

Bedrock Democrat.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with advertising rates: One square or less, one insertion, \$2 50; Each additional insertion, 1 00; Business Advertisements by the month, 36 00; Quarter column, 15 00; Half column, 10 00; One column, 5 00; Ten per cent. additional on advertisements to which a special position is guaranteed.

The space of one inch, up and down the column, constitutes a square.

N. B.—All debts due this office are payable in coin, unless otherwise expressly agreed.

CORRESPONDENCE from all portions of Eastern Oregon is solicited for the DEMOCRAT. All communications, to receive attention, must be accompanied by a responsible name. Personal communications will be charged as special advertisements.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for preparing advertisements for the BEDROCK DEMOCRAT, in the above cities, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

JOB WORK

We are now prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK on short notice and at reasonable rates. N. B.—All Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ANDREW J. LAWRENCE, Attorney-at-Law, BAKER CITY, OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS of the State. Office, corner of 5th and Court Avenue, in the old Herald building. Collections promptly attended to. Baker City, Sept. 1, 1875. n17y.

L. O. STERNS, Attorney and Counselor at-Law, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, BAKER CITY, OREGON.

L. O. STERNS will attend the Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, and of Idaho and Washington Territories. Water Rights and Mining Litigation a Specialty. Collections promptly attended to. Nov. 1, 1875. n26y.

T. C. HYDE, Attorney-at-Law, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS of the State. Office, corner of 5th and Court Avenue, in the old Herald building. Collections promptly attended to. Baker City, Nov. 1, 1875. n21tf.

J. M. SHEPHERD, Attorney-at-Law, BAKER CITY, OREGON.

S. V. KNOX, Attorney at Law, (And Notary Public), WESTON, OREGON.

Will practice in the Courts of this State and Washington Territory.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO LAND Business, and Collections. n13tf

JOSEPH H. SHINN, Notary Public, AND Conveyancer,

Will attend to Conveyancing and making ABSTRACTS OF TITLE. Baker City, Sept. 11, 1872. n18tf

A. J. THIBODO, M. A. M. D., M. A. Queen's University, Canada, M. D. Trinity University, 1851.

Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office and Residence, at A. H. Brown's former residence, nearly opposite the Bedrock Democrat Office. Baker City, Oregon, Nov. 10, 1874-y

CORNER SALOON, ROSS & FLETCHER, Proprietors, BAKER CITY, OREGON.

WHERE the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars are kept. This Saloon has been entirely refitted and is now one of the neatest and most pleasant places of resort in the City. This Saloon is on the corner opposite to VIRTUE'S BANK. May 18th, 1875. n24tf.

T. P. HENDERSON, MAIN STREET, BAKER CITY, Manufacturer and Dealer in HARNESS AND SADDLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch at Reasonable Prices. Baker City, July 21, 1875. n11tf.

“SENATE” SALOON, V. Pfeifferberger, Proprietor, Opposite Pap LeVins on Front Street, BAKER CITY, OREGON.

THE BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS and all other kinds of drinks, kept constantly on hand, and the choicest treat for the innocent amusement of the People. Sell Out, Pictorial reading &c., in Baker City.

WHERE Advertising Contracts can be made. The Bedrock Democrat is the leading Democratic paper of Eastern Oregon. It has a large circulation, and is one of the best advertising mediums in the State. Terms liberal. Baker City, Ogn, March 17, 1875.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Boot and Shoe Making.

J. LENNOX, MAIN ST., BAKER CITY, OREGON. Boots made to order at from Ten to Sixteen Dollars a pair, of the best of Stock used, and the best of Workmen employed. Repairing neatly and promptly done. Baker City, Sept. 22, 1875. n20tf

AGENCY OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Assets, \$1,852,302.82 Annual Income, 1,700,000.00

Operating conjointly with the Home Insurance Co. of New York in this Department, enabling the PHENIX to safely assume large lines, and affording its patrons the amplest security.

Aggregate Assets exceed \$7,500,000.00—Gold.

Policies Issued and Renewed direct by John J. Coffey, Agent,

State Investment & Insurance Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., CASH ASSETS, \$600,000,

AND Home Mutual Insurance Company,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Issue Fire and Marine Risks.

