word, Doctor, keep out of the Departments if you can; it unfits a man for all other business. * * * O. H. K.

WM. PAIST, *St. Paul,*

ITASCA, *May 27th, 1869.*

Secretary of State Grange:

WORTHY BROTHER:

I have the pleasure to inform you that arrangements are completed for conferring the Fifth Degree of our Order at the coming session of your State Grange, June 24th. You will please give due notice to the Subordinate Granges in your jurisdiction. Masters, Past Masters, and their wives and daughters, who are members of Subordinate Granges, are entitled to the degree without fee. Any member of a Subordinate Grange, who can pass an examination in the four degrees, can receive the fifth, upon making application, and paying the sum of ten dollars for males, and four dollars for females. Fees to be paid in advance to the Secretary of the State Grange. Yours fraternally, O. H. K.

Among the letters came the first from A. A. Pettibone, of Nunda, Illinois, directed to Wm. Paist, St. Paul, June 4th. I wrote him that the letter had been referred to me, and commenced a correspondence that resulted not only in a pleasant acquaintance, but in a thriving Grange. This afterwards was the scene of the closing labors of one deputy, and brought another on the stage of action.

From J. R. Thompson:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 6th, 1869.*

BROTHER KELLEY :

* * * As no time is to be lost, I have hastily sketched out my idea of a plan for the Fifth Degree, which I have to-day submitted to Brothers Grosh and Trimble, and they unite in approbating. I hurry this forward to you at Itasca, and will send the addresses of the Overseer, Lecturer, Master and Pomona, obligation, sign, etc., by Tuesday, the 16th. * * *

J. R. THOMPSON.

It will be seen that I had completed this degree some time prior to the receipt of this, but as the plan of Brother Thompson was so much like my original, the honors are easy. The very essential parts that were to follow by the 16th, have not arrived up to date of my present writing.

From McDowell :

WAYNE, N. Y., *June 10th, 1869.*

MY DEAR KELLEY :

Yours of May 26th, enclosing a bit of history, came duly to hand. I have also received two letters, one from Joseph Seymour, of Syracuse, and the other from Brother Grosh, sent by you. Brother Grosh's letter is a model for good sense and suggestion, and is worthy of much consideration, particularly with regard to the jewels, and the revenue to be derived from them by the National and State Granges. * * * I notice, upon reading Mr. Seymour's letter again, that he requires only a guarantee that he alone shall have the furnishing of them—provided there is a prospect of a goodly number being wanted—to go on at the proper time and cut the dies. The matter, as

he says, should be well digested before commencing to cut the dies. * * * Brother Grosh is also sound on the salary question for officers of State and National Granges. When the thing gets to running well, we can afford it.

F. M. McD.

From Saunders:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 16th*, 1869.

BROTHER KELLEY :

I have been engaged so closely in getting the planting completed, that I have not written a dozen lines in three weeks. Out in the grounds from morning till night. In a short time I will settle down to my summer routine, and will strive to assist you. It is a constant source of annoyance to me that I do so little to help you.

Wilson went a month ago, full charged, to Iowa. I received the paper and envelopes, and signed and mailed the commissions next day after I received them from you. I have sent your account to Ireland, and called a meeting of the National Grange, to take various matters into consideration.

I am delighted to learn that you are sending garden crops to market. I sincerely hope that your receipts will be satisfactory, for I can assure you nothing can give me more pleasure than to hear of your success and welfare. * * * There has been many changes, and much weeping and wailing in the Departments, and the end is not yet.

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

From Rev. A. B. Grosh:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 16th*, 1869.

O. H. KELLEY :

Oh! thou patient, long suffering, much forbearing Grand Secretary, how ill requited have been thy long waiting on me

and thy many favors, and yet what can I say in excuse? * * *

Grand Master Saunders is very deliberate in acting, so that it may be some time before your proposition comes before us in proper form. * * *

From J. R. Thompson:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 19th, 1869.*

DEAR BROTHER:

I am this morning in receipt of a communication of Kalmar Grange, No. 9, under date of May 15th, transmitting resolution of that Grange in relation to abridgment of Ritual. By direction of the Worthy Master, I have convened the National Grange at his office, Wednesday the 23d instant, when the communication will be duly considered, and the result immediately communicated to you.

Very truly yours, on the sickle, J. R. THOMPSON.

To McDowell:

ITASCA, *June 20th, 1869.*

BROTHER MCDOWELL:

At this time I am busy writing up the work unfinished, when I started out to organize over a year ago, and getting everything ready and in business shape, so as to be ready by the coming fall, to rush the work ahead. Of course, at this season there is little doing in the way of organizing, and now is the time every member of the National Grange should be active in advertising the Order. I feel the need of their assistance in this respect. I cannot do it alone. Another item—I must have some money from some source. I am compelled to spend every dollar I can raise to push the work ahead, until I am embarrassing myself.

You told me when I left you, that in case of an emergency, I

could draw on you for \$40 or \$50. I don't know of a more acceptable time, and if you can conveniently send me a draft, as a loan to the National Grange, I will give you credit accordingly. I have had the audacity to write to my friend Falkstone to assist also. If he comes down with his usual \$100 spot, I will be in bliss. I don't want to crowd him too much, for we have use of him by and by. Hereafter, I intend to keep an accurate account of *all* the money I advance,—something I have heretofore omitted to do.

We must raise funds to publish our new Manual, and we have got to have the Manuals, or else we cannot organize. * * * When we commence organizing, after harvest, I believe we shall rush ahead lively, provided *all of you* take hold and help *advertise* the Order. See that all newspapers in your vicinity publish articles. I have seen nothing in them yet. * * *

I purchased two hundred copies of the St. Paul papers, containing the account of the opening of the new hall of North Star Grange, and am sending them out. Hardly a day but we send off circulars to some new quarter. If all the rest of the National Grange will *dip in* likewise, we wont be long without membership. Then we will have funds enough, but just at this time we are sadly in need of pecuniary aid, for want of which we are injuring our cause. Yours in haste, O. H. K.

From Gen. Wm. Duane Wilson:

DES MOINES, IOWA, *June 21st*, 1869.

O. H. KELLEY :

MY DEAR FRIEND :

Ever since my return home I have been afflicted with the neuralgia. * * * From present appearances it is probable I shall become the proprietor of the "*Home-*

stead and Farm Journal." In that case I can do but little in establishing Granges, further than to push the cause along in the paper. * * *

WM. DUANE WILSON.

From Saunders :

WASHINGTON, *June 28th, 1869.*

WORTHY BROTHER KELLEY :

We had a meeting—an informal one—of the National Grange, one day the beginning of the week. The request of Kalmar Grange, for an abbreviation of the Ritual, was before us, and your answer was approved. It is the opinion of the National, that before any prominent alterations are made in the Ritual, the sentiments of the entire Order must be ascertained, and their wishes in the matter consulted.

About changing the headquarters of the Order, it is considered very injudicious to even hint at anything of the kind at present. If a geographical centre is to be chosen, we would have to go west to Omaha, or thereabouts; but Washington is our best centre at present. There is no objection, however, for you to locate wherever you may think best.

We are anxious to know if any of the Deputies have reported to you. Have you heard anything of Wilson? He went to Iowa, but we have heard nothing from him. These Specials must be looked after, otherwise they may give us trouble. A Charter will be drawn up and got ready without delay.

With regard to getting a notice in the monthly report of the Department, the only proper way is for some one of the Granges, or some one in the name of the Order, to send some statistical matter or report worthy of insertion, and get the Patrons introduced in that way. It will not do to make any other attempt to push into the Department, and this is not only feasible, but will show what the Order means to do.

I am still very busy. * * * Brother Grosh is appointed a committee to audit your accounts. Hoping that yourself and family are in the best of health,

I am yours truly, WM. SAUNDERS.

To John X. Davidson, St. Paul:

ITASCA, *July 1st, 1869.*

BROTHER JOHN X. :

I want to make arrangements with you to publish the **Manuals** of our Order. Captain Davis made a rough estimate upon it in April. I would like to have you get out an edition of two thousand copies, and hold the same, to be paid for as I need them for the Granges. We shall want, from five to ten dollars worth at a time, and will pay the money as I take the books. Some one must do the work, and it is left with me to get them printed. As your establishment is already in "up to the neck," I think you had better take this job also, and "go in all under." Will you print them ?

Yours, O. H. K.

To this question, my old friend replied, "All right; hand in your copy; I will do the work on your private account." This was encouraging. I had got tired of writing, soliciting funds from any of my associates, and I was getting pretty well satisfied all the assistance I was to receive would come from the West.

From Brother Thompson:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 3d, 1869.*

MY DEAR KELLEY :

* * * I am pleased to learn that the Fifth Degree passed off to your satisfaction and the acceptance of the

State Grange. I am a little mystified by your account of it, however. Where in thunder did you get the T, and L., and where did the A. come from? There was nothing of the kind in the sketch that I sent you, although you were at liberty to accept it or not, as you thought best. Please send me a copy of the degree as conferred. * * *

Visit the Kalmar Pic-Nic by all means, and if you have not entire *confidence* in your ability as an *extempore* speaker, let your address be written out, well prepared and tolerably familiar with it. I predict that you will prove a success as an essayist and lecturer. At the recent meeting of the National Grange, I was charged with preparing a form for a Charter, which I will send you as soon as ready, together with some corrections in the Ritual. Will send them in a week or ten days at farthest. *

* * * Let us hear from you as occasion requires.

J. R. THOMPSON.

I had received the invitation referred to above, from Kalmar Grange, No. 9, in our State, to deliver an oration. I mentioned it in my letter to Thompson as a good joke, as it was something I knew myself unfitted for. However, I had to learn all about everything connected with the Order, and following his advice, set myself at work to prepare the oration. I was not many days putting some items together that would be instructive, and setting forth the objects of the organization. Next I commenced preparing to deliver it. The first thing was to prune it down from an hour to thirty minutes in length; then to practice in the reading and oratori-

cal exercise. I had nearly committed it to memory, but knew very well as soon as I should rise before an audience of over twenty persons, every word would fly from my mind. Hence I determined to rely upon my manuscript. One afternoon, my family being away from home, I repaired to the barn for active practice. My nearest neighbor lived half a mile away, so I felt secure from interruption, even should my stentorian lungs make the grove ring. I intended to practice for an audience of ten thousand—either a success or a failure—but whichever, it should be on a grand scale.

On the threshing floor I placed an empty barrel, and on that a box, and on that I placed the manuscript speech I intended to empty upon the audience. I commenced reading aloud, gradually increasing in voice, until I worked myself up to a frenzy of excitement that would have made a Booth weep. The poultry, languidly scratching around the barn that summer afternoon, began to prick up their ears and show indications of an appreciation of the noise at any rate, while the old farm dog came to me, evidently in sympathy, or trying to cool down my unusual excitement; but I heeded nothing until I had finished my peroration, and was about to sit down, when immediately an old rooster, that had been eyeing me sideways for

the last five minutes, clapped his wings and crowed most lustily!

That was perhaps a good omen, but I am satisfied it was all the crowing the speech ever elicited. I went to the meeting, (the pic-nic had been abandoned); I read my remarks very tamely, and returned home well satisfied that speech-making was not my forte.

It may be Irish, but I merely wish to say to the reader, if the above account is not interesting and sufficiently dignified, he can omit it, and follow with this

From Brother Saunders:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 12th, 1869.*

WORTHY BROTHER O. H. KELLEY:

The Fifth Degree has come to hand, and will be perused, and the result communicated as soon as the weather will permit. You must know that with the thermometer at 99°, we must necessarily read by small installments.

The Monthly Statement also came through, and I have sent it to Brother Ireland. Give my regards to all your family, not forgetting our valuable sister, the under-Secretary.

Yours *warmly,*

WM. SAUNDERS.

I wrote Saunders:

July 16th, 1869.

WORTHY MASTER:

We are desirous of sending to each country editor in the United States, a letter, with a circular, asking their co-operation

in the work. I submit the following for the inspection of the Executive Committee, either to revise, correct, or substitute. Please return at your earliest convenience. O. H. K.

At this time Miss Hall was writing short letters of half a page letter sheet, to editors in the Western States, the circulation of whose papers did not exceed one thousand copies, with the hope of securing their interest in our work, and bring the Order to the attention of those residing in the small towns in their vicinity. From her daily journal, I find she was averaging in July, August, and September, about fifteen per day, besides other writing. These communications soon brought letters of inquiry, and while pecuniary results were not over flattering, we found many words of encouragement from our new correspondents.

To McDowell:

July 31st, 1869.

MY DEAR MCDOWELL:

* * * Only think, my dear fellow, one year ago Miss Carrie, and myself and daughter, were the only Patrons in this State, and we were almost begging persons to help get up the first grange. During this month four Dispensations have been issued, and the receipts of the National Grange have been \$80, and this in a month when farmers are drove with work. * * * I organized a Grange night before last at Richfield; to-day I have an invitation to visit and work with Monticello Grange, fourteen miles distant, and next

Wednesday go to Enterprise, in the southern part of the State, to organize there. * * * *

The richest thing out is this: The *North-western Chronicle*, a Romish Church paper, has got alarmed at our progress, and has come out, dead shot, against the Order. * * *

I do not intend to reply, but rather urge them to keep up the attack, for it will help advertise us all over the country. I send you copies, and beg of you to get some articles published in the Bath papers.

O. H. K.

At this date we had in all, *Twenty-five* Granges in the United States. North Star Grange, in St. Paul, with the stimulus given by the State Grange, had a marked effect, for nearly all connected with those Granges were interesting themselves in spreading information relative to the aims and principles of the Order, while those members of other Granges in the State were not idle. Prominent among others were Col. D. A. Robertson, who had established the *Minnesota Monthly*, as the organ of the State Grange and the Order generally, and Capt. William Paist, Secretary of the State Grange. He opened an office at St. Paul, where we made our headquarters for business when in the city, and none ever called upon him without receiving a genial welcome.

In regard to Jewels, I received the following from Brother Seymour:

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *July 29th*, 1869.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

I am this moment in receipt of your favor of the 28th, and hasten to reply, that I think your idea of Rustic letters—the initials of the officers—for emblems, a good one, and will add an idea of my own,—that they be placed within a rustic square representing a field. This die for the square may be got up to correspond with the letters, the whole to be struck off in the best of Albata silver, and plated with fine silver. The square and letters to have eyes, like a button, to sew on to the regalia ; the inside of the square to be green, representing the green field. The square and letters for Subordinate Granges to be silver ; for State, gold (gilt). This will make a very beautiful and entirely different official emblem from any other Society. * * * *

The more I think of your idea, the better and more appropriate it looks to me.

JOS. SEYMOUR.

The new Granges were already calling for paraphernalia and forms, and asking innumerable question requiring prompt replies, many of which were entirely new to my assistant and myself. We were however securing new counsellors, and having advantage of daily experience. Letters from the East were beginning to be less frequent, and we were having sufficient work to keep our minds engaged nearer home.

To Saunders:

ITASCA, *August 8th*, 1869.

DEAR BROTHER SAUNDERS:

I enclose vouchers which should have been sent with the July Report, but were overlooked when I closed my letter. I

beg of you call the Executive Committee together at least once a week, to attend to the items I send. They may appear of little account to you, but are of moment to the Order at large. Please fire a shot at Brother Thompson for neglect to reply to my letters. Six weeks ago he wrote me he would send certain documents within ten days. I haven't seen them yet. I beg of you all to keep the wheels in motion. Brains, not dollars, is all I ask of you.

O. H. K.

To Geo. D. Hinckley:

ITASCA, *August 9th*, 1869.

DEAR BROTHER HINCKLEY :

Yours of 2d received, and I most heartily endorse your views relative to the character of men wanted as Special Deputies.

* * * If we could have fifteen or twenty live men, such as you would select, at work in the Eastern and Middle States, this fall and winter, the Order could be spread to advantage. * * * The new edition of the Manual is now in the hands of the printer.

Please send me, in due time, a list of the seeds you can furnish Granges for next spring planting, and the prices at which they will be furnished, C. O. D. That little feature will take among members. * * * I have issued dispensations to six new Granges during the past four weeks, in this State, and our Deputies here are planning for a big harvest this fall and winter. The fees allowed to Deputies is an inducement to work lively.

* * *

O. H. K.

To Gen. Wm. Duane Wilson:

ITASCA, *August 9th*, 1869.

DEAR GENERAL :

I am surprised at your silence. * * * Have you decided to take the *Iowa Homestead*? Please write me a

good long letter. I have several applications for Deputies who want to take Iowa to work in, but I tell them you have full control there, (provided you commence soon). O. H. K.

From J. R. Thompson :

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 19th, 1869.*

MY MUCH-ABUSED, LONG-NEGLECTED, BUT
EVER-ESTEEMED FRIEND KELLEY :

I have at last obtained a copy of Ritual, which I have looked through carefully, and herewith hand you such corrections and suggestions as occurred to me. I am more than ever before pleasantly and profoundly impressed with the beauty and appropriateness of the various lectures and addresses. Most of them are gems, and will rank high in comparison with Manual of any other Order.

A meeting of the National Grange has been called for Monday P. M. next, immediately after which you may expect to hear from us again. But I will make no more excuses nor promises, until I have done work meet for repentance. Meanwhile, I am very fraternally your friend and *disobedient* servant,

J. R. THOMPSON.

Assuming responsibility, frequently, I found did not come amiss, and in doing which I was encouraged by my intimate associates in Minnesota. I wrote August 23d, to

BROTHER PAIST,—

Secretary of State Grange :

Will you please correspond with your Subordinate Secretaries, and state that the National Grange desires their

respective Granges to establish monthly market days, which shall be free to the public, and where persons having stock, or anything else to sell, can meet regularly for that purpose. Secretaries will be required to report sales made, to the nearest newspaper, according to forms that will be furnished them, and copies of the papers to be forwarded to distant Granges in the State, thus bringing them into direct correspondence with each other, and keeping members familiar with the supply, demand and prices. As to the days, let, for instance, Glencoe select November 1st, to begin with, and thereafter every fourth Monday; Hutchinson, being in the same neighborhood, could set Monday, November 8th, and thereafter every fourth Monday, while Newport could take Monday the 1st, and North Star every fourth Saturday. We want to commence the arrangement November 1st, and as soon as each Grange has established its day, have the list published in full. This means "biz," and you will find them become popular. * * *

O. H. K.

From McDowell:

WAYNE, August 27th, 1869.

MY DEAR KELLEY:

Your last letter to me I see is dated one month ago to-day. It does not seem possible for this to be true, yet your figures say so. * * * Keep me posted in what you are doing. * * *

F. M. McDOWELL.

The designs for our jewels were drawn August 25th, by my brother, William H., copying from a twig of scrub oak to get the frame. So exact were these copied by Mr. Seymour, that errors in the

pencilling were shown in the dies. September 2d, 1869, I received the following from Syracuse, N. Y.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

Your favor is at hand. We have sent the drawings to our die cutter and he will make an estimate of the cost of dies. Mr. Seymour, Sr., started for California last evening.

JOS SEYMOUR, JR.

To McDowell :

ITASCA, *September 5th*, 1869.

MY DEAR MCDOWELL :

Yours of 27th ult., received yesterday. Your long silence has been noticed, but is equalled by that of our brothers at Washington. They take fits of writing semi-occasionally, and, for a wonder, with yours came one from Brother Thompson. However, all are excusable, as none are expected to take the same interest in the work that I do. This will change as the Order increases in strength, but it seems to me that every one connected with the National Grange ought to feel it a duty to keep the Order before the people, by short articles in the newspapers. As yet I fail to see much of anything except what I furnish myself.

The documents referred to ought to be translated and put in shape now while I can spare the time, for as soon as harvest is over, every moment of my time will be occupied in organizing. Falkstone is West somewhere ; but where, I have no knowledge.

We have been busy of late in writing letters and enclosing circulars to editors in the Western States. It is a long job, there being over 1600 letters to write. We are now on Indiana.

* * * I think I have got the work of organizing Subordinate and State Granges pretty well systematized, and

shall give it my personal attention, as Miss Carrie can readily attend to the business here in my absence.

A Chicago religious paper gives us blazes in a three column article. I send a copy, via Saunders, to you. The more they "cuss" the better we shall be advertised, and at no expense to us.

O. H. K.

To Ireland:

ITASCA, MINN., *September 10th, 1869.*

WORTHY BROTHER:

Your favor of 5th instant, relative to the neglect of Subordinate Granges to make their Quarterly Reports to your office, has been received and referred to Brother Wm. Paist, Secretary of the State Grange of Minnesota, with the request that it receive attention.

O. H. K.

From Brother McDowell:

WAYNE, N. Y., *September 17th, 1869.*

MY DEAR KELLEY:

* * * I have been a little remiss of late, will do better in future. * * * We must take up your suggestion of a National Fair when we get together next winter; there is time enough yet, but we must keep the subject always warm.

F. M. McDOWELL.

ITASCA, *September 23d, 1869.*

To the Executive Committee of the National Grange:

WORTHY BROTHERS:

There is a strong desire in the Subordinate Granges to have the Constitution altered, and make three or more ballots necessary to reject a candidate. I enclose a letter from Brother

Sam. E. Adams, Master of Monticello Grange, for your perusal. I want this matter attended to *immediately*, as I am all out of Constitutions, and under the necessity of having the fourth edition printed *right away*, but if any alteration is made I want it to appear in this edition. Now I beg of you come to time in this, and don't stop me in my progress by the usual neglect. It is almighty provoking to send important letters to you and get no reply. The second edition of the Manual is completed, and copies of it will be sent you as soon as they can be bound. I expect to be at Rochester to attend the State Fair next week, and make arrangements for extensive organizing this fall and winter, and I hope to hear that you are all doing something to bring the Order before the public.

The Fifth Degree was sent you in July, early, but has not yet been returned. The State Grange of Minnesota meets at Rochester next week, but your delay prevents the degree being conferred.

Yours truly, O. H. K.

From Saunders:

WASHINGTON, *September 21st*, 1869.

DEAR SIR :

I have just returned from a week's absence from home, and find your letters and paper. I am very busy. * * * I am sorry that I cannot find time to attend to the interests of the Order, but I cannot do it. I might as well try to study Sanscrit or Greek. I cannot keep track of these things.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

October found me full of business, and arranging work for the several Deputies I had secured. On the 5th of October, I opened correspondence with

Doctor W. H. Burnham, of Wisconsin, relative to establishing the Order in that State.

To Saunders:

October 12th, 1869.

DEAR SAUNDERS:

I have just returned from a trip of a week, preparatory to going into the fall and winter work of organizing. I have got the "Patrons" pretty well advertised. * * * *

I enclose by this mail a copy of the new edition of Manual. As soon as the binder can finish copies for each of you, in green and gold, I will send them.

I do not expect you to answer all my letters by a great deal. Turn them over to Thompson, our *Acting* Secretary, and make him come to time. I shall leave, one week from to-day, health permitting, and go into the work lively. My worthy Assistant will attend to business in my absence. O. H. K.

My working Deputies at this time comprised D. R. Farnham, Rockford, Minn., and Rev. Z. Cook, Northfield, Minn., and when I had left home we had issued in all thirty Dispensations.

I had been informed by some one that Brother Grosh was dead, and immediately wrote Bro. Saunders to ascertain if or no it was true. I also sent some appointments of Deputies for him to sign and seal. His reply was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29th, 1869.

BROTHER KELLEY:

Brother Grosh is not dead, nor has he been ailing at all this summer. You must not kill our folks in that way.

I have signed and sealed all the appointments, and dispatched them at once. I have just returned from North Carolina. It is a fine country down there, and a fine people. A little too much darkey, perhaps, but brighter days are in store.

With attending fairs and societies, and preparing the Annual Report, I have been quite engaged.

You are still driving on, and will make your Order go. I call it your Order, as you not only conceived the idea, but are making it go "unaided and alone."

I receive an occasional letter asking for information, all of which I answer.

Hoping you are all well, I am yours truly,

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

On a trip to Northern Iowa, I wrote Brother Grosh, October 22d, asking a general letter of introduction from him as a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, thinking it might be of service while I would be traveling, as I had now determined to start out and see what I could do for the Order as a deputy at large. On the 27th I received his favor. Also a letter in which he says:

I really wish I could do more to advance and increase the Granges and Patrons, but I see no way to do it, and I presume the other members of the National Grange find the same difficulties I do. There should be many Granges organized in all the States around the Capitol, and *could* be if we had some active general deputy, like yourself, at work. But where to find him is the question. * * *

Heaven speed you in your mission, and when you go among

Odd Fellows please call their attention to "Grosch's Manual," as a *standard work* in the Order, and eminently needed by every Odd Fellow. * * * A. B. GROSCH.

My correspondence with Doctor E. L. Enos, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, induced me to meet him at Postville, in that State, for the purpose of thoroughly instructing him in the work of the Order. On my route, I stopped at Northfield and Austin, organizing in each place, and took the opportunity to look up good men for deputies. I organized the Grange at Postville, October 28th, and during my visit there of a few days, had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Brother Paulk, of Waukon, who at once took a deep interest in our organization. Rev. A. M. May, of the *Waukon Standard*, on that occasion, tendered the use of his columns to our cause, and has done us good service, both in favoring and opposing the movement.

I returned home November 1st, and closed up all my farm work for the season, leaving again on the 6th for my winter's work in the Order. Rev. Z. Cook had commenced organizing in good earnest. This month added ten new Granges, and I closed it with Eureka Grange, Nunda, Illinois, November 27th, when the following-named persons made up the Charter members:

A. A. PETTIBONE,	MRS. A. A. PETTIBONE,
C. C. PETTIBONE,	MARY E. THOMPSON,
GEORGE PETTIBONE,	MARY E. WARNER,
ALEX. MCGREGOR,	HELEN H. PETTIBONE,
FRED. G. THOMPSON,	MRS. W. H. HUFFMAN,
D. B. WARNER,	MARY J. PETTIBONE,
C. E. ROWLEY,	MRS. J. GOODWIN,
A. W. DILLEY,	MRS. L. E. WARNER,
JOB GREEN,	MISS A. ROWLEY,
W. H. HUFFMAN,	MISS A. ELLSWORTH,
M. G. THALL,	MISS A. WILLIAMS.
J. GOODWIN,	MRS. R. BENTON,
THOMPSON O. DILLEY,	MRS. H. BRYANT,
L. E. WARNER,	MRS. H. B. THROOP,
J. B. BUTLER,	MISS E. PADDOCK.

This was the first Grange that did any genuine work in Illinois.

From the National Records I copy as follows:

ANNUAL MEETING.

NATIONAL GRANGE, WASHINGTON, D. C., }
Wednesday, December 8th, 1869. }

Present Brothers Saunders, J. R. Thompson, Grosh, Ireland, and Trimble.

The National Grange was opened in due form, when a communication was read from Brother O. H. Kelley, Secretary National Grange, stating that the number and nature of his engagements would render it impossible for him to be present at the session of the National Grange, on this day. That he was engaged in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana,

organizing Subordinate Granges, and could not reach Washington before the third week in January.

The committee, to whom were referred various amendments of the Constitution and By-Laws at the meeting in July last, asked for a postponement of the call for their report until an adjourned meeting, which was granted.

On motion of Brother Thompson, the National Grange then adjourned until Monday, January 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The following commences our acquaintance with Waukon Grange, which, it is claimed, has held more meetings than any other in the country.

From Dudley W. Adams:

WAUKON, IOWA, *December 27th, 1869.*

HON. O. H. KELLEY:

DEAR SIR:

Thursday P. M., December 23d, a few of the farmers of this county met at the Court House and voted to organize a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, to be called the Waukon Grange. They enrolled sixteen males and fifteen females, who paid respectively the sum of two dollars and fifty cents into the hands of a temporary treasurer. The following officers were elected temporarily, viz:

<i>Master,</i>	- - - - -	C. PAULK.
<i>Lecturer,</i>	- - - - -	A. M. MAY.
<i>Overseer,</i>	- - - - -	O. MANSON.
<i>Steward,</i>	- - - - -	C. D. BEEMAN.
<i>Assistant Steward,</i>	- - -	ED. HALL.
<i>Chaplain,</i>	- - - - -	A. M. MAY.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	- - - - -	JACOB GOODYKOONTZ.
<i>Secretary,</i>	- - - - -	D. W. ADAMS.
<i>Gate Keeper,</i>	- - - - -	C. O. HOWARD.

On motion of A. M. May, voted that "The Chairman and Secretary confer with O. H. Kelley respecting the time that he can attend to perfect the organization of the Grange."

Please direct your reply to C. Paulk, Sen., as I shall be absent until the 20th of January. Yours, etc.,

D. W. ADAMS, *Secretary.*

Visited Brother Farris, our Gate-Keeper, at Henry, Illinois, and assisted him in opening a good Grange there. My next successful point was at Honey Creek, Indiana, where, assisted by Brother John Weir, we organized the first Grange in that State, December 24th, 1869, with the following-named persons:

HONEY CREEK GRANGE, No. 1.

(Including Charter Members.)

JOHN WEIR,	D. M. CRANDELL,
THIRGA WEIR,	MRS. C. E. GROVER,
O. M. CURRY,	MARTHA CLEM,
JOHN ROYSE,	MRS. O. M. CURRY,
FRED. F. CORNELL,	MRS. J. T. CRANDELL,
GEORGE C. CLEM,	ISABELLA M. PERKINS,
ULYSSES BLOCKSON,	BELLE BLOCKSON,
JOHN L. WEIR,	W. S. JONES,
ALICE CRANDELL,	DAVID PUGH,
RAY RICHARDSON,	S. M. CRANDELL,
MRS. R. ANN WOOD,	C. E. GROVER,
BENJ. PERKINS,	MOLLY CLEM,
J. E. RYMAN,	SALLY WEIR,
J. T. CRANDELL,	MRS. DAVID PUGH.

On the 27th I was fortunate in organizing a Grange in Terre Haute, with Brother Harvey D. Scott as Master.

On my route I had written to Brother Saunders asking him to convene the National Grange at the regular time, and then adjourn until I should reach Washington.

Some portions of this trip had been decidedly pleasant. I went as far south as Peoria, and there, not meeting with anticipated success, the financial branch of the institution collapsed, but through the kindness of W. L. Dowdall, Editor of the *Democrat*, I found relief.

The year 1869 closed with thirty-eight new Granges, and several good Deputies enlisted in the work of organizing.

CASH RECEIPTS FOR 1869.

January 4—Dispensation Fee for Maple Grange.....	\$15 00
“ 27, “ “ Garden City Grange.....	15 00
“ 29, “ “ Star in the West Grange.....	15 00
February 17, “ “ Aurora Grange.....	15 00
“ 17, “ “ Dew Drop Grange.....	15 00
“ 20, “ “ Kalmar Grange.....	15 00
“ 23—For Organizing State Grange of Minnesota.....	50 00
March 11, “ “ Monticello Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
“ 11—State Grange Fee at Monticello, Minnesota.....	30 00
“ 17—Dispensation Fee at Franklin, Minnesota.....	15 00
“ 18, “ “ Watertown, Minnesota.....	15 00

"	23—State Grange Fee at Newport, Minnesota.....	\$15 00
"	23—Dispensation Fee at Newport, Minnesota.....	14 50
"	25, " " " Dakota, Minnesota.....	15 00
April 2—	Donation from Fredonia, New York.....	25 00
"	26—Dispensation Fee for Lake Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
May 28—	William M. Ireland.....	1 11
"	28—Dispensation for Belle Plain Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
July 14,	" Clear Water Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 20,	" Centre Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
"	23—Received of Kalmar Grange for Special Visit.....	15 00
"	29—Dispensation for Plowman Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
"	29—State Fees Plowman Grange, Minnesota.....	10 00
August 5—	Dispensation for Glencoe Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 12,	" Hassan Valley Grange, Minnesota... ..	15 00
" 19,	" Forest City Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
September 2,	" Fremont Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
"	2—Deputy's Fees Fremont Grange, Minnesota.....	22 50
October 15—	Dispensation for Hastings Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 18,	" Northfield Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 23,	" Austin Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 28,	" Postville Grange, Iowa.....	15 00
"	30—Fees for Organizing Granges.....	65 00
November 6—	Dispensation for Kasson Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 6,	" Mantorville Grange, Minnesota..	15 00
" 10,	" Owatonna Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 10,	" St. Charles Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 20,	" Grove Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 22,	" Leroy Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 22,	" Groveland Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 23,	" Concord Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 29,	" Oriental Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 29,	" Eureka Grange, Illinois.....	15 00
December 4,	" Henry Grange, Illinois.....	15 00
" 16,	" Pine Island Grange, Minnesota... ..	15 00
" 23,	" Halcyon Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
" 24,	" Honey Creek Grange, Indiana.....	15 00
" 27,	" Terre Haute Grange, Indiana.....	15 00
	Fees for Organizing.....	84 50

CHAPTER IV.

WORK OF THE YEAR 1870.

THE YEAR 1870 opened with good resolutions, and the usual supply of hope. I made another stop at Indianapolis, and there organized Capital Grange, No. 3; thence to Washington.

On Wednesday, January 17th, the Records read as follows:

The National Grange met according to adjournment, at 3 o'clock p. m. Present, Brothers Saunders, J. R. Thompson, Rev. A. B. Grosh, Wm. M. Ireland and John Trimble, Jr.

On motion of Doctor Trimble, adjourned to the 25th of January.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

January 25th, 1870.

Pursuant to adjournment, the National Grange convened for its **SECOND ANNUAL SESSION.**

Present, Brothers Saunders, Kelley, Grosh, Trimble, McDowell, Thompson and Ireland.

The Secretary read his report as follows:

“WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS:

“In presenting to you my second Annual Report, it gives me pleasure to say that Dispensations have been issued as follows: Minnesota has forty, Illinois three, Iowa three, Pennsylvania one, New York one, Ohio one. Of this number, thirty-nine have been issued during the past year, against ten the previous year. Added to this, is one State Grange—that of Minnesota.

“From all whom I have met during my trip, in the past eleven weeks, the most encouraging words of cheer have been spoken. I have commissioned several to act as Deputies, in hope of speedily extending the Order.

“I earnestly call your attention to the immediate necessity of each member of the National Grange giving more attention to the work, and evincing a marked interest in its progress. Thus far the labor has fallen wholly upon the Secretary, but it is now becoming an institution requiring more than one single head to run it. While you require from me prompt reports of my doings, and take the liberty to censure severely any apparent delays upon my part, it is but justice and courtesy, in return, that you should promptly reply to my communications. The Order has been introduced to the public under difficulties. No liberal donations have been provided from which to draw in an emergency, and the work has been up-hill business.

“While endeavoring to make my office self-supporting I have been under the necessity of incurring

personal debts to the amount of three hundred dollars, mostly for printing, having confidence in the future prosperity of the Order.

“Our great need now is a good and efficient force of Deputies to be at work in every State in the Union. To further this work, it seems to me important that a Subordinate or a Deputy’s Grange be immediately established in this city. Let this be under the supervision of the National Grange, as a school of instruction for persons who wish to become Deputies. Let the National Grange receive all fees and defray all expenses. I think, with a little exertion, we may, in two weeks, secure a membership of one hundred, and thus raise funds enough to pay off all debts.

“There is strong desire among the German population in the West to have our Ritual, Circulars, etc., printed in the German language.

“I would call your attention to the necessity of establishing, at an early day, a newspaper at the Capitol, to be the organ of our Order, and place it under the immediate supervision of our Worthy Master. I suggest that this be done by a stock company, consisting of members of the Order. The plan of such a company is for you to devise.

“The proposed amendments to the Constitution should be considered, as the Fourth Edition must be published immediately. A revision of the Order of Business is essential, and I suggest that all the obligations be condensed and given in the Initiatory Degree.

“The plans of Jewels were submitted to Mr. Seymour, of Syracuse, and I am daily anticipating a letter from him giving the estimate of their cost. He suggested a change in the forms, which I think will meet your favor.

“The Honorary and Associate Members of the National Grange, approved at our last session, are Col. D. A. ROBERTSON, St. Paul; Hon. EUGENE UNDERWOOD, Louisville, Ky., and H. D. EMERY, Chicago, Ill.

“In connection with the proposed amendments, I have received the following letter from Brother Sam. E. Adams, to whom, as a good adviser, was submitted a decision I made last fall:

MONTICELLO, MINN., *September, 1869.*

BROTHER O. H. :

In your favor of the 10th instant, you have asked me to review your decision, which I will, briefly, and give you my reasons therefor.

Article V. National Grange Constitution, at its close, says, *one vote rejects.*

In most secret societies, when one ballot rejects, it is a well settled principle, that every member should be allowed perfect freedom in the exercise of his or her ballot. He cannot be dictated to, or in any way influenced, or called to account for the vote he may give. It is his or her sacred right, for the abuse of which, accountability is only to one's own conscience and to God. On the other hand, a member has neither a legal or moral right to avail himself of his position to prejudice the character of any man, nor to gratify his personal animosity, whether the object of his dislike be the petitioner or the Grange. When he departs from the rule of justice, and the obligation of the Fourth Degree, he grossly abuses his privileges, becomes a dangerous member of the Grange, lays himself liable to discipline, and, the fact being

proven, to expulsion. Every Grange ought to possess ample power to protect itself, as well against an unruly and troublesome member, as against the violation of any of its laws. It is immaterial whether there is any special provision in its By-Laws to meet a particular case, the common law pertaining to secret organizations is ample for the purpose. The law of self-preservation is, moreover, paramount to either. In a society like this, the Patrons of Husbandry, less limit and fewer restrictions are needed. It is not so exclusive as most other organizations, and its aims and ends are higher and more extensive; hence, I am of the opinion that *three*, at least, negative ballots should be required to constitute a rejection. It takes three in the Druids, and four black balls in the Good Templars to reject. Even in the later editions of Ancient Constitutions of the Masonic Fraternity the following appears: But it was found inconvenient to insist on unanimity in several cases. And, therefore, the Grand Masters have allowed the lodges to admit a member, if not above *three* ballots were against him; though some lodges desire no such allowance. However, at present in the United States, I do not know of any exception to an unanimous vote in order to secure admission to an applicant, save South Carolina, where *two* or *more* black balls are required to reject.

It is an exceedingly difficult and delicate task to perform, to investigate, impugn and reprove the motives of any person exercising the right of casting his or her vote. Therefore, I would urge upon the National Grange to require *three* or *four* negative votes in order to reject the petition of an applicant, instead of *one*, as required now. We have experienced the same troubles here, but have acquiesced, trusting the proposed alteration would ultimately be effected.

In haste, SAM. E. ADAMS.

“I have several other letters for your consideration at the proper time.

“In conclusion, I congratulate you upon our success and prospects, and think within twelve months we will have an association you can feel proud of.”

The proposed amendments to the Constitution were then taken up and passed, as follows:

ARTICLE I. *Section 1.* After Gate-Keeper, add, "Ceres, Flora, Pomona, and Lady Assistant Steward."

Sec. 3. Add, "and Deputies to organize Granges where no State Grange exists."

ARTICLE II. *Section 1.* Erase, "for work in the different degrees," and insert the word "may."

Sec. 2. To read, "State Granges shall meet annually at such time and place as the Grange shall from year to year determine."

Sec. 3. Erase "December," and insert "January."

ARTICLE III. After the words, "All laws of," insert "State and."

ARTICLE V. Erase the word "engaged," and insert "intended;" erase "one vote rejects," and insert, "it shall require three negative votes to reject an applicant."

ARTICLE VII. Add *Section 6.* Payments in all Granges shall be made to the Secretary, who shall pay the amount to the Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same.

ARTICLE IX. Strike out Article I.

Sec. 4. Insert the words, "or Sister," after the word "Brother."

Strike out all of *Section 5*, "any member found guilty of wanton cruelty to animals, shall be expelled from the Order."

ARTICLE VII. Erase, and insert in lieu thereof, "no Grange shall confer more than two degrees at the same meeting, unless by virtue of a dispensation."

George D. Hinckley, of Fredonia, N. Y.; Harvey D. Scott, of Terre Haute, Ind., and William Paist, Secretary of State Grange of Minnesota, were, on motion of the Secretary, recognized as members of the Council.

The Subordinate Granges having made repeated calls upon the Secretary for paraphernalia and forms, to facilitate their work, he was authorized to furnish the same.

Among other letters presented, was the following from W. D. Haley:

INDIANAPOLIS, *January 15th, 1870.*

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY :

* * * In preparing our By-Laws, I have made some changes, as you will see by the enclosed. I also submit the following as an

ORDER OF BUSINESS :

1. Opening the Grange.
2. Reading the Minutes.
3. Reports of Committees on Candidates.
4. Balloting for Candidates.
5. Proposals for Membership.
6. Is any member sick or in distress?
7. Are any of our neighbors needing food, fuel, or clothing?
8. Reports of Standing Committees.
9. Reports of Special Committees.
10. Bills and Accounts.
11. Unfinished Business.
12. New Business.
13. Suggestions for Good of the Order.
14. Conferring of Degrees.
15. Receipts of the evening announced.
16. Closing.

* * * In haste, yours truly,

W. D. HALEY.

This order of business was adopted.

The National Grange approved of the Secretary's plan of allowing Deputies to collect three dollars from male and fifty cents from female members.

On motion, adjourned till the call of the Master.

I spent several days in Washington at this time, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Saunders.

To carry out the plan for a Deputy's Grange, we invited some of the old members of Harvest Grange to meet with us, and we established a temporary

Grange. Had two meetings, at one of which we made C. C. Hutchinson familiar with the work in the several degrees, and so interested him in the Order, that he accepted an appointment as Deputy for the New England and Middle States.

As we were small in numbers, it was decided as injudicious to publish any report of our proceedings for general circulation; but about a week after our adjournment, Brother Saunders wrote a short speech for publication, as having been delivered at this session. It was published in the *Washington Republican*, and I purchased one hundred copies of the paper for distribution. It reads as follows:

PATRONS : Before closing this meeting, it seems to me expedient to briefly recapitulate some of the most important objects of the Order, and its aims as a society.

To increase the products of the earth by increasing the knowledge of the producer, is the basis of our structure; to learn and apply the revelations of science, so far as relates to the various products of the vegetable world, and to diffuse the truths and general principles of the science and art of agriculture, are ultimate objects of our organization. We freely avail ourselves of the valuable results of scientific investigations in establishing principles (which, although sometimes difficult of discovery, are always of easy application when properly understood,) and seek to disseminate knowledge upon every subject that bears upon the increase of the productions and wealth of the nation.

One of the first duties of every Grange is to form a good library. This should be well supplied with elementary works



in the various branches of natural history, standard works on agriculture, horticulture, pomology, physiology, rural architecture, landscape gardening, breeding and raising of stock, and those of similar import. It is suggested that treatises on principles and fundamental laws should have special preference. The practices, more varied in their details, will be found from time to time in the periodicals devoted to these subjects.

The social relaxation from every-day duties and toils, inculcated and encouraged by the Order, is keenly appreciated by its members. The barriers to social intercourse that are thrown around society by despotic fashion are ruthlessly thrown down and trodden under foot, and we meet on a common footing, with the common object in view of receiving and contributing the highest enjoyments of civilized society.

To make country homes and country society attractive, refined and enjoyable ; to balance exhaustive labors by instructive social amusements and accomplishments, is part of our mission and our aim.

The admission of women to full membership, and their assistance in the workings of the Order, is proving of incalculable value ; it is indeed doubtful whether the objects of the institution, especially in regard to the refinements of education, and all that tends to brighten hearths and enliven homes, could have been accomplished without her presence and aid.

In establishing an organization of this kind, we must not allow our energies to relax by any apparent indifference, or even avowed hostility to our cause. This we must expect, as there is no popular movement exempt from opposition. There is always a class of doubters who predict failure, others misconstrue motives, and still others who freely give opinions without investigating the objects sought to be attained or the methods by which they are to be accomplished.

The secret ceremony of initiation of members has, as was anticipated, been objected to by a few persons ; but we are already well convinced that the efficient discipline necessary to secure a permanent organization could not be attained by any other means, thus completely realizing the only object that suggested its adoption, and it meets the warm approval of all those who have experienced the transitory existence of rural clubs and societies, and who recognize in our simple but efficient rules elements of success based upon a solid and lasting foundation.

It is gratifying to know that wherever our motives and objects have been explained and clearly understood, we meet with support. The times were auspicious for the introduction of this Order. The change of events which allowed the minds of the people to subside from the bustle and all-absorbing interests of war to the calm and prosperity of peace, called for new organizations, based upon the industrial arts, rather than upon political theories—a basis that appeals to the patriotism and sensibilities of every cultivated and right-minded individual.

The many advantages that naturally flow from a society of this kind need not be enumerated, even if it were practicable to do so. Suggestions of great moment are constantly being presented, and accumulate in a degree beyond all expectation. Not the least of these is that of co-operation in every branch of rural economy, valuable alike to the producer and the consumer. This is a subject of great moment, and one requiring, as it is receiving, careful and cautious consideration ; so that while members of the Order are protected, the rights of others will not be infringed, but that all will be benefited.

In conclusion, I may remark that we have every incentive to encourage us in the prosecution of this work. We cannot do otherwise than to go on prospering and to prosper, for whatever may take place in modes of government, or changes occur in the

artificial tastes of society, one thing is certain, that our greatest dependance will ever be upon the productions of the soil, and the educated cultivator possesses the knowledge upon which is reared the structure of national wealth and national character.

January 31st, I received the following from Brother Bartlett:

NORTH MADISON, OHIO, *January 29th*, 1870.

MY DEAR BROTHER:

Yours of the 25th instant awaited me on my return home from the annual meeting of the Ohio Dairymen's Association at Wellington.

I have scores of excuses for my apparent apathy in the work of our Order, but I refrain from expressing them until I see you.

We will be ready for you one week from to-day, if within the range of possibilities. Call and see us, at any rate, and depend upon a cordial welcome. Fraternaly Yours,

A. BARTLETT.

From this I felt sanguine of success in starting Granges in Ohio; but a sudden and severe attack of sickness, which, thanks to Mrs. Saunders' kind care, was of short duration, had a tendency to change my views somewhat. Buoyancy and despondency alternated, and I determined at this time to either give up the work or move my family to Washington, and, putting all other things aside, give exclusive attention to the Order.

On leaving Washington early in February, I stopped enroute at Fredonia, and with Brother

Hinckley visited Brockton, in hope of organizing a Grange; but without success.

On reaching Brother Bartlett's, February 18th, he was absent from home. I was cordially received by Mrs. Bartlett, and at her urgent request, decided to remain until his return. It was cold and stormy out of doors much of the week, and I wrote several discouraging letters to Brothers Saunders and McDowell. In reply, Brother Saunders wrote:

WASHINGTON, MONDAY,

February 21st, 1870.

BROTHER KELLEY :

* * * * * I enclose twenty dollars. Any time you get stuck, always let me know. As long as I can beg, borrow or steal an X for you, I'll do it. I sent three letters to Chicago to you last week. * * * * *

Yours, Wm. SAUNDERS.

To McDowell:

I reached here last night, but failed to find Brother Bartlett at home. I am out of funds entirely, and never felt more discouraged in my life. I think of resigning my position as Secretary. Am worried so much by being continually short of funds; it takes away all my ambition, and is fretting me to death.

Will be pleased to hear from you, if you will write a cheerful letter. O. H. K.

On Brother Bartlett's return, we decided that our best point would be at East Cleveland, where we went on the 2d of March, and organized a Subor-

dinate Grange—the first in the State—with the following named persons:

O. D. FORD,	MRS. O. D. FORD,
THOMAS HODGES,	MRS. THOMAS HODGES,
MATTHEW CRAWFORD,	MRS. M. CRAWFORD,
JOHN W. GALE,	MRS. J. W. GALE,
JOHN J. PHARE,	MRS. JOHN J. PHARE,
M. G. PENTICOST,	MRS. M. G. PENTICOST,
WM. CRAWFORD,	MRS. WM. CRAWFORD,
JOHN PHARE,	M. REAGIN.

It was my desire to thoroughly instruct the members in the Ritual, and appointed several Deputies who should go from here into other parts of the State and push the work. At Brother B.'s suggestion, I agreed to remain here until he made a business trip of a few days. In the meantime we received the account of Brother Hutchinson's meeting with the New York Farmers' Club. It was his first, and proved to be his last, public effort in the cause. It made a stir among the old fogies of that mutual admiration society, and proved a capital advertisement for our Order.

Being delayed here so much longer than I had anticipated, I wrote to Brother Hinckley to advance me funds, to which he replied:

FREDONIA, NEW YORK.

BROTHER KELLEY:

It gives me great pleasure to enclose you the sum asked for. Please command me for similar favors at any time. I shall always cheerfully comply. Yours, G. D. HINCKLEY.

I also received a similar favor from Brother Blakelee. Brother Bartlett returned, seriously ill, and had to leave for his home the next day; I have not seen him since. Left Cleveland in a snow storm. At Chicago we were blocked in when reaching the city limits. From thence to Itasca the trip was a series of vexations and expensive delays—the roads being blocked with snow. Reached home March 19th, having been absent five months. The discouragements and tedious close of the trip fixed the resolution to take my family to a latitude where they would be accessible in winter, without the use of steam snow plows.

The following letters, received at home during my absence, will be read with interest:

From William Paist:

STATE GRANGE OF MINNESOTA, }
ST. PAUL, January 3d, 1870. }

SISTER C. A. HALL,

Assistant Secretary National Grange:

I received yours of December 21st. Twenty hours' work per day since, is my only excuse for not answering sooner. I have written Special Deputy Cook a long letter, and enclosed one to Grove Grange, that I hope will be satisfactory. I would fill up the Charter just as you did, for it is better to get along the best we can with a new organization; yet I know it is bad to establish any precedents which may come up to our injury in the future.

Yesterday was the greatest day for Patrons and their families

I have ever seen in St. Paul. I looked anxiously for you and Brother Kelley's family. Our large hall was crowded all day, and at night until 12 o'clock, with Patrons, their wives and children. Initiated about a dozen ladies and gents, and adjourned to banquet—a splendid one. Then installed officers, and the balance of the time danced and eat oysters, and had a good time generally, and went home happy. To-day finds me answering some thirty letters. Fraternaly yours,

WM. PAIST, *Secretary State Grange.*

From Doctor James L. Enos:

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, *4th January, 1870.*

O. H. KELLEY:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

I have yours of December 21st. Previous letters received. Should have written, but presumed you were on the wing, and would not get my answers.

The ball is moving in Iowa. I have had several articles in different papers, and shall keep a noise going that way to attract attention. In the *Homestead*, articles have appeared.

I propose very soon now to commence organizing. I think this month and next will tell something, though money is very close, and men are very careful about parting with a dollar. I am getting the Order well advertised. * * * *

Fraternaly, JAMES L. ENOS.

From W. D. Haley:

INDIANAPOLIS, *January 18th, 1870.*

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY:

* * * * Inquiries coming in from all quarters. I have an idea to get up a special circular for this State, addressed not so exclusively to Agriculturists, etc., but recommending the

matter to those who can appreciate a Secret Society possessing a sublime Ritual, and having beyond the specialty of agriculture, the general purposes of benevolence and social benefit. While I do not under-estimate or overlook the importance of the Order, as pertaining to agricultural matters, I am convinced that to make it a permanent and wide-spread success, we must enlist those who, at commercial and manufacturing centres, can give it intellectual and social force, to enable it to reach the very class its founders designed it specially for, *i. e.*, the country farmers.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Fraternally yours, W. D. HALEY

From William Paist:

ST. PAUL, MINN., *January 23d*, 1870.

BROTHER O. H. :

I received yours of January 15th, from Washington. We are well and getting along ; in fact Miss Carrie and myself are running the Patrons to the fullest extent. We now have forty organized Granges, and two or three more waiting to get at work. We sadly need your genial countenance and assistance among them. Decided not to have a meeting of the State Grange in February, because of the hard times throughout the State, and save the money it would cost, to get out of debt. * * * Half of North Star Grange took a sleigh ride to Newport, Saturday, and had a splendid time. The banquet was grand. Some of us went to Farmington. I installed their officers in a church publicly, and Brother Bently made a short speech. I tell you I was glad to be there. * * * It seems like the lower the price of wheat the more fun we have, and does not take up all one's time looking after the money.

* * * Thank you for proposing me as a member of the National Grange. Hope you will vote in favor of three black

balls, as personal pique will often show itself in one, but hardly ever will three persons act mean at the same time. * *

Fraternally yours, WM. PAIST.

From Brother Haley:

INDIANAPOLIS, *January 29th*, 1870.

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY:

* * * I have printed five hundred circulars, of which I send you a copy. Bland and Taylor are so well pleased with it, they have ordered five hundred more for their own use. I am, in a few minutes, going to see Mankedick, to suggest his having it translated and printed in German. The circulars by you are good, but we want to reach another class who may be interested from other than exclusively agricultural motives.

I also enclose form of blanks printed for the use of our Grange.

Yours fraternally, W. D. HALEY.

During this winter the correspondence increased very fast. The notices published in the various papers of the West, brought many letters of inquiry. Among the interesting features of our work, was going to the Post Office, situated just two miles from the farm. Owing to drifting snows on the prairie, it was frequently necessary to break the road when the drifts were almost impassable for horses.

From H. D. Scott:

TERRE HAUTE, IND., *February 15th*, 1870.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

Yours enclosing "Key" duly received. I also received circulars from Deputy Haley. We will pay for all these papers,

but as no bill comes with them, I do not know what amount to send. We were doing very well, remarkably well, until last evening, when we ran against a "Sawyer," in the shape of a motion to dispense with the Harvest Dance. The debate ran high, and the motion finally prevailed, and the result, while it satisfied one party and did not so much displease the other, left an unpleasant farewell that will take a short time to work out. Both parties were sorry, and I think a little ashamed of the whole thing. I have looked upon this part of the Ceremony as not of absolute necessity in all cases, and like anything else that could not be very well done in the kind of assembly we have.

* * * A few words from you will have a good effect, and put the whole thing in good shape.

Fraternally yours, H. D. SCOTT.

This was answered by Miss Hall, as follows:

ITASCA, MINN., *February 22d*, 1870.

H. D. SCOTT:

WORTHY BROTHER:

Your favor of February 15th, inquiring in regard to Harvest Dance, received. Brother Kelley has not yet returned, but as soon as he arrives your letter will be answered in full. I will say, however, that it is optional with the members of your Grange whether they will have the dance or not. No serious objections have been made to it, and a majority join in the harmless recreation.

Hoping that unity may prevail, I am yours fraternally,

C. A. HALL.

From Doctor James L. Enos:

BROTHER KELLEY:

I am hoarse with a cold, but busy myself as best I can writing letters to prominent men, and for the papers. I have a

heavy article this week in the *Linn County Signal*, and another in the *Vinton Eagle*. * * * I hope some of them may be copied in other papers and that we will get things going after a while. * * * Fraternally,

JAS. L. ENOS.

Brother Haley was very anxious for the Ritual in German, but it did not meet with favor. He wrote:

INDIANAPOLIS, *February 23d*, 1870.

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY:

* * * I can get the translation done for \$30.00, well done by a highly accomplished man. I hope you will authorize it, for we need it immediately, and *I have set the man to work*. Of course, I had no authority to do this, but the Germans are crowding me for a Grange here. * * * Please issue commissions to the following, on my recommendation. Both are good men.

Ira S. King, for Indiana. He is by all odds the best posted and best working brother in our Grange.

Henry Collins, for Michigan and Indiana. Send his documents to Cold Water, Michigan. * * *

Yours fraternally, W. D. HALEY.

From William Paist:

ST. PAUL, *February 27th*, 1870.

MISS C. A. HALL,

Assistant Secretary of the National Grange:

WORTHY SISTER:

I received your letter a few days since. Enclosed I send you an application approved. I have sent T. A. Thompson a commission as Special Deputy. I have organized a Grange at Cottage Grove, and enclose you the names for Charter. The fee I will send as you may direct.

Brother Kelley wrote me from Fredonia, and thinks we had better soon have a meeting of the State Grange. I incline to favor his views. Write often.

Fraternally yours, WM. PAIST.

From Brother Saunders:

WASHINGTON, *March 4th*, 1870.

BROTHER KELLEY:

Brother Hutchinson had a hard time of it at New York. I send you a series of reports from the *Tribune*, *Times*, and *New Yorker*. The *World* comes out the most unjust of all of them, and endeavored to burlesque the whole affair, misrepresenting us in every possible way. * * * Some day we will show them that our plans are practical. * * * We bide our time. I received your Cleveland letter this morning only. Glad to know you are encouraged there. No doubt at all about success, if we can do our part here. That is the greatest want at present.

We will have a good Grange here soon. Four will be initiated on Monday evening, and I know of several others. The New York affair will advertise us, any how.

Respects to Brother Bartlett.

Yours fraternally, WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

P. S. I enclose a letter from Thos. B. Bryan, a millionaire of Chicago fame, and a thorough gentleman in every respect. See what he thinks of us. Return his letter, please. W. S.

He also wrote in another letter under date of

March 9, 1870.

I was intending to enclose twenty dollars for you, but it might not reach you. If you get this before leaving Cleveland,

and want money, try and borrow it from Mr. Harris, and I will refund him at once.

Dr. Bland has a good notice in his March number. I saw another *Western Rural* paper, with my *speech* in full.

W. S.

From Brother C. Paulk, to Brother Wm. Paist,
St. Paul:

WAUKON, IOWA, *March 14th*, 1870.

* * * Our Grange is very flourishing,—well supplied with regalia and working tools,—and numbers about seventy, all first-rate members. They are coming in as fast as we can initiate and raise them.

We hold degree meetings once a week, and as yet have not been able to have any discussions on Agricultural subjects.

Yours, C. PAULK.

From T. A. Thompson:

PLAINVIEW, MINN., *March 14*, 1870.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

About the middle of February a Grange was established in this place. It now members fifty-one members. We like it thus far, well. Its local advantages, we think, will amply reward us. If Granges multiply, as I believe they are sure to, and arrangements are perfected whereby manufactures and markets can be brought in direct communication with Subordinate Granges, and we can cooperate so as to be a power in the land, according to our numerical and financial relation to other interests, grand results will surely accrue. * * *

I expect to institute another Grange in this County in two or three weeks. I think there will be four in this County within a year.

If the mission of this Order is not to accomplish great good in

behalf of the producing classes, then we may give up and expect no one to arise that will. It appears to me, this combines the elements of success. The Ritual is pleasing and beautiful. Hope we shall have some Odes soon. We want singing. It is an excellent feature that woman is admitted to a full share in the work, benefits and influence. Good men taking hold of it here, and we shall have a good Grange. * * *

Yours truly, THOS. A. THOMPSON, *Master*.

The business of organizing Subordinate Granges was beginning to be a matter of serious thought. My experience thus far satisfied me that it required men of peculiar tact, and success must in the end be accomplished by sending such men as Deputies all over the country. Until these could be secured, we must organize by letter, and run the risk, in so doing, of communicating the work to unreliable parties. On these points my mind was made up, and the plans I then adopted have prevailed, until in one month, that of February, 1874, we organized by Deputies in person, two thousand two hundred and thirty-four Subordinate Granges,—a work unparalleled in the history of organizations. I had some opposition, as will be seen by the following from Brother Saunders :

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 25th*, 1870.

MY DEAR KELLEY :

We are now inundated with letters about the Patrons. I can see that our true policy is to advertise, and pay for good

advertisements. No other kind of notice seems to amount to much. To all inquirers I write thus, and wish you to take a note of it, so that we may do all our business in a uniform manner, to wit:

“To form a Grange there must be twenty or more males who will subscribe three dollars each, and ten or more females who will subscribe fifty cents each. These are charter members. When the National Grange has proper evidence that sixty-five dollars are deposited with a banker or responsible firm, a Deputy will be detailed to organize a Grange, and he will return twenty-five dollars to the person or persons who have incurred expenses, and given their time to do the work of soliciting members, and collecting these fees. The balance is transmitted to the National Grange who will settle with its deputies.”

In this way we will not incur expenses traveling around soliciting membership. It will not only be cheaper, but it will be more effective in every way. We might spend a thousand dollars in going about, and not organize ten Granges; for one hundred dollars advertising we might form a hundred Granges. * * * Our best mode is as I suggest. We can never expect to organize largely by individual canvassers. * * *

W. SAUNDERS.

I replied that this would do very well for theory. Though but thirty-one Granges had been organized by me in person up to that time, my work was not to be taken as any criterion. I was satisfied any ordinary man who could *talk*, and would put his heart into the work, could organize ten to my one, and it was such men I was hunting for in my travels. The men must be found, and then *pay them well to*

secure good work. I determined to make a business matter of this part of the work, and bring it to a success. The issuing of *twenty-three thousand Charters* is the result, and this the united labor of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five Deputies.

To the credit of these men, permit me to say, were I to commence a similar business to-day, I would select certain ones from this number and make an equal success of whatever might be undertaken.

From Saunders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 28th*, 1870.

DEAR KELLEY:

I received, to-day, yours of the 22d, with inclosures. You ask me to send you such letters as I receive. That would be too big a job. I had ten this morning,* which shows how the thing is getting abroad. It takes a great deal of time to answer these, but I will do it as far as possible. * * *

Our prospects are brighter than ever. You must impress all the members with the necessity of their working for the common good. They must each and all of them keep thinking and suggesting new schemes of usefulness. They must not suppose that the National Grange can immediately make the Order what it will grow to be. We have given them a principle of organiza-

* In December of this year, 1870, Brother Saunders passed over to me all letters he had received relative to the Order—sixty-two in all. To each of these I sent new circulars. During the compilation of this History I have addressed each *writter*, and find that nine out of ten are members.

tion and co-operation, such as cannot well be improved upon, and superior to any other in the world. But efficiency depends upon numbers. It is only in its infancy, and we must have a good congregation before we can get and maintain good preachers. * * *

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

In another letter from Brother Saunders, I find the following:

I have been through the Ritual. It is in a worse condition than I thought. The cry is to make it brief. This agrees with my opinion, and I will propose a slight reduction in some of the lectures and charges. There is a good deal of repetition and tautology all through it. The funeral service I think the model portion of the whole.

W. S.

From a letter written to Brother Saunders at this time, I quote:

The idea of discussions upon how to raise crops, is stale. They all want some plan of work to oppose the *infernal monopolies*. This seems to be uppermost in the mind of every member I have conversed with. The "how to do it," is the rub. I think we can, by-and-by, introduce some system of insurance, so as to insure at cost.

O. H. K.

Again I wrote him:

ITASCA, MINN., *April 5th*, 1870.

DEAR BROTHER SAUNDERS:

Have just reached home, and take the first train for Monticello and Clear Water, to visit Granges. Yours of 28th is here. I wrote you Saturday and Sunday. * * * My *visiting* Granges here counts me nothing, and I have to do it at my

own expense. I do hope you will get some good active men into your Grange, who will go into the field and *go to work*. That's the way the forty-six Granges in this State were started, and that's the way I started them in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, and in Washington. Sitting down writing letters will not organize Granges. Some beloved brother must be present and set them in motion. The fee we allow Deputies now is sufficient inducement for them to work, and my idea is to have an army of them at it.

Your suggestions in this letter before me, are excellent, and meet my views exactly; but before we can lay out much work for them to do, we must get Granges established all over the country. We have a pile of letters by the last mails—inquiries about the Order. * * *

I have been at home but three successive days for six months. We are laboring under disadvantage in this work by being so far apart.

Yours truly, O. H. K.

From Brother Saunders: .

WASHINGTON, April 8th, 1870.

MY DEAR KELLEY:

I am very hard driven, but have prepared a circular* for the Granges, at present. As soon as I can get at it, will go to work on a general new circular—a business circular. Guess we will not need much more advertising. I have just had an interview with the Regent of the University of Kentucky, where they have eight hundred students. * * * He is with us heart and soul. He wants Hutchinson to go there as soon as he can and organize fifty thousand members in Kentucky. That

* This circular, after consulting with Brothers Paist and Robinson, I did not publish.

is his talk, and these his figures. Such are the men who will help us. By Jove, it takes a thorough man to see through all the powers of this Order. Your groveling, one-idea chaps can't compass it. That's my experience.

One great want is Deputies that can organize. What use giving commissions to men who know nothing about the work. All these up in Ohio cannot know anything about it.

Mr. Hutchinson has left for Kansas. He is one of the best men in this Order. Now you think on what I say. He will make the Order go when he commences. * * *

I sent to my poetical friend in New York a copy of the Manual, requesting him to prepare words. He writes me that the Manual is beautiful, solemn and affecting, and that it will require more than "shoo-fly" literature to match it. I told him that it was mostly composed by a solemn man who lives in Minnesota.

The Order cannot be kept from going ahead, but we must keep moving. I wish Thompson would prepare a lecture. He is Lecturer, and should do so. Respects to all at home.

Yours very truly, WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

‡

C. C. Hutchinson wrote me :

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 7th*, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR :

Your kind letter of 27th ult., was duly received. * * *
I do not think it worth while to incur the expense of publishing my address again. * * * Will you please send to Mr. Saunders a commission filled out for me as "General Deputy of the National Grange for the United States?" My other is too limited for me, in the West and South. * * *

C. C. HUTCHINSON.

The balance of this letter was relative to advertising the Order prior to sending out Deputies.



One trouble with some of our Deputies was the desire to cover too much territory, and, like setting a hen on too many eggs, the more they try to cover the less chickens they hatch.

Notwithstanding his large recommendation, with a clear field and every inducement, he never was heard from afterward in connection with the Order. He never organized a Grange. It was thus many of our fond hopes were added.

From W. W. Corbett :

OFFICE OF PRAIRIE FARMER, }
CHICAGO, April 11th, 1870. }

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY :

I think there may be something done for the cause of the people, and for the Patrons of Husbandry, at Bloomington, Ills., on the 20th inst. As you have doubtless noticed, the *Prairie Farmer* has been instrumental in calling a Convention of Producers at said place and time, for the purpose of devising means to combat the vast railroad monopolies that threaten to overwhelm the country. *Organization* is the one thing needful to attain the end sought for. You will remember our conversation regarding the *Patrons*, as an efficient organization for this purpose. The more I thought of the matter the more convinced have I become, that in this is a great ground for hope.

In an editorial this week urging attendance at this Convention, the *Prairie Farmer* will hint at this Order as furnishing the possible means of deliverance. This will, in a measure, prepare the public mind for a diversion in this direction. It will be necessary to follow the suggestion up with a full declaration of the objects and aims of the Patrons, and to show people present that

something may be done. No one so well as yourself can do this, and I therefore address you to most earnestly urge you to be present on this occasion. I consider it the best opportunity that has ever offered for the Order to make itself felt, and to give it an impetus among the people. I am confident that some organization will be recommended there. If the Patrons are fairly brought before them, it is my impression it may be adopted. The movement against monopolies is bound to be a strong one and an earnest one. The producers are fully aroused to the conflict. Some of our oldest men are identified with the movement. * *

It is a busy time of year, but we hope for a large attendance. You must be present, fully prepared to make a telling appeal for the cause through the organization to which you have already devoted so much time and labor. You can do more for it here in a single day than in months in the usual manner. Please let me hear that you will be present.

Yours in haste, W. W. CORBETT.

I wrote Brother Corbett in reply, that it would not be possible for me to be in Bloomington, and expressed a wish that he would so arrange it that the right men would be put on the committee on plan of organization, so the Patrons would not be overlooked. It was suggested that a Farmer's League be established. This was advocated by Brother Wheeler, and the committee on permanent organization consisted of Brothers Corbett, Wheeler and Reynolds—every way appropriate, as subsequent events proved.

In answer to Brother Saunders' letter, in which

he referred to Mr. Bryan, I told him of a dream, in which I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Bryan, and the result was a liberal tender of aid in funds. The fact is, my vision was in broad day light, and the impression that I would personally receive aid from him was very forcibly made on my mind, so much so that when afterwards having the honor of making Mr. Bryan's acquaintance, and receiving funds from him, I felt assured that success would result from his assistance, and every dollar he should furnish would be returned. As will be seen, his aid was timely.

Brother Saunders wrote me as follows :

April 12th, 1870.

DEAR KELLEY :

I have read over your letters and do not think we differ greatly in our ideas about things in general. As you remarked, (and you will remember I have always held that doctrine), we must have, first of all, efficient Deputies. What can we do even with money unless we have deputies that can organize, and where have we any ?* All these Deputies you make on flying trips cannot know anything about the Ritual. * * * Yesterday I had a telegram from the *Prairie Farmer*, asking if there were any objections to them publishing the Constitution. I answered, "*No objection.*" This looks as if they meant to recognize our work. I tell you it is going now and cannot be

*If memory serves me right, I instructed quite a number of Deputies who did good work; at least the Order has grown some from those early efforts.

stopped, even if we were to try. Mr. Hutchinson left last week for Kansas. * * * He intends to look after some business matters there, and then buy a horse and ride through Kentucky and Tennessee to look out a settlement for our headquarters. * * * Seriously, we have a big work on our hands, and of all the members of the National Grange, you and I seem to do the work. * * *

Yours, WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

This from W. D. Haley :

INDIANAPOLIS, *April 7th*, 1870.

DEAR KELLEY :

I wrote you at Cleveland, stating that the man who made the translation charges thirty dollars, which I consider very low. Please attend to the matter. Shall I forward you the MS. ?

Yours truly, W. D. HALEY.

To this I replied :

ITASCA, MINN., *April 18th*, 1870.

MY DEAR HALEY :

Take the Dispensation Fees of the next two Granges you organize and pay for that translation ; in the meantime send it to me that I may have it examined by a competent person.

Yours, O. H. K.

This was a bill contracted without any authority, and as we were not in funds could see no better way to pay it. But the two Granges were never organized.

To Brother Saunders :

OWATONNA, MINN., *April 12th*, 1870.

DEAR BROTHER SAUNDERS :

I enclose you slips that will show you how the wind blows

out west about monopolies. The people are waking up, and the farmers will see the advantage of a permanent organization like the Patrons. * * * I find the way to get ideas from the people is to go *among them and talk.*

Yours in haste, O. H. K.

On the 13th of April, 1870, Brother T. A. Thompson reported the organization of his first Grange, at Lincoln, Wabasha County, Minnesota.

The following cheerful note shows a liberal, generous feeling, which was encouraging:

DAKOTA GRANGE, No. 15, P. of H., }
April 23d, 1870.

O. H. KELLEY:

WORTHY BROTHER:

Enclosed please find our last Quarterly Report. We have a grand entertainment next week, Thursday, consisting of theatrical performances, singing and supper; to conclude with a social hop. The proceeds to go towards purchasing a Library for the Grange. Should be pleased to see you at that time. Fraternaly yours, R. E. JUDSON, *Secretary.*

From Saunders:

DEAR KELLEY:

I will mail the revised Manual on Monday. What about the designs for Jewels? The Grange here asks me the question, Where are the designs? * * * I am sorry you could not publish the circular, because I fear that the Granges will think we do nothing for them, and that would show they were not forgotten. I received your note with the dream in it, just before sending this to the mail. Well, the dream reads as if

you had dreamed it, that's a fact—hope it will come true. Just received a note from N. J. Coleman, of the *Rural World*, St. Louis, saying that he has any quantity of letters asking about the Patrons. Wants to know how he can join, and how he can organize. He says that he could establish many Granges in the State in a short time, if he was qualified. We must arrange it so that you can go down there during summer or fall and set the thing going.

Get home as soon as you can and see that the Deputies are kept in good trim. We want more good Deputies—men who know the work well. * * * W. SAUNDERS.

The month of April had been a very active one in correspondence, and at our home we felt that a good work had been done. I had several interviews with Judge Underwood, Col. Robertson, and others, at St. Paul, which, with the suggestions in the letters from correspondents, gave me food for reflection and fixed plans of work in my mind.

From T. A. Thompson:

PLAINVIEW MINN., *May 1st, 1870.*

O. H. KELLEY:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

* * * Allow me to suggest, Brother Kelley, that I think there ought to be a few changes, or rather additions, made to the work of our Order. There is a deficiency in recognition. I would have more signs of recognition, or rather a *grip* with each degree. It appears that the first three degrees are now stripped of some features that ought to appertain. I am anxious to see you and talk over the work of our Order. I like it very

much, and desire to become posted ; then if an opportunity offers whereby I can aid you in extending the work, I would be glad to do so. * * * T. A. THOMPSON.

Among numerous other letters which were now coming in, I find one from J. H. Oakwood, which is a fair sample of the rest.

FAIRMOUNT, VERMILLION COUNTY, ILL., }
May 6th, 1870.

SIR :

I would like to become a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and organize it in this county, if there is no organization already. I am at present, and have been for ten years, President of our County Agricultural Society, and am extensively acquainted throughout the county, and know the best material to select to make the organization efficient. I have noticed the articles referring to the Order, in the *Prairie Farmer*. * * *

Yours, J. H. OAKWOOD.

From McDowell :

WAYNE, N. Y., May 7th, 1870.

MY DEAR KELLEY :

Yours of April 18th came to hand in my absence, and has been overlooked. I hasten to assure you that I still live, and will write you at length in a day or two. Am but just home from Lake Ontario, where I have been on business. God bless you, and believe me as ever Yours in the faith, F. M. MCD.

The matter of jewels was one of some interest to us, and it will do no harm to give its history a little attention. The early promises we made, in getting under way, may have been forgotten.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *May 5th*, 1870.

O. H. KELLEY, ESQ. :

DEAR SIR :

Your letter of the 28th of April is at hand this morning, and I hasten to answer it. Expected you to call upon us, and then I went East and to Washington, and called on Brother Grosh, purposely to consult on the business of getting up your Emblems. Brother G. said you had been quite sick, and he promised he would write to you. I requested him to say to you that I was ready to go to work and get up the dies. Since my return, sickness in my family has kept me from my business four weeks. We are ready to take hold of these emblems at once. I also requested Brother G. to say that we will get up these dies; you to agree to take say one hundred sets, or that number in a given time. I have just consulted with our foreman as to the time and work upon them. * * * They will be very fine, and the most unique emblems in use. We have estimated them to you (for the eleven squares or fields, and three stars) at twelve dollars per set. After we make say one to three hundred sets, we will try and do better for you. These at this price will be cheaper than *any* fine emblems made. Your early reply to this, and we will put the dies in hand.

JOSEPH SEYMOUR & SON.

To Joseph Seymour & Son:

ITASCA, MINN., *May 16th*, 1870.

GENTS :

Your favor of 5th received, and the subject has been duly considered. We now, to secure uniformity in Regalia, etc., require all Granges to order the same through my office. They are sent by express, C. O. D. I suggest to you that you furnish me with say ten sets of emblems at a time, and as fast as they are paid for by the Granges ordering them, the money will be remit-

ted to you. We aim to have all our business with the Subordinate Granges on a cash system, and have no trouble. If the emblems are here I can have them put upon the sashes in a proper manner, and all alike. I presume all the Granges now at work will order emblems. I have not heard from Brother Grosh since I left Washington.

If you prefer to have the Granges order direct from you, it will suit me just as well, and relieve me of any responsibility. If you will let me know when they will be ready, I will notify all the Granges, and also put the price *on the circular relative to Regalia*. I remain yours fraternally,
O. H. KELLEY,
Secretary National Grange.

I found, on receiving the first lot, that we had made a mistake in the number of pieces wanted for each set, and having to add more, the price was increased to fifteen dollars. It will be observed that by a vote at the annual meeting the year previous, the Secretary was *instructed* to furnish regalia, and at the last meeting, to provide other materials. I then issued circulars to all new Granges, stating what could be obtained through my office, and continued to do so up to March, 1874.

From Saunders :

WASHINGTON, *May 14th*, 1870.

BROTHER KELLEY :

* * * * You are right about work in the Fourth Degree, but in these matters you must exercise your own wise discretion. I have looked over the Manual carefully, and expunged what I thought out of place and irrelevant, but am not

infallible, and will give way to wiser judgments. You can add to it where you think necessary to do so. The ceremony of the Memorial Tree seems to start on the idea that Cemetery Associations have no rights the Patrons of Husbandry are bound to respect * * *

I am still receiving letters concerning the Order, and referring them to the proper Deputies; have received about eighty since you left. One came to hand this morning, which I enclose for you to answer. * * *
WM. SAUNDERS.

From W. A. Simpson:

STOCKTON, TENN., *May 14th*, 1870.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

Having been referred to you by the Master of the National Grange, for further information, I wish to ask whether the Order is instituted in Tennessee yet; and if so, where, and who to address? Any information will be thankfully received, as I am rather an inquisitive Odd Fellow.

Very respectfully, W. A. SIMPSON.

From Gen. Wm. Duane Wilson:

DES MOINES, IOWA, *May 16th*, 1870.

MY DEAR KELLEY:

Your favor of the 6th received. The communication appears this week. Supposing that Enos, acting as Deputy, had superseded my appointment, have done nothing; but as I am now on out-of-door work, think I can do considerable this summer. So consider me in, and send me a dozen blank petitions. I shall give the Order a fair trial. * * *

Very truly yours, WM. DUANE WILSON.

The following from A. A. Bayley, gave us much pleasure, and proved that the fire was spreading:

PILOT HILL, CALIFORNIA, *May 16th, 1870.*

MR. O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

I received a copy of Constitution and By-Laws of the Patrons of Husbandry a few days ago. After a careful perusal, I have come to the conclusion the Order is a good one, and would flourish in this State. We would very much like to have a Grange organized at Pilot Hill. Is there any person authorized in California to institute Granges? An early answer will oblige

Yours truly, A. A. BAYLEY

To Sam. E. Adams :

ITASCA, MINN., *May 20th, 1870.*

DEAR SAM. :

I am making arrangements to leave Minnesota for Washington and devote my whole time to the interests of the Order.

I desire to make your Grange a present of my Library, consisting of several hundred volumes. I will not say anything of the intrinsic value of the works, (three cents a pound any how), but it will make the nucleus of something better. A large portion of the books undoubtedly cost the Government considerable money. I will cheerfully throw in Bibles, prayer books, and "sich like," enough to run a good sized church. I have not time to catalogue the books, but if you will accept, all right.

Yours fraternally, O. H. K.

In reply to Gen. Wilson, I wrote him :

May 23d, 1870.

MY DEAR GENERAL :

Go ahead, and let them see at Washington that you mean "biz." The only way to organize is to go among the people and make them wake up and take hold. Deputies may write letters till doom's-day and never organize a Grange, but the man who personally talks to the people invariably wins. * * *

What we want is active men traveling all over the country, and whenever you find one whom you can recommend as a Deputy, give me his name.

O. H. K.

The first loss to a Grange by fire was that of Granite State Grange, at Rice Lake, Minnesota, which was reported May 23d, 1870.

On the 23d of May, I received from Brother Corbett a lengthy letter, which I read at the June meeting of the State Grange of Minnesota. It gave such general satisfaction that it was ordered to be printed for circulation, and reads as follows :

PRAIRIE FARMER OFFICE, }
CHICAGO, *May 20th*, 1870. }

O. H. KELLEY,

Secretary of the National Grange, P. of H. :

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :

It seems to me that we, as an Order, have a work to perform in the war that is to be waged in this country, at no distant day, by the people, against the monstrous monopolies that are overshadowing us. Railroad, Insurance Companies, Warehouse and Telegraph Companies, are crushing the life out of the producing classes. I need not attempt an elaborate showing of their power, or their unscrupulous use of it. Every Patron of Husbandry is aware of the fact. It is but to-day that I read in the dispatches from England, that the London *Times*, the great exponent of popular feeling and thought in England, characterizes the operations of the managers of the Erie Railway as on a par, (or worse,) with those of the Greek bandits that have lately pillaged and ravished on the road from Athens to Marathon. It points out how the credit of the whole country is suffer-

ing from an example like this, and asks how we can expect foreign capital to seek investment in improvements here, if our Legislatures and Courts are to set aside all justice and right in the treatment of foreign stockholders, and to favor unlimited plunder by powerful and unscrupulous local managers.

We know the claim of vested rights that Railroad Companies, in the West especially, lay claim to. A corporation, on the plea of public interests, gets the right of way, condemns property—our very homesteads, perhaps ; to do this, they are public corporations, acting for the public good. The charter and right of way once gained, this public character ceases, and railroad companies are private institutions and not amenable to Legislatures or Courts, because the legislature has given away its power to regulate them. They can extort, oppress, rob. They can discriminate in favor of certain localities and individuals ; they can combine with owners of warehouses, or build warehouses of their own, and force shippers to pay toll on every bushel of grain that passes over their road ; they can and do refuse to deliver grain or other produce, except to such persons or companies as may pay into their own coffers.

It is alleged that Eastern roads are purchasing our Lake Marine, so that freight sent East by lake to pass over the Erie Canal, must pay a large advance over that consigned to go by rail from that point to the seaboard. You, wheat growers of Minnesota, who pay three times as much to get your crops to New York as it costs to send it from there to Liverpool, *feel and know* that the hand of the giant oppressor is upon you. You know how the monopolists scoff at and ridicule all efforts that are made to send your grain by way of the Mississippi river. You know how the lines running North-west from this city have been consolidated so as to avoid competition, and you know that each year the monopoly extends. Knowing all these things, and feeling

deeply the burden that is being laid upon us, what are we to do? simply meet power with power; meet organization with organization. We, as PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, have united for common good and for common protection. We are to protect our own interests, because we know that our interests are fundamental, that our prosperity means the prosperity of the nation. We know that justice to us as producers, means no injustice to others. We trample on no man's just rights, never have and never shall; let us resolve to have no man or corporation trample upon ours.

We must have our State Governments to declare that when corporations, of whatever kind or nature, are managed to the detriment of public interests, their charters shall be forfeited. In brief, that the State knows no power above that of the people; that railroad and other transportation companies can exist only so long as they subserve public interest. Let us have Legislatures and Judges learn that all political power is inherent in and must always remain with the people.

We must talk and labor to extend our Order, and to inculcate these views of the dangers we are in, and the remedies at command among outsiders as well as among members of the Order.

With our social feature to draw us together and harmonize us, with our intellectual feature to school and educate us, with our mystic feature to keep us wary and discreet, we shall present such an *esprit du corps* as shall make our least word significant, and our least act a power.

We must not be political in the common acceptation of the term, only so far as to control politicians and office-holders—to make them talk, legislate and decide on the side of the people *all the time*—only so far as to protect our own just interests, doing injustice to no man who is in pursuit of a legitimate business that does harm to none. We must be a third party, to hold the balance of power (I think now we need not go beyond this), then,

whichever party will declare itself to stand on our platform, and whichever candidate will unqualifiedly pledge himself to carry out the reforms we may demand, such party and such candidates should receive our votes.