Life Association of America.

For Information, Apply to J. COFFEY, Agent for Eastern Oregon, Baker City, Oregon.

J. P. Atwood, M. D., (Graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons New York and of the Medical Department of the Willamette University.)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Terms cash, or no patronage solicited. Office two doors west of Wisdom's Fruit Store. n23] BAKER CITY, OREGON. [14

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, AT THE NEW STORE,

First door above the Express Office. Ladies Fancy and Millinery Goods in Store, and Latest Styles received by Express every Month, and at sale at most reasonable Prices.

Dress Making Done to Order, and at Short Notice by MRS. L. J. AUSTON. Baker City, April 18, 1874. n16

COME! COME! COME! TO THE LADIES' BAZAAR,

WHERE YOU CAN FIND ALL kinds of the best and cheapest Ladies' Furnishing Goods in the City, such as HATS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, PARASOLS, DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.

Every thing a Lady requires to complete her wardrobe. Also, a supply of gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Neckties, &c. We pay particular attention to Dress Making, and pattern after the latest Fashions and Styles.

Produce taken in exchange for Goods. All are invited to call. Mrs. J. FOSTER & FERGUSON. Baker City June 1, 1875. n14tf

Fred. A. Bohna's SALOON, AT THE OLD STAND OF A. H. BROWN, BAKER CITY, OREGON.

FRED. A. BOHNA Respectfully informs the citizens of Baker City and the Public generally, that he has purchased the interest of Bob. McCord in the above

SALOON, where will always be found the very best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Also One of the Finest and Best Billiard Tables To be found in the City. “Fred” will be leased at all times to have his friends give him a call. FRED. A. BOHNA. Baker City, Jan. 20, 1875. n31tf

PAP LEVINS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Tobacco & Cigars,

TOGETHER WITH A General Assortment

Of all articles in his Line, which he is selling at Lowest Prices, for the Ready Pay. His house is located on Main Street, nearly opposite the Bank Block, Baker City, Oregon. Baker City, Nov. 11, 1874. n21tf.

Call and Settle.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have leased my Blacksmith and Wagon shops to Dealy & Tweedie, and have closed my business. All those indebted to S. B. McCord, or McCord Brothers, are hereby notified that they must now come forward and settle their accounts. Money must come, and there is no use talking, if you do not settle with me, you must fight with an attorney. S. B. McCord. Baker City, May 10th 1875. n11tf.

Laborers Wanted. 15 OR TWENTY LABORERS WANTED immediately by the undersigned. EIGHT OR TEN BRICK MASONS. A. A. HOUSTON. Baker City, July 7, 1875. n34tf

2 of the Celebrated Standard Organs—new—for sale. For particulars enquire at this office. We will sell the above on time, or take pay by installments. n32tf

Corner Drug Store,

J. W. WISDOM, Proprietor, Corner Main Street and Valley Avenue Southwest Side, BAKER CITY, OREGON.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a Full Assortment of all kinds of Goods, consisting in part of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS and OILS, WINDOW GLASS,

VARNISHES, BRUSHES, and WINES & LIQUORS

For Medicinal Purposes. TOILET ARTICLES Of Every Description.

Prescriptions prepared at all Hours. City and Country Trade Solicited.

Best Brands, of Family Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., constantly on Hand, at the Lowest Prices. Baker City, Oct. 7, 1874. n221y

Variety and Vegetable Store,

Phil. Hardesty & Jno. Levins, Prop's, BAKER CITY, OREGON.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Baker City, and vicinity, that they have on hand, and are constantly receiving a full supply of all articles in their line, which they are selling cheap for cash. They keep Canned Fruits, Raisins, Apples, and also all kinds of fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Also,

BUTLER AND EGGS, and all other articles in their line, wanted by the citizens of Baker City.

Give us a Call, next door to Pap Levins' Wholesale and Retail Liquor Store. HARDESTY & LEVINS, Baker City, June 9, 1875. n51tf

Blacksmithing. THE undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work entrusted to his care in his line, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. I employ none but the best of hands in my shop.