Whenever we present formidable numbers, all candidates will be at our feet, and we can then divide up and vote with whichever party we please, in accordance with other issues and proclivities, for our own great interests will be safe with either. If we have the best men in our Order, we must give them the offices, but in general we shall not need to go into a political organization by ourselves.

These are some of my views, hastily and imperfectly presented. They are not new, but are held by a large and growing number of our best men. Opposition to monopolies seems to me to be entirely consistent with the design of our Order; with it as one of the watch-words, I believe we have the opportunity of extending our Granges indefinitely throughout all these North-western States.

Yours fraternally, W. W. CORBETT.

This was boldly striking out in a direction that would find us an able adversary. I had some misgivings as to the result of such a war, but looked upon the publication of the letter as another way of bringing the Order more prominently before the public.

From Saunders:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 28th*, 1870.

DEAR KELLEY:

* * * I am still receiving two or three letters weekly about the Order, and answer them as they come in. I have heard nothing from Hutchinson. We have closed our

Grange until October. It seems impossible to make it go here, where there are so many other interests to occupy attention. *

* * I am glad you propose to live here. Surely a living can be had, and we will be glad to have you with us ; things will go better anyhow. Yours in haste, W. SAUNDERS.

From K. N. Guiteau, Master of the Dakota Grange :

FARMINGTON, MINN., *May 30th*, 1870.

O. H. KELLEY :

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :

Yours of May 26th, to R. C. Judson, was handed to me last evening, and I comply with your request to send you copies of our songs. The first two—"The Husbandman," and "The Plow," were written by me for our Grange at very short notice.

* * * The song entitled the "Plow, Spade and Hoe," I presume you have seen before ; I took it from some Massachusetts paper. I do not know the author. Hope you will put it in the collection you propose. Mine are at your service. Hoping to meet you at the State Grange, I remain

Yours fraternally, K. N. GUYTEAU.

In answer to Brother T. A. Thompson's of the 16th, I wrote him at length, and closed by saying :

The reputation you have as a public speaker, prompts me to urge you to make up your mind to devote the coming fall and winter to the work of organizing elsewhere than in Minnesota. We are short of competent men as Deputies ; whereas we want them by the hundred, in various States, to *push* the work ahead. If you have a desire to travel and make a reputation, I don't believe you will ever find another such chance as we can give you. "The whole broad continent is ours" for a field to work in, and

we want active laborers. The country is ripe for such an organization. * * * O. H. K.

Wrote Corbett as follows :

May 29th, 1870.

MY DEAR CORBETT :

* * * I will make my arrangements to be with you in Chicago in about three weeks, say the 27th of June. In meantime, get out a good lively editorial that will assist us in organizing. * * * We want printer's ink used lively this summer, then in the fall and winter there will be no trouble securing from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand members in our Order. It is bound to be a big institution ; you need have no fears of investing in it. O. H. K.

May closed with thirteen new Granges since January 1st,—a total of sixty-one in the United States. Our correspondents were rapidly increasing in number, and the stimulant which cheering letters gave me, prompted frequent communications to our brothers in Washington ; but, as will be noticed, Brother Saunders was the only one taking sufficient interest to reply. Miss Hall was prompt in sending the Monthly Statement to the Treasurer, and our letters gave a complete history of the work as it progressed.

On June 10th, we wrote to W. A. Simpson, of Stockton, Tennessee, and sent him the documents for the FIRST SUBORDINATE GRANGE IN TENNESSEE.

The following is the list of Charter Members :

PIONEER GRANGE No. 1, STOCKTON, ROAN COUNTY.

ISAAC A. CLARK,	MARIA I. DYCHE,
M. D. L. BURNETT,	WILLIAM FARRIS,
H. B. SIMPSON,	MARTIN L. COOK,
JOS. F. M'MAHAN,	WM. C. BURNETT,
JOSEPHINE M'MAHAN,	W. A. SIMPSON,
S. C. SIMPSON,	MARY A. SIMPSON,
W. H. DYCHE,	J. C. POPE,
LEVI JOHNSON.	

From McDowell:

WAYNE, N. Y., *June 10th, 1870.*

MY DEAR KELLEY:

Your laconic epistle of 2d instant came duly to hand. I hardly know what to say in reply, except it is—I cannot do the work you wish of me, for several reasons,—among which I might mention a lack of brains in the proper place to be of any service in the work in hand. It is out of my line, Kelley, and you should know it as well as I. Am willing to do anything within the scope of my abilities to further the interests of the Order, but I have too much to do in the summer time to give the requisite thought to the subject which its importance demands. As I have written you before, my health is such that I am just able to crawl about. I have to look after about one thousand acres of farm and seventy-five acres of vineyard, and this keeps me drilled right down. I hope to have some spare time this winter, and will give it to you in Washington, Chicago, or most any place you may think of.

I am much pleased with the reports of progress which you have made, and hope you will write me as often and fully as your leisure will permit. If I have any papers and documents which you need, write me, and I will send them.

Yours,

F. M. McD.

The following from Brother McDowell, of a later date, will more fully explain the preceding :

June 27th, 1870.

MY DEAR KELLEY :

I am in receipt of yours of 18th instant, and hasten to send you all the memoranda I can find bearing on the point. Your idea is now, I take it, to have a Degree of Demeter (members to be called Knights and Ladies), above and beyond the Sixth and Seventh Degrees. I think that the idea is a good one, and if properly carried out, cannot fail to be of great importance to the Order. * * *

You say that you are going to Washington with your family ; do you then give up your farm ? Write often, and believe me always yours,

F. M. McDOWELL.

From Brother C. Paulk :

WAUKON, IOWA, June 20th, 1870.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :

Yours of the 16th received, and read with much pleasure. Enclosed find petition and fifteen dollars for Frankville Grange. They live about fourteen miles from here, so I advance the fee to save time. * * *

As soon as you are ready to supply orders for Jewels and Regalia, please inform me by letter, with price list, etc.

Mail dispensation to me, and I will notify the Frankville Grange, and appoint a time to meet them for organization.

Very truly your friend and brother, C. PAULK.

The documents were sent, and the Waukon Grange went there in a body to establish the Grange. At that meeting Brother Dudley W. Adams made his

first speech in behalf of the Patrons, and as it was among the first, if not *the first*, in that State, I make a liberal quotation, which contains good sound advice, particularly the first paragraph, and is applicable to the weak-kneed in the Order at the present time :

A ship is on the broad Ocean, freighted with a thousand souls. Without organization and united effort what will be its fate ? A storm arises. The wind blows, the waves roll, lightnings play and thunders crash. A thousand people, wild with fright, rush madly about ; a thousand voices give a thousand diverse commands ; a thousand plans of safety are clamorously urged by a thousand screaming voices. Confusion reigns supreme ; and the great ship drifts helplessly before the wind and waves. There is no union of effort. Again : these same persons shall be properly organized and united. Danger threatens. The clear, strong voice of the captain rings out above the howling wind. Each man springs to his appointed post. Command follows command, and is quickly executed. Sails are put in trim ; steam is up ; pilot is at the wheel. The great vessel is as deftly handled as a mother handles her laughing babe.

A railroad is to be built. One man here, another there, and another yonder, join their forces and funds, and soon, where the slow and patient oxen toiled through mud or dust, the locomotive outstrips the wind, bearing in its train the people and wealth of a nation.

Again : men unite their capital and intelligence, invade the realms of space, and having captured and tamed lightning itself, employ it in carrying their messages.

Through all the business relations of civilized life, unions of various kinds are the rule, and the more perfect they are the greater

the strength. Merchants have their Board of Trade, Shoemakers have Knights of St. Crispin. Lawyers have their conventions, and Physicians their conclaves, where prices are fixed, and no one dare disobey the edicts of these unions. But how is it with the Agriculturist? Alas! we have nothing of the kind. Each one is working away against all the world and against each other, unaided and alone. Immense in numbers and wealth; superior to any other calling in these great sources of power—yet we are powerless. An immense helpless mob surging to and fro, without aim or method; the little squads of well drilled lawyers and doctors charge through and through our poor disordered mass, and freely plunder our pockets. Railroads, telegraphs, commission men, mechanics, join in the pursuit with no fear of successful resistance. Like rabbits, we are the prey of hawks by day, and owls and foxes by night. Is there no remedy for this? Is there anything in the occupation of agriculture that makes a man legitimate prey for all the human vampires that infest the earth? Is the business of tilling the soil so numbing to the mind and all the finer sensibilities, that we can contentedly accept and endure this state of affairs? Are we willing to admit that, strong as we are in numbers and wealth, we are incapable of self-defence?

Is there not enough of mind in our ranks to devise and execute a plan for our redemption from the position of slaves we now occupy? For one, when I look abroad upon these wide prairies, the granaries of the world, owned by those who till them, and holding in their hands such elements of power, I must admit shame mantles my face that no systematic effort is made for its use, at least in self-defence. A farmer has a field of wheat ready for the sickle, and it must be cut. Laborers fix the price at which they will assist in the harvest; the farmer submits. Threshers fix among themselves the price they will have for

threshing, and again the farmer submits. The railroad companies fix the price at which they will carry the grain to Chicago ; elevators fix the price of handling it ; and buyers finally agree how much they will give for it ; and each one of these middle men takes such a slice as he pleases, and the farmer timidly submits. This wheat now goes through steamers, sloops, more elevators, more speculators, canals, railroads, etc. ; each one absolutely making his own terms, and only the producer and consumer are helpless. These two classes, the most deserving of all, are the victims of a few classes, small in numbers but strong by being determined and thoroughly united, yet having not another solitary element of strength at command. They do not produce a pound of meat, a bushel of wheat, a yard of cloth, or a pig of iron. They cannot subsist a month without us. We can without them. We have the power ; we must use it. *The farmers have got the lines, why don't they drive ?*

The State Grange of Minnesota held its Third Session, June 22d, 1870, at which, by invitation, I gave them a general review of the work as far as it had progressed. At this meeting I first met Brother T. A. Thompson, and enlisted him as one of those who could be counted upon to drive the work ahead.

On the 24th, Brother Saunders wrote me from Washington as follows :

DEAR KELLEY :

The enclosed resolutions will, I hope, meet your approval and co-operation. We are fearfully in the dark here about the Order, and we cannot make any statement, or indeed any movement, because of our entire ignorance of the doings of the Order.

With my multifarious duties, I cannot devote any great amount of time to the work, and hence the greater necessity of being thoroughly posted, so as to abbreviate answers and comply with requests. * * * I am yours very truly,

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

This letter and the following resolutions produced then, as they do now, no little amusement. It is the truth they were decidedly ignorant of the whole thing, from the fact they did not take interest enough in my reports and letters, and the numerous newspaper articles I mailed, to post themselves.

WASHINGTON, *June 20th*, 1870.

At a Special Meeting of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, held at Washington, D. C., June 20th, 1870, duly called by order of the Master, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: (Present, Brothers Saunders and J. R. Thompson.)

WHEREAS, Communications are frequently received by the Master of the National Grange, asking for information in relation to the progress and working of the Order; and inquiries are constantly being made by persons visiting the city, which it is often impossible to answer, in consequence of a lack of the necessary information on the part of the Officers of the National Grange; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed that the interests of the Order require that the Archives of the National Grange should be in the possession of the Master, so long, at least, as the office of the Secretary is so remote from Washington, so that they may be at all times easily accessible to the Officers of the National Grange; therefore, in order that the National Grange may at all times be

in possession of full and reliable information, and that the business thereof may be accurately and systematically managed, be it

Resolved, 1st. That the Secretary is hereby directed to report to the Master of the National Grange, immediately, the name, number, and location, of each Grange organized up to the present time, together with the name and address of the Master and Secretary thereof, the date of organization, and the number of members in each, so far as known.

2d. That the Secretary is hereby directed to report to the Master of the National Grange the name and residence of each Deputy of the National Grange, together with the dates of their several appointments, and the districts assigned to each.

3d. That each Deputy of the National Grange is hereby required to transmit to the Secretary of the National Grange, quarterly, a full report of the business transacted by him, and failing to do so within one month from the expiration of any quarter, his appointment shall be revoked, and his commission returned to the National Grange. The Secretary will notify the several Deputies of this requirement.

4th. The Secretary is hereby required, within ten days of their receipt by him, to transmit to the Master of the National Grange, the original quarterly reports of the various Deputies, as also the original quarterly reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the State Granges, and of the Subordinate Granges organized where no State Grange has been formed.

5th. That the Secretary is hereby instructed to immediately transmit to the Treasurer of the National Grange, his separate monthly report of receipts and expenditures, in due form, for each of the months of November and December, 1869, and January, February, March, April, and May, 1870,* and that hereafter his monthly report be promptly transmitted at the expiration of each month.

*Reports were mailed in duplicate up to February, and were in the Treasurer's hands when I was in Washington. The remainder had been sent direct to the Master for him to examine and send up to Brother Ireland.

6th. That a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary of the National Grange, and his prompt and full compliance therewith be requested.

I CERTIFY that the above is a true extract copy of the Proceedings, as shown by the Record.

J. R. THOMPSON,
Lecturer of National Grange, and Acting Secretary.



Attest:

WILLIAM SAUNDERS,
Master National Grange.

I fail to find any other record of the proceedings of this meeting, and no other resident members willing to acknowledge they were present. We sent Brother Saunders the general information asked for, and reminded him that the reports for the Treasurer had been sent in his care every month since January. All the preceding ones I saw in possession of the Treasurer when last in Washington.

The "National Grange" did not hold any more meetings until I reached Washington.

The last week in June I left for Chicago, in compliance with an arrangement with Brother Corbett.

In my visiting Chicago, certain of us in the West had a laudable motive. As an advertisement, the organizing of a temporary State Grange in Illinois would be of value, and while we did not then have sufficient Subordinate Granges, according to the present constitution, it was deemed advisable to make it up principally of Deputies, which we did. The em-

bryotic state of the whole Order warranted the adoption of any plan by which we hoped to advance the interests of the Order at large, and the institution had reached that stage where a desperate effort must be made, and I determined to strike a blow this year for the cause, that should set it in motion, or quit it for good.

On reaching Chicago, I first had an interview with Brother Corbett. It was decided to revive Garden City Grange, and we initiated several good men. After consulting with Brothers Corbett, Emery and Welch, I addressed a note to Mr. Bryan, explaining the object of my visit, and inviting him to join with us. The Fourth of July was spent at the residence of Edgar Sanders, which day will long be remembered by the guests present. A description of the ceremonies on the occasion I published in the *Sentinel*, Minnesota. It was a grand Harvest Feast.

On the fifth I was favored with the following note from Mr. Bryan :

CHICAGO, ILL., *July 5th*, 1870.

O. H. KELLEY, Esq.,—DEAR SIR :

I am just in receipt of your favor of the 2d instant. Although fully appreciating the importance of the measure you propose inaugurating in behalf of the producers of Minnesota, I feel myself entirely incompetent to counsel you upon a subject with which your friends of the *Prairie Farmer* are so much more familiar than myself. It will afford me much pleasure to become

a member of your fraternity, more from sympathy than from any expectation of efficiency in that capacity.

If you find leisure, call at my office, and you will also be welcome at the Prairie Home of

Yours very respectfully, THOS. B. BRYAN.

My cordial reception, and matters broached at our first interview, sufficiently satisfied me that I should find a hearty supporter in Mr. Bryan. At my second visit I received his initiation fee, and he accepted the invitation to allow his name to appear as an officer of the State Grange.

At the *Prairie Farmer* office, our next move was to institute a temporary State Grange. In this we elected as the Secretary, Henry C. Wheeler, the advocate of the Farmers' League. The records read as follows :

CHICAGO, ILL., July 11th, 1870.

At a meeting of Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges, and Deputies of the Order in Illinois, convened in this city by the Secretary of the National Grange, this day, for the purpose of organizing a temporary State Grange, the following named persons were elected to fill the respective offices :

<i>Master,</i>	- - - - -	DANIEL WORTHINGTON.
<i>Lecturer,</i>	- - - - -	RODNEY WELCH.
<i>Overseer,</i>	- - - - -	H. D. EMERY.
<i>Steward,</i>	- - - - -	A. A. PETTIBONE.
<i>Assistant Steward,</i>	- - -	J. H. HALL, of Henry Grange.
<i>Chaplain,</i>	- - - - -	REV. RICHARD F. SWEET.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	- - - - -	THOS. B. BRYAN.
<i>Secretary,</i>	- - - - -	HENRY C. WHEELER.
<i>Gate Keeper,</i>	- - - - -	EDGAR SANDERS.

The Dispensation for the State Grange is dated July 11th.

I received from the State Grange for Dispensation, the regular fee of fifteen dollars; also the sum of thirty dollars as dues to the National, for which I gave to Brother Worthington a receipt, to be redeemed by the National Grange. This I have since taken up on private account, and now hold. At this time I also received from Garden City Grange \$41.50. I am thus explicit, as these gentlemen who tendered the timely aid which materially helped our cause, are entitled to recognition.

A letter received a short time afterwards, from Brother Saunders, contains the following:

I cannot tell you how much I am delighted with your Chicago visit and results. What a quartette, Bryan, Emery, Corbett, Sanders! I wish I had nothing to do but give my whole time to the Order. I know I could help you materially; but I can't do it. With my daily labors, am nearly run down. * * *

At this visit, through the influence of Brother Corbett, we were enabled to send several favorable notices relative to the Order, through the associated press-dispatches, which advertised us well.

On reaching home, I wrote McDowell:

ITASCA, MINN., *July 20th*, 1870.

MY DEAR McDOWELL:

Have just returned from a three weeks' stay in Chicago, where I organized the State Grange of Illinois. So you see the

ball keeps moving. I find the documents you sent, all right, and will attend to them soon.

It is my intention to give up everything else, and go to Washington, make my home there, and make the work of the Order the work of my life. You said the Order must sacrifice one martyr, and I am going in for that "*posish*."

Nine new Granges organized during the past four weeks.

Yours in haste, O. H. K.

Among the letters this month, the following is recorded as being the first for Vermont, which resulted in the first Subordinate Grange :

PASUMPSIC, VT., July 1st, 1870.

SIR :

I see by the *New York Tribune* of June 22d, that there is an organization of Farmers, whose headquarters are in Washington. As President of the Caledonia County Farmers' Club, would like to learn more of its objects, etc. Are there any branches or members in Vermont? Please give me such information as you think proper upon the subject, and oblige

JONATHAN LAWRENCE.

I believe it is cheerfully conceded that Brother Lawrence heads the list of the venerable Patrons of Vermont. Two years after, on the fourth of July, his State Grange was organized.

My attention was next directed to St. Louis, and on July 25th, I received the following, in answer to mine of July 19th. from Col. N. J. Coleman :

ST. LOUIS, MO., *July 22d, 1870.*

O. H. KELLEY, ESQ.,—DEAR SIR :

Your polite favor is this moment received. I have long been anxious to become a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. I will lend a willing hand in establishing the Order throughout the State, and probably, from my large acquaintance, can do as much as any other person in that good work. I do not know that my time will permit me to do very much traveling and lecturing, but Mr. Wm. Muir would be a good person for that purpose. I do not care for any position in the Order, if others as competent can be selected. I have been considerably in public life, and have no ambition for place.

The tenth of August will be rather early, but, if you cannot select a later period, will answer. * * * When you come here you must make your home with me, and I will see that all expenses are paid. I would like to know how many we must have present to make a beginning, and whether officers are to be elected at the time, etc.

Yours fraternally, N. J. COLEMAN.

This to J. R. Thompson :

ITASCA, *July 25th, 1870.*

DEAR BROTHER :

After so long a silence, (four months), you at last call my existence on this sublunar sphere to mind. That's a capital way to answer my letters—draw up a string of resolutions stirring me up with a long pole. Well, I have complied with your united request, and sent the documents to Saunders. I have just finished at Chicago, and now comes a letter for N. J. Coleman, of St. Louis, offering to defray all my expenses there and back, if I will go down and establish the Order in Missouri. *I goeth.* * * I do not get an hour a day to attend to anything else but the Order ; so please give some time and thought to this. It will help me very much. Yours fraternally, O. H. K.

I wrote Coleman:

ITASCA, *July 25th, 1870.*

DEAR SIR:

* * * Owing to other engagements which will follow my visit to St. Louis, it will be necessary for me to place my appointment with you as early as 20th of August. That no time may be lost, I enclose you six sets of blanks, that clubs for as many Granges may be made up in your State. I will try to find time after that to visit Alton and Belleville. Dr. Hull expressed to me at Indianapolis, last January, a desire to be connected with our Order. * * * O. H. K.

It was my desire to organize enough Subordinate Granges to secure a State Grange in Missouri, as the result of the trip.

From Dudley W. Adams:

WAUKON, *July 26th, 1870.*

DEAR BROTHER:

* * * Concerning Brother Corbett's ideas, there seems to be some difficulty in my mind, and it consists mainly in the fact that we are not a political organization; and further, should we wish to do anything towards the protection of producers as against monopolists, we would labor under the same difficulties inside our organization that we do outside, from the fact that all classes and professions and occupations are represented in the Brotherhood. If all cannot agree on united political action in political organizations, how can the same elements be fused in a society like ours? If we propose to make such an use of our Order as is therein contemplated, it will be necessary to make more definite and stronger rules for the qualification of members. * * *

Yours fraternally, D. W. ADAMS,

Secretary Waukon Grange.

From Geo. D. Hinckley:

FREDONIA, N. Y., *July 30th*, 1870.

O. H. KELLEY:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Your favor of 22d instant, enclosing circular sent out by authority of State Grange of Minnesota, is at hand. I have carefully read the same, and feel that the complaints are too true, and that the subject needs the careful attention of all having the agricultural interests of the country at heart. But I think that the Order should carefully consider the subject, and "make haste slowly," before it takes upon itself a political complexion. Politics and religion have been shunned by all successful secret associations. Those organizations introducing either, have found that they contained the elements of weakness, which sooner or later led to dissolution. Still, to a limited extent, it might or may be found advisable to introduce this subject into Granges. I will present the circular to the first meeting of our Grange

Fraternally yours G. D. HINCKLEY.

From J. R. Thompson:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 4th*, 1870.

BROTHER KELLEY:

I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of July 25th, with its enclosures. The circular letter of Brother Corbett vigorously and forcibly represents the good that may be accomplished by our Order, in enabling the people to resist the encroachments and oppression of monopolies, and its circulation will do good.

J. R. T.

I give the preceding letters to show the general sentiment regarding those views at that time.

On the 18th of July, Brother W. A. Simpson wrote, asking if a Grange could be organized without women; to which I replied:

ITASCA, *July 29th*, 1870.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

* * * A Grange cannot be organized without at least six women, and as to a Grange composed wholly of men, what kind of *Goddesses* (Ceres, Flora and Pomona) would men make? It has been tried in two instances, and turns the work into a farce. We have no fears about any woman divulging the secrecy of the Ritual, as a few have intimated. They have not done it yet. Where they have received the side degrees in the Masonic Order, and in Odd Fellowship, the first instance has yet to be made known to us where any woman has proved false to her obligation. In our Order they are our main stay. Their presence adds refinement to our meetings, and the real social character of the institution would be lost without women.

Observation induces me to be wary in placing confidence in that man who cannot trust his mother, wife or sister, and I would not urge any man to take an interest in our work who entertains such contracted views as to assert that we cannot with safety trust intelligent women with our Ritual. * * *

O. H. K.

Brother Simpson replied:

August 9th, 1870.

In regard to the admission of women, I agree with you exactly. I have seen the Degree of Rebekah in Odd Fellowship conferred on a number, and have never known one prove recreant to the trust reposed in her. If ever the Patrons of Husbandry become a mighty power in the land, much of their success will be attributable to the gentle influence of woman. * * * W. A. S.

Gen. Wm. Duane Wilson wrote me:

DES MOINES, IOWA, *August 5th, 1870.*

BROTHER KELLEY :

When you return from St. Louis, where I understand you will be on the 20th, come here to my house for *work*.

Very truly yours, WM. DUANE WILSON.

I had received several letters from Alfred Grey, Secretary of Kansas State Agricultural Society, and from the Rev. J. Kalloch, who proposed to meet me in St. Louis and become familiar with the work. Brother Muir wrote me, also: "It will require much prudence to organize here, more so perhaps than in any other State. I will explain fully when you come here."

Hon. Thos. B. Bryan wrote:

CHICAGO, *August 6th, 1870.*

O. H. KELLEY, Esq.,—DEAR SIR :

I am in receipt of your favor of the first instant. As you inquire which I deem the best means of promulgating the ideas of the "Patrons of Husbandry," circulars or speakers, I reply that *Circulars* would seem to be the most feasible plan, as likely to reach a much larger number than speakers possible can, and yet *both* combined would doubtless prove most efficient. I would be willing to contribute something, say fifty dollars, toward that purpose, and would gladly advance ten times that amount, but the drafts upon me are incessant.

Very respectfully, THOS. B. BRYAN.

Being out of circulars, and much encouraged by the increase of letters of inquiry, I had revised

and condensed our general circular, and was reading the proof at the *Pioneer* Office, when I received this letter of Mr. Bryan's. I immediately, in compliment to him, inserted the words "Bryan Fund Publications," and when the first sheets were struck off, enclosed him a copy. This was the origin of that title to our tracts.

The following from Mr. Bryan arrived in care of Pioneer Printing Company the day after I left St. Louis:

CHICAGO, ILL., August 13th, 1870.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

Your favor of 10th instant is just at hand. I enclose herewith a check for the fifty dollars tendered. In filing your letter, I read again your favor of 2d July, and in pondering over your request for advice in regard to one point of consequence, I am induced to inquire, what, if any, was the conclusion you arrived at respecting the matter in question. I refer, of course, to the following clauses of your letter :

"We now have about fifty Subordinate Granges which can readily control, at the coming harvest, a large portion of the wheat crop of the State. One object of my visit here (Chicago) is to see what arrangements can be made by which this amount of grain may find a market, without being subjected to the gambling operation of dealers here. Our object is to secure to the producer the full value of his products, and, if possible, save to him the pickings that now enrich the speculators. Any advice," etc.

Have you thought of establishing a *central* office, say in Chicago, under control of a man or men of *known* character and irreproachable integrity, to receive and account for shipments of

grain? I do not know your plans and write to ascertain them. If wisely ordered, such a central office would serve an admirable purpose, at least so it impresses

Yours truly,

THOS. B. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan wrote again after I had left, which was acknowledged by Miss Hall:

CHICAGO, ILL., *September 3d*, 1870.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

Occasionally I receive letters inquiring "what are the *practical workings of the Patrons of Husbandry in this State?*" My connection with the fraternity has been so recent as to prevent my responding to these inquiries with that fulness and precision I would desire.

Your placing my name on your circulars was a kind act utterly unexpected, and not justified by the trifling contribution made by me for the good cause. Draw on me for another \$50 when needed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. B. BRYAN.

THE FIRST GRANGE IN CALIFORNIA

Was organized at Pilct Hill, El Dorado County, August 17th, 1870, with the following named persons as Charter members:

JAMES H. REESE,
A. MARTIN,
JOHN MARSHALL,
WM. NORVELL,
P. D. BROWN,
J. R. CLEW,
C. S. ROGERS,

S. S. BLUE,
W. H. MATHERLY,
A. J. BAYLEY,
JOHN BISHOP,
A. A. BAYLEY,
MRS. C. H. JONES,
JANE JONES,

SILAS HAYES,	MRS. S. C. OWENS,
THOMAS OWENS,	MARY JONES,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	MRS. P. D. BROWN.
J. W. DAVIS,	A. B. LOVEJOY,
T. T. LOVEJOY,	MRS. G. B. MUDD,
J. P. BAYLEY,	MAGGIE R. BROWN,
G. B. MUDD,	MRS. A. J. BAYLEY,
JENNIE E. BAYLEY	

It was my intention to reach St. Louis on Saturday, the 20th, but having taken steamer from St. Paul, we made several stops on sand bars, which delayed us until Sunday afternoon. Monday I found Col. Coleman had unexpectedly been called away for a few days.

I had previously arranged to meet Messrs. Gray and Kalloch from Lawrence, Kansas, and they remained until Tuesday; but by some misunderstanding, or no understanding at all, though, as I learned afterwards, we were each in and out of Coleman's store several times, we were not introduced, and they left for home.

I remained in St. Louis and vicinity two weeks, and organized

THE FIRST SUBORDINATE GRANGE IN MISSOURI

on the 25th of August, 1870, with the following persons as Charter members:

MERAMEC GRANGE, No. 1, Glencoe, St. Louis County, Mo.

L. D. VOTAN,	MRS. ELLEN MUIR,
THOS. R. ALLEN,	MISS MAGGIE MUIR,
CLINTON DOUGHERTY,	MISS ANNIE MUIR,
A. W. ALEXANDER,	MISS NELLIE MUIR,
ALONZO VOTAN.	MRS. L. D. VOTAN,
WM. MUIR,	MRS. D. S. HELTZELL,
DAVID HELTZELL,	MRS. J. C. WHITSETT,
J. C. WHITSETT,	MRS. BLINN,
H. C. BAGOT,	MISS S. C. OTTWELL

ALFRED REDFORTH.

The second Grange was Oak, in St. Louis, of which Bro. M. G. Kern was Master. We soon after made up a temporary State Grange; in this, Brother Allen was elected Master.

I have the pleasure of making mention, that the deficiency in my receipts was cheerfully made up by Gov. Coleman, as promised, and I received from him, as my cash account will show, the sum of eighty-five dollars, which, upon mentioning to Brothers Michel and Kern, they added fifteen dollars to make an even hundred. I gave a general account of this trip and observations, and a lucid description of Gov. Coleman's farm and farming operations, in the *St. Paul Pioneer*, of September, 1870, which was re-published in the St. Louis papers. This trip brought Brothers Muir and Allen prominent in the Order.

From St. Louis, I went to Keokuk, where the State Fair was in session, and there met General Wilson and several others, including Brother D. W. Adams. From Keokuk, in company with General Wilson, I went to Des Moines, and there organized Capital Grange, and also Atlantic Grange. The last night in Des Moines, I received a telegram from Thomas B. Bryan, calling me to Chicago, and left next morning to meet him. Our interview took me to his residence at Elmhurst, and was decidedly encouraging to myself,—receiving another generous donation from him. From thence I went to Cedar Rapids, to meet Dr. Enos, and then to Waukon, where I met that Grange, and otherwise enjoyed a delightful visit, reaching home the first week in October.

I ordered the German translation to be sent me at St. Louis, from Indianapolis, and Brother Muir wrote me from

ST. LOUIS, *September 21st*, 1870.

BROTHER KELLEY:

I write to inform you that Brothers Kern and Michel have examined the translation of Manual, and report it an exceedingly heavy translation,—dull and spiritless,—destroying all that beautiful idealism that floats all through the Ritual. *They would not accept it as a good translation in their own business.* * * *

W. MUIR.

I exchanged several letters with Brother Trimble,

during September and October, relative to a house in Washington, resolved on making my headquarters there for a time.

Brother Hinckley wrote me from Fredonia, on the 13th of October, enclosing application from Brocton Grange, New York, and acknowledging receipt of his appointment as a General Deputy of the National Grange.

From D. W. Adams:

WAUKON, IOWA, *October 22d*, 1870.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

Yours of 10th instant, containing my appointment as Special Deputy, for the purpose of assisting in organizing the State Grange of Iowa, came to hand last mail. Allow me to thank you for this unexpected mark of your regard, and at the same time express my willingness to be of any service in my power to the Order in this State. * * * Please send me, soon as necessary, instructions in my duties, and tell what is expected of me. * * *

Yours fraternally, D. W. ADAMS.

Brother Saunders wrote, October 24th, among other matters:

We can get a printing office, with a good full set of type, for twelve dollars a month, and propose doing our own printing; but we have not decided upon a paper, neither will we do so for some time; but I am sure we can get up printed matter quite cheap. * * *

I receive two or three letters weekly about the Order, showing it is extending its ideas throughout the country. I enclose one received to-day, and hope you will answer it. W. S.

I had my doubts about the capacity of a printing office, with fixtures, at such a rent. On examination, after my arrival, we did not invest. I italicize six words. It seemed very strange to me, with the amount of work we were all doing in the West, that his correspondence regarding the Order should be so light.

From W. W. Corbett:

CHICAGO, *October 26th*, 1870.

DEAR KELLEY:

I acknowledge several favors from you in form of letters, circulars, etc. I have not seen nor heard aught of Mr. Wheeler since writing you last. He said he would be in and explain his grand system of handling the grain of the Northwest,* but has not done so; therefore I know no more about it than I did before. Have this day written him that it is time for us to report, as the Committee on Organization appointed at the Bloomington Convention. I suppose you may have thought us rather tardy here, but you may depend upon it, we will try to satisfy you that we are not dead yet.

Your truly, W. W. CORBETT.

After the experience thus far in this work, and a determination to establish the Order in all parts of the country, I resolved to give my undivided attention to it. In my travels, I found that all information emanating from Washington, received extra

* This was THE GRAIN GROWERS' TRANSPORTATION AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

attention among the masses; hence, I purposed making that city my headquarters, and send out our circulars in all directions. Funds were necessary to accomplish this. I addressed a note to Mr. Bryan, and commenced making my final arrangements to move my family. As I now look back, it was a wild venture, but in keeping with every other move I made in the interest of the Order. It was backed by a positive feeling of final success.

Our work was improving, and the letters of inquiry from all parts gave much encouragement.

This, from Andrew J. Beck, was a sample:

ATLANTA, GA., *November 7th, 1870.*

O. H. KELLEY, *Itasca, Minn.:*

DEAR SIR:

We are in receipt of your circular explaining the plan of organization, and the objects of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. To say that we are pleased, does not express all our gratification upon hearing of the organization of just such an association as we, of the South, especially need. At present we have no such thing as *system*, and we shall be glad to do anything towards bringing about the ends contemplated, in the organization of your Order. Will you be kind enough to advise us of the preliminary steps necessary to the organization of a Grange in this city, etc.?

Hoping to hear from you soon, we are very truly yours,

ANDREW J. BECK,

SAMUEL A. ECHOLS,

Editors and Publishers of Rural Southerner.

Brother Muir wrote that "the work takes, but it goes slowly into actual life. I write a letter daily, but have not yet organized a Grange. Time and money are the elements 'to push the work.'" In his next he enclosed five dollars, to pay for a Deputy's outfit, sent to R. O. Thompson, at Jefferson, Texas, from whom, I think, we never had any tidings afterward.

Our plan at this time, was to furnish Deputies with an outfit, at their own expense.

Brother Moss wrote:

FREDONIA, *November 16th*, 1870.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR BROTHER :

I presume you think I have forgotten you, but age and infirmity, and pressure of business, combine to account for my long silence. If there is anything that would favor the wish to be young again, it is that I might engage, heart and hand, with you in the work of building up our glorious Order of Patrons. I have a great many letters of inquiry. * * * My letters I have just answered were from New Jersey. The spirit of inquiry is waking up, and seed is being scattered broadcast, and some of it will take root and grow. Tell me how you prosper; how is your heart, your pluck, etc.? Let me hear from you in full. I am yours, sincerely, A. S. Moss.

Under date of November 19th, Mr. Bryan replied to my letter of the 7th, (which had followed him East and returned,) saying that at that time it was impossible to comply with my request. It was

quite a disappointment, but I was ready to start, and with me then, it meant *go*. I immediately wrote to Brother Sam. E. Adams:

ITASCA, MINN., *November 23d, 1870.*

MY DEAR SAM.:

I am short, and want to borrow forty dollars. If your heart, conscience, and ability will permit you to do the favor, you can send me a P. O. M. O., payable at St. Paul. Have to leave for Washington Monday, to make arrangements for my family there.

Yours truly

O. H. K.

The reply was laconic:

MONTICELLO, *November 24th, 1870.*

O. H.:

Yours received. Here's the checque.

Yours

SAM.

To which, this rejoinder:

November 27th, 1870.

DEAR SAM.:

Yours received. If kindness can cover a multitude of sins, there must be a big pile of yours put out of sight, by the favor granted.

Fraternally,

O. H. K.

It is true, the amount was small, but it was *all I wanted* at that time. With it, I left Minnesota to build up the Order, and in this work, I have always felt my labors would add to the happiness and welfare of my fellow-beings.

W. W. Corbett wrote me as follows:

OFFICE OF PRAIRIE FARMER, }
CHICAGO, Nov. 24th, 1870. }

MY DEAR KELLEY:

At last we have commenced the *bombardment*. In this week's *Farmer*, copies of which I mail you to-day, you will see the report of Committee on Organization, and in spirit just what we intended it should be. Writing it myself, accounts for it's not being better done. I had waited long for some aid, but concluded to adopt Miles Standish's motto,—“do it yourself.” I am confident it will prove a big gun for the Patrons. Give me your ideas of it frankly.

I enclose you letters relative to starting Granges. Please write them, giving particulars. I have sent constitutions, and such circulars as I have. * * *

Yours truly,

W. W. CORBETT.

Before leaving the farm, Miss Hall and myself had made our plans for introducing the Order first by letter, and as soon as a locality would warrant the expense, then send a Deputy to thoroughly instruct all in the secret work. On reaching Washington, I sent out the following to the Granges, and a copy also to each person who had, up to this time, sent letters of inquiry. We then, as now, kept a list of all correspondents, and filed all letters.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

NATIONAL GRANGE, }
WASHINGTON, December 8th, 1870. }

DEAR SIR:

I take pleasure in informing you that the rapid increase of business connected with our Order, has made it necessary to

permanently locate the office of the Secretary of the National Grange in this city.

The Order is now working in fifteen States, and rapidly increasing. To secure to our members all the benefits to be derived from a fraternity so extensive as this must become, we wish to organize Subordinate Granges in every town in the United States. A plan has been adopted for organizing by letter, which saves to Charter members much expense, and facilitates business.

Should you desire to take an active part in the work, the necessary documents will be sent you.

Yours fraternally, O. H. KELLEY,
Secretary of National Grange.

From Joseph Seymour :

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *December 8th, 1870.*

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

Your favor of November 28th received. We have our circulars struck off, with the notice of Patrons of Husbandry Jewels, and send you a few to distribute among the Granges. We called on the Syracuse *Daily Journal*, and handed your circular to one of the editors, and he said he would work it in. You had better send us a few more, for we can scatter them.

The Granges do not send for jewels very lively yet. Stir them up ; we have a quantity of sets on hand, and are out of a good deal of money on these jewels, and want to get it back. Any papers with notices of the Order that you send, we will show to our editors here. * * * JOS. SEYMOUR.

From Gen. Wm. Duane Wilson :

DES MOINES, *December 9th, 1870.*

BROTHER KELLEY :

The enclosed will explain themselves. I have just

returned from opening Dallas Grange. Had a very enthusiastic meeting.

At request of the Northern Granges, the State Grange organization has been postponed to 12th of January, when our State Board of Agriculture meets. * * * Send to each Grange a Gent's Regalia, and a pattern for the Ladies.

Want more circulars; also a quantity of Corbett's letter. I am appointing Deputies, as you suggested, as fast as I can find men suited for the purpose.

Do let me know how you are getting on. I write you at Washington, seeing a telegram that you had passed through Chicago. As ever, thine, WM. DUANE WILSON.

Noticing a favorable mention of our Order in the *Rural Carolinian*, published in Charleston, S. C., I ventured to address a friendly letter to the editor, Colonel Jacques, and received the following:

CHARLESTON, S. C., *December 17th*, 1870.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

Your favor of 5th instant was duly received, but a press of other duties has prevented an earlier reply.

I thank you for the documents sent me. I have felt an interest in your Order from its commencement, and had thought of writing to you for further information concerning it. So far as your objects and aims appear to the uninitiated, I heartily approve them, and shall be glad to co-operate with you, if I can consistently do so. I think the Order will find great favor in the South, when it once gets a foothold here; but it may be difficult to introduce it, as our people are somewhat inclined to suspect ulterior political objects in movements originating at the North, or in Washington.

Awaiting further instructions, I remain very truly yours,

D. H. JACQUES.

On the 19th, I received from Mr. Bryan a loan of \$250.00, expressly to enable me to bring my family to Washington.

As our Annual Meeting would take place in January, I wrote to all those who, by their appointment as Deputies, were entitled to membership of the Council of the National Grange, and also to the non-resident members, inviting them to attend; but if they could not, to communicate by letter such matter as they wished to have presented.

On mentioning to Brother Saunders that I had so notified the parties to be present, he rather surprised me by declaring his earnest wish that not one of them would attend. For my part, I felt the sooner we could bring our distant friends together, the more prosperous would be our work.

From McDowell:

WAYNE, *December 26th*, 1870.

MY DEAR KELLEY:

Yours of 8th instant reached me a few days since. I am absent most of the time, so that a letter sometimes lies a week or so here before it comes to my notice. I am glad to hear from you and to know that you and the good work are prospering; for what would it be without you? I regret that I cannot be with you on the 4th proximo, but I hope to see you at a later day this winter, if I can tear myself away long enough to accomplish it. Let me hear from you often. Direct to me at Penn Yan, and I will get it sooner; with kind regards to all our co-workers,

I am, as ever, truly yours, F. M. McDOWELL.

In a letter from Brother Muir, December 27th, he says :

I was up at St. Joseph, and was invited per telegraph to go to Wyandotte to initiate Gray and Kalloch. Lost a day and two nights, and paid out \$15.00, for the pleasure of doing so. They are very gentlemanly, but such business presses hard upon a poor man.

From G. W. Thompson :

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., *December 29th, 1870.*

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

In answer to yours of 8th, I wrote to you that I desired to organize a Grange of your Order in connection with our Farmers' Club, in New Brunswick. If it be practicable, I would like the necessary instructions prior to our next meeting, which comes off on Tuesday, January 3d. Our members are ready, I think, to a man. I have been keeping the subject before our public in both the local papers. Yours truly, G. W. THOMPSON.

From George Noyes :

BOSTON, *December 31st, 1870.*

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

I have been contemplating the proposition made in your letter of the 26th instant. My position in conducting the *Ploughman* is so engrossing, that I do not wish to accept the honor you propose, of making me General Deputy for Massachusetts, but I can send the names of two gentlemen, either of whom would fill the position acceptably both to the Order and the people of Massachusetts : Hon. Chas. L. Flint, Secretary of Board of Agriculture, State House, Boston, and Col. Daniel Needham, Secretary

of the New England Agricultural Society, care of *Ploughman*. We forward paper as ordered, and shall be glad to do anything in our power, except holding office. Yours, GEO. NOYES.

With the statement of receipts for the year, we can close the chapter.

It will be observed that no resolution, law or edict, save my own desire to build up the Order, induced me to make Washington my headquarters. My family left the farm on the 28th of December, and January 2d, 1871, left Minneapolis to join me in our new, but temporary home.

RECEIPTS FOR 1870.

January 13—Dispensation for Waukon Grange, Iowa.....	15 00
“ “ “ “ Clairmont Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
“ “ “ “ Capital Grange, Indiana.....	15 00
“ “ Deputies' fees for organizing.....	22 50
“ “ “ Grange, Washington.....	15 00
February 16—Dispensation for Greenwood Prairie Grange, Minn.	15 00
“ 28 “ “ Cottage Grove Grange, Minnesota.	15 00
“ “ “ “ Cherry Grove Grange, “	15 00
“ “ Received of Wm. Saunders—cash.....	27 00
March 17—Dispensation for High Forest Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
“ “ Received of Wm. Saunders—cash.....	40 00
“ “ “ George D. Hinckley—cash.....	30 00
“ “ “ O. H. Kelley—cash.....	75 00
“ “ Dispensation for East Cleveland Grange, Ohio.....	15 00
“ “ Deputies' fees for organizing.....	11 00
April ... “ from Owatonna Grange, Minnesota.....	19 00
“ 8—Dispensation for Morning Star Grange, “	15 00
“ 20 “ Lincoln Grange, “	15 00
May 5 “ Prairie Grange, “	15 00

May 6—Dispensation for	Utica Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
“ 14	“ Wauseca Grange, “	15 00
June 3	“ Bear Valley Grange, “	15 00
“ 9	“ Prairie Creek Grange, “	15 00
“ 10	“ Pioneer Grange, Stockton, Tennessee.	15 00
“ 22	“ Frankville Grange, Iowa.....	15 00
“ 27	“ Featherstone Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
“ 27	“ Mount Pleasant Grange, “	15 00
“ 30	“ Mazeppa Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
July 8	“ Pleasant Grove Grange, Minnesota....	15 00
“ 19—Cash advanced by O. H. Kelley.....		15 00
“ 19—Received of State Grange of Illinois.....		45 00
“ 19	“ “ “ —Dispensation.....	15 00
“ 19	“ Garden City Grange, Illinois.....	41 50
“ 19	“ W. W. Corbett, (loan).....	15 00
“ 19	“ Alfred Gray for Manuals.....	1 50
August 31—Received for Dispensation for Pilot Hill Grange, Cal.		15 00
September 7	“ “ Meramec Grange, Mo..	15 00
“ 13	“ “ Oak Grange, Missouri.	15 00
“ 29	“ “ Pleasant Prairie, Minn.	15 00
“ “	“ “ Capital Grange, Iowa..	15 00
“ “	“ “ Atlantic Grange, “ ...	15 00
“ “	“ Deputies' fees in Missouri and Iowa.....	105 50
“ “	“ N. J. Coleman, (donation).....	85 00
“ “	“ Michel and Kern, “	15 00
“ “	“ Thos. B. Bryan, “	100 00
“ “	“ “ “	50 00
October 4	“ Waukon Grange, State fees.....	15 00
“ 18	“ Frankville Grange, “	3 00
“ 18	“ Dispensation for Brocton Grange, N. Y..	15 00
November 15	“ Song Books.....	1 20
“ 15	“ Deputies' fees.....	6 00
“ 21	“ Dispensation for Waterford Gr'ge, Minn.	15 00
“ 25	“ of Sam. E. Adams, (loan).....	40 00
December 3	“ of Wm. Saunders.....	12 50
“ 5—Dispensation	Wilton Junction Grange, Iowa.....	15 00
“ 7	“ Catlin Grange, Illinois.....	15 00
“ 9—Received of Doctor Trimble.....		5 00

December 12—Dispensation for Dallas Grange, Iowa.....	15 00
“ 19—Received of Thomas B. Bryan.....	250 00
“ 20—Dispensation Castle Rock Grange, Minnesota.....	15 00
“ 20 “ Cedar Falls Grange, Iowa.....	15 00
“ 24 “ Darrel Grange, Iowa.....	15 00
“ 24 “ Jefferson Grange, Iowa.....	15 00
“ 27—Received of Wm. Saunders.....	1 00
“ 31 “ “ “	2 00
Advanced by O. H. Kelley, not credited.....	92 75

N. B.—I will not trouble the reader to add up the columns until we finish the book, and then make one job of it; at which time we will copy the opposite pages, and show “*what has become of ALL THE MONEY.*” All monies received by me in organizing Subordinate Granges is entered as “Deputies’ fees for organizing.”

CHAPTER V.

SUCCESS FINALLY ASSURED.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE was held at the office of Brother Saunders, Four-and-a-Half Street, Washington, D. C.,

JANUARY 4TH, 1871.

Present, Brothers Saunders, Trimble, Grosh, Thompson and Kelley.

The Secretary read communications from Brothers Moss, Hinckley, Paist, Muir, Allen, Corbett, T. A. Thompson, Bailey, S. E. Adams, McDowell, and Anson Bartlett.

The Secretary made an informal report of the progress of the work for the year, and suggested that, as soon as he could locate and open his office, a regular meeting be held, when the resident members should all be present, and give a full day to the business needing attention.

It was also decided that the Executive Committee meet once each month, at the Secretary's office, wherever that might be located.

In consideration of the liberal aid extended by Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, of Chicago, he was, by

unanimous vote, invited to become a member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, and the Secretary was instructed to notify him of this action of the National Grange.

Among the communications read, were the following:

ON COUNTY GRANGES.

Resolution of Lincoln Grange, No. 48, Gifford, Minnesota, dated October 15th, 1870.

“That it is highly necessary that the National Constitution of the Patrons of Husbandry be so altered as to create an Intermediate or County Grange in each county where there are ten or more Granges organized. Said County Grange to be composed of Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges: said County Granges to meet semi-annually or annually, as a majority may determine at any previous meeting of said Grange; to determine any local or general question which may properly come before said Grange.

C. C. Low, *Master.*

JONATHAN GRISDALE, *Secretary.*

[The object of this was almost exclusively to enable the County Granges “to create a local corporation to buy machinery or goods, and shipping produce.”]

From T. A. Thompson:

PLAINVIEW, MINN., *December 20th, 1870.*

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY:

As the time is near when the National Grange will meet to deliberate on the growing necessities of the Order, I ask the privilege of presenting a few suggestions. * * *

First. I would have an annual password to be given. * * *
Then I would have a grip pertaining to each degree. * * *
Again, taking our State as an example, we have, say sixty Sub-

ordinate Granges. Masters and Past Masters are entitled to seats in the State Grange; if two-thirds attend, that body will be too large, and attended with too much expense. I would like to see an Intermediate or County Grange, composed of Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges in the county, to meet in January and July. At the January meeting, to elect two of their number to attend the next State Grange. * * * It seems to me, the growth of the Order requires this, or a similar plan, but perhaps not yet. * * *

Great responsibility rests with the National Grange at its coming session. If they lead in the spirit of progress, and discharge the duties of the hour, they will receive the welcome plaudit, "Well done," etc. Yours, T. A. THOMPSON

[In a letter to Brother Bartlett, I had given my plan for organizing by letter, to which he replied:]

January 2d, 1871.

BROTHER KELLEY:

* * * I must protest against the plan of organizing Granges by letter, for it seems to me you might just as well publish the whole work, and throw it broadcast over the land, as to do that. * * * A. BARTLETT.

From Brother A. S. Moss, Assistant Steward,
New York:

FREDONIA, N. Y.

BROTHERS:

It would give me pleasure, though a stranger to most of you, to meet with and join in your Annual Council. * * *

The spirit that actuates the head and heart, will show itself in the actions of the body. Let us keep this in view while acting as the head of our beloved Order, and remember that the spirit that is in us, will be felt and manifested in all the body of our brotherhood. Let us then so labor that a true brotherhood shall bind us, not only in name, but in spirit. An Order that is the outgrowth of the Seventeenth Century, it seems to me, ought to be no mean Order. It should have inscribed on its helmet, Equality, Justice, and Fidelity,—and be imbued with the broad

principles of Christian civilization, which make the age in which we live. That these are distinguishing principles of our Order, above any of the older ones, I do most firmly believe; and all our acts in the National, State and Subordinate Councils, should be deeply imbued in them. The Patrons of Husbandry have a mission to fill that is unselfish, elevating, and ennobling. Viewed in this light, what responsibility rests upon your deliberations; upon all acts in the Grange, and in the walks of life! I have said unselfish: yours is most emphatically a work of self-abnegation. Your reward lies in the hope of doing good to your fellows. Generations unborn will lisp your praises.

I cannot report to you that I have personally done much to advance our Order, save that I have written some for the press, and answered some inquiries; but can say, when opportunity has presented, I have not failed to be a witness. And though in the minds of some, the progress has been slow, I am persuaded good seed has been sown on good ground, and will in due time bear fruit. A too rapid growth would be evidence to me that it was not a healthy one; that evil would come of it.

I have been requested by our laborious (may I not say irrepressible) and worthy Secretary, to make any suggestions that may have occurred to me for the good of our Order, to which I reply, nothing special. I presume the time is not distant when our Ritual will need remodeling, and when that time comes, I would abbreviate. We need more songs; good common-sense words, and plain choir tunes, is all that is needed, so that all may learn and sing them. Make them so as to be uniformly adopted by brothers in all parts of the land, that wherever we meet we can sing together. Let this be a feature in our Order. * * *

A word of caution may not be amiss to Subordinate Granges when located in villages; there is danger of a preponderating membership of the village residents. When it can be done, let the Subordinate Granges hold their meetings in the day-time. A semi-annual pass would aid the finances. It is this matter of finances that will work death to Subordinate Granges, unless they are well arranged and attended to.

Uniformity in our work is most important, and therefore, when the time comes to remodel, brevity is recommended.

But I fear I am becoming prolix, and will close ; but not till I renew my sympathy with you in the good work. Go on, work on, fight on ; you must win ; you cannot go back. To go forward is to triumph ; to go back is death. God help you !

Fraternally yours, A. S. Moss.

On motion of Brother J. R. Thompson, adjourned to meet at the call of the Master of the National Grange.

The letters received from the South referred to the female membership as a feature not likely to be popular, while we already had several from Southern ladies, of which the following is one:

CABIN HOME, ASHVILLE,
BUNCOMBE Co., N. C., *January 2d*, 1871. }

MR. O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

I have learned through the *Prairie Farmer*, that there is an organization devoted entirely to the interests of farmers, and write to ask for all the information you will be pleased to give respecting it.

I have long wished there was some such organization, and am much gratified to learn that one has been formed, or is being formed. I am a woman, but am very much interested in everything pertaining to the Agricultural interests of our country, and anything I can do to promote the welfare of the farming community, will be done with a hearty good will.

I think a Grange might be established in Ashville, and believe many of our farmers here would join your Order. I shall want to become a member, and will get many others if I can. If it is indeed a good thing, I will labor heartily with you.

Your well-wisher, Mrs. Wm. J. BROWN.

THE FIRST GRANGE HALL IN INDIANA.

HONEY CREEK, IND., *January 6th*, 1871.

BROTHER KELLEY :

Yours of 10th December is at hand. Please send the paper to organize by letter. We are going to install our officers Saturday night of this week. The jewels have been received. Our Hall is finished, and we expect to set the time to dedicate it, at our next meeting. Any communication from you will be thankfully received. We are prospering finely.

Yours fraternally, JOHN WEIR, W. M.

My efforts to get the Order established in Wisconsin had resulted in a vigorous correspondence on the part of several interested persons, and I will leave the particulars of the early work in that State to go into the local history, when that may be written. I will say that every letter written to me by members of the Order in Wisconsin, during 1870 and 1871, have been preserved.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT AT CO-OPERATION, and to inform Subordinate Granges through the National Grange, where they could buy to advantage, was made by Brother Hinckley, of Fredonia, January 7th, 1871, at my suggestion. He sent me one hundred and fifty circulars in stamped unaddressed envelopes, being special offers to members of Subordinate Granges to sell them seeds at wholesale rates. I was to direct them for the good of the Order. These I exhibited to Mr. Saunders with much satis-

faction, but he opposed it, and I began to despair of doing anything in the way of co-operation. I quote Brother Saunders' views, noted at that time on Brother Hinckley's letter to me: "It is no part of the work of the National Grange to do any kind of business; and to advertise any firms, even at their own expense, is out of all reason." However, I sent out the circulars, believing it to be my duty to let brother Patrons know where they could buy on favorable terms.

The following from one of our circulars, which at that time had been in circulation for a year, is appropriate here. The *italics* are mine:

"Subordinate Granges are requested, as part of their work, to communicate freely with the National Grange, any matter which they may deem of interest or value to the Order at large. Information relative to machinery, tools, seeds, etc., which they may have tested either in favor of or otherwise, and whenever they desire any information relative to crops, stock, plants, *seeds*, machinery, advertisements, or any subject whatever, *the same will be given, if possible to be obtained, by applying to the Secretary of the National Grange. All information given to the National is the property of the Subordinate Granges, and will be freely imparted to them.*"

Within a week after, Brother Saunders compiled the following circular, which I distributed in letters to numerous parties, but it failed to meet with sufficient encouragement to put the plan into effect.

NATIONAL GRANGE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18th, 1871. }

To the State and Subordinate Granges :

The National Grange, at its present session, has been urged by a large number of Subordinate Granges to adopt some plan by which the members of the Order at large may feel secure in dealing with parties abroad. In accordance with this request, and in order to inaugurate a system of facilitating business intercourse among members of the Order on a basis of mutual benefit and protection, it has been decided that the Executive Committee of the National Grange shall issue a business circular as often as may be deemed necessary. In this circular will appear the advertisements of members of the Order, subject to the following conditions :

Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, and any others who may desire to be represented before the members of the Order, will send a copy of the notice they wish to have inserted to the Secretary of the Grange to which they belong, and, after receiving the signatures of the Master and Secretary of such Grange, the notice shall be enclosed to the address of the Secretary of the National Grange.

A charge sufficient to cover the cost of printing and distributing the circulars will be made against each advertisement. Before going to press this charge will be ascertained and made known to the parties concerned, so that they can remit the specified amount, or otherwise advise the Secretary as they may deem expedient.

The mutual advantages to be derived from this arrangement, both to buyer and seller, will be sufficiently apparent. The principles of truth and honesty in all transactions, as inculcated in the Ritual of the Order, will be strictly observed, and any seeming difficulty that may arise will be presented to the Granges for amicable settlement.

Where Subordinate Granges elect one of their number as an agent to make purchases and sales, it is advisable for them to notify the Order at large through the Secretary of the National Grange.

The advertisements for the first edition of proposed business circular should be sent to the undersigned before the twenty-fifth of February of the present year.

Issued by order of the Executive Committee.

O. H. KELLEY, *Secretary.*

My family reached Washington on the 5th of January. We leased the house, 1424 Sixth Street, north, and commenced issuing all our circulars and letters from our new home.

On January 12th the STATE GRANGE OF IOWA was organized, at Des Moines, with the following-named members:

DUDLEY W. ADAMS,	ISAAC BRANDT,
J. L. ENOS,	P. MELINDY,
W. D. WHITMAN,	C. D. BEEMAN,
WM. ANDERSON,	WM. DUANE WILSON,
FRANK SPRAGUE.	

Dudley W. Adams was elected Master, and General Wm. Duane Wilson, Secretary. We had good reason to feel much encouraged from this organization. The Master had a live Subordinate Grange at home, and accepted the highest position in the State to make the Order a success.

On the 13th of January we received the FIRST

APPLICATION FOR A SUBORDINATE GRANGE IN WISCONSIN. It was organized January 5th, 1871, by Dr. W. H. Burnham, under the name of Plainville Grange, No. 1, with the following-named members:

J. W. HORTON,	MRS. G. P. HORTON,
S. W. TYLER,	MRS. M. E. TYLER,
HENRY WAINRIGHT,	MRS. A. T. ATCHERSON,
W. W. WAINRIGHT,	MISS L. E. TYLER.
E. L. JONES,	MRS. E. WAINRIGHT,
W. T. ATCHERSON,	MISS MARY WAINRIGHT,
JOHN TOWNSEND,	MRS. C. JONES,
C. R. SICKLES	MRS. M. J. TOWNSEND,
E. C. BURK,	MISS M. E. SICKLES,
MISS A. E. BURK,	MISS S. A. BURK.

It may be as well for the remainder of this book to blend a cheerful air with my account of events, for there are some matters to be mentioned that will give better satisfaction to those concerned, if they are garnished with a spray of levity, rather than sober fact.

Occasionally we would receive a letter, of which the following is a fair sample. The writer was a newly fledged Deputy, but now a prominent member in a Western State:

“I have seen no ‘Patron’ from any other section; have corresponded with none; don’t know who to write to, and have but little information, except what I received from you. The farmers in this section nearly all agree that an organization of

farmers is necessary, yet many are afraid *this Order* is a humbug.

“ I have made but little effort to organize Granges, because others seemed to be doing nothing, and I don't want to organize a few Granges here, and then have the Order fall to pieces. I have most implicit faith in the Order, and believe that if the right kind of men are at the head, it can be made a grand success. But the leaders in the Order are entire strangers to me, and I do not know if it is in good or bad hands. I am much *in need of more light.*”

I could readily coincide with his sentiments; but there was no other way to do than to keep him cheerful, and at work in his locality, until the right men could be found to put at the head.

We had arranged our home matters, and fitted up an office in a front room of our dwelling. We notified the resident members to attend a meeting, the following being a copy of the notice sent to Doctor Trimble:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 23d*, 1871.

BROTHER TRIMBLE:

An adjourned meeting of the National Grange will be held at my house, on North Sixth, between O and P, fourth door from P, new block, on Wednesday P. M., January 25th, at 6 o'clock, *sharp*. Yours fraternally, O. H. KELLEY.

Private.—Be sure and come, for I count on your advice about fixing up salary, and payments of money to Treasurer.

We now come to a meeting in the history that, at the time it took place, left an unpleasant feeling,

but the results were magnificent, as will be seen in our after progress. This was called to complete the business of the first meeting in the month.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE,
JANUARY 25TH, 1871.

Present, Brothers Saunders, Trimble, Ireland and Kelley.

The meeting was about being called to order, when Brother Ireland said he had a previous engagement and could not remain, but would leave a communication for Brother Trimble to present, and he retired. It proved to be his resignation as Treasurer, which "was laid on the table."

We then took up my proposition to organize Subordinate Granges by letter. Dr. Trimble was in excellent talking humor, and wrapped the "wet blankets" about Brother Saunders and myself, regardless of effect, and if there was any vim for the cause in Brother Saunders when he came, I think Brother Trimble had well "squelched" it by the time he left.

Our meeting lasted one hour only. I had counted on the Doctor as one who would advocate my views, but when he left, I concluded his sentiments were peculiar to himself, and he had spent the evening trying to see how big a scare he could give us.

Miss Hall and myself had left Minnesota with a well studied plan of work, believing we could build up our Order on that, and in no other way so readily. We had entered upon this wild venture with feelings of warranted success, and to have all our fond hopes blasted by the desertion of three associates in one evening, so soon after our arrival in a land of strangers, and without any surplus of funds, was rather discouraging. After the departure (for there was no formal adjournment of this meeting, to which Doctor Trimble will cheerfully certify,—we have had many a hearty laugh over it since,)—I reported to my wife and niece the demoralized condition of matters. After moderate counsel, they advised me to take a good sleep over it, and in the morning everything would look clearer.

The morning's resolution proved a good one. We decided to *pay no attention to counsel from any one*, but keep our own, drive ahead as we had planned, and *stick to it* until success crowned our labors.

For January we recorded four new Granges.

I had arranged with the printers, Cunningham & McIntosh, to get out a Third Edition of the Manual, in the present pocket form. To secure this edition was essential, and it was the last mountain to be

removed. We were so nearly out of the old edition, that any sudden increase of applications for new Granges would necessitate delay in supplying them. The printers worked very slow, as they were not sure of a deluge of funds. Money they must have before the "forms" would go to press, and that money I had to raise; where and how, put my wits at work.

We were having an active month, our very best thus far; adding new Granges from Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Letters of inquiry were increasing, while the communications from old correspondents were assuming a more business-like and encouraging character.

From Brother Jacques:

CHARLESTON, S. C., *February 7th, 1871.*

O. H. KELLEY,—

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Your favor of the 30th ultimo came duly to hand. So far as my limited time has permitted me to communicate with persons whom it is desirable to enlist in our work, a good degree of interest is manifested, and there is a demand for further and more specific information than that afforded by the circular. I will gladly distribute whatever the National Grange may furnish me for that purpose. Probably the Constitution of the Grange would answer many inquiries in regard to the organization.

I purpose to publish the general circular in the next number of the *Rural Carolinian*, which will bring it before many thou-

sands of readers in all parts of the South. Please send me more copies of it. Fraternally yours, D. H. JACQUES.

From Dr. Enos :

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, *February 10th*, 1871.

* * * I have the plans set for six Granges in Benton County, and shall bring them all in time. That will count, with what others are doing. * * * Send the new Manuals as soon as possible. JAS. L. ENOS.

General Wilson, Secretary of the State Grange of Iowa, had enlisted in good earnest, and with his newspaper, the *Homestead*, and visiting different portions of the State organizing Subordinate Granges, was creating quite an excitement. The General and myself, at this time, enjoyed a furious correspondence on certain matters relative to the Order. Our active experience was proving of great value.

To secure funds to cover expenses, I had been in the habit of collecting a fee from Deputies for their outfit. At the General's suggestion, this was soon after discontinued, as the increase of Granges would warrant it. Some good men were being enlisted, and by their letters it was plain to be seen we were laying the foundation for a revolution in public sentiment. This Order was to bring out men who had never before taken an active part in any societies, and place them in the front rank.

On the 20th, I had addressed a letter to Mr. Bryan, telling him the exact condition of our affairs, and the actual need of a little more assistance to carry me through the arrangement with the printer, satisfied, if I could secure this loan, no further pecuniary aid would be needed.

From Mr. Bryan:

HIGHLAND PLACE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *Feb. 22d, 1871.* }

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

I am in receipt of yours of the 20th, delivered this morning. You desire \$184.00 to aid in printing for the Patrons of Husbandry, and propose paying me interest for the use of it for six months. I am willing to make the loan, but not willing to receive any profit. If I accept, as I suppose I must, some representative position in the Order, as you have frequently proposed, it will be on the same terms as those stipulated by me in taking prominent positions in other associations—to be entirely free from any pecuniary return or compensation, directly or indirectly.

I have the interests of the fraternity and of the farmers warmly at heart, and am glad to be able to advance them. I accept your proposition without any profit, and would be glad to meet with you and your Executive Committee.

It is best, perhaps, that past loans be considered donations, and I so declare them, and this advance will be returned by you.

Yours respectfully, THOS. B. BRYAN.

This draft came in good time, and led to several changes in business arrangements; among others, a change in our printers, for with this amount and

sixteen new Granges for February, the Secretary's office was enabled to be in a degree independent. The press ran lively for a few days, and the new Manuals were soon being received from the binder.

From Luke Eger:

MONTGOMERY STATION, }
LYCOMING COUNTY, PA., *Feb. 22d, 1871.* }

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

I have at last succeeded in raising and organizing a club here, and I think there will be but little trouble after this in establishing clubs in this County.

I enclose fee for Dispensation, etc. As our club room for the present is some distance from Montgomery Station, I would be pleased to be notified some days before the arrival of the Deputy, so as to meet him there with conveyance, as the roads are getting in bad condition; and also to be able to notify the members. Your obedient servant, LUKE EGER.

This being the first genuine working Grange in Pennsylvania, I give the names of the Charter members:

EAGLE GRANGE, No. 1, *Clinton, Lycoming County, Pa.*

LUKE EGER,	JOS. HEILMAN,
JOHN PAGE,	BENJ. HARMAN,
J. G. TYSON,	DANIEL FRITZ,
J. H. WALTER,	C. A. SHAFFER,
HENRY DECKER,	WM. F. GETZ,
ABRAHAM PAGE,	J. H. FRITZ,
W. H. HOFFMAN,	T. J. SMITH,
S. P. SHAFFER,	MICHAEL SICHTER,

FRANK PORTER,	MRS. SAMUEL EGER,
JOHN WEBB,	ANN GRIGGS,
D. C. GRIGGS,	MISS RACHEL PORTER,
CHAS. BERGER,	MISS SARAH BARDA,
J. C. MARTIAN,	MRS. CHRISTIANA PAGE,
H. H. BERGER.	MRS. MARY DECKER,
ELI HARMAN,	MRS. A. HARMAN,
SAMUEL MCLEES,	MRS. SUSAN HOFFMAN,
CORNELIUS SHAFFER,	MRS. E. A. WALTER,
MRS. L. PORTER.	

With the documents sent Granges, we then enclosed a paper sample of Regalia, giving instructions how to be made. This proved unsatisfactory, and at General Wilson's suggestion, we soon commenced sending a Gent's Regalia, and paper pattern of Ladies'.

On the 28th February, the General wrote:

"My trip of two weeks has resulted in the formation of half a dozen Granges, and laying the foundation for three times as many, I think. Do tell me what they are doing in other States and whether agents for the Order are being established in Chicago, New York, etc. I have promised, there will be before fall, anyhow."

W. G. P. Brinckloe, of Philadelphia, wrote me:

February 28th, 1871.

Yours of 14th duly to hand, but I have had such a press of business as to prevent my giving it due attention. I approve of your Order, and shall do all in my power to extend it. * * I intend to have a Grange department hereafter in the *National Farmer*, to which I trust you will send all news you can collect.

This seemed an excellent opportunity, and it was not many weeks before I had the paper overflowing with matter about the Order. It was issued as an advertising sheet, but between the P. O. Department and my *heavy* contributions, it disappeared a few months after.

My plan for organizing by letter was answering the purpose of letting clubs get underway, and satisfying applicants for Granges until it would pay for Deputies to reach their neighborhoods, while at the same time they had no superfluous knowledge of the secret work.

Gen. Wilson wrote :

DES MOINES, *February 28th*, 1871.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR BROTHER :

I cannot get to Plymouth Grange at present. Can you not send them the work by letter, so they can open it without any other aid? Do so at once, as their petition has been here about ten days. * * * As ever, yours,

WM. DUANE WILSON.

About these days Rufus Hatch was publishing in the *New York Independent*, some wide-awake articles upon railroads watering their stock, etc., and having received several copies, I sent them West. They were soon called for in quantities for general circulation, and I wrote Mr. Bowen for instructions as to where they could be obtained, and received the following:

NEW YORK, *February 27th, 1871.*

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

Mr. Bowen, of the *N. Y. Independent*, has handed me your letter to him of 24th instant, and I take pleasure in forwarding you my series of circulars (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4,) and have entered your name to send the others as they are printed. I also enclose eighteen sets for your general Deputies.

Your truly, RUFUS HATCH, *per L.*

Our correspondence in Missouri was one of interest. Brothers Muir and Allen were not idle with their pens, but it was a serious question with them, as with most of our friends, whether it would pay to start out and build up Granges in person.

The following from Brother Allen :

ALLENTOWN, MO., *February 25th, 1871.*

BROTHER O. H. KELLEY .

Received a note from you through the hands of Brother Muir, in regard to sending Deputies into Missouri, to try to organize Granges. This would be very gratifying to me if it could be successfully done. But I fear, at present, it would not be a success. Brother Muir and I have been trying pretty hard to make it go, and though there is not much apparent success, I think we shall yet succeed. Brother Muir has spent considerable time and money by traveling and otherwise, and lectured a number of times. I have traveled some, and wrote a number of articles—sticking in something about the Patrons whenever I can—and done considerable talking privately, and some little publicly. The field is being cleared. I think our labor is not lost. Brother Muir and I hold ourselves in readiness to go and organize a Grange in any part of the State when they are ready for it. But

we think it better not to appear too anxious on the subject, but rather to elicit (somewhat indirectly) inquiry, to awaken thought, etc. Our people here in Missouri are somewhat peculiar. They have a good deal of the old prejudice against new things, especially if it comes from the East—a relict of Pro-Slavery barbarism. We have to feel our way along among them, and when a favorable opportunity presents itself, be ready to strike.

Brother Muir delivered a most splendid lecture at our installation; the best I ever heard of him or of anybody else on that subject. We intend to publish it, but not until May, as we want to have him repeat it before our Horticultural Society in that month. The weather was unfavorable on the occasion, and not many out. Mine on the same occasion will probably be out in the *Rural* before that time. I enclose you an article cut from the *Rural*, as a sample of how we work in when opportunity offers.

If you think best to send us help, we shall certainly interpose no objection. I have given you my views. I think we shall succeed, but it will take time, and that it is better to hasten slowly at present.

Shall be glad to hear from you as frequently as convenient. Hoping for your health and prosperity, and the success of the Patrons,
I am fraternally yours, T. R. ALLEN.

The State Grange of Minnesota closed its Annual Session on the 24th of February, having elected Brother T. A. Thompson, Master. This brought us another active member into the National Grange. In reply to his several suggestions relative to improving the unwritten work, I requested him to send me, for the Executive Committee, a full description of it, and if it proved of real value, very likely it would be adopted.

One of our earliest letters from Mississippi was dated:

BOONVILLE, MISS., *March 2d, 1871.*

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

I have just read in the *Rural Carolinian*, published in Charleston, S. C., a notice of the new Order, known as the "Grange," and am desirous of further knowledge on the subject. Will you be so kind as to post me further, and oblige the editor of a little paper in this place.

Truly, J. M. NORMENT.

From J. C. Abbott:

CLARKSVILLE, IOWA, *March 2d, 1871.*

O. H. KELLEY,—MY DEAR SIR:

Yesterday I received from you the Dispensation for our Grange (No. 21), together with the Manuals, circulars, etc. I enclose herewith money for sample of Gents' Regalia.

We think we shall soon gather in a large and influential Grange. Yours truly, J. C. ABBOTT.

General Wilson wrote on 8th of March, "What is the Lecturer of the National Grange doing? Has he prepared anything for the instruction of Granges? Your GRAND Officers will have to *work* if they want to retain their places. *WORK* is the word."

On March 13th I received a long and interesting letter from Brother Adams, Master of State Grange of Iowa, in which he strongly advocated a reduction of Deputy's fees, and the State Grange retaining

the degree dues, then claimed by the Constitution for the National Grange. He reviewed the correspondence from members of the Order in his State, and gave me much valuable information and advice, some of which was afterwards engrafted in our laws.

Our work in the office required me to call occasionally upon Brothers Saunders and J. R. Thompson, while I did not wholly ignore our "wet blanket," the Doctor, who took delight in saying he had dispersed the National Grange as effectually as Cromwell did the Parliament, or as a stone thrown among a squad of frogs. Brother Ireland had most decidedly withdrawn himself, because I had not complied with his plans relative to the financial part of the work. His views were theoretically correct; but, though somewhat homespun, mine, practically, answered the purpose until the National Grange was permanently organized and incorporated.

Oscar Dinwiddie put in an appearance in the Order, by a letter dated

ORCHARD GROVE, IND., *March 20th*, 1871.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

The farmers in this neighborhood have organized, and in successful operation, a Farmers' Club, but some of us think we would like to organize a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. Please tell me how to proceed, as none of us know anything about it. Yours respectfully, OSCAR DINWIDDIE.

On March 22d, Brother Jacques wrote from Charleston:

I am sowing the good seed throughout this State and the South. I trust some of it falls on good and properly prepared ground. No opposition in any active form has developed itself as yet, but there exists at present a degree of apathy, which is worse. * * * There is need of a Special Deputy here in Charleston to undertake the organization of a Grange or Granges in Charleston County. As other duties prevent me from the out-door work required to get up a Club, I recommend for that position, William E. Simmons, Jr., of this city. * * *

Very truly and fraternally, D. H. JACQUES.

Our first communication from Alabama was from a reader of the *Rural Carolinian*,—J. H. Barger, of Eutaw.

Early in March, calls for Hatch's circulars were loud, and I found it advisable to solicit another supply, and obtained from Mr. Hatch eight hundred more. They proved excellent "fuel" for Deputies to circulate. One wrote: "Send them by the hundred; flood the country with them." Another wrote: "The matter contained in them is most astounding, and yet I predicted the same thing thirty years ago," etc.

I wrote Brother Allen:

March 15th, 1871.

BROTHER ALLEN:

Who shall be appointed in St. Louis as the Agent of the Order, to buy and sell for the Granges in Iowa and Minnesota?

Be cautious in making the selection ; he must be a man that is above reproach, and who will deal honorably with the members. In time it will undoubtedly be a large business. * * *

Do not be discouraged because the work goes slow in your State ; it will come out all right by and by. We ought to have a vigorous membership near headquarters. * * *

Yours fraternally,

O. H. K.

Colonel D. S. Curtiss received a commission as General Deputy, in December, 1870, and left for Ohio, thence into Pennsylvania. As an earnest, hard worker, he had few equals; but not corresponding success. He gave the first instructions to Plain Grange, in Stark County, Ohio, of which Brother Henry McDowell was Master, and I think the oldest living Grange in the State. He also gave instructions to the Grange at Montgomery Station, in Pennsylvania. In most of the towns he visited, the Order had not been heard of, and the people were not then ready for the organization. Since then, however, these places have taken much interest, and now have Granges. Probably no Deputy ever traveled more miles on foot, or met with more discouragements. His letters were frequent, and always cheerful. He said in one: "I shall keep working; there is some fun in the effort and motive, if nothing else."

March closed, giving us thirteen new Granges.

APRIL.

The great bulk of our letters gave us new ideas, and every possible way to bring the Order into notice, was adopted. "Co-operation" and "down with monopolies," were proving popular watch-words. About this time, I changed the form of our circular into that of the Tracts, giving them numbers, and thus commenced what I had long advocated—this form of disseminating information among the people—a convenient form for mailing, reading, and binding. *Free tracts for the million!*

The opponents of the Order were beginning to show quite an interest in our financial matters. The "*large amount of money*" that was then "being paid to the Secretary," gave them a great deal of anxiety, and hardly a mail came but we received at least one letter asking, "what becomes of *all* the money sent to the National Grange?" and I doubt if a day has passed since, but one or more letters asking the same question, and another prophesying the rapid downfall of the Institution. But still it lives! It is founded on truth and justice, and must prevail.

However, in my office our special work was to establish the Order—spread the organization into every State, and then into every county and town. To have an association with ONE MILLION members,

was our aim. What the Order might accomplish, depended upon the men and women who should be leaders in the Subordinate Granges. Get these first, then State organizations, and then permanently organize the National Grange. My correspondence at this time, with leaders in the several States, brought me in return many encouraging words such as these:

From Missouri:

"I am glad your faith is still so strong, and your heart so brave. Our cause is a noble one, and with such courage and energy, even in a few brave souls, must succeed. In the prosperity of the farmers is involved the prosperity and happiness of the world.

T. R. ALLEN."

From Mississippi:

"I think, from what I know of the wants of our citizens, the time is ripe for the organization, and sincerely believe our people would heartily co-operate in perfecting its success; and in an organization eschewing '*politics*,' it strikes a sympathetic chord with the wishes of the people.

R. FOWLER, M.D."

To Brother Allen I wrote:

"Since I was in St. Louis, Iowa has organized thirty-five Subordinate Granges, and they are trying to lead all other States, but do not be discouraged; I feel confident Missouri will come up with full ranks in good time. Mississippi and Alabama are in correspondence, and I look for a large membership in the South.

O. H. K."

The first letter from Kentucky was from R. S. Reeves, of Allensville. He wrote to Brinckloe & Marot, at Philadelphia :

April 18th, 1871.

GENTS :

For a few weeks I have been receiving your paper, *The National Farmer*. Among other valuable things, I find something about Patrons of Husbandry, Granges, etc. Our Farmers' Club appointed a man to correspond with some persons, and learn more upon the subject. If you can do so, I would like to have you give me an account of its origin, objects, progress, etc. If there is any good, we want to have it.

Yours, etc.,

R. S. REEVES.

April proved a busy month for office work, but light in Dispensations; we issued but six. On the 30th, I wrote to Brother Allen:

"We must keep the Order continually before the public; it will not answer to be modest, if we want to meet with success. I don't believe in hiding our light under bushels, or anything else. I only wish somebody could say or do something that would make the Order known all over the land in forty-eight hours. * * * There is not excitement enough; we want to be so fixed in popular favor, that applications will come in for Charters at the rate of three or four a day, instead of that number in a week.* We lack the capital, and must win credit

*It has been my pleasure, since then, to see opened in my office in one day, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE applications, accompanied by the fee of Fifteen Dollars each—aggregating two thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

from our own efforts, and show what a few determined men and women can do. Keep pegging away, and your State will yet come to the front. O. H. K."

Notwithstanding the vote on the 4th of January, that the Executive Committee meet once a month, the Doctor's "wet blanket" seemed to keep the spirits of our resident members very quiet, and an occasional call from Brother Saunders, to sign Dispersations, sufficed for all practical purposes.

MAY, 1871,

Opened with a letter from Joseph Seymour & Son, urging me to "stir up the Granges to send for Jewels, as the dies cost quite a sum, and have not paid interest on the outlay." For my part, I was more anxious just then to see new Granges organize than to interest myself much in decorating the officers.

Anxious to get a foothold in Vermont, I asked Brother J. R. Thompson to reply to a letter received from Jonathan Lawrence, to which he rejoined, that the letter satisfied him the Order was "a good thing for the farming community, but the trouble is to make them believe it." Brother Lawrence worked faithfully, and is recorded as the Father of the Order in Vermont.

Mr. Brinckloe wrote, in reply to an order of mine for two thousand copies of *The National Farmer* :

PHILADELPHIA, *May 9th*, 1871.

O. H. KELLEY, Esq.,—

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :

I send you by to-day's express, one thousand of *Farmer*. It is stirring up quite an interest in the cause. We are, however, hurting ourselves among many of our subscribers, who, so far, believe it to be a political institution.

The Order is not doing much of anything for us, and yet it is through such an organ you are to reach the public cheaply and effectually. * * * I send you several letters of inquiry. Will publish another instalment this week.

Fraternally,

W. G. P. BRINCKLOE.

From Dudley W. Adams:

WAUKON, IOWA, *May 19th*, 1871.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR BROTHER :

May 15th I organized at Cresco, Howard County Grange, with the following members : * * * Master—A. B. Smedley. I also send names and fee for a Grange organized at Twin Springs, May 16th. * * * Am going to Frankville Grange to-morrow to lecture.

Yours,

D. W. ADAMS.

Now, that our Order is a success, one may enter the confessional with propriety, and not be censured if he acknowledges some things were rather mythical in those days, when every anxious inquirer expected the most favorable answers. To have said "No," when his whole happiness depended upon "Yes," would have blasted our chances, by discouraging all those we were trying to enlist in the cause. I am reminded of this by several earnest

letters of those days from Brother T. A. Thompson. He was particularly desirous to add to our Ritual a more systematic "unwritten" work, and, to encourage him, I replied that he might send an outline, and I would submit it to the Executive Committee. He did so, but I could not at first comprehend the explanation of the MSS., and called for a more minute description. As he and myself have had considerable amusement, recalling the imaginary scene of that "Executive Committee" examining that composition, it will suffice to say that the last time I wrote him, in May, I told him the matter would be thoroughly examined at the *next* meeting of the Committee, and I laid it in the pigeon holes for future reference, while he was introducing it to some of the Minnesota Granges, receiving their hearty endorsement.

This month brought Mississippi into our ranks. Brother W. L. Williams wrote:

RIENZI, MISS., *May 20th*, 1871.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

I have succeeded in getting up a Subordinate Grange in this place, and desire to know if we can send you the requisite fees for Charter, etc., and commence work without sending for Deputy. If this can be done, it will save the Grange the expense of from \$50 to \$100, which will be a considerable item to us. Everybody is pleased with the Order, as far as they can know of it. I was elected Master of this Grange, and we only want to know how to lead off.

Yours respectfully,

W. L. WILLIAMS.

My reply enabled him to organize his Grange "by letter" as desired. His temporary organization made Rienzi really the oldest in the South, being on the 20th of May, while Ashley Grange, of Charleston, South Carolina, was reported as organized on May 24th; but the application for Rienzi, of Mississippi, is dated June 3d.

Under the same date, I received the information from Oscar Dinwiddie, of Orchard Grove, Indiana:

"We organized to-day with thirty members, but they think best to wait a few days before they send for a Dispensation, to allow a few who could not attend, to come into the Grange as Charter members."

May 23d brought me the information from Mr. Brinckloe, that he had been obliged to suspend *The National Farmer*. He had been issuing it as an advertising sheet, and the Post Office Department claimed he was sending it out contrary to law. Suffice it to say, the Order gained some notoriety, but our tracts answered an equal purpose, and I have not taken much stock in a National organ since.

Our next good news was dated:

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May 25th*, 1871.

BROTHER KELLEY :

I have the pleasure of enclosing herewith the Roll signed by Charter members, application for Dispensation, and a Post

Office money order for fifteen dollars. In so doing, I have pursued what I take to be the right course. If I have made any mistake, please inform me for future reference. * * *

Fraternally yours, WM. E. SIMMONS.

ASHLEY GRANGE, No. 1, *Charleston, South Carolina.*

CHARTER MEMBERS.

A. B. ROSE,	J. C. CAMMER,
E. L. ROCHE,	H. W. KINSMAN,
JAS. H. DEVERAUX,	R. E. BROWN,
C. I. WALKER,	D. H. JACQUES,
J. C. H. CLAUSSEN,	WM. E. SIMMONS, JR.,
WM. UFFERHARDT,	MRS. EMMA E. ROSE,
R. W. DISHER,	MRS. JANE J. ROCHE,
J. A. ATKINSON,	MRS. MARIA L. BACOT,
J. L. BACOT,	MRS. ELIZABETH GEIGER,
H. WILLIAMS,	MRS. MARIA E. JACQUES,
DAVID GEIGER,	MRS. MARY E. ATKINSON,
JOS. T. DILL,	MISS EMMA J. SIMMONS.

In hopes of obtaining some valuable information to send our Granges, during May I was searching for knowledge, and addressed to Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, in Washington, a letter asking what practical information he could give me relative to the destruction of Pocket Gophers, and how to get rid of Cut Worms, both of which were so destructive to our crops in the West. I append the reply, signed by the Commis-

sioner. It shows the Department, under Capron, was a poor place to apply for *reliable* practical information in the worm line. The *italics* are mine:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21st, 1871.* }

O. H. KELLEY, ESQ., *Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR:

In the *American Agriculturist* for 1864, p. 77, strychnine is recommended to be used to poison the gophers, and in the same Journal for 1866, volume 25, p. 139, you will find a drawing and description of a trap which *is said* to be very effectual. In the Report of this Department for 1864, p. 553, you will also find an article treating on the various remedies which have been *proposed*, to destroy the Cut Worm. Fall plowing *is said* to be useful, by *turning up the worms and exposing them to the attacks of birds*, and the *winter's frost and inclemency of the weather*. Salt has also been *spoken* highly of, but the only danger is, that if used in sufficient quantities to kill the Cut Worms, vegetation might also be injured.

I am, respectfully, HORACE CAPRON, *Commissioner.*

One of our most earnest friends to the Order, was Col. R. D. Powell, of Columbus, Mississippi. He commenced correspondence early in April, and proved an indefatigable worker, though far advanced in years. Our success in his part of the State, and in Western Alabama, is largely due to him. Brother Williams, the Secretary of the State Grange, early made himself a leader in the Work. He wrote:

RIENZI, *June 5th, 1871.*

MR. O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

I have sent you by express to-day, a list of members who have paid fees, and application for Charter and other necessary documents for organization of a Grange here; also enclose \$15 to pay for same. I send it by express, believing it to be the safest way. We have eight or ten more members not mentioned, who were not present, and have not paid fees. Will forward their names soon. There are several more Granges preparing for organization. I would be glad if you would authorize me to organize them, and send me ten or fifteen blanks each, in order that I may supply them when needed. I would be glad to be informed when enough Granges are organized to organize a State Grange. Please give me all instructions. This thing needs only to be understood in this country. We have wanted general organization among the farming class, but have not so far succeeded. I think this will be the thing. We will have a very large Grange here; plenty of ladies desire to join; going to have a nice thing of it.

Yours fraternally, W. L. WILLIAMS.

This was the FIRST GRANGE IN MISSISSIPPI, and the following are the names of Charter members:

RIENZI GRANGE, No. 1, *organized June 3d, 1871.*

W. L. WILLIAMS,	C. B. CURLEE,
W. A. PARISH,	W. M. ROSS,
BENJ. POOK,	H. H. IRVIN,
R. L. BOONE,	B. C. STANLY,
S. M. WHITE,	W. H. BOONE,
J. C. NICHOLS,	B. BURNETT,
C. W. WILLIAMS,	T. C. JOHNSON,
O. T. DOUGHTRY,	B. F. WILLIAMS,
L. B. MITCHELL.	

On the 17th of June, Brother Powell followed in Mississippi, with Columbus Grange, No. 2.

It had been suggested to Mr. Saunders and myself, by one connected with the *Chronicle*, in Washington, that the editor was desirous of devoting some portion of his weekly issue to the interests of the Order; hence, with that object, we had an interview with him, and partial arrangements were made that we should furnish a certain quantity of matter, and do what we could to add to the circulation, as an off-set. But the arrangement fell through, from lack of time, on my part, to attend to the matter. Miss Hall and myself were usually at our desks as early as six in the morning, and as late as nine and ten in the evening, attending to correspondence, and preparing and sending off our packages, hence had no time for writing editorials.

I had been writing to Mr. Geo. Noyes, editor of the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, for some time, under the impression that if his paper would advocate our cause, we should be made in New England.

He wrote me:

BOSTON, *June 7th*, 1871.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

We shall come out *strong* this week *editorially* for "Patrons of Husbandry," being fully convinced *ourselves* first, that everything is all right in the system and working, tests and restrictions of the Order. You will now, therefore,

find the *Ploughman* a co-operative and sympathetic friend all the way through. We have taken pains to issue a good number this week, and shall send specimen copies to such names as you have forwarded, and also the fifty copies to your address. You must have observed that we have been careful that this was right before entering into it fully. Therefore, if you can do anything to extend our circulation, we should be happy to receive it. We are, most truly yours, GEO. NOYES.

June 7th, Brother Jacques wrote: "I think I have set the ball in motion in Alabama, as well as Mississippi." His letters to us were frequent, and I soon found he was using his pen privately to advance our interests, in several of the Southern States.

The Deputies in Iowa were now doing such good work, I was anxious to get some of them into adjoining States, and hence wrote letters to several successful ones with that view. J. Wilkinson visited Illinois, and made the trial in Whitesides County. He found poor encouragement at first, but the results of the few Granges he started, were evident a few months later.

The man who set the ball in motion in Northern Indiana wrote:

ORCHARD GROVE, LAKE COUNTY, IND.

O. H. KELLEY, *Secretary of the National Grange*:

DEAR SIR:

I send you by Post Office money order, the fee of fifteen dollars for Dispensation and all necessary docu-

ments to enable us to work in a Subordinate Grange. If you desire me to act as Special Deputy, I think I could organize some more Granges in this section. The farmers are inquiring into the workings of the Order. If you wish me to act, please send full instructions and necessary blanks. Some men in the South-west part of our county, and some in the county adjoining, are anxious to organize in their respective sections. Please send Dispensation at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly, OSCAR DINWIDDIE.

June 24th, General Wilson wrote:

“Six Granges unite together in Dallas County, on the 4th of July, near Dallas Centre, to celebrate it by a basket picnic; am invited to address them; expect a good time; wish you could be with us. Enclosed please find Post Office order for fifteen dollars for Ottumwa Grange. I expect to open two or three Granges in Nebraska, when I can find time to go there.”

From December until the last of this present month, Dr. W. H. Burnham had been organizing as General Deputy in Wisconsin. He had proved our most voluminous correspondent, and in this respect, a success,—his letters containing from six to thirty pages cap paper, closely written in a clear business hand, and perfectly free from errors in spelling or erasures, and really singular specimens of composition. He organized twenty Subordinate Granges; nearly every member of them was described in glowing colors at length in his letters. In organizing the State Grange, he favored me

with nearly *sixty pages* descriptive thereof. All of this matter I now have, and it will, *perhaps*, some day answer for a history of the Order in that State in those early days.

June 12th was the day set for the State organization. Brother T. A. Thompson, member of State Grange of Minnesota, had been invited to attend and assist the Doctor, but by some misunderstanding, could not reach Plainfield in season. S. W. Pierce was elected Master, and G. W. Sheardown, Secretary. From the numerous accounts received of this meeting, and the expressive resolutions afterwards passed, it was evident the most perfect harmony did not exist in the organization, and for the present we will pass it by.

In the progress of the work in Iowa, I received this suggestion from Brother J. C. Abbott: "Would it not be well for you to issue a circular addressed to various manufacturers, informing them, in general terms, of the aims of our Order, especially as to the purchase of machinery, and ask those who want our patronage, to send their wholesale price list to you, and you can then give them a list of Subordinate Granges?"

For May and June we counted thirty-three new Granges.

July commenced with our friends in town being

pretty well satisfied the plans laid down by Miss Hall and myself would prove successful. I suggested that, as the Executive Committee had failed to put in an appearance, as a body, since August, it would be advisable to come together, as I had quite a number of communications needing consideration by those better versed in Masonic rulings than myself. Brother Saunders coincided with this, and suggested that the finances of the National Grange should be looked after. We should, by and by, be called upon to make a statement of our receipts and expenditures, and he wanted to see that everything was all right. There was work enough to do, and I issued notices calling a meeting for July 13th. In that to Dr. Trimble I said:

“Doctor, what are any of you really doing to help build up the Order? Simply nothing. By and by, when it shall be a power in the land, then you will all come forward with a flourish of trumpets, claiming honors which not one will justly be entitled to. Let me assure you that I have been fortunate in enlisting men West and South in the Order, who are working like ‘trojans,’ and they will sooner or later find out how little we are entitled to.”

The “*little country papers*” in those towns where Subordinate Granges had been organized, were doing a great work in building up the Order. Some of them were opposed to us, to be sure, but

all were *advertising* the Order. Where those papers found readers, the people were learning of our existence as an organization. Some of the editors of agricultural papers were now writing us to learn more about the Order. Probably the great majority never exercised so much caution about taking hold of any movement, as they did this, and their reasons were all of the same character. When we opened our Washington office, the correspondents of metropolitan papers inquired, "How did you build up so large an organization, and this being the first we have heard of it?" Simply by commencing *among the people*.

On July 4th, THE FIRST GRANGE IN VERMONT was organized by Jonathan Lawrence, with the following-named Charter members:

GREEN MOUNTAIN GRANGE, No. 1.

JONATHAN LAWRENCE,	J. P. LORTON,
E. L. HOVEY,	F. V. POWERS,
L. C. FARNHAM,	C. SARGANT,
F. E. RICHARDSON,	JOSEPH DON,
H. PADDOCH,	E. E. HOVEY,
E. H. HOVEY,	A. F. LAWRENCE,
LYDIA J. DON,	P. B. POWERS,
LAURA LAWRENCE.	

It was very agreeable to read the following from Oregon:

EAST PORTLAND, OREGON, *July 2d, 1871.*

O. H. KELLEY, *Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR:

Having seen numerous notices in the newspapers, relative to the new Agricultural Order, and having long entertained a favorable opinion of a move of that kind, I address you for further information, with a view of organizing a society here.

Yours, etc., a farmer, W. J. CAMPBELL.

A glorious Fourth of July gave an impetus to the work in Iowa.

From General Wilson:

July 5th, 1871.

DEAR KELLEY:

I feel so good over the Fourth of July demonstration of the Patrons (yesterday) in Dallas County, I hardly know what to write you. There were three other points in that county where there were celebrations, but I am satisfied ours was the best and largest number in attendance. We had by count over 3,200, but, of course, not all Patrons. Everything went off well, and the day will long be remembered.

Yours, W. D. W.

From William H. Baxter:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 7th, 1871.*

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

In the Odd Fellows' organ of the State of California, the "*New Age*," of May 20th, 1871, I saw an article copied, or extracts taken from the *Ottawa (Ill.) Press*, entitled Patrons of Husbandry, which is just the thing. I had been studying and talking over it a long time, being interested as a farmer. The article alluded to, gives your address as the proper person to apply to for all needful information on the subject, and if not

asking too much, will you have the kindness to give me what information you can, and, if you have any, a printed copy of your Constitution and By-Laws, which will enable me to understand more clearly and completely the manner of instituting an association of this kind, with its work, etc.? I had so far matured my plans as to have drawn up the preliminary papers, embodying my own ideas in regard to the matter, setting forth the objects and ends to be attained by the formation of such a society, when I saw this notice, and now address you for the purpose as before stated. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain your obedient servant,

W. H. BAXTER.

From I. H. Painter:

ALMA, HARLAN CO., NEB., *July 7th*, 1871.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

* * * I most respectfully desire information in relation to the National Grange. Our citizens are anxious to unite with anything almost that will encourage Agriculture. Settlers from all parts of the United States, and many from Europe, are coming into our settlement. * * *

Yours, etc.,

I. H. PAINTER.

Illinois takes the field again:

STERLING, ILL., *July 11th*, 1871.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR BROTHER:

Please find enclosed a P. O. Order for thirty dollars, less exchange. The fees are for Guilford Hope Grange, Winnebago County, (P. O., Rockford); and for Rock River Grange, Whitesides County, (P. O., Rock Falls). It is very difficult to organize just at this time, on account of the hurry in farm labors. I organized in both cases with less than the regular number, but thought it better to do that than not to organize at all. I have

not thus far covered expenses. I will try it a while longer in hope that I will get enough Granges in the State to enable them to organize a State Grange.

J. WILKINSON.

From the Record I copy as follows:

REGULAR MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 13TH, 1871.

Present at Secretary's office, Brothers Saunders, J. R. Thompson, Grosh, and Kelley.

The improved secret work of the Order, submitted by Brother T. A. Thompson, Master of the State Grange of Minnesota, was read and approved. It was agreed that the Committee will strongly recommend the National Grange to adopt the same, and in the meantime we desire Subordinate Granges working under State Charters, to thoroughly test the work.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. The Secretary of the National Grange is hereby authorized to provide and furnish a room for the use of the National Grange, the same to be used by him as an office for the general business of the Order, the reception of visitors, and the meetings of the Executive Committee, and he shall be allowed twenty-five dollars per month to pay rent for the same.

2. The business of the Order demanding, the Executive Committee shall meet at its room on the second Thursday of each month, commencing with the 13th of July, (this meeting), and complete records of its meetings shall be kept by the Secretary.

3. The Secretary shall preserve extracts from all transient papers received relative to the Order, and keep on file regular papers as part of the library of the National Grange. The papers and room to be accessible to members of the Order at all times.

After discussing certain matters which were ordered not to be recorded, the Committee adjourned.

O. H. K., *Secretary.*

The next day I communicated to Brother T. A. Thompson the information relative to the secret work, and suggested that he go to the September meeting of Iowa State Grange, and there exemplify the work.

On the 14th of September the State Grange of Iowa held a meeting at Cedar Rapids. Brother T. A. Thompson, Master of State Grange of Minnesota, visited them at my suggestion, and this, by the way, is the first State Master's visit on record. I had suggested this to enable the Subordinate Masters to attain the new secret work. He wrote in full relative to this meeting, and closed by saying:

“Not a word of fault, or jar occurred. They have good men. The Order is in good hands ; many new Granges will be organized this fall in Iowa. They paid all my expenses, and I am satisfied abundantly, and they said all and more than I could have asked in passing resolutions.”

That session started the Order in Iowa on a good basis, and the results were soon after visible in my office.

Brother J. R. Thompson left the city for a few weeks' sojourn among “ye Granges” of Vermont, and I ventured to anticipate several new Granges

through his influence in that State, but was disappointed. With the exception of Bro. Curtiss, none of my associates here ever organized a Grange.

Brother Lawrence wrote me from St. Johnsbury, Vermont, September 25th, 1871:

“ * * * We expected instruction from Brother Thompson in reference to the Ritual, but he said you could and would give us more information than he could, when you came.”

The following was from I. H. Painter:

ALMA CITY, HARLAN COUNTY, NEB., }
September 25th, 1871.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

Upon a thorough examination of the papers you sent me, I am fully of the opinion the project is just such an one as I have often desired should exist. A little incident occurred some time ago that illustrated the importance of an organization of Husbandmen, and put me to thinking over the subject with some seriousness. I was sitting in an office of a man of wealth and influence, and a large land holder. Several farmers were present conversing with him. My attention was called to the conversation by one of the farmers asking him if he was not going to build a fine house on a certain farm he named, and he replied: “No, I shall locate my family in some city, where they can have the benefit of some society.” His family has been residing in France for some time, and well educated. * * * I said: “Look at what an amount of good you can accomplish by erecting a suitable mansion, supplying it with a library and all useful appliances, for the improvement of the mind. * * * What an impetus could be given to the whole neighborhood for improvement mentally, morally and physically. Your wife and daughter

would elevate in tone and character all their associates, and soon would have refined society. The satisfaction it would afford in being instrumental in accomplishing this good work would be ample compensation." This little conversation gave me many hours reflection. Who is to commence this good work? On seeing your prospectus in a Virginia paper, I immediately wrote you for information, and I hope to see great and glorious results arise. *

* *

Yours, etc., I. H. PAINTER.

With October Miss Hall had sent out to each Subordinate Grange for some information relative to crops, machines, etc., and the replies received gave us much useful information and very many valuable suggestions.

The reducing of fees for Deputies, as well as membership fees and dues to the National and State Granges, was receiving considerable attention in letters from our regular correspondents. We sent word to all General Deputies and Masters of State Granges that amendments to the Constitution would be proposed in January.

Brother Corbett wrote me October 6th, relative to the establishment of a general Grange Agency in Chicago, and this feature was beginning, with plans for co-operative stores, to attract much attention. My experience up to this present time of writing, prompts me to wish I never had been intimately acquainted with one concern in that peculiar "arm of the Order," and if those who have been losers

through my endorsement will forgive my exuberance of confidence, knowing my own personal position, they never will be misled by me in that respect again. I have been by far the largest loser.

Several gentlemen were taking quite an active interest in the Order, in different parts of Mississippi. Col. R. D. Powell, Capt. W. L. Williams, and Dr. R. Fowler, were very regular correspondents. October 7th, Brother Williams wrote:

“I am receiving a great many letters of inquiry, and think a good many Granges will be organized this fall. I have everything published concerning the institution that I can get hold of. We had a jolly time at our last meeting (festival); nearly all our members who were present exhibited something from their farms.”

To turn in another direction, here is a letter from

BROOKS, MAINE, *October 15th*, 1871.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

* * * You will confer a favor by sending me full information regarding manner of organizing Granges. I have an idea that the thing will take well here, and doubtless do much good. * * * Allow me to wish you the broadest success in your noble endeavors.

Respectfully yours, J. W. LANG.

The same date I received a letter from Brother A. B. Smedley, of Cresco, Iowa: “I enclose papers and money for Charter and books for Lime Springs.” He also gave a glowing account of his

own Grange. We were not favored with many fault-finding letters; hence, with the tide of prosperity now turned in our favor, we, at least, were in very good humor.

Next came a letter from the present Master of Louisiana State Grange, H. W. L. Lewis, dated

OSYKA, MISS., *July 16th, 1871.*

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

I see frequent mention of the "Patrons of Husbandry," as an organization of farmers for mutual benefit, etc. I wish to know the advantages of the Order, if any, and if satisfactory, to introduce it in my section. I refer you to * * * I apply for such information as you may think proper to communicate, my sole object being to benefit my farming friends. I can give your further reference, if desired,

I am very respectfully yours, H. W. L. LEWIS.

From Brother Baxter: `

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 25th, 1871.*

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR :

On the 22d I received from you two papers—the Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture and circulars enclosed,—on which I discovered the name of A. A. Bayley, of Pilot Hill, California, as one of the General Deputies, to whom I immediately addressed a communication for further information. *

* * This morning I received two packages of papers and circulars, and your communication, with blanks, etc., for which accept my sincere thanks. I am exceedingly glad to know that such an organization is existing, and has made such progress. *

* * I am an Odd Fellow, and familiar with its work; have been one for twenty-five years, and anticipate no trouble

there ; and if I can be constituted a Deputy, I shall be glad to assume the responsibility, and will go to work with a will. I have extended my letter to an unusual length for a business communication, but in accordance with your request to write fully and freely, (the object of which is, no doubt, to get my views, that I take pleasure in giving, as well as I can, at this time). I shall immediately read up the material sent me, and take the necessary steps to go to work as soon as I am clothed with proper authority for so doing. * * *

Your obedient servant, W. H. BAXTER.

July gave us but six new Granges, in five different States, and the new correspondents foretold plainly that more prosperous days were coming.

August, 1871, was the last dull month in our early history. During these four weeks, we once more touched hard pan. We organized but five new Granges.

Here is a good place to stop and take a square look at the surroundings. In the several States where the Order was fairly started, there were men in constant correspondence with me, whose letters indicated that they had taken hold of the work in real earnest. The time had come with their people when organization and action was their salvation. Among the many letters I am now perusing, written in those days, I find the names of those worthy of record as the men who *were laying the foundation* of this mighty Association. When I call to mind the

three or four who occasionally met at my office for a couple of hours in an evening, to consider the questions submitted to us as an "Executive Committee," I confess I cannot help laughing. Of course, comparisons are odious, and truths are sometimes unpleasant. Under the circumstances, I will continue extracts from letters, and find an appropriate place for the names of the real workers at the close of the book. I had already commenced writing to some of the leading ones relative to our Annual Meeting in January.

T. A. Thompson wrote in reply:

PLAINVIEW, MINN., *August 7th*, 1871.

BROTHER KELLEY :

* * * I think you had better give up the idea of my going to Washington next January. I don't want a dollar to come out of the fund, which I know is all needed to defray present expenses. You will not be overburdened with funds for some time yet. Our State can't send me, and I can't go at my own expense ; so I think we had not better contemplate my attendance. The Order will grow and extend before another January, and then it will be all right.

T. A. T. ,

KENTUCKY next unfurls the banner, and I record PIONEER GRANGE, No. 1, organized by R. S. Reeves, August 10th, 1871, with the following:

W. W. GILL,	R. W. GRIMES,
J. R. WINSTON,	R. BROWDER,
T. E. BROWDER,	D. G. WISTON,

B. WINSTON,	W. B. BROWDER,
D. B. HUCKINGS,	MISS AGNES WISTON,
R. REEVES,	MRS. E. A. WISTON,
W. S. GILL,	MISS L. F. WISTON,
W. B. HUGHES,	MRS. H. O. WISTON,
J. F. GILL,	MISS J. B. HUGHES,
N. L. TURNER,	MISS M. G. HUGHES,
J. J. VICK,	MISS M. B. HUGHES,
J. P. VICK,	MRS. E. F. TURNER,
G. N. GILL,	MRS. J. E. REEVES,
E. W. HUGHES,	MISS HELEN BROWDER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, AUGUST 10th, 1871.

Present, Brothers Saunders, Thompson and Kelley. Brother Grosh absent on account of severe trouble with his eyes.

The matter of the appointment of Deputies was brought up and considered, but no change agreed upon.

A form for Dimit and Traveling Cards was suggested by a letter from Brother T. A. Thompson, also in one from General Wilson, and Brother J. R. Thompson was appointed to provide a form for the same.

It was suggested by Brother Saunders, that at our next meeting we would examine the financial statement.

Several communications from Deputies and Subordinate Granges were presented, but, for want of time, were laid over until the next meeting.

O. H. K., *Secretary.*

We "founders" may as well take a quiet smile right here, for I record a good joke on our heavy resolutions, by saying that the next regular meeting of this "Executive Committee" was held *just one year after*, on the 9th of August, 1872!

October 12th, we sent W. L. Williams his commission as a General Deputy for Mississippi. In his reply he wrote: "We would be delighted to see you among us, to give us more light on the subject; nothing else is needed in the South."

Another letter from Ohio, October 21st: "We have learned, through the *Ohio Farmer*, that there is a National Association of Farmers, called Granges. I think it just the thing needed." Thus they came—ten, twenty, thirty, forty, sometimes fifty letters a day. Occasionally, a humorous one like the following:

PILOT HILL, CAL., *October 22d, 1871.*

O. H. KELLEY:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

It is painfully evident to my mind, that so long as the Patrons of Husbandry remain under my administration, success will never be attained. "The prayers of the wicked availeth not," is very applicable to my efforts. "Discouraged" would hardly convey my real feelings. Had I that unblushing modesty, often found in men who wander from place to place in the interest of some concern, determined to accomplish their most sanguine hopes, then I might reasonably expect to be awarded the merit deserved; but not being so favored, I can

only make known my inability. * * * It requires some one to go ahead with the "sink or swim" ever before him, and say to every farmer, "You *must*, you *shall*, you can't back out," and hang to him till he says "yes." It requires one combined of all the traits of angel, man and devil, and then possibly a few more Granges might have been added to the Order in California before this. * * *

Now, Brother Kelley, you see my case is a deplorable one. I am sure you possess that magnanimous spirit to come to my rescue, and relieve me of the title. I have done nothing. Commission some one else who will make California respond to the call of a hundred Granges. * * *

By the enclosed letter, you will see Mr. Baxter, of San Francisco, is anxious to enlist. Any one you appoint, I will cheerfully assist. I remain yours, A. A. BAYLEY.

I had determined to do some active work this winter, and on the 30th visited New Jersey, and met Brother G. W. Thompson; thence to Connecticut and Boston. I met Brother Noyes, but did not succeed in enlisting enough to make up a Grange. I next went up to Vermont and spent three weeks, and back to Boston, where I again spent a few days, meeting with Brothers Noyes and Needham. I returned to Washington on the 15th of December.

We then sent out notices relative to the Annual Meeting, urging all those entitled to membership by election or appointment, to be present, on January 3d; if not possible, then each one to give views

upon the subjects enclosed, and let me represent them as proxy.

During my absence, Miss Hall had received and answered the letters, filled all orders, and done up and sent twenty Dispensations and Grange packages. Our Dispensations then had the Charter members' names written in full, requiring much more time than by Dispensations now used. Our facilities for doing the work were far inferior to what they were a year after, and inconvenience added to the labor.

Among the letters this month, was one from our Oregon correspondent, in which he said: "Though I have not made much progress in getting up a Grange, I have not given up."

General Wilson wrote :

DES MOINES, IOWA, *November 25th*, 1871.

MY DEAR KELLEY :

You are doing a good work in New England, and the publication of your letters in the West is doing good. I am receiving letters from manufacturers of Agricultural machinery, offering implements from twenty to fifty per cent. below the retail price. We can save by co-operation, from three to five per cent. on wheat sales, and half a cent per pound on pork. Can we not make a contract to sell smoked and barrelled meats to the Granges in the East? I will at once see the Superintendent of one of our roads about shipments of corn and flour direct, and advise any one whose address you give me in regard to the matter. * * *

WM. DUANE WILSON.

The following from the Master of the State Grange of Iowa, Dudley W. Adams, was in some respects one of the best letters that ever came to our office. In my own family, we considered the Order as fairly in motion, and looked forward with much pleasure to the time of his arrival.

WAUKON, IOWA, *November 27th*, 1871.

BROTHER KELLEY:

* * * I would like to have the meeting of the National Grange come on the first week in January, as at that time I shall be able to be there; but the next two weeks afterwards it will be necessary for me to be in my own State.

It is absolute that there should be a regular meeting of the National Grange, and that there should be some attendance of members, for there is getting to be a feeling, rapidly growing stronger, that that institution is a myth, and there must be a meeting, and a full and fair exhibit of the work of the last year.

* * * No report has ever been made public, and there is no means of knowing what is ever done with the money sent so freely to the National Grange. As a brother who has the organization at heart, I urge the absolute necessity of this course, as no other can maintain the confidence of the people, and no other should.

My State Grange instructed me to go to Washington, to attend the next meeting, and I agreed to do so. * * *

Yours fraternally, D. W. ADAMS.

There was one objection to *publishing* any official statement, which was this: We had published the Order so long as a great and growing institution, the new members supposed we had an "immense

amount of money," as well as a large paying membership; at this time, to expose our weakness, would have been the height of folly. But now, that we have succeeded, we can take a degree of pride in showing on what a small capital we were at that time running. The whole support of the National branch depended upon our daily receipts, as will be shown in my statement in this book.

Every one who wrote us expected a cheering answer; every application for a new Grange was supposed to be a companion to twenty others, and there could be nothing more discouraging than to write a Deputy he had sent the only application received for the past week. T. A. Thompson wrote me in one of his letters, that he noticed the last Grange he organized was the number following his previous one, and said: "I am surprised at this, for I thought there were more Deputies at work, and more Granges being organized." It discouraged him. In regard to a full attendance at our Annual Meeting, none desired it more than myself, with the exception of my own family. No one else here was at all anxious to have any come in those days, but the fact that I sent invitations each time, is shown by the answers received. I was working to make the National Grange a reality, *and accomplished that object a year later.*

DECEMBER.

From W. L. Williams:

RIENZI, Miss., *December 4th, 1871.*

BROTHER KELLEY:

I am doing now everything I can to wake up the Southern people to their interest. Am just informed by a friend at Jackson that some Agricultural journal in Tennessee had published an article to the effect that money had been sent to Washington, and had never been heard from. I have sent for a copy of the number containing the article, which I will answer as soon as I can hear from you.

Our people are dreadfully afraid of humbugs, and such articles as mentioned above, make them very suspicious. We need light here on the subject, and I, being a new member, am not sufficiently posted. I asked Brother Saunders to give me a lecture on the subject, setting forth explicitly and at length the objects and main features of the Order, but he does not reply. If I had such, I know I could lay the matter before the people in a better light. Can you not succeed in getting it for me? *

* * * Yours respectfully, W. L. WILLIAMS.

Ellis Sergeant, of Carthage, Jasper County, Missouri, wrote December 5th, that he had received Constitutions and circulars, and was anxious to establish the Order in his county.

Colonel Powell, of Columbus, Mississippi, reported Aberdeen Grange as organized on the 15th, and Colonel Jacques wrote me from

CHARLESTON, *December 21st, 1871.*

BROTHER KELLEY:

I desire to nominate for a Special Deputy, with authority to work in any part of South Carolina, Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken,

of Cokesbury, Abbeville County. Colonel Aiken is a good writer and speaker, as well as an excellent practical planter, and stands at the head of the progressive new school Agriculturists of the State. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, and no man among us exercises a greater influence. He is a good man and true, and has expressed to me a willingness to work for the Order, as opportunity may permit. *

* * * Fraternally yours, D. H. JACQUES.

Colonel Powell wrote:

COLUMBUS, MISS., *December 27th, 1871.*

* * * I am fully satisfied in my mind that this movement is the only thing to save the South, and bring us together in friendship and love. May God help us on in this good work! I am about seventy-five years old, and can do but little, but am a "Patron of Husbandry" while life lasts.

Yours fraternally, R. D. POWELL.

December 26th, we issued the FIRST DISPENSATION FOR NEW JERSEY, being for Homestead Grange, organized by myself with the following-named members:

G. W. THOMPSON,	ELLINOR PENNYEA,
SARAH THOMPSON,	REV. C. WILSON,
EDWARD THOMPSON,	MRS. E. WILSON,
CATH'E W. THOMPSON,	ZENAL HENDERSON,
SAMUEL R. THOMPSON,	H. A. KELSAY,
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD,	EL. GITE,
MARY WHITEHEAD,	DR. GEO. R. DREW,
J. H. PENNYEA,	WM. RUSSLOW,
SARAH THOMPSON,	F. BENOIT.

In correspondence with parties, it was our custom to solicit the Post Office address of any persons they desired us to send circulars to, and in this way we were enabled to scatter our tracts and other printed matter to advantage. I then and now believe in advertising.

The year closed with the following from Brother Allen:

ALLENTON, Mo., *December 23d*, 1871.

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY :

Your welcome favor of 15th instant received. It will not be possible for me to get to Washington to the National Grange. Of course you have authority to represent us, and many thanks for so doing. So far, it has seemed up hill business to get the Order started in our State. You may think we have not tried much. Well, this is too true in some respects; but I think Brother Muir and myself have done about all we could under the circumstances, and we still hope the fruit will yet appear. *

* * * Yours fraternally, T. R. ALLEN.

Taking all things into consideration, the close of this year was rather cheerful. We counted one hundred and twenty-three new Granges paid for, against thirty-eight for the year previous, and a much improved force of Deputies at work. The following is the amount of monies received for the year:

RECEIPTS OF 1871.

January.....	Fees for five Dispensations @ \$15 00.....	\$ 75 00
	*Cash advanced by O. H. K.....	16 05
February.....	Fees for fifteen Dispensations.....	225 00
	“ one “	10 00
	Deputy's documents (sold to Deputy).....	4 20
	Cash borrowed of Thomas B. Bryan.....	184 00
March.....	Fees for thirteen Dispensations.....	195 00
	Balance for one in February.....	5 00
	Deputy's documents.....	5 00
	State dues from Stockton, Tennessee.....	1 25
	Manuals sold.....	3 25
April.....	Fees for six Dispensations.....	90 00
	Manuals sold.....	7 20
May.....	Fees for sixteen Dispensations.....	240 00
	Manuals and songs.....	12 40
	Deputy's documents.....	5 00
June.....	Fees for twelve Dispensations.....	180 00
	Manuals sold.....	60
July.....	Fees for six Dispensations.....	90 00
	Manuals sold.....	2 50
August.....	Fees for five Dispensations.....	75 00
	Deputy's documents.....	5 00
September.....	Fees for five Dispensations.....	75 00
	“ two “ @ \$14 90.....	29 80
	D. S. Curtiss—cash returned.....	10 00
October.....	Fees for ten Dispensations.....	150 00
	From W. Saunders (Fee of Stockton Grange, Tenn.)	15 00
November.....	Fees for fourteen Dispensations.....	210 00
December.....	Fees for eleven Dispensations.....	165 00
	“ one “	14 75
	“ one “	13 00
	Manuals sold.....	8 00
	Deputy's fees received by O. H. K., while organiz- ing in New England.....	51 50

* I was under the necessity of obtaining a loan of \$150 this month, on private account.

CHAPTER VI.

VICTORY THROUGH PERSEVERANCE.

NEW-YEAR of 1872 opened gloriously with a bright sun, and on the second day Brother Dudley W. Adams arrived to attend the Annual Session, which was to convene on the third.

Answers to the letters of invitation had been received from T. A. Thompson, Minnesota; W. W. Corbett, Illinois; T. R. Allen, Missouri; D. H. Jacques, South Carolina; J. Brinton Smith, North Carolina; Wm. Muir, Missouri; Sam. E. Adams, Colonel D. A. Robertson and Wm. Paist, Minnesota; R. D. Powell and Wm. L. Williams, Mississippi; I. J. Hoile, Wisconsin; H. D. Scott, Indiana; Geo. D. Hinckley, New York, and Wm. Duane Wilson, Iowa: regretting their inability to attend, but giving suggestions for consideration. Brother D. W. Adams spent his first day with us looking over the records, and making himself familiar with our office work. The next day we called upon Brother Saunders, and in the afternoon commenced

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 3D, 1872.

Present, Wm. Saunders, D. W. Adams, J. R. Thompson, D. S. Curtiss, and O. H. Kelley.

The Secretary presented the following report:

WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS :

Another year has gone, and again we meet to counsel for the present and future. It is not worth while to give a sketch of the many and great obstacles and hard labor that have thus far attended the introduction of this Order, but a few items may be acceptable.

In February, 1868, there was but one Subordinate Grange in the United States ; this I left in good working order in April of that year. On my return the following year, I reported ten Subordinates and one State Grange for the year's work. In 1869, there were organized thirty-nine Subordinates and one State Grange. In 1870, there were organized thirty-eight Subordinates and one State Grange ; and in 1871, there have been one hundred and thirty Subordinates organized, though not all paid for.

With this ratio of increase we may look for good results the present year. But this all requires *work*. To satisfy any person of the amount of labor necessary to introduce such an organization, let him start out before the public, a stranger, without means or reputation, and with a plan of an organization never before heard of, and try to get the people to rally to his standard. A few months will be sufficient to convince you that begging the encouragement of others, and even begging one's most intimate associates to attend special meetings, is an up-hill business. But *the Order is sure to succeed!* We already have Granges in thirteen States, and clubs ready for Dispensations to be forwarded in four others. The State Grange of Indiana will probably be organized about the 20th of the present month, and about the same time the State Grange of Illinois will be reorganized. By the first of February, the State Grange of Mississippi will be ready for organization, and it is my intention of visiting all, and set them in operation. We also have at this time a Deputy working in Canada, where he anticipates success.

I desire to offer a few suggestions relative to laws, viz : Where Subordinate Granges fail to make quarterly reports, and pays dues to either State or National Granges within thirty days after the close of a quarter, and where State Granges are also delinquent, they shall be cut off from all communication with the National Grange, and be deprived of all benefits that may accrue, until arrearages are paid. It may be well to withhold their Charters. All the fees from Dispensations, as yet, have not been sufficient to defray the expenses of introducing the Order, and as it grows the expenses will increase ; hence, we must collect the dues, that we may lay by something for a reserved fund. It is necessary that we compile a code of laws for the National Grange. Several propositions for amendments to the Constitution have been made, and I have corresponded with all those who, as General Deputies and Masters of State Granges, are entitled to voice and vote in this body, but the general opinion is that the Constitution should not be tampered with. Make few alterations, and rely on constitutional law to meet cases continually arising, until the Order gets some stability.

In examining the work that has been done by Subordinate Granges, we find that many of them have reaped large benefits in their dealings ; in many cases the members receiving discounts in a single season, amounting to ten or even twenty times the cost of membership, while equally as large benefits are attainable in the future. This pecuniary benefit is a consideration in joining the Order, and should be one inducement to promptness in the payment of dues.

Until the present time, the growth of the Order has been slow, for the want of funds and plenty of good Deputies. Some of the oldest Granges have become dormant, because the members had tired of waiting to derive the promised advantages, but they will revive, now that the Order is increasing in other States, and they see an opportunity to co-operate.

A system of semi-monthly reports, relative to crops, stock, and prices, should be established, which can be made of great value to each Grange as soon as they all become prompt in making reports ; but I regret to say, there has been such a lack of attention to circulars already sent out, I have had no inducement to encourage this work.

The educational and social features of our Order offer inducement to some to join, but the majority desire pecuniary benefits—advantages in purchase of machinery, and sales of produce. To bring all the Granges into direct communication, and to devise a system of co-operation, devolves upon the National Grange. But until its membership is much increased, we must wait patiently the appearance of our new Moses, who is to present the coveted plan.

There is one important matter in which Deputies are interested, viz: Shall the Secretary of the National Grange furnish Deputies with Rituals and material free of cost? In the State of Iowa, Deputies receive their traveling expenses and five dollars for services. The pay is hardly an inducement for any man to give his attention to the work, and it seems to be out of place to require them to buy their books. They have the advantage, however, of the rapid growth of the Order in that State, and its popularity to assist them; while General and Special Deputies of the National Grange are required to go into localities where the Order is unknown, and commence to build at the foundation. I suggest to you that all Deputies be supplied with Rituals as well as blanks, at the expense of the National Grange, but only those Deputies who will agree to work shall receive them. Regalia and jewels they will of course provide at their own expense.

In regard to Rituals and Song books, and in fact all blanks needed by the National Grange, I wish to say, I can make arrangements to furnish these to the National Grange as they may be wanted hereafter, so that this branch of the Order will not assume any responsibility for the publication.

This arrangement will prevent our incurring debts for printing in that quarter, while we are young. It has been my aim not to order at any time more copies of blanks or other matter, than actual circumstances required, and it is a satisfaction for me to say we have no waste material on hand. Nothing as yet has gone into the waste basket, even of the first edition of our Manual, which was as shabby as anything could be. The edition of one thousand copies was all used. Of the second edition but three copies remain, and of the third, every copy will be disposed of before the fourth will be received from the binder.

As the office of Treasurer was made vacant by the resignation of Brother Ireland, at our last session, I suggest the vacancy be filled at this meeting, and to facilitate business, it is advisable he be a resident of this city, so that our accounts may be squared at least once a month, and it would be still better if this were done weekly, and at the office of the Grange.

Semi-monthly meetings of the Executive Committee should be held regularly, as the increase of business renders this necessary. It may be advisable to allow them per diem for their services.

At this session we welcome the first new member of the National Grange here by virtue of his office, as the Master of a State Grange, Brother D. W. Adams, of Iowa. At our next session, let us hope at least half the States in our Union may be represented.

In conclusion, we see what the Order is to-day. Its future depends upon our action. Though we are few in numbers, we can exert our influence. For my own part, having been left by you to labor as I have thought best, I might almost say "solitary and alone," yet all will acknowledge my faith in the ultimate success of the Order. If I have made mistakes at times, none of them have been serious or irreparable.

O. H. KELLEY, *Secretary.*

The Grange, after a general interchange of views, commenced work, and made the following laws:

SECRET WORK.—After a State Grange has chosen its permanent officers, the Masters shall be furnished with a copy of the work, as it is in the office of the National Grange.

CHARTERS.—No Charters shall be issued to any Grange until all arrears are paid.

BOOKS TO DEPUTIES.—Where Deputies appointed by Masters of State Granges are working, they may receive all necessary documents from the National Grange at cost price.

DUES to the National Grange shall commence as soon as a Grange is organized, and dues to the State Grange as soon as the State Grange is organized, and no Charter shall issue until such dues are paid.

QUARTERS shall commence with January, April, July and October of each year.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Due notice of six months having been given, as required, and all entitled to votes in the National Grange, not in attendance, having expressed their views relative to the proposed amendments, it was, after some discussion, unanimously agreed to amend Section V, Article 7, by striking out the following words: "Ten cents for each degree conferred on males, five cents on each female, during the quarter, and," so that the section shall read: The Treasurer of each State Grange shall pay to the Treasurer of the National Grange, in quarterly instalments, the annual dues of ten cents for each member in his State.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE GRANGES.—The first organization of a State Grange shall be temporary. Not sooner than six months, nor later than twelve months, they shall make a code of by-laws, not in conflict with the Constitution of the Order, on the adoption of which, the organization shall become permanent, and permanent officers be elected.

The Treasurer, Brother Ireland, at the last session of the National Grange, having tendered his resignation, the office was declared vacant, and Brother J. R. Thompson elected to fill it for the unexpired term. This made a vacancy in the office of Lecturer, and Brother D. W. Adams was thereupon elected Lecturer.

It was decided that it shall be the duty of the Treasurer and Secretary to examine their accounts at the office of the National Grange once each month, and balance the same, so that the financial affairs may be known at any time, and their books shall be accessible to members of the National Grange.

At 10.30 P. M., closed until 1 P. M., January 4th, at Brother Saunders' office.

JANUARY 4TH, 1872.

The National Grange opened with the following persons present: Saunders, Adams, J. R. Thompson, Grosh, and Kelley. The following resolution was adopted:

BY-LAWS FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGES.—*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee prepare a simple form of By-Laws for the use of Subordinate Granges, as a guide, and the same to be furnished them when organized.

The Grange next passed the following laws:

GENERAL DEPUTIES.—One General Deputy for each State may be appointed by the Master of the National Grange. Such Deputies to be admitted as members of the Council.

DELINQUENTS.—Any Grange working under a Charter, that shall fail to pay its dues to a State Grange for two quarters, and within ten days after the same shall be due, shall be considered suspended and debarred of communication with the State Grange, and so reported to the National Grange, and if three quarters without payment, its Charter shall be forfeited and that Grange be struck from the books of both National and State Granges.

LIMIT OF TIME AFTER BLACK-BALLING.—Any person who may be black balled, may apply again at any subsequent meeting, and be disposed of as an original applicant.

The following laws, introduced by Brother D. W. Adams, elicited considerable discussion, and were passed:

MILEAGE.—Each State and Territorial Grange shall be entitled to send one representative, who shall be a Master or Past Master thereof, to all the meetings of the National Grange, and he shall receive mileage at the rate of four cents per mile, both ways, computed by the nearest practical route, to be paid as follows: The Master and Secretary of the National Grange shall give such representative an order for the amount on the Treasurer of the State Grange which he represents, and this order shall be re-

ceived by the National Grange in payment of dues; *Provided*, That in no case shall such order be given for a sum greater than the entire dues of the quarter during which said annual meeting is held. This article shall not prohibit the attendance of additional members, without expense to the National Grange. This law to go into effect at the next Annual Meeting of the National Grange, in 1873.

The following decisions were then approved:

Officers of State Granges, at the first installation, must be duly installed by a General Deputy of the National Grange, before they can enter upon their respective duties.

Dispensations granted to Subordinate Granges, on their organization, are considered as preliminary Charters. Granges work under these until familiar with the Ritual, when they are to choose permanent officers by ballot. These must be installed either by a Deputy, or a member of the State Grange.

Masters of Subordinate Granges, who may be temporarily chosen at the organization, are, by courtesy, admitted to the rank of Past-Masters when permanent officers are chosen; after which a Master must serve a full term to become a Past Master.

The Jewels for Subordinate Granges having been adopted, each Master of a Subordinate Grange must wear the emblem of his rank, when in attendance at a State Grange.

General Deputies at Large have authority to organize Subordinate Granges, whenever the interests of the Order require it, but in States having State Granges, they shall first obtain the consent of the Master of the same.

Deputies appointed by the National Grange to organize Subordinate Granges where no State Grange exists, shall be entitled to membership in the State Grange when organized.

Masters of State Granges, as soon as the same shall be organized, shall immediately district the same, appointing a suitable person as District Deputy in each district or county, for the purpose of extending the Order and supervise the work of the same.

Masters of State and Subordinate Granges may, with the consent of their Granges, authorize Masters of the same grade, or General Deputies, to represent them in National or State Granges, when it is not possible for them to attend, and such proxies shall vote for such Granges they represent.

Our session adjourned on the afternoon of the 4th.

Brother Adams assured us the changes made in our laws, at his suggestion, would double our membership in his State. I gave him a statement of the finances, copied from my books, that he might show it to interested parties, but not for publication. The fact of no more members being present did not discourage him. The communications from absentees were satisfactory. There was no probability of many ever coming, if they had to travel at their own expense. Either the State or National Grange must pay the bills of those elected to look after the interests of the Order, and this mileage law would secure that. It was to me a great satisfaction to have Brother Adams see the work just as it was, and the many obstacles we were struggling with.

Our correspondents in Nebraska reported several clubs ready for organization. As far back as August 11th, a letter from E. H. Noxon, reported, "We have effected an organization, the first, I think, in the State." But the first regular application, accompanied by the fee, was as follows:

HARLAN COUNTY GRANGE, NO. 1, NEBRASKA—Organized
January 1st, 1872, by I. H. Painter.

M. R. MILLER,	I. H. PAINTER,
A. C. ROBBINS,	PETER LOUDERVILLE,
GEORGE GEHLEY,	MARY GOULD,
THOS. SHEFFREY,	MRS. H. K. PAINTER,
JAMES RICHMOND,	MRS. JAMES RICHMOND,
WARREN FLETCHER,	WM. GASLIN, JR.,
SQUIRE GULLETT.	

The second is recorded as Groveland, Number 2, organized February 9th, by General Wilson; E. H. Noxon, Master.

The honors of the first work in Nebraska belong to Brothers Painter and E. H. Noxon. During February, General Wilson visited that State, and gave the members much encouragement. Among my letters, I find one from a friend, who wrote January 4th:

“The greatest danger I see now for the Patrons, is the putting forward of a spirit to ignore experience, and run everything without cost. This will prove a costly mistake. You must have some experienced business men in every county for advisers; and you cannot keep up a secret society with cheap paraphernalia; don't attempt it. Have halls fitted up like parlors, where our wives and daughters will enjoy a meeting. Spend some money to *excite curiosity*, and thus increase your treasury.”

E. V. Sykes, of Aberdeen Grange, Mississippi, wrote me, under date of January 4th, 1872.

I send you list of officers, as requested by Col. R. D. Powell, who lately organized us. * * * I think the "Patrons of Husbandry" is the organization to build up the country, and again make the desolate and waste places bloom and blossom as before the dreadful scourge of war and desolation swept over God's bright and sunny land.

From Corbett:

CHICAGO, *January 8th, 1872.*

DEAR KELLEY:

Yours of January 4th just here. You will see by last week's *Prairie Farmer*, that the work for the Patrons has been commenced. I will try and go to Dixon with you.

Yours in haste, W. W. CORBETT.

Noticing a very good article, written by Brother W. E. Simmons, Jr., of Charleston, South Carolina, I adopted it at once as Tract No. 2, and wrote him accordingly, to which he replied:

CHARLESTON, S. C., *January 10th, 1872.*

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY:

Yours of 7th instant is at hand, and contents noted. You can publish the article alluded to in any form you desire. I shall feel more than repaid if my article advances the interests of the Order. Yours fraternally, W. E. SIMMONS, JR.

THE FIRST SUBORDINATE GRANGE IN MICHIGAN was organized by E. M. Jones, a Special Deputy, January 10th, 1872, and known as

BURNSIDE GRANGE, No. 1.

ANDREW BROWN,
ROBERT HILLIS,
DAVID HILLIS,

NICHOLAS VANDEWALKER,
CHAS. COLE,
N. A. VANDEWALKER,

P. VANDEWALKER,	HORACE WESTOVER,
EDWARD BEST,	ALMON HUNSON,
JAS. ANDERSON,	W. H. MERRIAN,
JOHN MERRIAN,	JOHN MCINTOSH,
HENRY TURNER,	JOHN SCOTT,
WM. HOUGHTON,	REBECCA VANDEWALKER,
JACKSON McNARA,	MERANDA McNARA,
LORINA HALLIS,	ROBT. HILLIS, SR.,
EUNICE VANDEWALKER,	NORMAN SMITH,
MRS. A. COLE,	MRS. A. BROWN,
THOMAS BRADLEY,	HENRY TURNER,
MRS. M. TURNER.	

At Haydenville, Ohio, a correspondence resulted in a Subordinate Grange. Two active men did a good work in that vicinity,—Brothers W. Stiers and V. C. Stiers. At this time, Robert McCaull, E. J. Ohr, J. Wilkinson, J. C. Abbott, and several others, were beginning to make their mark as efficient Deputies in Iowa, and an unlooked-for interest evinced itself in the vicinity of Carthage, Missouri, where Ellis Sergeant and several others were taking active interest.

Brother Williams, who had been appointed a General Deputy at Rienzi, Mississippi, wrote January 16th:

“I am now appointing a Special Deputy in each county, where I can find a suitable man. I send you an application to-day from the extreme southern part of the State. Give me

instructions relative to organizing State Grange. I send you a copy of the *Field and Factory*, edited by Major E. G. Wall, a member of our Grange."

Thus the fire was spreading in various directions, not omitting Vermont, where Deputy Eben Thompson was at work:

On the 29th of January, I issued Tract No. 3, written by D. S. Curtiss.

The month of January closed with *fifty-four* new Granges, and February commenced vigorously. We had now adopted the plan of putting the documents in tin cases, and it began to require some labor to fill them and do up the packages, as well as to attend to correspondence. My daughters made themselves useful, when out of school, and the whole family worked early and late. Up to about this time we had carried our packages personally to the Express office, but this was becoming quite a task, being a distance of full two miles. The Express wagon then commenced calling for them twice a week; soon after, every other day, until we moved our office to Georgetown, when it made daily visits, and has continued so to do up to the present time. During the past two years, it has been no uncommon thing to have four Adams' Express wagons at our office door at one time, day after day. Our outgoing package business has

been much larger than any other house in the city.

About the 10th of February, Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken came to Washington, as a delegate from South Carolina, to the Agricultural Convention, called by invitation of Commissioner Watts, of the Department of Agriculture. From the fact of his also having received the appointment as a Deputy in our Order, he naturally wished to know something of the organization he was to represent in the South. He first called upon Brother Saunders, but failed to elicit much encouragement, and after a two days' search, found our office, not over sanguine as to the popularity of our Order. Our first interview, however, satisfied him that we were establishing an organization to wield an immense power, or else the Secretary was a fanatic on the subject. He examined our books, looked over some of our correspondence, and made himself generally familiar with the work of a General Deputy. He then attended Mr. Watts' Convention, and finding that was to prove a failure, as far as it was proposed to benefit the farmers, he made a short emphatic speech, in which the Chairman called him to order, as expressing himself in a political vein. Brother Aiken, however, held the floor until he had finished, closing with language somewhat like this:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—This is ostensibly an Agricultural Convention, but I have not heard the word Agriculture spoken since it convened. We seem to be gathered here in the interest of Education. The wants of the farmer appear to be ignored entirely. *This will not be the case always, however,* for THERE IS NOW SPRINGING UP AMONGST THE FARMERS OF OUR COUNTRY AN ORGANIZATION THAT WILL TEACH THEM THEIR RIGHTS, AND KNOWING THEM THEY WILL DARE MAINTAIN THEM. I mean the organization known as the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

This was a prophecy. The entire speech was left out of the published proceedings. Brothers Shankland, and H. D. Emery (then of the *Prairie Farmer*,) and J. R. Dodge, of the Department, were sitting close by me. Mr. Dodge remarked, “Kelley, that’s a big advertisement for your Order.” Those who have heard the Colonel when he speaks in earnest, must rest assured the little Convention *heard* what he said! That afternoon, Brothers Aiken and Shankland took dinner at our house.

VIRGINIA came in with the FIRST GRANGE at Petersburg. This was made up by Israel Lippincott, and organized by Brother D. S. Curtiss, on February 16th. The Charter members were

WM. B. BAGLEY,

R. O. C. LYNCH,

J. R. BANKS,

WM. B. WESTBROOK,

THOS. BANKS,

G. W. CONGDON,

F. P. CUMMINS,

F. ST. J. BARRETT,

J. C. BROWN,

W. B. RITCHIE,

A. W. HAWKS,	SAMUEL WOOD,
E. L. CUMMINS,	SAMUEL JONES,
GEO. E. LUNDIE,	E. STEERE,
J. LIPPINCOTT,	M. LIPPINCOTT,
F. C. LIPPINCOTT,	J. L. BOYD,
A. WHITEHEAD,	MARY E. CONGDON,
HILAND BUSHMORE,	J. C. SMITH.

On the 21st of February, Brother E. P. Colton wrote me from Irasburgh, Vermont:

It seems to me that we are left by the Deputy without a sufficient knowledge of the Order to enable us to confer the ceremony upon others in an impressive and proper manner. Can we have a key, or must we "go it blind?" E. P. COLTON.

We received, on the sixth of January, the application for the **FIRST SUBORDINATE GRANGE IN OREGON**, with the following-named Charter members:

MARSHFIELD GRANGE, No. 1, OREGON.

DANIEL TALBERT,	PHILIP FOSTER,
ROBERT DESHAFFER,	T. E. BATLIN,
WM. W. DAVIS,	J. A. TALBERT,
W. J. CAMPBELL,	JAMES ROOTS,
J. O. T. WILLIS,	J. B. DAY,
CHARLES WADE,	F. L. TALBERT,
J. T. CHITWOOD,	JAMES BENNETT,
REUBEN DANNALLS, JR.,	T. J. MATLOCK,
P. F. DAVIS,	JACOB MARK,
E. D. JONES,	R. F. DAVIS,
O. KETCHERSIDE,	W. T. LINN,

URIAH DANNALLS,
WM. WILLMOT,
M. McMAHON,
WM. W. COOK,

WILLIS McMAHON,
WM. PARSONS,
H. E. CHAMBERLAIN,
WM. G. WELCH.

We were receiving sufficient encouragement now, and notices of the Order were being published in all directions. It was the impression in my office, and well sustained, that the ball was fairly in motion, and we did all in our power to keep it going.

February 20th, the State Grange of Wisconsin was to meet, but having arranged to organize three State Granges, I could not reach them.

On the first of March, the STATE GRANGE OF INDIANA was organized with John Weir, Master, and T. Keene, Secretary.

I next went to Dixon, where, on the fifth day of March, we reorganized the State Grange of Illinois. The first organization had been declared null, owing to the length of time that had expired, and nothing done by the officers to advance the interests of the Order in that State. Alonzo Golder was elected Master, and O. E. Fanning, Secretary.

In all of these State organizations we recognized a Master of a Subordinate Grange entitled to full membership of the State as soon as elected, even if his Grange had not been organized twenty-four hours.

At Dixon, I first met with J. C. Abbott, and finding him an earnest advocate of the cause, and a good speaker, suggested to him to travel on a salary in the interests of the Order. I was anxious to learn the best way to employ Deputies, so that at our permanent organization, the National Grange might have the benefit of my experience. It was at Dixon that Brother Abbott made the first genuine Grange speech I ever had the pleasure of listening to.

From Dixon I went to Rienzi, MISSISSIPPI, and on the fifteenth of March had the pleasure of organizing that STATE GRANGE, with Gen. A. J. Vaughan, Master, and W. L. Williams, Secretary. It rained that night—a fearful rain—so that we did not venture to go to the hotel. I make a note of it for the benefit of those who had friends at that meeting.

On March 15th, 1872, Dr. D. L. Phares organized the FIRST SUBORDINATE GRANGE IN LOUISIANA, with these Charter members:

J. G. GAYDEN,	J. H. PHARES,
J. B. JACKSON,	J. M. YOUNG,
J. I. COVERT,	D. J. WEDGE,
W. T. KERNAN,	S. A. HAYDEN,
O. P. LANGWORTHY,	J. P. MONAHAN,
T. J. ROGERS,	MISS KATE MERRICK,
MRS. LULA JACKSON,	MRS. M. HAYDEN,
MRS. M. F. LANGWORTHY.	

The organizing of Subordinate Granges at promiscuous meetings was becoming quite popular, and it was no uncommon thing for a Deputy to report fifty Charter members. I wrote one Deputy as follows: "It is poor policy, and will be the death of one-half the Granges, to make them as at present, taking a promiscuous crowd at a public meeting. It should be done by quietly making up the requisite number. It may take longer, but if Deputies are well paid for their services, there will be no trouble."

February closed with EIGHTY-TWO new Granges. Those who were personally intimate with us at that time, know this success was very refreshing.

During my absence on this trip, a circumstance happened that made a material change in some of our arrangements. On leaving home, I owed our printers about \$490, on a bill of \$900. They had mentioned the matter to Brother Saunders, and he, evidently surprised that I was pushing business, told them not to trust me any more, and informed Miss Hall what he had said to the printers. This was decidedly provoking, as our books show she was paying the printers at the rate of \$150 per week at that time. On my return home, March 16th, there was but a balance of \$89.51 due them, and I closed the account at once without ceremony.

Miss Hall, on her own responsibility, had, in the meantime, opened negotiations, at far more reasonable prices, with J. A. Wagenseller, of Philadelphia, who has since done the great bulk of our work. The change brought us in contact with other parties, to our material benefit.

March was quite an improvement upon that month a year previous. The letters from Kansas and Nebraska predominated, and Joshua Ball appeared to be the coming man in Kansas. The call for tracts, or any reading matter that would disseminate information regarding the Order, was loud from all the States, and they were distributed liberally.

My report of success, West and South, as well as the increase of Granges, gave Brothers Trimble, Saunders and J. R. Thompson much satisfaction. The funds were getting plenty, which was a decided relief to my mind. Of course, there was no trouble now in getting any accommodation I might ask. My landlord, who had been on the anxious seat a few months previous, *kindly* reduced our house rent when I suggested procuring more convenient quarters. Several opportunities were presented wherein I could invest any surplus on hand. But I did not even nibble at any tempting bait. We could now adopt the cash system in all our dealings,

and carry out one of the great principles of our Order.

It was interesting to notice the sentiments expressed by our numerous correspondents relative to the work of our Order, and I copy from two letters, as an example; the first is from General A. J. Vaughan:

EARLY GROVE, MISS., *March 22d*, 1872.

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR BROTHER:

* * * It is my opinion this Order is the very best plan that has been suggested since the war to bring about that friendship which should exist in all parts of the United States, and I can conceive of nothing which would so soon eradicate sectional prejudices. I but reflect the feelings and sentiments of every true man in the South, when I state that it is our wish and most earnest desire to meet in friendly relation the true men from every State in the Union, and so soon as a like feeling and sentiment is manifested all over the country, peace, friendship and harmony will prevail. * * *

Yours truly, A. J. VAUGHAN.

The second is from Brother Robert McCaull:

GARDEN GROVE, IOWA, *March 25th*, 1872.

DEAR BROTHER:

* * * The farmers of this county are beginning to wake up at last. Two other townships have asked for information in regard to organizing Granges. Our own is increasing in numbers and efficiency, and realizing some of the advantages of the Order. We have already received our groceries from a wholesale house in Burlington at 80 per cent. less than we had to pay our local merchants here. Arrangements have been made for

getting our plows and cultivators at a discount of 35 per cent. for cash. When we can ship our produce direct to Eastern consumers, either in Eastern States or to Europe, then we will get rid of the horde of middlemen who suck the life-blood out of the farmers.

I remain yours truly, ROBERT McCAULL.

At the present time the sentiments of both writers are equally blended, and give an illustration of an association working with a stimulus of fraternity and dollars, a motive power not to be surpassed.

Our first female correspondent in Mississippi was Mrs. Fannie Q. Willis, of Hamilton, Monroe County. She wrote me March 28th:

“Through the circulars you sent me some time since and former labors on my part in behalf of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, we have succeeded in arousing an interest in the cause that promises wonderful results to its good in the future. We have now a Grange in my nearest town.” * * *

During the month we received ninety-six applications for new Granges.

With the close of March I had an opportunity of exemplifying a scriptural injunction, “Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt gather it after *many* days.” Brother Saunders was unexpectedly “short,” and I had the pleasure of returning him in a lump the sum total of his advances to the Order from the commencement. I handed him the amount on the morning of April 1st, and received this voucher:

\$104.90 NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, }
 WASHINGTON, D. C. }

Received of O. H. Kelley, Secretary of the National Grange, one hundred and four dollars and ninety cents, for money advanced at various times for use of the Order.

April 1st, 1872.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

On the second day of April we received the application for the

FIRST SUBORDINATE GRANGE IN KANSAS.

THE CHARTER MEMBERS OF HIAWATHA GRANGE, No. 1,

Organized by Joshua Ball, March 28th, 1872.

JOS. F. BABBITT,	THOS. ELLIS,
JACOB SCOUTEN,	WILLIAM D. RIFE,
JOHN WALTERS,	WILLIAM S. HALL,
JOS. KITTINGER,	BENJ. J. WATKINS,
SAMUEL A. BURNS,	A. S. ELLIS,
JOHN M. HILLMAN,	JOSEPH CRACRAFT,
WM. S. DILLINGHAM,	A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM RADFORD,	J. W. BABBIT,
E. T. CHAMBERLAIN,	SIMEON BAKER,
J. N. SEEMAN,	E. BIERER,
P. J. HEIMLICH,	HARVEY SEBURN,
W. JOHANNES,	DANIEL HAZEN,
JOHN BARNUM,	J. G. HANNAH,
THURSTON CASE,	MRS. P. A. BABBIT,
MRS. HATTIE RIFE,	MRS. E. A. WALTERS,
MRS. S. T. HALL,	MRS. M. J. KITTINGER,
MRS. E. E. WATKINS,	MRS. MARY ELLIS,

MRS. H. E. HILLMAN,	MRS. L. CRACRAFT,
MRS. R. P. DILLINGHAM,	MRS. E. AUSTIN,
MRS. E. RADFORD,	MRS. E. BIERER,
MRS. M. SEBURN,	MRS. LOUISA BARNUM,
MRS. H. M. HANNAH,	MRS. O. T. CASE.

On April 4th, if lightning had come into our office, we would not have been more surprised than we were to receive two applications, (his first work) sent in by Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, from South Carolina. The same day, as companions, we received nine applications from Iowa.

I had added another Tract to our "Bryan Fund" collection,—that of Capt. E. L. Hovey, of Vermont, and was scattering these documents in reply to the many letters of inquiry, as to the aims and objects of the Order. During this month, our members in Vermont commenced agitating the matter of a Patrons' Fourth of July Celebration, which resulted in the determination to organize their State Grange on that occasion,—a very appropriate way and day to celebrate the introduction of our Order in the New England States.

I find in a letter from J. H. Williams, dated April 12th, at Farm Hill, Minnesota, this suggestion: "The Fifth Degree should be conferred in the County Grange, the Sixth in the State Grange, and the Seventh in the National." This called to mind

the plan proposed to Bartlett, in the commencement, to add other degrees as they might be called for. By the late amendment to the Constitution, the County Granges now have the Fifth Degree. Will the States have the Sixth, and the National work *exclusively in the Seventh?*

Brother J. G. H. Little, of Muscatine, Iowa, also wrote: "Cannot there be some means whereby, by payment of certain amounts, members can advance as far as those who may be so fortunate as to be Masters by election?"

I come now to another matter. After the organization of the State Grange in Wisconsin, in 1871, letters, both of approval and complaint, relative to Deputy Burnham, were plenty, and the correspondence which passed between the parties, the Doctor and myself, left the impression that while there was some foundation for complaint, it was aggravated in a degree by prejudice, and I suggested to the Doctor to labor in some other field. He was considered, in our office, a successful organizer at the time, and such were in demand. I coincided with him in a plan for a trip through the States eastward, and about three months afterward, giving us a full account of his arrangements for leaving Wisconsin, he wrote from Waterloo, Jefferson County, March 4th, 1872, as "improved in health, and ready for immediate duty."

There was received, during my absence West and South, a series of resolutions passed by the State Grange of Wisconsin, requesting his immediate removal from the office of Deputy, and closing with these words: "And it is our deliberate opinion that he ought not to be allowed to operate in other States unless, at least, as subject to the restraint and influence of an experienced and reputable General Deputy, or other officer of the National Grange." Upon this he was requested to stop organizing in Wisconsin, and the next letter from him was dated Nunda, Illinois, March 30th, 1872, in which he stated he had been there over a week lecturing and reorganizing the Nunda Grange, considering such work as trespassing.

I determined to know all about him and his work from a disinterested party, and on the suggestion of the Wisconsin resolutions, I immediately telegraphed Brother J. C. Abbott, at Clarksville, Iowa: "*Hold yourself in readiness to start for Nunda, Ill., on receipt of a registered letter mailed to-day.*" In the letter I enclosed him the entire correspondence and sufficient funds for ticket and road expenses, and requested him to interview the Doctor to his satisfaction, examine into what he had done and was doing, and report to me as soon as expedient, if he found him, in his opinion worthy, to impart the new

secret work, not otherwise. It is sufficient to say that a letter from Dr. Burnham, dated at Nunda, April 15th, 1872, contained the Doctor's resignation. It is due to give this much information to the early members of our Order in Wisconsin, and could they go through the voluminous correspondence relative to the work in that State, for the year 1871, they would excuse me (being a stranger to all parties) for apparent slow movements, though effectual and in compliance with their requests in the end.

Brother Abbott performed the unpleasant duty assigned him in a very creditable manner. This will also explain to some of those in Western Illinois, who were so anxious to know at the time why Brother Abbott was working in and about Nunda, and by whose authority.

The month closed with eight more applications for South Carolina, from Colonel Aiken, and a flood of letters and newspapers from the South, while Iowa was leading off in grand style. We numbered ninety-eight new Granges for April.

May opened with another application from South Carolina, and during the month we received applications from ten different States, though our numbers increased but sixty-five for May, of which fourteen were from South Carolina. General A.

J. Vaughan opened a Grange at La Grange, Tennessee, on the 15th of this month.

In consultation with Saunders and J. R. Thompson, it was thought advisable that I issue a circular to manufacturers, and the following was published. It was as a companion to the movement in the West, and we have continued to disseminate up to the present time:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 1st, 1872.*

To Manufacturers of Agricultural and Domestic Implements and Machinery:

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry is an organization of farmers and horticulturists, one object of which is to secure to its members the advantages of co-operation in all things affecting their interests. No movement ever inaugurated has met with such popular favor and universal acceptance as this Order.

Organizations known as Granges have been established in nearly every State and Territory of the Union, and the formation of new Granges is going on with constantly accelerating velocity. They are particularly numerous and powerful in the West and South, and the Order is now being rapidly extended through the Middle and Eastern States.

To enable the members of the Order to purchase implements and machinery at as low cost as possible, by saving the commission usually paid to agents, and the profits of the long line of dealers standing between the manufacturers and the farmers, the Executive Committee of the National Grange desire to publish a list of all establishments that will *deal directly* with State and Subordinate Granges. This list will be regarded as *strictly confidential*, and one copy only will be furnished to each Grange.

Large orders can thus be made up by the consolidation of the

orders from Granges in the same State or vicinity, and special terms for freight, etc., arranged with transportation lines, thereby effecting another large saving to the purchaser.

Manufacturers of all articles used by farmers, who desire to avail themselves of this means of disposing of their products directly to the consumer for cash, thereby avoiding the losses incident to the credit system, or the storing of goods in the hands of commission merchants and agents, are invited to send their catalogues and wholesale price lists to, and to correspond with,

O. H. KELLEY,

Secretary of the National Grange.

About this date I issued Tract No. 3, written by J. C. Abbott.

After rendering valuable assistance to the Order, by lecturing in Illinois, I advised Brother Abbott to turn his attention to reviving the work in Wisconsin, where, through the cause before mentioned, the Order was in bad repute. In accepting my proposition, he wrote, under date of May 10th: "I have had an application from a man who has been Editor, Preacher, Lawyer and Doctor, and is now a farmer and Secretary of a Grange, to go with me to Wisconsin, where, he says, he is acquainted, and help organize. I promised to ask you if you wanted him. He is about forty-five, and can talk well; I think he might be useful." In reply, I told him there would be no objection to his friend receiving a sub-commission, if he desired it, but that he must

go on the same terms as those in Iowa. I would not agree to guarantee any salary or expenses.

At this time, in reckoning the cost of Granges, we found the materials sent to each Subordinate Grange cost seven dollars and fifty cents. Deputies were furnished their supplies free, and upon adding to these amounts postage, expressage, and the office expenses, the total cost of each Grange being organized amounted to about \$11.50.

Brother Golder, in a letter asking for a financial statement of receipts and expenditures, wrote: "I am pressed by Masters to get this information. I have no fears about the money. It is rather a mystery to me to know how you have run the institution four years on the amount received." There were many others who, up to this time, have never had the mystery solved.

During this month we found it absolutely necessary to employ extra clerical force, as the work was crowding us rather close, while we were laboring under inconvenience for want of suitable office room.

On the 7th of June, Brother Ireland addressed me a note as follows:

In looking over some papers that I had packed away, I found quite a number of documents,—the property of the National Grange,—such as some of its early records. As these may be of some value to you, please call at my office and receive them.

Yours truly,

W. M. IRELAND.

Oscar Dinwiddie, assisted by some of his immediate associates—Graham, Keene, and “Uncle Charley”—were doing a good business in Indiana, and through their direct work the ball was set well in motion in their State.

J. C. Abbott, at my request, left Illinois on the 13th, to take the field in Wisconsin, from whence he wrote as follows:

SUN PRAIRIE, WIS., *June 24th, 1872.*

BROTHER KELLEY:

That you may be informed of the situation of things, and also have some appreciation of my labors and discouragements here, I copy a letter just received from G. W. Sheardown, of Plainfield, as follows:

“I have just received a line from Hon. S. W. Pierce, Master of our State Grange, and he informs me he is making no arrangements for the session to come off on the 2d of July; has lost all confidence and whatever zeal he might have had in the cause in this State. Wish it were otherwise, but I guess it is a ‘dead duck.’ Hardly think there will be one representative from any of the Granges about here, for they have all failed to work except Experiment Grange, of which E. Abbott is Master, and John D. Beggs Secretary.”

But I am not easily discouraged, nor to be bluffed by those who wish no good to our Order. If the meeting should be too small, perhaps it would be best to defer an election for a few weeks, till I can open a few new Granges in this part of the State, and then call a State meeting at some Railroad centre. In any event, you can rely upon my doing what I consider for the best good of our glorious cause. Yours, J. C. ABBOTT.

The FIRST LETTER FROM ARKANSAS was from Judge John T. Jones:

HELENA, ARK., *June 15th, 1872.*

O. H. KELLEY,—DEAR SIR:

Be good enough to furnish me with a copy of the Constitution of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, with such information as may enable me to move in the establishment of State and Subordinate Granges here, should it be found to meet the wants of our husbandmen.

I have been a citizen of this county for thirty-seven years; was President of the first Agricultural Society established in the county, and United States Senator-*elect* from this State in 1866. I refer you to Hon. James M. Hawks, M. C., or should he have left Washington before this reaches you, to Messrs. Pike and Johnson, Attorneys-at-Law, in your city.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN T. JONES.

His request for documents was complied with.

About this time I perpetrated a joke in Iowa, but not intentional. In January, Brother Adams had given me the "cipher" in which the annual password was to be communicated in his State. I had been receiving information relative to prospects of crops and amount of grain on hand, and compiled a paragraph in this "cipher," as I understood it, for the benefit of Patrons in Iowa. Judge my amusement on receiving this from Brother Adams:

"That probabilities of crops which you publish in the *Homestead*, in demoralized capitals, what is it? I confess to ignorance, unless it be to blind and bother such good friends as the

Western Farmer, and make them howl, in which it has proved a magnificent success. Please keep me posted in these matters, whether business or fun, as I am expected to untie all the knots for this State and many in others."

The approaching celebration in Vermont, and proposed organization of that State Grange, induced me to take a short vacation in the Green Mountains. J. R. Thompson had been invited to deliver the oration at St. Johnsbury on the Fourth of July, and called upon me for some items. I gave him several letters, telling of the interest in the Order Westward, and in the South, and a number of newspapers. After looking them over, as he was about to leave, he said he had learned more about the Order in one hour than he had ever known before. I take that, even now, as a compliment for the facility with which I could impart information.

We closed up June with eighty-six Dispensations.

July 3d I had the pleasure of calling the meeting to order, at which we organized the STATE GRANGE OF VERMONT, with the following as officers:

<i>Master,</i>	- - - - -	E. P. COLTON.
<i>Lecturer,</i>	- - - - -	H. C. WOODWARD.
<i>Overseer,</i>	- - - - -	W. G. BARTLETT.
<i>Steward,</i>	- - - - -	G. H. CARR.
<i>Assistant Steward,</i>	- - - - -	J. DOW.
<i>Secretary,</i>	- - - - -	E. L. HOVEY.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	- - - - -	C. J. BELL.
<i>Chaplain,</i>	- - - - -	S. H. ROWELL.
<i>Gate-Keeper,</i>	- - - - -	J. LAWRENCE.

The 4th found the Order well represented, and the forenoon was passed listening to several speeches in the Court-House. In Bro. Thompson's address I find the following:

I will, therefore, briefly relate to you, for the first time, the simple and uneventful story of its origin.

On a rainy afternoon in the fall of 1866, two gentlemen were introduced to each other by a mutual friend, in one of the committee rooms of the National Capitol.

The one was from the frontier of the new State of Minnesota, and was a fair type of the active, energetic, enterprising and *go-ahead* Western farmer, who had just returned from a tour of the South, whither he had been sent by order of the President of the United States, to investigate and report to the Agricultural Department the condition and prospects of the Agricultural resources of the South.

The other was a Vermonter, so recently from the green hill-sides of Yankeedom, that the habit of asking questions whenever desirable information was to be obtained, was still strong upon him.

This chance meeting, so casual in its character, and so like, in its persons and its incidents, the thousands of accidental meetings of strangers that occur every day, strikingly illustrates the truth that

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform,"

for from it sprang one of the grandest and most beneficent, moral, industrial, social and educational reforms of the Century, if not of all time.

The Vermonter at once marked his new Western acquaintance as legitimate prey. He had just returned, not only with his note-book filled with notes upon the agricultural condition and

resources of the South, but with his head crammed with information and impressions, as to the political feelings and the social status of its people, gleaned by personal contact with and observation among them.

All this information and all these impressions the other desired to know, and enforced his demands with such pointed and persistent questions, that the afternoon was consumed in uninterrupted conversation and discussion.

Dinner was forgotten, daylight faded, twilight deepened into darkness, the gas was lighted and the conversation still ran on. The evening hours had recorded themselves upon the dial and fled before the new friends separated, each having received ideas which neither had before entertained.

As this was told from memory, five years and a half after the meeting referred to, any error in dates is pardonable, but Brother J. R. will not object to my placing both of us right on the record. I met him for the first time the evening I reached Washington in November, 1866, nearly seven months after my return from the South, but I have no recollection of ever having so long a conversation with him or any other man by which I euchered myself out of a dinner and supper both. If so, it was another of those "mysterious moves," in which I have not yet proved a success.

However, the day was delightful; everything was harmonious; the band played splendidly; the dinner was capital; the installation of officers of Green Mountain Grange in the afternoon was interesting;

and all seemed pleased with the first Patron's Celebration in New England.

In the Western States, the day was equally honored by our Order. Processions, miles in length, and gatherings of thousands, and in one instance ten thousand people were reported in one assemblage under the marshalship of our Granges. All this was enough to encourage us to still work on and strive the harder to add more happy days to each farmer's family, for it is in these social gatherings they, and particularly their wives and daughters, find some relief from the dull routine of their daily labors. The trip to Vermont occupied three weeks, and I returned much improved in health.

I cannot well omit one item that may encourage some others. I had for years been an inveterate smoker of tobacco. No one ever enjoyed a good cigar or pipe more than myself, though I never indulged in chewing; yet smoked to such excess that it gave me much anxiety. The morning we left home for Vermont, my throat troubled me considerable while smoking. I decided it might be caused by that, and threw the cigar away. I never have used tobacco since, and, singular to relate, felt no unpleasant effects from stopping. Perhaps the few days of severe trouble with my throat assisted me to overcome any desire to smoke.

On the 2d of July the State Grange of Mississippi held its meeting, and passed, among others, this resolution:

“That the State Grange of Mississippi desires to have the Fifth Degree of the Order abolished, except the obligation.”

About these days we were receiving many letters desiring changes in both the Ritual and Constitution; in fact, if we had given any heed whatever to such requests there would not have been a line left of anything connected with the Order. We made it a point to furnish every one, asking, with a copy of the Constitution and Tracts, so they could join advisedly. If they then became members, fault finding with any of the work came with bad grace. If there was any “tomfoolery” not agreeable, they had the same privileges as in other orders. Probably if we had several skeletons of unknown individuals scattered promiscuously about the halls, the ceremonies might be *more agreeable*.

During July General Vaughan opened another Grange in Tennessee.

G. W. Smith-Vaniz, of Canton, Mississippi, wrote me under date of July 4th, asking information as to organizing a Subordinate Grange. About one year after, he sent me, as a present to the National Office, the FIRST GRANGE BANNER that ever was carried south of Mason and Dixon's line.

R. D. Powell, Special Deputy, organized July 15th, 1872, the FIRST SUBORDINATE GRANGE IN ALABAMA, known as Yorkville, No. 1. The Charter members were:

J. T. HANCOCK,	R. BROWN,
L. M. QUINN,	L. H. ARCHER,
R. I. HUGHES,	W. GORE,
W. L. DUNCAN,	MISS SALLIE BROWN,
MISS GEORGIE BROWN.	

July was one of the hottest months ever experienced in Washington; the work in our office exceeded any previous month, but Miss Hall proved herself competent for the task, recording one hundred and fifteen Dispensations.

South Carolina made rapid strides during the month.

August 2d gave us the STATE GRANGE OF NEBRASKA, organized by Gen. Wm. Duane Wilson, with the following officers:

<i>Master,</i>	- - - - -	WM. B. PORTER.
<i>Lecturer,</i>	- - - - -	S. P. MOBLEY.
<i>Overseer,</i>	- - - - -	J. W. COX.
<i>Steward,</i>	- - - - -	A. J. PRICE.
<i>Assistant Steward,</i>	- - - - -	E. H. NOXON.
<i>Chaplain</i>	- - - - -	TIMOTHY CLARK.
<i>Secretary,</i>	- - - - -	WM. McCAIG.
<i>Gate-Keeper,</i>	- - - - -	WM. C. BROWN.
<i>Ceres,</i>	- - - - -	MRS. WM. B. PORTER.
<i>Pomona,</i>	- - - - -	MRS. WM. C. BROWN.
<i>Flora,</i>	- - - - -	MRS. TIMOTHY CLARK.
<i>Lady Assistant Steward,</i>	- - - - -	MRS. S. P. MOBLEY.

Gen. Wilson communicated by letter:

“There were sixteen Granges represented at the organization, and we all worked hard most of the time, for two days and three nights, from 7.30 A. M. to 12 P. M. I doubt if any State Grange has ever been opened more thoroughly, and in which there was a more earnest desire to carry out fully the whole design of the Order.”

August 3d, we received the FIRST APPLICATION FROM ARKANSAS. The Grange was organized at Phillip's Academy, by Hon. John T. Jones. The following were the members' names:

JOHN T. JONES,	J. W. KEESEE,
A. G. JORMAN,	R. J. POLK,
C. POLK,	B. A. BLOUNT,
T. L. JONES,	MRS. J. T. JONES,
MISS A. JONES,	MRS. J. W. KEESEE,
J. COOK,	MRS. C. POLK,
MRS. T. L. JONES,	PETER R. FORD.

From Texas came the following letter, from one who was among the first of those who became prominent in the Order there:

SALADA, BELL COUNTY, TEXAS, }
August 1st, 1872.

O. H. KELLEY,

Secretary National Grange, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR:

Wishing to see the Order of the “Patrons of Husbandry” introduced into our State, believing that it would accomplish great good, at the suggestion of Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, I will say to you, that if you see

proper to appoint me Deputy for this State, I will labor diligently to introduce the Order into every county in our great State. Of course I would want a complete outfit.

Very respectfully, H. H. PARKER.

The next valuable information for record, is the resumption of the meetings of our Executive Committee, which, I am pleased to say, were prompted by a laudable desire to know something about the receipts and expenditures of my office.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Friday Evening, August 9th, 1872.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee was called by the Master of the National Grange.

Present, Brothers Saunders, Grosh, J. R. Thompson, and Kelley.

It being the first meeting of the Committee for one year, a large number of letters were waiting the Committee's action.

A portion of them were read, and several were placed in the hands of Brother Thompson, who agreed to put the decisions in writing, and return to the Secretary on Monday, the 11th.

Adjourned until Thursday evening, 15th instant.

O. H. K., SEC'Y.

August 14th, 1872.

FRIEND KELLEY :

Enclosed please find the *decisions* which I think are in accordance with the views of the Executive Committee. I will endeavor to spend an hour or two with you some afternoon or evening this week.

Yours fraternally, J. R. T.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Thursday Evening, August 15th, 1872.

Owing to a previous engagement of the Master of the National Grange, which was overlooked at the adjournment of the last meeting, the session for this evening was, by agreement, postponed without date.

O. H. K., SEC'Y.

A few days after, Brother J. R. called, and I gave him my cash book to examine, preparatory to making a settlement with my office, as required by our vote in January.

The news from Brother Abbott, in Wisconsin, began to assume a more cheerful appearance, while South Carolina, Iowa and Mississippi, were keeping matters lively. The work in those States being heralded all over the country, even CANADA put in appearance with its FIRST GRANGE, organized by Eben Thompson, August 16th, of which the following is the list of Charter members:

ALBERT P. BALL,	W. S. HUNTER,
GEORGE BACHELDER,	GEORGE RUSSELL,
D. A. MANSUR,	L. R. ROBINSON,
M. A. NOYES,	J. G. FIELD,
ALBERT CLARK,	MRS. MARY L. BALL,
MRS. G. L. RUSSELL,	MRS. W. S. HUNTER,
MRS. D. A. MANSUR,	MRS. E. A. BACHELDER,
MRS. L. R. ROBINSON,	MISS MARY A. FIELD,
MISS L. CLARK.	

Brother Adams wrote me from Waukon, Iowa, August 14th:

Concerning the initiation fee mentioned in that old letter, I have to say \$5 and \$2 is little enough, and we, even in this State, get all the members we want at that rate, and we do not want a member who does not take five dollars interest in the institution. He would be a source of weakness rather than strength. * * * I fully agree with what you say about the election of officers, viz.: That they should not be government officials, but should be farmers; even if the first should be as efficient, the moral effect is very bad, and I am often called upon to explain why the present state of affairs exists." * * *

The following, from Brother D. R. Curtiss, shows he was again at work in Ohio:

LOGAN, HOCKING COUNTY, OHIO, }
August 22d, 1872. }

BROTHER KELLEY :

Enclosed find money order for \$15, as fee for Dispensation for "Starr Grange," organized by me last night. I had a pleasant, smooth time in the initiation and organization, though I had hard work in getting it up, having made addresses to them, at three different meetings, in school houses. I have spoken almost every night since coming here, in some township, and sometimes twice a day. There are some efforts making, and some prospect of more Granges in this county; also in the adjoining counties of Athens, and Vinton, and Perry, but not sure: shall do my best. Had large meeting here in the Court House last Saturday, and made my best speech—best I could do. Brother W. Stiers, of "Logan Grange," is an excellent, earnest Patron, and has worked hard and helped me very much. He has a large farm, and is a man of considerable influence. * *

I shall probably go to McArthur, county seat of Vinton, on Saturday next; they want a meeting, and say they will carry me over on that day, but we shall see. Write me at this place, Logan, Hocking County, Ohio.

Fraternally yours, D. S. CURTISS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING,

Thursday Evening, August 29th, 1872.

Present, Brothers Saunders, J. R. Thompson, and Kelley. We adopted a form for the revocation of Charters, and considered suggestions made in several letters submitted. No business of vital importance transacted.

Adjourned to meet Thursday evening, September 5th. O. H. K., SEC'Y.

About this time my family had decided to change our quarters for more genial accommodations, and I leased a house in Georgetown, D. C., to which we moved on the first of September.

We closed August with seventy-nine new Granges. I find recorded

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

September 5th.

Brother J. R. Thompson having other engagements, could not be present, and upon notifying Brother Saunders, the meeting for this evening was indefinitely postponed. O. H. K., SEC'Y.

There was but little of particular interest transpired during September. Our change of residence

was a decided improvement, and was not made a day too early, as the increase of work soon evinced. During the month we added seventy-nine Granges, and materially increased our working force in the different States.

Brother J. T. Miller, who had done good work in Iowa, asked for and received a commission from me to organize a few Granges in Ohio, where he intended to make a visit. The result was a grand success, as he organized two Granges and enlisted Brother S. H. Ellis, who, within a few months after, had organized fifty-four Subordinate Granges, and been himself elected Master of the State Grange of Ohio.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Called meeting at Brother Saunders' office, Tuesday P. M., 2.30, October 1st.

Present, Brothers Saunders, Thompson, Grosh and Kelley. The location of the Secretary's office was brought up by Brother Saunders. He was of the opinion that it should be "located," and not allowed to "travel around the country." I looked into the Constitution for something to anchor to, and came to the conclusion that as I took it to Minnesota and brought it, of my own accord, to the District, I would keep it where it was most convenient to me until the National Grange was permanently organized, and the business would warrant the expense of a separate building; but to accommo-

date the others I would meet with them regularly at his office. It was agreed that we meet every alternate Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. As requested, I brought over my cash book and vouchers for examination. They were too numerous to examine at that meeting, and at my suggestion, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer, Brother J. R. Thompson, should, without unnecessary delay, examine all the accounts of the Secretary with him at his office, and make a full and complete statement of the same in writing.

It was further

Resolved, That the Treasurer should receive sufficient remuneration for this particular service.

We adjourned at 4 P. M. to meet on the 14th, at same hour and place. O. H. K., Sec'y.

As a Committee, we *never met again*.

The FIRST GRANGE IN GEORGIA, Valdosta, No. 1, was organized by Mitchell Jones. The application was received October 2d, with the following names:

MITCHELL JONES,	JOSEPH PERRY,
H. M. COACHMAN,	R. Y. LANE,
J. C. JONES,	WM. ZEIGLER,
GEO. R. MCRREE,	R. YOUNG,
J. W. STATEN,	J. C. WISENBAKER.

I issued notices, as requested by Colonels Aiken and Jacques, summoning the Masters of Subordinate Granges in South Carolina to meet at Columbia on the 9th instant, to organize the State Grange, which meeting was a magnificent success, there be-

ing seventy-two Subordinate Granges represented. Thomas Taylor was elected Master, and D. Wyatt Aiken, Secretary.

From Columbia I went with my daughter to Charleston, making a short stay, and hastened back to be at the Executive Committee meeting to be held on the 14th.

I was prompt to the minute at Brother Saunders' office, but the door was locked. I inquired of the foreman of the garden, and he informed me where the Chairman was, yet Brothers Grosh and Thompson were not about. They told me afterwards they had forgotten the appointment. I waited for nearly an hour, but no one put in an appearance. I began to review the condition of affairs with much seriousness as to my position. In our letters to correspondents we had said much about "Our Executive Committee," and yet it was impossible to get a meeting without sending special invitations. As to the work we were doing in our office, they did not take interest enough in it to even call upon us voluntarily.

I did not have very much time to spare in bewailing the situation. I looked upon the army of active Deputies at work—the hundreds of Subordinate Granges being organized—the eight State Granges in existence—and the thousands of noble

men and women already members of the Order, and daily increasing; and of these, hundreds of whom I had met personally, "the Executive Committee" had no knowledge whatever. It was for the interest of the living members I was laboring and striving so earnestly, and to them I should hereafter entirely look.

It was a little singular, after five years' hard labor, and just as these were being crowned with such a magnificent success, that my early associates in the work should drop off and leave me alone in my glory!

Ireland had resigned; I had not heard from Bartlett for a year; McDowell had been silent for months; I had not seen Trimble for nearly a year; Grosh had made but few calls, and Brother Saunders had expressed a determination to drop the Order completely. That day settled matters so far as I was concerned.

The time spent reviewing things was not lost, for I left with a resolution to run until the annual meeting, free and independent, and instead of issuing Dispensations, signed by the Master, stopped at the printers on my way home, and left the following form, which was used by us until the new Master was elected:

NATIONAL GRANGE
OF THE
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Washington, D. C.....187

.....
Master of..... Grange, No.....
.....

Your application for a DISPENSATION has been received, and the same will be sent you by mail in due time.

I herewith send you all necessary documents for work in your Grange, and you will proceed with the same without waiting for your Dispensation.

O. H. KELLEY,

Secretary of the National Grange.

Early in October, Miss Hall introduced her song book, with words set to music, which, though a small beginning, was soon after increased to its present size.

The labors of Brother J. C. Abbott in Wisconsin resulted in building up a goodly number of Subordinate Granges, and reorganizing the State Grange on the 22d instant. His letter says:

PORTAGE CITY, WISCONSIN, }
October 24th, 1872. }

BROTHER KELLEY:

The meeting of the Wisconsin State Grange has been a grand success, eclipsing all our most sanguine expectations. The weather delightful, attendance large, enthusiasm great, and results perfectly satisfactory. Every one of my new Granges

was represented, and seven of the old ones—forty-five delegates in all.

Several of the old State officers attended, and very gracefully accepted the situation, by tendering their resignations. I felt anxious to obtain this result, that all might pass off harmoniously. * * * The laws of the State Grange of Mississippi were adopted almost entire. Colonel John Cochrane, of Dodge County, is Master. He is a noble man, about fifty years old; intelligent, modest, and wealthy: a practical farmer, and stands high at home. He will meet with us in Washington.

* * *

J. C. ABBOTT.

Pleased with the success of all the work he had thus far undertaken, I advised Brother Abbott to enter Michigan, and work until our Annual Meeting.

From all quarters we were receiving encouraging letters; some of them amusing, as, for instance, the following from Brother Wm. Paist, Secretary of the State Grange of Minnesota:

ST. PAUL, *October 22d, 1872.*

DEAR KELLEY:

* * * I will attend if I can. Brother T. A. will be with you anyhow, and help you get the National Grange started right. You do not know what your efforts will accomplish in the next ten years. Judge Underwood said, in a speech before North Star Grange, a few days since, "Your name would be handed down to generations to come, as the founder of the greatest Secret Order on this earth;" and, Brother Kelley, while we award to you the originality of the thought and labor of perfecting and introducing it, *we*—North Star Grange—claim to be the first among your friends to adopt it as our rule and guide

through life, and I now say, that as a Grange, we are a success. Since you organized us, we have never missed a meeting, or failed to banquet once a month, and last Saturday paid our last dollar of indebtedness of the one thousand dollars for fitting up our hall. * * * Fraternally yours, WM. PAIST.

Ninety-one new Granges closed our work for the month of October.

NOVEMBER.

To be sure of securing a full attendance at the Annual Meeting in January, I commenced early in the month writing to the State Masters, and those holding commissions as General Deputies. I was determined to see the National branch permanently organized. I knew personally the majority of those I wrote to, and soon after their replies informed me how many would be present, I made arrangements for their accommodation at the Union Hotel in Georgetown.

The invitations were as follows:

COL. D. A. ROBERTSON, *St. Paul, Minnesota:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

The Annual Meeting of the National Grange will be held in this city, Wednesday, January 8th, 1873. As there will be very important business, as well as a full election of officers, you are urgently requested to be present.

Please notify me if you will attend, that arrangements can be made for hotel accommodations. I suggest that prior to your leaving home, you make up a box of samples of this year's

staple articles, grown in your State; let them be good, but not the extreme of growth. Have the box not to exceed seventy-five pounds, and forward to me by Express paid here. A showing of this kind at a meeting of the National Grange, will be interesting and valuable. Yours fraternally, O. H. KELLEY.

Learning by the papers that Mr. Bryan had returned to the city for the winter, my wife reminded me that the treasury would now warrant the payment of the loan received in February, 1871. I immediately dropped him a note, in which I told him of our splendid success, and my desire to refund the sum of \$184 he so kindly loaned us, and requested him to state if I should deposit it to his order at the banking house of Riggs & Co., or pay him in person. His reply on the 13th of November stated that he had determined, under no consideration whatever to ask me for it, but as I had offered to repay it, he would receive it either at bank or in person. An hour after receiving the letter, I rang his door bell, and had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, and paid the money. I gave them some information in regard to the rapid growth of the Order, and our anticipated meeting on January 8th. When about to leave, they expressed an earnest desire to entertain the members of the National Grange one evening during the session, and I promised to give them timely notice.

Judge Jones, of Arkansas, wrote November 9th, 1872:

"We have just closed our Agricultural Fair here, which afforded me an opportunity of presenting the claims of our Order to the most prominent citizens of this and adjoining counties. I am greatly encouraged by the warm favor which it meets, and the desire to have Granges established in many neighborhoods. My heart is in this work, and with health and strength vouchsafed to me, I intend to labor for its advancement."

General Wilson, of Iowa, wrote November 13th:

MY DEAR KELLEY:

I have just received your commissions and instructions to open State Granges in Missouri and Kansas. Brother Allen, of Missouri, urges delay. I shall open Kansas State Grange about the 4th of December, but prefer the 28th of November. The Deputies there are to select the place and write me at Lawrence. I have just accepted an invitation from the State Grange of Wisconsin, to address a mass meeting at Ripon."

General Vaughan, of Mississippi, wrote:

"I will use my utmost endeavor to attend the meeting of the National Grange in January. Will try to come on several days before our meeting, so as to confer with you on matters and things pertaining to the Order. When we meet, we can talk over our matter fully."

In Iowa, J. D. Whitman, who had charge of the State business agency, was using his utmost endeavors to bring that feature of the Order to a success,

and all other movements in Iowa were being closely scrutinized by both friend and foe.

Brother E. R. Shankland, the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, was also making himself popular as a leader in the Order.

Brother Colton, Master of State Grange of Vermont, wrote me, November 18th:

“Shall call a meeting of State Grange next month, after which will inform you in relation to attending. We must contrive some way to be represented at the session of the National Grange.”

Brother W. W. Corbett wrote November 23d:

“It does not now look as if it would be possible for me to attend. * * * Glad to hear of the continued success of the Order. It does truly look encouraging, and must especially look so to you, who have been waiting so long for the flood-tide.”

From R. D. Powell:

COLUMBUS, MISS., *October 28th, 1872.*

DEAR BROTHER KELLEY:

I received your favor yesterday, and thank you for the honor conferred in making me the first General Deputy of Alabama, which makes me a member of the National Grange. God willing, I will try and be with you in January. * * *

Yours fraternally, R. D. POWELL.

November proved a good month for Granges. We issued one hundred and nine Dispensations,



and received about \$350 for State Grange dues. We had good cause to be somewhat elated, feeling the necessity of having some show of an organization to greet the new members.

I made a short visit to New York city, and interviewed several wholesale dealers in dry goods and groceries; also two Presidents of Sewing Machine Companies, to learn what could be done in the way of direct trade with our Granges. This and much other valuable information, I proposed to make known at the January meeting.

The following from Colonel Robertson increased my stature considerably, (figuratively speaking):

ST. PAUL, MINN., *December 5th, 1872.*

MY DEAR KELLEY :

With heartfelt delight, I congratulate you upon the wonderful success which has rewarded your sacrifices and labors, to organize and establish throughout the United States the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, which, I believe, is destined to become the most beneficent and useful secular institution in our country. I do not believe that you can estimate the value of your labors, for you are the *actual Founder of this Institution*. Had you not worked for its success as you did, under every discouragement, the Order would not exist. I must say that I consider it a great honor, of which my children will have cause to be proud, when I am no longer with them, that I was one of the pioneer members of the Patrons of Husbandry, and for this I am solely indebted to you. * * * *

Yours fraternally, D. A. ROBERTSON.

From D. W. Adams:

WAUKON, *December 9th, 1872.*

BROTHER KELLEY :

* * * Will you be able to meet our State Grange in Des Moines on the fourth Tuesday in January? If so, I will undertake to show you the biggest collection of your "children" you ever saw together; in short, it will be such a gathering of the picked Agriculturists of the West as was never before seen together. I tremble for my ability to preside over such a body, for it will be the most unwieldy legislative body of men ever convened for legislative purposes. Only think of five hundred to seven hundred farmers, wholly unused to parliamentary law, convened under one roof, and expected to do more work in one week than a State Legislature would attempt in three months!

Yours truly, DUDLEY W. ADAMS.

On the 9th, we received report from General Wilson of the organization of the STATE GRANGE OF KANSAS, with F. H. Dumbauld, Master, and G. W. Spurgeon, Secretary. By vote of the Grange, General Wilson was elected to represent the State at the coming session.

Brother Allen wrote December 27th:

"The farmers are now ripe for organization,—the iron is red hot. * * * The manner in which I was received in Central Missouri was indeed flattering and cheering. I went there with fear and trembling; I came away feeling that I was appreciated, and that success was not only possible, but with proper effort, assured. * * * I find you are correct. The way to organize Granges is to go right among the farmers and talk to them, answer their questions, meet and remove their

objections, and show them how they can be benefited. You may sit at home, answer letters, send documents and blanks, and tell them you will come and organize them when they are ready, but in nine cases out of ten they will never get ready. But go among them, make them a plain earnest speech, and they will not let you go away without organization."

We closed December with one hundred and twenty new Granges, making one thousand and seventy-four which had paid for Dispensations, and a total for the year of one thousand one hundred and five. We had been so anxious to extend the Order, a degree of liberality was shown if the money did not always accompany the application.

It may be presumed the close of the year found all of my family in fine spirits. Our united efforts for five years, the hard labor, and the many privations, were being rewarded by success.

CHAPTER VII.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

ARRANGEMENTS at our home and the hotel were completed for the entertainment of the members expected to take part in the permanent organization of the National Grange. Letters received promised an attendance of about thirty persons. These comprised actual Masters of State Granges and General Deputies, my old Associates, and a few others who had taken active part in building up the Order. As early as the fourth, some arrived, and by Monday evening seventeen were registered, representing eleven States.

It will be remembered that the last friend spoken to on leaving Washington the 3d day of April, 1868, was Dr. Trimble, who, on parting, remarked: "Kelley, from my heart I wish you success, and I firmly believe you will have it." It is a singular coincidence that the very last reply from any of those to whom I had sent invitations to be at this

meeting, should also be from the Doctor. He wrote me as follows:

BROTHER KELLEY :

Yours of the 4th instant, notifying me of the Annual Meeting of the National Grange, is received.

Familiar as you know I was with the history of the Institution in its days of small things, when you struggled almost solitary and alone, in your unselfish efforts to elevate Husbandry, and to promote the social and mental interests of the farmer; afterwards familiar, by public report, with the rapid growth and success of the Order (I regret to say I was merely a looker-on, and considerably skeptic), your statement that "a full representation from fifteen States will be present," while it is most agreeable, yet I confess it is a very great surprise to me.

That the Order deserved public confidence and success, I never doubted; but in the countless organizations yearly springing into existence, and in the culpable but deep-seated indifference of the people to the interests of the farmer, I thought the difficulties too great.

You, personally, Mr. Secretary, deserve high praise, and this letter is due to you from once a doubter, but now a believer, in the success of the Patrons of Husbandry. It will afford me pleasure to be present at the meeting.

Yours fraternally, JOHN TRIMBLE, JR.

With this meeting the work of my assistant and myself virtually closed. We passed the temporary organization over to the incorporated body, and in so doing had the satisfaction of knowing it was free of debt, except what was owing to ourselves,

and cash enough on hand to defray the general expenses of the session. To us it was a source of great satisfaction to be able to do this, and to have the pleasure and honor of bringing together those composing this National Grange. They all labored faithfully during the four days' session. The principal work done, however, was to cut up the old Constitution and adopt a new.

While perfecting our programme for the session with Brother Adams, Brother J. R. Thompson called, and on ascertaining that Brother Saunders had declined to attend, it would leave us without a presiding officer, he insisted that it was due to the new members he should be present, and took it upon himself to call upon Brother Saunders. Had Brother Thompson omitted to do this, we should have been deprived of valuable counsel on this memorable occasion, and lost the fine opening address delivered by Past-Master Saunders, which I copy *verbatim*:

**BROTHER WILLIAM SAUNDERS' ADDRESS AT GEORGETOWN
ON OPENING THE SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.**

It is altogether unnecessary for me to enter into any detailed explanation of the objects and aims of the Patrons of Husbandry; these you are familiar with; but I believe that you are not so familiar with the history of the National Grange—its

tribulations, its embarrassments, its shortcomings, and its present position.

It is a little over five years since the idea of this Organization was conceived. At first its inception was crude, and seemed vague and visionary; something that we fondly wished, but scarcely hoped to see; but as suggestions crowded, the idea expanded, doubtful points vanished, and apparent obstacles melted into obscurity. After things looked clear and the course unobstructed to those who had been cogitating on the subject, it was resolved to invite opinions from friends in whose judgment confidence could be placed. A short address was printed and circulated, which brought rejoinders in the main encouraging.

Some further action had to be taken,—a practical beginning had to be made. A scheme of organization was devised, a form of Constitution was carefully drawn up; then a form of Ritual had to be prepared. This involved a vast amount of writing, much correspondence. Many, very many, rejected addresses were thrown aside, as too long, too prosy, too flowery, or otherwise unsuitable. The committee in charge had their constructive and literary qualifications severely taxed. When I look back to that period in our history, I am convinced that we bored each other most unmercifully. I think I may safely venture the remark, that the greater portion of the Ritual, and nearly all the circular addresses, were prepared in fits of desperation to get rid of each other for the time being, for all of those engaged had pressing daily duties to perform, which afforded but little time for other labors.

It was, however, in course of time, brought to a finish, such as it was; and in accordance with the plan of organization, officers were selected from those who had given hearty encouragement and tangible assistance in the work; and in order to give intimation of a wide scope to the institution, these were

selected from different States. It was desired from the start that its extension should be as wide as the Continent. Whatever other institutions might be, in this, at least, there should be no North, no South, no East, no West, but its benefits and privileges should reach all who desired to profit by them. This was a principal fundamental feature.

The next question was its introduction to the public, and here real trouble began. We had no money. Like boys who hoard up their pennies for a holiday disbursement, we had saved our spare cash to pay the printer, and to purchase postage stamps. Thousands of circulars had been mailed, an edition of the Ritual printed, forms of application, Deputies' circulars, etc., had been prepared and paid for as best we could; but now the crushing effect of poverty was vividly apparent.

After much cogitating, the Secretary, (whose faith in the ultimate success of the Order has fortunately never failed) resolved to throw aside all other business, and devote his time exclusively to its interest and extension. This was a bold step, and one that required the possession of such faith as removes mountains. He started on his mission, and his progress was watched as one would watch the execution of a feat of improbable accomplishment. He was soon heard from, however. Granges were being organized, and almost immediately falling into a dormant condition. Little assistance could be given by the National Grange. He worked almost alone, as far as we were concerned; in any event, we could do but little, and we did it. Suffice it to say, that at the following meeting of the National Grange he was promptly on hand with his report, which proved to be but faintly encouraging.

Like all progressive movements, this met with many rebuffs, and sometimes from sources least expected, and without the slightest knowledge of what the Order meant, what its aims

were, or the proposed methods by which they were to be realized. But we knew the solidity of our foundation, and the principles underlying our motives; these we knew could not successfully be impugned. Doubters who would not be enlightened, enjoyed their opinions, and the good work went slowly on.

As months wore round, the dawn of brighter results became apparent; but at every point our progress was retarded for want of funds. The demand for printed documents concerning the Order was constantly increasing; and it was important that it should be met. Again, opportunities for organizing Granges in distant localities were lost, owing to the inability of the National Grange to defray necessary expenses. This also had its influence in retarding the spread of the Order.

During the year 1871, the Order made rapid progress. The necessities of the times seemed to require just such an organization, and able and energetic men and women entered into the work with vigor. At the last meeting of the National Grange, our worthy brother, the Master of the State Grange of Iowa, cheered us by his presence, and helped us greatly with his counsel. This is noteworthy, as being, up to that time, the only accession to the members of the National Grange.

I will not at present detain you with the history of the Order during the past year. That it has flourished and increased, such as no similar institution, at least of modern times, can afford a parallel, is fully proven by your presence here to-day.

It also proves the wisdom that fixed the term of service of the Officers of the National Grange, for it is only now, at the expiration of their term of service, that the Grange, for the first time, has the means to make a change of its officers.

I will now allude, for a moment, to some of the duties of the National Grange. I conceive that its main duties are: 1st. To collect information: and 2d. To disseminate it. Thus, it is simply an agency. And yet it is more; communicating, as it

does, with the whole Order, it is enabled to judge the value of measures calculated to be to the best interest of the whole; and thus it should be creative as well as administrative. Above all things, it must avoid responsibilities that legitimately belong to State or Subordinate Granges. It should endeavor to inculcate principles of action that are generally applicable, rather than enter into executive details, which must, of necessity, vary according to special circumstances.

To facilitate prompt and timely action, a duly authorized Executive Board should be appointed, whose duties should be clearly indicated, and to whom all matters of current business should be referred.

A properly located office should also be secured, and as the business of the Order is so rapidly increasing, both in extent and importance, it must be guided by business talents of no inferior kind, so that its duties and exactments may be promptly and thoroughly performed.

The Address ended here, with a few extempore words of welcome.

The selection of officers, which was done without nomination, each voting as judgment dictated, showed an earnest desire to give the Order a National character, and in this the views which first prompted the organization, were admirably sustained,—Iowa having the Master, and South Carolina the Overseer.

The following is a list of those who were chosen to fill the various offices, and whose election gave great satisfaction :

<i>Master,</i>	- - -	DUDLEY W. ADAMS, Waukon, Iowa.
<i>Overseer,</i>	- - -	THOMAS TAYLOR, Columbia, S. C.
<i>Lecturer,</i>	- - -	T. A. THOMPSON, Plainview, Minn.
<i>Steward,</i>	- - -	A. J. VAUGHAN, Early Grove, Miss.
<i>Assistant Steward,</i>	-	G. W. THOMPSON, N. Brunswick, N. J.
<i>Chaplain,</i>	- - -	A. B. GROSH, Washington, D. C.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	- - -	F. M. McDOWELL, Wayne, N. Y.
<i>Secretary,</i>	- - -	O. H. KELLEY, Washington, D. C.
<i>Gate Keeper,</i>	- - -	O. DINWIDDIE, Orchard Grove, Ind.
<i>Ceres,</i>	- - -	MRS. D. W. ADAMS, Waukon, Iowa.
<i>Pomona,</i>	- - -	" O. H. KELLEY, Washington, D. C.
<i>Flora,</i>	- - -	" J. C. ABBOTT, Clarksville, Iowa.
<i>Lady Assistant Steward,</i>		MISS C. A. HALL, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WM. SAUNDERS, Washington, D. C.

D. WYATT AIKEN, Cokesbury, S. C.

E. R. SHANKLAND, Dubuque, Iowa.

As an incorporated Association, with the new Constitution and the new officers, we became in fact a new Order. The business of 1872 was all that was recognized as belonging directly to the National Grange,—and what I have here published furnishes the connecting link with the heretofore published proceedings, commencing with 1873.

Our membership now rapidly increased, and the following table shows its growth by months during the years 1873 and 1874. We organized Subordinate Granges as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul.	Aug	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
1873.....	158	338	666	571	696	623	611	829	917	1050	974	1235
1874.....	2119	2239	2024	1487	937	752	419	396	412	410	363	383

Up to this time we have issued upwards of 23,000 Dispensations. Such an increase in any Association is without parallel, and notwithstanding we have spread over the country so extensively, our increase for the past six months has averaged three hundred and fifty Granges per month.

During 1873 the following States organized their State Granges: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

During 1874 we added Colorado, Maine, Maryland, and Montana.

The present year, 1875, we have already enrolled the State Granges of Delaware and Connecticut, and if we can find room within her boundaries for anything more, we may, perhaps, have a State Grange in Rhode Island. At present it is doubtful.

To return to Georgetown, and January 11th, 1873, on this day we closed our work, and the National Grange was at last a reality. The increase

of business soon warranted the renting of a separate building for an office, and in August, (six years after drafting an outline of our Order) we opened the Secretary's office in Washington, employing at the time seven clerks.

The progress in the several States, from January, 1873, can better be sketched by those more familiar with their local matters.

In the preceding pages, but little is said relative to the "female element," from the fact that very few of the women—whose presence in our ranks more than doubles the influential strength of our Order—have made themselves conspicuous; but rather have proved their real value in a quiet, modest way, that invariably adds a charm and influence to whatever they give their support. My personal experience and observation thus far, prompt me to say, the women are as efficient as the men in the general work of the Order, and many of them have proved themselves as competent in attending to business.

Had it not been for the influence of woman, the Order would probably never have been known. Without woman's co-operation, it could not have made its wonderful progress, and only while their membership is retained can we expect to continue it successfully.

Trusting what I have given of our early work will be received with the fraternal spirit it is offered, I invoke the benediction of Him who has adorned this earth with endless beauties. May He bless your labors and crown them with abundant harvests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14th*, 1875.

ROLL OF HONOR.

THE following list comprises the names on our books—Masters and Past-Masters of Subordinate Granges, General Deputies and Associates, who were recognized in December, 1872, as entitled to seats and votes in the National Grange. Invitations were sent requesting their attendance at the January meeting of 1873.

†J. C. ABBOTT,	†Jonathan Lawrence,	*John Wier,
*DUDLEY W. ADAMS,	F. M. McDOWELL,	†Wm. Duane Wilson,
†D. WYATT AIKEN,	†G. W. McDowell,	†W. L. Williams,
†T. R. ALLEN,	‡Wm. Muir,	†E. G. Wall,
†Sam. E. Adams,	‡A. S. Moss,	[D. Worthington,
†Ben. Allston,	†William Palst,	MRS. J. C. ABBOTT,
‡Anson Bartlett,	†R. D. Powell,	“ D. W. ADAMS,
†W. H. Baxter,	*WM. B. PORTER,	“ T. R. Allen,
‡Thomas B. Bryan,	†D. A. ROBERTSON,	“ Anson Bartlett,
*JOHN COCHRANE,	‡WM. SAUNDERS,	“ J. Cochrane,
*E. P. Colton,	‡E. R. SHANKLAND,	“ E. P. Colton,
†W. W. Corbett,	†W. E. Simmons, Jr.,	“ A. B. Grosh,
†D. S. CURTISS,	†W. A. Simpson,	MISS C. A. HALL,
†OSCAR DINWIDDIE,	†H. D. Scott,	MRS. O. H. KELLEY,
*F. H. Dumbauld,	†JOSEPH SEYMOUR,	“ Wm. Muir,
†H. D. Emery,	[T. M. Smith,	“ W. B. Porter,
‡Ed. P. Farris,	*THOMAS TAYLOR,	“ Wm. Saunders,
*A. GOLDER,	†Eben Thompson,	“ Thomas Taylor,
‡A. B. GROSH,	†G. W. THOMPSON,	“ J. R. Thompson,
†George D. Hinckley,	‡J. R. THOMPSON,	“ T. A. Thompson,
‡Wm. M. Ireland,	*T. A. THOMPSON,	“ J. Trimble, Jr.,
†D. H. Jacques,	‡JOHN TRIMBLE, JR.,	“ John Wier,
‡O. H. KELLEY,	†Eugene Underwood,	“ A. J. Vaughan.
	*A. J. Vaughan,	

Those in SMALL CAPITALS were present. Of the whole number all but six of the men did active work, and I count twenty-seven names whose honors are nearly equal as Founders of our Order. Had all the above been present at the Georgetown meeting, every one would have been recognized as entitled to full membership.

* Masters of State Granges.

† D. and Master.

‡ Past Masters of State Granges.

† General Deputies.

‡ Associates.

THE EXPENDITURES.

As there has been a great deal said, and much written, by both friend and foe, in regard to the *large* amounts of money sent to the Secretary during the years covered by this history, and that the reader may not be misled as regards the total amount, I give this statement of expenditures. The receipts will be found at the close of each chapter. The accounts for 1872 were published with the proceedings of the National Session.

EXPENDITURES.

1868.

January	Circulars.....	\$ 6 00
to	P. O. stamps.....	2 50
May.	Linen for Regalia.....	50
	Chamois' skin for Regalia.....	1 50
	Rent of Hall.....	2 50
	Blank applications.....	6 50
	Rent of Hall.....	1 50
	Stationery.....	8 75
	Stamps.....	1 00
	Sheet music.....	3 00
	Constitutions.....	10 00
	Rent of Hall.....	10 00
	Rent of Hall.....	10 00
	Supper (Harvest Feast) for Grange.....	10 00
	National Grange Seal.....	8 00
	Expenses from Washington to Itasca, one month enroute.....	129 30
	P. O. Stamps.....	10 44

1869.

January	Manuals by Express.....	17 00
	Seal for Secretary.....	8 00
February....	Manuals by Express.....	22 60
	Postage and Stationery.....	75 00
	Pioneer Printing Company.....	14 00
	Donation to State Grange of Minnesota.....	25 00

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

April	Traveling expenses organizing in Minnesota.....	150 00
May	Expenses to and from Washington.....	130 00
	Postage	10 95
	Stationery.....	1 35
	C. A. Hall, salary.....	15 00
June	100 copies of <i>Pioneer</i>	3 00
	100 copies of <i>Press</i>	5 00
	Postage.....	10 70
	Traveling expenses to State Grange.....	5 60
July.....	Letter-heads and Envelopes.....	6 50
	Expenses to Kalmar Grange and back.....	14 00
	Cunningham & McIntosh—Manuals.....	17 25
	Traveling expenses to Plowman Grange.....	3 30
	4 copies of <i>N. W. Chronicle</i>	20
	Postage.....	5 12
	Expenses to Monticello.....	2 20
August.....	Stationery.....	6 50
	Postage.....	7 75
September.....	Expenses to Freemont.....	21 50
	Letter-heads and Envelopes.....	10 00
	Traveling Expenses.....	21 85
	Postage.....	7 50
October.....	Map of Iowa.....	1 00
	Postage.....	4 35
	New Manuals and office printing.....	15 00
	O. H. Kelley on salary.....	41 50
	Traveling expenses to Postville, Iowa, and intermediate points, 21 days.....	63 20
November.....	Stationery.....	2 75
	Postage.....	8 18
	Salary for O. H. Kelley.....	50 50
December.....	Manuals.....	7 50
	Traveling expenses St. Paul and Stillwater.....	10 00
	Postage.....	2 61
	O. H. Kelley on salary.....	27 39
	Expenses in organizing—Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana.....	204 30

1870.

January	Postage.....	1 50
	Salary O. H. Kelley.....	28 50
	Cunningham & McIntosh, printers.....	15 00
	Hall Rent, Washington, D. C.....	22 50
	Manuals, C. O. D.....	19 50
	Supper for Deputies' Grange.....	10 00
	Traveling expenses—Indianapolis to Washington....	46 20

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

February	Manuals.....	11 50
	Salary O. H. Kelley.....	40 40
	Postage.....	4 60
	Manuals.....	13 95
	Expenses Washington to Fredonia, New York, and North Madison.....	37 50
	Expenses North Madison, Cleveland and Chicago.....	57 61
March	Manuals.....	5 00
	Expenses from Chicago to Itasca.....	28 00
	Postage.....	4 29
April	Expenses to Hastings, Northfield, and Owatonna.....	19 00
	Constitutions.....	11 50
	Expenses to Dassell and Rockford.....	7 50
	Postage stamps.....	14 29
May	Expenses to Minneapolis.....	2 60
	“ Monticello and Clearwater.....	6 60
	Postage.....	3 61
June	Manuals.....	20 00
	Record Book.....	1 25
	Account Book.....	85
	Half-ream cap paper.....	1 25
	Ink, paper fasteners, muclage.....	2 10
	Manuals.....	12 00
	Postage.....	3 36
	Office table and drayage.....	10 00
July	Postage stamps.....	1 50
	Manuals.....	3 50
	Expenses to Chicago, with State Grange, and return trip, three weeks.....	116 00
	Wm. Saunders (Stockton, Tennessee, fee).....	15 00
	Expenses State Grange of Minnesota.....	19 80
	Stationery.....	5 01
	Postage.....	2 25
August	Manuals and Song Books.....	2 00
	Postage.....	6 41
September	Song Books.....	50
	Circulars.....	3 00
	Expressage.....	25
	Postage.....	3 30
	Expense of trip to St. Louis, DesMoines, Chicago, Cedar Rapids, Waukon, etc., seven weeks.....	206 50
	John X. Davidson, printing.....	102 75
October	Expressage.....	2 75
	Song Books.....	5 00
	Registered letter to Washington.....	84
	McKinstry & Son, printing.....	12 25
	Postage.....	5 00

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

November	Blanks.....	23 50
	Postage.....	6 02
December	Manuals and Song Books.....	6 60
	Postage.....	7 75
	Blanks.....	2 00
	Envelopes.....	1 75
	Printing.....	10 00
	O. H. Kelley on salary (moving from Itasca to Wash- ington).....	240 00
	O. H. Kelley, traveling expenses.....	60 00
	W. W. Corbett.....	15 00

The above shows the items as recorded on the Cash Book; the balance we will condense, to save room.

1871.

January	Postage.....	10 00
	Printing.....	69 65
	Stationery.....	3 00
	O. H. Kelley, salary.....	9 00
February	Postage.....	11 90
	Stationery.....	13 00
	Deputy.....	7 60
	Expressage.....	8 00
	O. H. Kelley.....	99 15
	Printing.....	140 50
March	O. H. Kelley, salary.....	125 00
	D. S. Curtiss, Deputy.....	12 00
	Binding.....	16 00
	Regalia.....	4 75
	Printing.....	160 35
	Expressage.....	5 25
	Postage.....	27 50
	Stationery.....	10 25
April	O. H. Kelley, salary.....	100 00
	Printing.....	53 50
	Stationery.....	3 00
	Postage.....	10 31
May	Binding.....	18 50
	Printing.....	33 00
	Regalia.....	4 25
	Expressage.....	1 55
	Stationery.....	14 50
June	Postage.....	20 25
	Stationery.....	3 20
	Printing.....	33 20
	O. H. Kelley, salary.....	312 00
	Binding.....	20 00

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

June	Regalia.....	4 70
	Returned fees to Capital Grange, Iowa.....	15 00
	Express.....	60
July	Postage.....	6 87
	Stationery.....	1 06
	Songs.....	5 76
	Printing.....	27 50
	Expressage.....	70
	Rents for seven months.....	175 00
August	Expressage.....	5 00
	Printing.....	6 00
	Stationery.....	1 00
	Postage.....	6 65
September	Stationery.....	1 45
	Postage.....	15 00
	Binding.....	5 00
	Printing.....	30 00
October	Stationery.....	1 15
	Printing.....	3 50
	Binding.....	6 00
	Express.....	3 75
	Postage.....	9 96
November	Binding.....	6 00
	Postage.....	6 82
	Rent for four months.....	100 00
	O. H. Kelley, salary.....	97 13
December	Stationery.....	1 95
	Express.....	1 75
	Binding.....	12 00
	Traveling expenses in New England States, O. H. K.....	170 00
	Postage.....	14 39
	200 copies <i>Rural Carolinian</i>	30 00
	O. H. Kelley, money advanced.....	198 80

RECEIPTS

From 1868 to 1871 inclusive.....\$4944 75

EXPENDITURES

From 1868 to 1871 inclusive.....\$4944 75

Amounts advanced by Individuals.

O. H. Kelley.....	\$198 80
Wm. Saunders.....	104 80
Wm. M. Ireland.....	28 55
Doctor J. R. Trimble.....	5 00
F. M. McDowell.....	60 00
Thomas B. Bryan.....	659 00
George D. Hinckley.....	30 00
Sam. E. Adams.....	40 00

\$1148 23

LIST OF DEPUTIES.

THE following is a List of Deputies who have served in their respective States, and the number of Granges each one organized up to the time this list was made out—January, 1875. In some of the States, Masters of Subordinate Granges have had authority to organize. These are the men who have done the missionary work and whose labors have built most of the Order. There are many, no doubt, who have done good service, and whose names have not yet been recorded in as bright colors as they are entitled.

ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.		NAME. No. of Granges Organized.	
NAME.	No. of Granges Organized.	NAME.	No. of Granges Organized.	NAME.	No. of Granges Organized.
A. B. Brassel.....	14	W. F. Avery.....	7	G. L. Massey.....	6
W. J. Borden.....	4	T. P. Boone.....	1	G. W. McCauley.....	1
F. A. Bates.....	1	J. E. Borden.....	12	M. M. Norris.....	6
F. J. Cook.....	5	J. B. Bezzo.....	7	E. H. Owens.....	7
M. F. Cook.....	1	E. D. Boyd.....	42	J. M. Parrot.....	2
F. R. Freeman.....	1	S. Horne.....	6	N. B. Pearce.....	34
W. S. Gordon.....	66	S. P. Hughes.....	3	J. H. Palmer.....	3
B. A. Hudgins.....	11	E. L. Beard.....	3	W. H. C. Reid.....	1
A. S. Hamilton.....	2	J. M. Brown.....	3	H. B. Rawles.....	3
A. L. Harrington.....	7	P. H. Benton.....	5	H. H. Rubel.....	2
S. I. Harrington.....	48	J. O. Browning.....	12	J. P. Saughter.....	2
W. B. Jones.....	101	J. A. C. Bingham.....	1	J. B. Saunders.....	26
Geo. D. Johnston.....	63	J. N. Annis.....	1	M. A. Townsend.....	1
W. C. Menefee.....	66	W. R. Carter.....	6	G. F. Thompson.....	3
W. B. Martin.....	4	G. D. Clements.....	1	C. E. Tobey.....	9
J. C. Moore.....	3	G. G. Curlin.....	1	N. B. Thewitt.....	2
R. D. Powell.....	9	M. S. Douglas.....	15	J. M. Steel.....	15
B. P. Pootis.....	1	G. W. Daniels.....	5	E. R. Shipman.....	7
John Pratt.....	3	J. S. Gray.....	18	T. H. Turner.....	2
J. J. Roach.....	61	R. S. Hynes.....	31	J. H. Hunter.....	7
J. R. Rogers.....	2	L. J. Hogg.....	18	J. M. Richard.....	3
E. M. Law.....	78	W. T. Hays.....	10	A. J. Vaughan.....	17
R. A. Smith.....	12	J. E. Hargrove.....	1	M. W. Vance.....	25
H. A. Swasey.....	3	H. T. Hawkins.....	1	J. W. Williams.....	1
T. T. Smith.....	1	T. J. Julian.....	4	H. F. Wickersham.....	12
S. S. Scott.....	4	H. M. Jacoway.....	3	J. F. Wilson.....	7
A. G. Simpson.....	1	Jno. T. Jones.....	10	T. S. Young.....	1
M. B. Taylor.....	12	M. L. Locke.....	19	B. D. Johnson.....	6
W. B. Tenney.....	1	B. H. Malone.....	3	H. Wilson.....	1
J. A. Jones.....	1	W. L. Moore.....	10	CALIFORNIA.	
S. P. McClellan.....	1	A. D. Matthews.....	4	O. L. Abbott.....	1
J. B. McLaurin.....	2	A. W. McPherson.....	10	W. S. Babcock.....	1
Rufus Wallace.....	1	L. B. Mitchell.....	1	W. H. Baxter.....	52
W. C. Zimmerman.....	19	Alfred Moss.....	8	Jas. A. Clark.....	1

CALIFORNIA—Cont'd.

G. W. Colby.....	2
G. W. Davis.....	3
R. G. Dean.....	3
J. D. Fowler.....	3
N. W. Garretson.....	4
J. J. Hancock.....	12
G. W. Hennings.....	5
J. M. Hamilton.....	5
J. H. Hegler.....	5
R. C. Halle.....	3
T. A. Garey.....	10
W. M. Jackson.....	7
H. B. Jolly.....	4
T. H. Merry.....	16
A. J. Mothersead.....	2
A. D. Nelher.....	1
J. O. Spencer.....	4
W. S. Manlove.....	16
W. M. Thorp.....	5
T. H. Wyatt.....	1
J. W. A. Wright.....	40
M. Wason.....	4
E. B. Stiles.....	5
B. V. Weeks.....	3
Andrew Worth.....	1
J. D. Spencer.....	1

CONNECTICUT.

G. H. Newton.....	3
I. L. Buck.....	1

CANADA.

Eben Thompson.....	9
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DELAWARE.

W. H. Walker.....	6
J. M. Barr.....	1
J. M. Hamilton.....	7
John Cochran.....	1
Samuel Robbins.....	1

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

H. L. Terry.....	22
P. H. Fritts.....	1
O. T. Jones.....	23
J. Sargent.....	1
W. Robertson.....	2
J. Gehon.....	2
E. B. Crew.....	2
C. Northup.....	1
Samuel Partridge.....	2

FLORIDA.

D. H. Jacques.....	6
P. A. McGriff.....	2
Thomas A. Corruth.....	20
Wm. H. Wilson.....	48
B. F. Wardlow.....	27
H. W. Long.....	1
Robert Bullock.....	16
M. A. Clouts.....	3
W. McDaniels.....	1

GEORGIA.

G. W. Adams.....	83
Rev. C. W. Howard.....	95
J. S. Lavender.....	8
P. A. McGriff.....	5
C. M. Davis.....	3
L. F. Livingston.....	7
T. B. King.....	6

[Subordinate Masters were for a time authorized to organize in this State, and were not recorded as Deputies.]

ILLINOIS.

O. H. Kelley.....	3
J. H. Oakwood.....	2
J. Wilkinson.....	4
A. Golder.....	18
E. V. Lapham.....	9
A. Woodford.....	15
S. J. Baird.....	1
D. N. Foster.....	17
H. P. Garrison.....	4
J. C. Abbott.....	6
Austin Morse.....	1
C. L. Templeton.....	1
O. E. Fanning.....	1
W. W. Tilton.....	4
J. T. Graham.....	1
E. Hinze.....	1
N. B. Eastman.....	2
J. R. Mack.....	6
D. W. Dane.....	3
John Downen.....	31
Lott Robb.....	1
George C. Walker.....	3
Frank Cushing.....	27
R. M. Gibson.....	2
G. W. King.....	19
E. R. Sutton.....	1
E. W. Downer.....	21
J. Hinman.....	15
John Bird.....	15
J. S. Heck.....	11
E. Noble.....	21
F. H. Harris.....	8
C. W. Sanders.....	3
C. Myers.....	34
H. V. Rowe.....	25
J. B. Garvin.....	16
E. Whittleton.....	17
D. D. Pierce.....	9
J. D. Wallis.....	35
G. W. Keithley.....	5
A. B. Regnier.....	23
R. A. Langdon.....	2
Geo. Hetherington.....	15
A. S. Blakeslee.....	13
J. N. Rankin.....	2
George Ball.....	20
O. P. Myers.....	6
E. D. Adams.....	2
R. D. Faris.....	8
James W. Rigg.....	23
W. T. Black.....	6

J. W. Massey.....	2
John Smallwood.....	12
James H. Lee.....	4
Jacob Betz.....	1
J. C. Fisher.....	3
R. M. Hood.....	8
E. S. Peabody.....	11
D. D. Tobey.....	17
J. H. Palmer.....	4
Boone Barton.....	7
E. S. Sale.....	1
James M. Morse.....	19
C. E. Barney.....	13
G. W. Patten.....	24
A. B. Apple.....	8
F. M. Price.....	27
J. C. Swatsley.....	1
S. J. Frew.....	34
C. H. Bennet.....	9
Thomas Ellis.....	12
J. M. W. Moore.....	9
C. Downing.....	17
A. E. Swap.....	10
M. B. Porter.....	19
M. A. Pratt.....	3
Joseph McLain.....	18
R. C. Kile.....	7
F. C. Hitchings.....	14
G. N. Kerr.....	9
W. W. Irwin.....	17
Elias Gibbs.....	6
John Adams.....	7
A. H. Dolton.....	2
P. L. Myers.....	16
J. R. Herring.....	1
V. H. Porter.....	21
H. N. Ingersoll.....	8
R. G. Rider.....	13
Z. Cook.....	2
J. H. Campbell.....	8
Wilson Pottinger.....	7
John Swaney.....	3
Joseph Burdett.....	11
John McConnel.....	24
W. H. Laugston.....	7
J. F. Randolph.....	23
A. W. Ball.....	2
David Neal.....	1
W. C. Smoot.....	12
J. F. Lafferty.....	40
M. H. Bisby.....	8
A. J. Burbank.....	6
Joseph Brown.....	14
W. Barret.....	1
A. P. Forsyth.....	33
Valentine Hicks.....	6
W. A. Judd.....	4
Sylvester Scott.....	13
J. Brainard.....	3
Charles Musson.....	32
S. Doten.....	11
G. W. Miller.....	19
M. M. Clothier.....	2
L. D. Couch.....	14
R. P. Beach.....	6

ILLINOIS—Continued.					
W. P. Parker.....	4	G. L. Lowe.....	7	A. W. Cooke.....	19
John Craggs.....	14	A. Poor.....	16	A. Hatfield.....	8
Wm. Van Allen.....	6	James Yoaman.....	6	W. M. Moore.....	27
J. R. Klapp.....	7	J. H. Wyatt.....	1	J. A. Mount.....	17
W. C. Trott.....	17	C. W. Clifton.....	25	James Staples.....	14
W. H. H. Holdridge	8	T. W. Harris.....	1	W. A. Chappel.....	26
J. M. Abbott.....	5	O. A. Vorce.....	1	B. F. Wisler.....	15
Robert Caldwell.....	3	A. Lansing.....	8	P. Barber.....	4
A. J. Batterton.....	10	L. D. Erwin.....	11	E. Thompson.....	21
D. C. Hostetler.....	7	J. N. Ross.....	7	J. O'Brien.....	10
W. M. Ray.....	20	Enos Willicott.....	2	T. E. Paddock.....	9
S. C. Calvert.....	7	J. J. W. Billingsly.....	49	J. F. Collins.....	17
L. R. Morse.....	3	C. L. Templeton.....	4	D. F. Clark.....	15
S. B. Holler.....	2	C. W. Davis.....	4	E. A. Ollman.....	5
John Hawkins.....	2	R. Johnson.....	1	W. W. H. Raper.....	20
D. B. Green.....	3	J. G. Kingsbury.....	49	David Doty.....	19
V. P. Richards.....	7	J. G. Culp.....	21	Jonas Votaw.....	17
J. H. Pollock.....	5	J. W. Julian.....	16	W. P. Rees.....	23
G. B. Quigley.....	2	R. Applewhite.....	23	S. Davidson.....	15
B. I. Van Court.....	8	S. H. Pierce.....	35	J. P. Kuntz.....	6
J. C. Babbs.....	7	M. L. Trout.....	21	Jacob Mutz.....	12
C. H. Phelps.....	2	O. M. Curry.....	36	U. C. McKinney.....	9
A. Shurtliff.....	3	W. H. Snearer.....	51	J. W. Ranson.....	1
A. B. Minerly.....	3	James Comstock.....	22	D. W. Kirkwood.....	4
F. O. Caldwell.....	1	L. J. Hickman.....	21	C. Walkup.....	2
Preston Bell.....	1	J. W. Hudson.....	5	B. F. Ham.....	20
W. H. Joseph.....	6	Benjamin Harris.....	1	G. W. Reeve.....	5
W. K. Sharp.....	3	S. Bragunier.....	31	O. F. Holbrook.....	8
A. W. Anderson.....	1	Henry Goar.....	33	E. Brown.....	1
A. Van Dalen.....	5	T. W. Reese.....	23	M. Waterman.....	8
C. M. Sargent.....	2	J. A. Q. Newson.....	40	D. K. Ridgway.....	8
J. B. Blakely.....	6	R. Sanders.....	5	J. C. Claypool.....	13
J. S. Armstrong.....	3	W. G. Lewis.....	67	W. Clark.....	5
E. Kiel.....	1	A. L. Reichardson.....	10	J. P. Pankey.....	8
M. K. Hammond.....	2	Thomas Unsworth.....	2	A. J. Pope.....	8
Daniel Teeter.....	3	James Emerson.....	13	T. C. Bailey.....	2
S. P. Tufts.....	6	Henly James.....	35	P. Weese.....	6
M. K. Busick.....	7	J. W. Ball.....	20	J. B. Williams.....	13
Charles Felton.....	7	B. F. Moore.....	9	Wm. Bray.....	4
Samuel Taft.....	1	K. Ferguson.....	17	J. King.....	5
E. M. Whitzell.....	5	E. T. Babb.....	20	J. C. Campbell.....	1
Henry Kramer.....	8	V. Caillat.....	17	J. S. Greathouse.....	10
A. O. Campbell.....	1	H. J. Shafer.....	8	T. A. McNaught.....	7
G. W. Mandeville.....	8	Wm. Collet.....	24	J. G. Mayer.....	9
D. G. A. Railsback.....	3	F. C. Phillips.....	33	N. Crane.....	9
Samuel Engant.....	4	F. C. Johnson.....	42	N. A. Glass.....	5
H. C. Bliss.....	1	J. H. Brown.....	19	C. Welch.....	9
H. Winard.....	4	R. C. Sawdon.....	26	T. R. Stairs.....	2
T. W. Buell.....	1	G. D. Custer.....	29	A. W. Stewart.....	11
A. N. Harris.....	1	J. J. Coombs.....	54	S. P. Waggoner.....	8
F. Groff.....	1	R. M. Hazlelett.....	47	G. T. Barney.....	4
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Henry Lewis.....	1	Percy Rons.....	24	G. W. Neiharth.....	2
J. G. Scott.....	2	F. Galway.....	12	C. B. Austin.....	1
		J. Beard.....	15	Samuel T. Wells.....	5
		J. D. Fornshell.....	18	W. M. Cochran.....	9
		W. M. A. Kerby.....	31	J. H. J. Seirp.....	2
		W. S. Rowe.....	5	H. P. Stevens.....	1
		Alvin Critpen.....	14	J. H. Taylor.....	8
		P. Caldwell.....	21	W. F. Moore.....	1
		J. Thromburg.....	9	James De Moss.....	6
		E. White.....	20	J. M. Baker.....	2
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J. S. Graham.....	45				

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J. L. Lynn..... 9	H. Allen..... 1	E. Van Hoten..... 1	D. W. Inman..... 1
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B. P. Rice..... 2	D. N. Cook..... 19	J. H. Milliman..... 13	W. B. Brown..... 1
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P. Kean..... 2	A. McKinney..... 1	A. F. Ticknor..... 2	C. W. Gould..... 16
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H. C. Jackson..... 2	H. A. Humphreys..... 7	H. J. Williamson..... 2	T. J. Garnett..... 9
M. M. Moody..... 1	I. O. Harris..... 16	D. W. Randolph..... 8	H. Dwire..... 10
T. B. Monroe..... 1	H. J. Williamson..... 2	W. Wingate..... 12	J. G. H. Little..... 8
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Z. Cook..... 2	E. S. Hagaman..... 4	D. W. Prindle..... 35	G. H. Jones..... 5
W. D. Wilson..... 38	C. D. Conwell..... 5	Jacob Hart..... 82	Robert S. Wherry..... 6
James L. Enos..... 8	D. W. Prindle..... 35	D. E. Sweet..... 10	H. A. Pierce..... 4
Wm. Anderson..... 1	Jacob Hart..... 82	W. W. Tilton..... 1	Cyrus Abel..... 12
J. D. Whitman..... 19	D. E. Sweet..... 10	R. Swisher..... 1	R. R. Paine..... 5
J. Bradley..... 13	W. W. Tilton..... 1	J. M. Walker..... 8	S. C. Vance..... 6
W. F. Knowles..... 11	R. Swisher..... 1	E. Gallup..... 21	A. S. Rice..... 1
A. M. May..... 1	J. M. Walker..... 8	James Porter..... 1	Robert Hope..... 3
D. W. Adams..... 8	E. Gallup..... 21	W. P. Carrman..... 1	Wm. McLeod..... 8
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A. B. Smedley..... 4	James M. Cook..... 9	J. S. Ackley..... 16	A. J. Beull..... 5
C. Brolliar..... 39	Daniel Pickens..... 32	E. R. Shankland..... 2	L. S. Axtell..... 6
H. A. Durand..... 1	J. S. Ackley..... 16	W. C. Blackstone..... 12	Thomas Walker..... 5
D. S. Blair..... 1	E. R. Shankland..... 2	S. G. Schorn..... 12	H. H. Creighton..... 2
A. R. Dickey..... 8	W. C. Blackstone..... 12	Wm. Blain..... 20	H. D. Wood..... 5
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Jesse Pigot..... 25	Spencer Day..... 9	B. R. Baker..... 1	E. Trescott..... 10
Joel Pagin..... 5	W. F. Jones..... 25	Thomas L. McVey..... 1	T. E. Wright..... 4
David High..... 15	B. R. Baker..... 1	W. R. Camp..... 4	Warren White..... 4
Levi Hubbell..... 6	Thomas L. McVey..... 1	D. M. Valentine..... 3	J. A. Pierson..... 14
D. A. Haywood..... 13	W. R. Camp..... 4	P. Ellerbrook..... 2	J. W. Pinckney..... 1
C. F. Clarkson..... 11	D. M. Valentine..... 3	Wm. Cory..... 1	C. S. Woodin..... 6
C. D. Beaman..... 4	P. Ellerbrook..... 2	M. Tuttle..... 1	James Morrison..... 2
W. R. Reynolds..... 5	Wm. Cory..... 1	T. J. McPhersey..... 1	A. C. Barrick..... 2
E. J. Ohr..... 79	M. Tuttle..... 1	J. A. Whitling..... 1	Wm. Asbury..... 4
W. P. McClure..... 18	T. J. McPhersey..... 1	Allen Andrew..... 2	O. H. Quint..... 1
Silas Davis..... 34	J. A. Whitling..... 1	D. W. Weeman..... 1	James Phelan..... 1
E. G. Miller..... 15	Allen Andrew..... 2	James Lemon..... 2	F. M. Robinson..... 3
Thomas Boot..... 2	D. W. Weeman..... 1	F. I. Schanger..... 1	J. E. Blackford..... 7
Philo Lowry..... 6	James Lemon..... 2	J. E. Fairchild..... 3	Geo. McCaughey..... 3
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H. T. Elliott..... 9	J. F. Glover..... 1	A. S. Beats..... 2	S. G. Kendall..... 2
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 E. P. Pomeroy..... 4
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 R. F. Kinnerly.... 6
 A. Ellis..... 12
 A. N. Case..... 10
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 A. M. Chase..... 7
 N. M. Morgan..... 1
 H. C. Babcock..... 13
 Thomas Donnell... 8
 R. S. Osborne..... 5
 B. L. Beebe..... 8
 John Boyd..... 5
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 J. H. Bradd..... 12
 G. F. Card..... 13
 G. N. Nichols..... 8
 G. S. White..... 6
 M. E. Hudson..... 1
 W. H. Fletcher..... 2
 C. B. Spalding..... 3
 H. C. Cook..... 2

S. B. Monroe..... 6
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 J. F. Locust..... 1
 A. F. Williams.... 56
 J. M. Blades..... 1
 I. M. Rogers..... 10
 A. Liler..... 15
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 J. A. Clark..... 23
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 S. T. Morehead.... 2
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 W. W. Bowling.... 2
 W. D. Murrah..... 26
 E. C. Sublett..... 3
 B. T. Taylor..... 9
 H. Cockrel..... 1
 J. G. Carter..... 8
 J. S. Young..... 1
 J. S. Collins..... 4
 W. J. J. Nash..... 2
 B. Wright..... 6
 W. W. Bernard.... 5
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 James D. Wylie... 1
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 R. E. Ambrose.... 4
 D. Dennitt..... 16
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 U. Desouge..... 6
 Allen Barksdale... 10
 O. M. Lee..... 8
 G. T. Ventriss.... 9
 J. S. Gardner.... 5
 G. P. S. Thompson 1
 J. H. Hyson..... 8
 S. P. DeBois..... 2
 A. L. Hundley.... 22
 George Camble.... 5
 S. A. Baillio..... 5
 J. J. Clou..... 2
 Wm. Akers..... 2
 M. M. Smith..... 3
 D. C. Morgan.... 3
 H. A. Swasey.... 2
 J. W. Odum..... 6
 W. H. Harris.... 8
 G. W. McCormick.. 1
 H. R. Lott..... 2
 T. R. Vaughan.... 2
 W. H. Cunningham 2
 J. P. Payne..... 5

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J. B. Thomas.....	1
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W. M. Cooper.....	5
J. M. Neasmith.....	1
G. W. Wanaker.....	4
E. J. Hodges.....	5
A. M. Fitch.....	2
A. C. Lawrence.....	1
L. K. Brown.....	31
A. H. Vorhees.....	2
J. M. Green.....	6
J. J. Woodman.....	2
John Stuble.....	2
R. Moore.....	8
J. B. Johnson.....	4
P. W. Adams.....	3
J. R. Alger.....	1
P. Burton.....	1
E. Packard.....	5
J. H. Beeby.....	1
Wm. Deyo.....	1

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A. L. Tavean.....	8
J. B. Armstrong.....	3
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J. S. Robbins.....	2
C. H. Cobb.....	5
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H. Little.....	1
P. E. Norton.....	1
David Crockett.....	7
J. M. Jackson.....	1
C. E. Gilman.....	3

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J. C. Abbott.....	21
George H. Newton.....	5
George T. Barker.....	6
H. C. Hurd.....	6
R. Lewis.....	1
C. W. Felt.....	1
H. P. Robinson.....	18
Thad. Graves.....	4
A. J. Sawyer.....	1
James Draper.....	1

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O. H. Kelley.....	20
A. B. Curry.....	1
R. D. Farnham.....	8
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C. J. Atwater.....	1
T. A. Thompson.....	37
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J. H. Williams.....	2
J. A. Jackson.....	4
A. B. Smedley.....	4
E. Higgins.....	4
F. C. Robinson.....	1
A. Grant.....	5
F. L. Hewitt.....	1
W. H. Lee.....	20
J. A. Mather.....	2
J. N. Gralling.....	4
C. P. Nichols.....	9
T. C. Adams.....	1
D. R. Woodman.....	3
J. W. Richardson.....	2
George McCollum.....	2
J. D. Beeman.....	9
A. W. Fountain.....	1
D. E. Sweet.....	2
R. B. Simmons.....	11
S. E. Goodrich.....	3
A. J. Murphy.....	28
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Philo. Woodruff.....	10
P. McKenna.....	1

E. G. Comstock.....	2
O. H. Page.....	1
J. W. Benjamin.....	3
J. H. Dunham.....	10
J. F. Daniels.....	7
J. C. Stearns.....	5
G. C. Chamberlin.....	7
M. C. Fuller.....	5
A. B. Swain.....	6
M. S. Webb.....	1
A. K. Vanderwaker.....	19
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B. Abbott.....	8
J. T. Turber.....	3
Wm. Slight.....	10
J. H. Cunningham.....	2
J. O. Milne.....	8
Daniel T. Aiken.....	1
W. S. Chowen.....	12
James C. Edson.....	4
H. S. Boyd.....	8
F. H. Russell.....	3
N. Webster.....	6
H. R. Mareyes.....	3
S. G. Canfield.....	2
Samuel Marsh.....	3
J. H. Thomas.....	2
E. D. French.....	5
S. Partridge.....	2
R. G. Murphy.....	2
H. W. Young.....	3
S. E. Adams.....	1
G. Sargent.....	1
E. P. Eddy.....	2
L. G. Wood.....	1
W. V. King.....	2
S. F. Richardson.....	1
E. R. Austin.....	5
N. M. Freeman.....	1
J. B. Gitchell.....	3
J. G. Ryder.....	2
E. McIntire.....	3
N. S. Rigby.....	1
W. E. Hyatt.....	3
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N. Small.....	1
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J. Mallet	11
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J. H. Davenport	2
J. H. Sharp	5
H. C. Dear	12
R. A. Dean	7
James Bryan	2
V. H. Fugate	14
A. S. Baugh	14
G. W. Gill	17
W. T. Robertson	7
G. W. Smith	1
P. L. Dallis	10
A. J. Liddell	14
A. R. Boudre	21
H. O. Dixon	4
W. Harrington	1
G. W. S. Vaniz	4
H. C. Lamar	1
J. J. Shackelford	1
T. R. Gowan	1
J. G. McArthur	12
J. N. Parker	5
T. S. White	4
J. H. Allen	8
G. L. Donald	2
J. R. Galtney	1
S. B. Woodruff	13
C. Alford	4
M. West	8
J. M. Grafton	8
John Foust	1
Thos. J. Allsworth	1
J. H. Allen	4
E. T. Hudnall	11
W. W. Harvey	5
R. M. Martin	1
Thomas J. Aby	1
S. B. Gilbert	8
J. A. Galbreath	4
A. A. Stephens	6
Thomas E. Bugg	2
W. F. Daniels	1
J. R. McLaurin	1
S. P. LeSette	5
O. H. Wixson	8
J. G. Murry	1
J. H. Field	8
J. L. Bramlitt	1
W. G. Morgan	5
J. T. McGinnis	1
C. Nettleville	8
D. N. Dunlap	9
C. McLaurin	2
W. W. Troup	8
C. H. Frith	2
J. H. Leigh	2
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Daniel Pickens	1
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John Hornback	1
F. M. West	1
Daniel L. Hall	28
J. M. Oldham	46
W. M. Gates	45
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O. H. P. Lear	6
Charles A. Wallace	82
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H. M. Peterson	27
J. C. Bram	1
Wm. Muir	8
W. D. McDonald	50
George Stick	13
James T. Thull	37
R. H. Willis	15
A. I. Zeigle	9
W. W. Brannin	10
R. Z. Fewell	17
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M. B. Page	22
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D. K. Steele	12
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Sam'l T. Kennedy	10
S. McWilliams	21
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M. J. Townley	8
W. M. Glaves	10
T. B. Murphy	5
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H. Eshbaugh	25
A. W. McPherson	19
Albert Newman	26
W. C. Headlee	13
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Win. Newland	2
Wm. T. Hickman	11
Wm. T. Dale	5
D. W. Robertson	10
Thomas H. Boyd	2
J. B. McGahon	2
T. H. Byrd	5
Robert Terrill	8
W. B. Wright	9
A. Reeves	10
M. G. Stubblefield	1
Amos Riley	3
V. P. Kelley	11
J. F. Ramsey	8
T. B. Myers	6
James Branch	7
C. F. Shessard	4
Wm. Riehl	7
J. B. Furguson	5
S. M. Wayman	2
W. C. Downing	4
R. C. Newport	1
P. T. Morse	1
S. F. Gaty	11
C. W. Fitch	2
G. M. Ramsom	5
N. J. Coleman	5
M. Cunningham	2
W. A. Hoggsett	2
James A. Smith	5
W. D. Polson	4
E. W. Gamble	4
George Frank	4
F. Klekel	7
P. W. Rudd	4
Wm. Cochran	2
W. A. Thornbaugh	5
W. W. Perkins	6
J. Q. Johnson	4

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Benjamin Bott.....	1
T. B. Turnbaugh.....	4
W. H. Davenport.....	1
J. J. Nichols.....	1
George Paulding.....	4
J. F. Jackson.....	2
E. G. Miller.....	2
J. T. Watson.....	1
N. W. Courtney.....	2
A. Bisplinghoff.....	7
James Gillett.....	1
I. W. Pennington.....	5
M. O. Taylor.....	2
W. D. Bloys.....	3
W. O. Love.....	1
J. M. Allen.....	5
W. P. Greenlee.....	1
C. F. Kirtley.....	1
H. J. Granneman.....	1
D. P. Dyer.....	1
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J. H. Painter.....	16
W. D. Wilson.....	3
E. H. Noxon.....	48
John Devine.....	3
Wm. McCaig.....	47
Wm. B. Porter.....	21
W. W. Tilton.....	6
P. J. Hall.....	1
T. P. Folsom.....	7
J. P. Loder.....	9
Joseph McClure.....	8
Wm. C. Brown.....	9
S. P. Mobley.....	27
J. B. Elliott.....	31
S. I. Hart.....	14
Wm. D. Price.....	35
Wm. Robb.....	12
J. A. Graves.....	17
James S. Robbins.....	22
S. J. Geddes.....	27
E. P. Swain.....	9
J. R. Lafer.....	1
W. P. Larsh.....	4
R. E. Farmer.....	3
N. A. Shaw.....	25
D. T. Moore.....	8
Wm. McClure.....	5
N. W. Plymate.....	15
Thomas Brown.....	10
Wm. Blakeley.....	19
Wm. S. Randall.....	10
H. Marshall.....	10
F. M. Timblin.....	9
J. A. Beltzer.....	5
C. B. Sprague.....	9
R. A. Kennedy.....	1
A. K. White.....	6
Frank Force.....	4
Charles Sang.....	11

A. D. Rust.....	2
Allen Root.....	4
B. F. Clay.....	1
R. S. Langley.....	9
C. E. Hanson.....	1
James Bolder.....	1
C. P. Dick.....	4
W. F. Richardson.....	6
G. A. Abbott.....	4
W. Bridge.....	3
S. H. Coats.....	6
J. T. Morris.....	8
S. G. Schooner.....	6
O. F. Brown.....	2
W. B. Stone.....	2
J. Humphreys.....	3
F. F. Warden.....	5
E. P. Swan.....	1
David McCarty.....	1
L. Clark.....	1
Wm. H. Berger.....	3
W. H. Baliman.....	2
Peter Harrison.....	1
D. H. Delano.....	3

NEVADA.

J. M. Hamilton.....	4
A. J. Hatch.....	4

NEW JERSEY.

O. H. Kelley.....	1
G. W. Thompson.....	18
J. C. Abbott.....	1
J. Wilkinson.....	10
Wm. Hancock.....	5
C. A. Rulon.....	6
J. M. Harris.....	5
J. W. Dickinson.....	7
J. P. Stewart.....	2
A. M. Risdon.....	8
S. T. Miller.....	3
Charles Woodnut.....	3
M. Whitehead.....	6
E. Howland.....	1
J. J. Broken.....	2
Daniel Wyker.....	3
R. W. Pratt.....	1

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Eben Thompson.....	16
J. C. Abbott.....	1
C. C. Shaw.....	17
S. Clogston.....	1
C. Rochemont.....	2
D. T. Chase.....	4
J. T. Hays.....	1

NEW YORK.

O. H. Kelley.....	1
G. D. Hinckley.....	1
C. Paulk.....	3
J. T. Corners.....	3
C. D. Beeman.....	5

L. Fulton.....	9
J. C. Abbott.....	1
J. W. Tamblin.....	5
A. H. Hall.....	10
Robert Farley, Jr.....	1
T. A. Thompson.....	2
A. St. Clair.....	2
A. W. Grippen.....	17
M. L. Graves.....	1
George Sprague.....	46
Jesse Lyon.....	25
Ira Porter.....	7
H. O. Butler.....	2
James H. Lee.....	10
W. G. Hitchcock.....	3
S. R. Pratt.....	7
R. Eddle.....	1
E. W. Stewart.....	3
J. H. Babcock.....	1
J. Demmick.....	1
S. A. Street.....	9
J. W. Strang.....	2
S. Terry.....	9
L. A. Parmer.....	6
Wm. Savage.....	3
J. B. Vankirsan.....	5
Guy Shaw.....	3
Terry Hudson.....	11
A. A. Bartlett.....	5
A. S. Caperon.....	1
B. Weed.....	2
A. J. Sandus.....	6
P. P. Paddock.....	1
R. Willing.....	3
C. L. Todd.....	2
Wm. Kinney.....	5
E. W. Watson.....	2
J. W. Goddell.....	2
E. G. Southwick.....	2
M. B. Riggs.....	2
S. S. Gregory.....	14
Benjamin Golder.....	1
Thomas Todd.....	1
Milton Rude.....	1
G. Bentry.....	1
R. K. Stone.....	3
W. A. Armstrong.....	1

NORTH CAROLINA.

D. Wyatt Alken.....	21
C. R. Jones.....	11
E. C. Davidson.....	42
J. S. Long.....	71
G. W. Lawrence.....	3
J. W. Halu.....	1
E. W. Pon.....	24
J. F. Askew.....	1
Jas. M. Means.....	36
G. Z. French.....	2
W. F. Thorn.....	19
B. H. Bardin.....	1
J. A. Williams.....	9
J. B. Smith.....	34
J. H. Myroser.....	3

N. CAROLINA—Cont'd.	W. H. Stokes..... 5	W. N. Smith..... 6
R. W. King..... 5	H. W. Sutton..... 23	M. Disher..... 2
J. C. McMillen..... 24	Lewis Mease..... 15	E. Culbertson..... 8
T. H. Robinson..... 86	G. B. Hunter..... 1	J. A. Pringle..... 4
Wm. T. Shipp..... 1	S. H. Phipps..... 17	G. W. Rue..... 3
T. A. Thompson..... 2	A. Fenner..... 17	J. G. Fitch..... 4
N. A. Ramsey..... 12	W. A. Byal..... 24	R. M. Reed..... 1
J. K. Hughes..... 6	Newell Kerr..... 5	D. C. Brooks..... 6
C. T. Kornegay..... 3	W. Williamson..... 12	J. B. Violet..... 8
S. H. Cannady..... 9	J. J. Tuttle..... 7	Frank Clark..... 4
S. H. Roundtree..... 2	John Brown..... 24	Wm. Medill..... 1
H. G. Fladger..... 7	Samuel Lutz..... 26	L. Boggs..... 1
A. J. Ellington..... 2	Jas. Swinnerton..... 13	H. W. Sackett..... 1
H. B. Estes..... 11	A. J. Banks..... 13	Daniel Sayre..... 2
D. A. Montgomery..... 3	J. W. Barrack..... 24	W. C. Sutliff..... 3
H. Portrum..... 3	Thos. P. Shields..... 20	Amos Griffith..... 1
H. D. Robinson..... 4	S. A. Johnston..... 13	A. S. Plott..... 1
W. B. Meares..... 10	H. R. Potter..... 14	Wm. Bunchy..... 1
G. W. Mathes..... 2	W. F. Williams..... 13	J. A. Winispear..... 1
J. M. McKinnen..... 5	W. T. Buckle..... 34	
J. R. Logan..... 1	George Russell..... 19	
W. J. Teague..... 4	J. P. Shenck..... 11	OREGON.
D. F. McIver..... 3	D. L. Day..... 19	W. J. Campbell..... 35
G. W. Thompson..... 7	M. H. Hayes..... 15	R. P. Olds..... 5
L. P. Erwin..... 2	W. C. Kinnen..... 25	N. W. Garretson..... 1
M. J. Hunt..... 4	Johu Stroup..... 1	W. H. Nash..... 1
Wm. Merritt..... 3	E. M. Rice..... 31	Edward Forbes..... 17
Peyton Bissett..... 1	P. W. Gunkle..... 6	Wm. Cvrus..... 5
I. L. Williams..... 2	Z. T. Guthrie..... 25	H. N. Hill..... 17
A. E. Powe..... 5	N. J. McGrew..... 22	R. M. Gurney..... 13
Jesse A. Cooper..... 2	S. T. Comfort..... 4	B. A. Witzel..... 9
P. C. Carlton..... 2	A. E. Goodrich..... 13	T. B. Humphreys..... 9
G. W. Newell..... 6	Jas. H. Hess..... 18	E. E. Fanning..... 6
M. L. Harris..... 1	L. D. Cron..... 10	A. Simpson..... 4
W. B. Clement..... 1	O. V. Cramer..... 9	Jas. Tatom..... 4
W. M. Kincaid..... 2	A. P. Axtell..... 4	Jacob Johnson..... 8
M. A. Bledsoe..... 1	O. P. Laird..... 4	Daniel Clark..... 12
M. T. Whitaker..... 1	H. F. Cook..... 3	A. B. Henry..... 6
Jesse S. Smith..... 1	J. S. Demorest..... 9	Frank Shelton..... 13
	M. A. Malster..... 12	J. H. Smith..... 1
	Wm. Russler..... 18	D. S. K. Busick..... 6
	Daniel Geiger..... 10	J. Modie..... 2
	N. Nettleton..... 2	R. W. Morrison..... 1
	G. W. Elcher..... 8	J. M. McIntire..... 1
	O. U. Woodward..... 7	
	Park Snodgrass..... 16	PENNSYLVANIA.
	G. L. Garsher..... 2	Luke Eger..... 3
	L. A. Welch..... 7	G. W. Thompson..... 1
	J. W. Arnold..... 5	J. Wilkinson..... 19
	W. W. Richardson..... 17	E. Z. Grlesemer..... 14
	W. W. Miller..... 1	N. O. Nattle..... 2
	J. P. Marsh..... 6	D. B. Manger..... 8
	John Harris..... 12	Frank Porter..... 35
	H. R. Beach..... 2	J. I. Carter..... 12
	E. Elliott..... 5	R. H. Thomas..... 18
	Wm. Lacy..... 2	Jos. T. Miller..... 1
	W. P. Critchfield..... 2	Jas. C. Curry..... 9
	Wm. Funk..... 14	H. H. Brown..... 24
	J. A. Frost..... 4	Henry Black..... 2
	J. W. Meek..... 16	B. C. Dawney..... 7
	E. M. Conklin..... 7	F. W. Heckel..... 3
	J. H. Garber..... 4	Ira Stetler..... 3
	P. M. Dix..... 4	S. W. Buck..... 54
	D. Pollock..... 4	B. F. Hallowell..... 1
	Geo. Putnam..... 6	W. W. Parker..... 7
ONTARIO.		
Eben Thompson..... 15		
Samuel J. Kelley... 1		
OHIO.		
O. H. Kelley..... 1		
D. S. Curtiss..... 3		
J. T. Miller..... 2		
W. Stiers..... 10		
S. H. Ellis..... 59		
John Hennon..... 4		
Henry McDowell... 31		
T. A. Thompson..... 5		
D. M. Stewart..... 14		
L. H. Whitman..... 12		
J. M. Stressler..... 3		
Slmeon Moon..... 19		
W. W. England..... 6		
J. W. Murphy..... 2		
Newton Rector..... 11		
J. W. Oldaker..... 32		
V. C. Stiers..... 14		
C. Stewart..... 7		
J. B. Robbins..... 27		

TEXAS—Continued.

Thomas Jackson.....	1
Wm. Carton.....	2
E. M. Fly.....	3
J. M. Harrison.....	10
R. J. Patton.....	3
H. B. Pruitt.....	2
A. M. Watts.....	1

VERMONT.

J. Lawrence.....	8
O. H. Kelley.....	1
Eben Thompson... 14	
W. H. Carr.....	1
W. G. Bartlett.....	1
E. Gile.....	5
E. P. Colton.....	6
L. S. Griswold.....	6
W. H. McAllister... 10	
E. D. Boyden.....	71
T. A. Thompson.....	1
J. L. Coburn.....	1
Z. E. Jamison.....	20
E. Barnum.....	2
E. M. Barnard.....	1
J. E. Deming.....	2
Joseph Don.....	1
T. C. Naramore.....	4

VIRGINIA.

J. Leffingcot.....	1
E. J. Ohr.....	2
D. S. Curtiss.....	15
J. W. Morton.....	40
W. B. Westbrook... 28	
M. W. Hazelwood... 2	
T. O. Graves.....	12
A. M. Moore.....	19
George Konler... 32	
F. W. Chiles.....	24
Wm. McComb.....	14
T. T. Tredway.....	29
J. W. White.....	12
J. J. Wilkerson... 31	
T. A. Thompson... 2	
J. P. Schermerhorn 4	
J. H. Hobson.....	15
E. D. Phillips.....	7
E. B. Goode.....	7
W. H. Basdam.....	7
T. N. Merrill.....	6
W. F. Walker.....	2
J. O. Chappel.....	15
J. C. Featherston... 31	
D. W. Watson.....	4
S. A. Wilson.....	9
A. Borst.....	7
W. M. Ambler.....	8
Benjamin Haden... 5	

W. F. Smith.....	1
Isaac Winston.....	7
J. W. Lewellen.....	3
W. F. Thompson... 4	
J. B. Dunn.....	2
J. M. Evans.....	8
J. E. Eshridge.....	4
P. Hairston.....	3
E. G. Kaufman.....	2
W. C. Bennett.....	2

WASHINGTON TER.

N. W. Garretson... 4	
R. P. Olds.....	1
George Hunter.....	8
Frank Shelton.....	1
Daniel Clark.....	5
E. L. Smith.....	13
W. M. Shelton.....	5
H. M. Knapp.....	9
J. Horton.....	7
Henry Spalding... 2	
Robert Mays.....	1
M. Z. Goodall.....	1
J. S. Bozarth.....	1

WEST VIRGINIA.

E. J. Ohr.....	14
S. G. Monroe.....	1
A. P. Thompson... 4	
J. M. Oldham.....	2
B. M. Kitchen.....	6
G. D. Wittshire... 1	
G. O. Sperren.....	1
W. B. Daniels.....	3
E. L. Coburn.....	6
J. E. Freet.....	1
W. S. Wheeler... 42	
R. A. Douglas.....	2
V. M. Frior.....	12
M. W. Morrison... 10	
J. E. Hall.....	13
W. M. Bird.....	1
Major T. Smith... 2	
P. F. McCullough... 3	
M. S. Kirtley.....	6
A. Workman.....	2
J. T. Cunningham 2	

WISCONSIN.

W. H. Burnham... 22	
I. J. Holle.....	1
W. N. Kelley.....	12
J. C. Abbott.....	16
S. W. King.....	15
James Brainerd... 23	
George Stevens... 1	
J. M. McCoy.....	2
James Allen.....	10

P. H. Merrill.....	3
J. W. Leffingwell... 14	
Ed. Reynolds.....	2
C. W. Foster.....	11
John Bird.....	2
D. L. Cornell.....	5
C. M. Treat.....	3
S. Hungerford.....	42
E. Farnham.....	10
H. C. Sherwin.....	11
Francis Ritchie... 3	
David Williams... 3	
Charles Watson... 23	
E. H. Edwards.....	13
J. M. Kellogg.....	12
E. B. Bolens.....	3
G. N. Shattuck... 2	
T. S. Jordan.....	15
L. W. Wright.....	6
J. G. S. Hayward... 4	
W. O. Fedderly... 1	
G. S. Putnam.....	2
C. M. Brainard... 9	
C. D. Parker.....	8
L. G. Wood.....	29
R. J. Day.....	2
A. Sherman.....	6
A. C. Tuttle.....	4
R. E. Stone.....	5
Wm. Hopkins.....	7
N. S. Hollister... 7	
E. L. Rupnow.....	6
J. C. Williams... 4	
W. C. Martin.....	11
C. H. Mero.....	6
J. H. Hubbard... 7	
S. A. Clark.....	11
F. W. Hitchings... 8	
Wm. Young.....	3
A. S. Bennett.....	6
H. J. Rohn.....	4
J. W. Park.....	12
A. C. Nettle.....	2
K. Scott.....	7
J. Cory.....	24
H. E. Huxley.....	4
H. Haseltine.....	4
W. H. Cook.....	3
J. A. Clark.....	3
W. H. Kountz.....	1
D. S. Watson.....	1
S. N. Jones.....	1
J. M. Hallock.....	1

COLORADO.

J. L. Brown.....	44
W. H. Hickman... 9	
James L. Wilbur... 5	
R. Q. Tenny.....	3
A. Pool.....	2

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