Horse-shoeing. I have a good Horse Shoer in my Shop, who understands the horse's foot in all its different shapes, and will shoe to fit the horse. Our work in this line is warranted as good as the best.

Wagon Making and Repairing. In all the various branches done in connection with this shop by Geo. J. Bowman.

Plows Manufactured and Repaired. In fact everything in my line made and repaired at reasonable prices. Thankful for past patronage I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. S. A. GAINES. May 10, 1875. n11tf

J. W. CLEAVER, Undertaker, Furniture and Chair Manufacture, Baker City, Oregon.

Is prepared to do all work in his line on short notice and at reasonable prices. Furniture and Chairs, of his own manufacture constantly on hand. Baker City, June 23, 1875. n71tf

Buy Your Lumber at the Old, Reliable

Ebell's Old Mill. WE HAVE REFITTED THE Mill and make the best Lumber in the County, at prices to suit the times. Any bills left at our Mill receive as prompt attention in the future as in the past. We saw everything from a Lath to the Heaviest Timbers. Our and seasoned Lumber always on hand. Bills left with J. W. Wisdom will receive immediate attention. By strict attention to business, we hope to receive our share of public patronage. An unlimited amount of Grain taken in exchange for Lumber. ELLIOTT & VAN PATTEN. March 1 1874. n34tf.

BAKER CITY ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, September 27th, 1875, under the control of J. W. GRAY,

Assisted by such other competent and suitable teachers as may, from time to time, be required. By strict attention, and competent and kindly care, both by teachers and directors, the public may be assured that this school will be even more useful than in former years.

Tuition--In Advance: Beginners \$8.00 Primary Department \$10.00 Academic and Languages Extra \$15.00 The Music Department, with choice of Piano or Organ, by MISS KITTIE B. KINSEY.

Our teachers are paid in advance, and we trust the Board will be sustained by the patrons of education. All kinds of property taken for tuition. Tuition will be paid in advance to the Secretary, who will generally be at his office, in Baker, to receive tuition, but, in his absence, cash tuition may be paid to J. W. Wisdom, at the Bank; tuition desired to be paid in grain may be paid to S. Orenheimer & Co.; and tuition desired to be paid in stock to Grier & Kellogg, at their stable. In all cases taking receipts therefor. Let your scholars come to school and get a finished and thorough education. R. A. PIERCE, Secy. n17tf.

NOTICE. A must be paid to me immediately, or Costs of Action will be incurred. I. D. HAINES, Attorney. n32tf

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

ADDRESS OF HON. JAS. H. SLATER AT THE GRAND RALLY OF THE P. of H., AT UNION, UNION COUNTY, OREGON, OCTOBER 8, 1875.

Patrons, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

Since Adam was sent forth from the Garden of Eden to till the ground, agriculture has been the most important and necessary, as far as primitive occupation of the human family. The cultivation of the soil and compelling from it subsistence for man and beast, and wealth for the nations, which a kind Providence has so wisely and abundantly stored there, is not only the most healthful and innocent, but the noblest and most useful of all occupations; for upon it all others wait, prospering as it prospers, or languishing and decaying as it languishes and decays.

Without agriculture, commerce would vanish, as there would be no products to exchange between countries and nations, and manufactures would cease as there would be no raw material to work up and no need for the finished work. Hence it has been well truly said, “Commerce and manufactures are but the handmaids of agriculture.”

The number of persons in the United States engaged in agriculture is larger than those engaged in any other avocation, and indeed larger than nearly all others combined. Of the thirty billions of dollars of property values in the United States, as reported in the census of 1870, over nine billions of this estimate is the reported value of farms alone, and two billions more is the estimated value of farm implements and machinery and live stock, the product of the farm, showing by the most reliable data within our reach, that more than one-third of the entire wealth of the nation is directly invested in agricultural pursuits, to say nothing of the reserve capital in the shape of accumulations in the hands of this class.

It will be readily seen from these facts that the importance of agricultural pursuits are not likely to be overestimated, and that if those engaged in them are wisely united they may evoke a power for good, second to no other in the country.

The power and influence of the agriculturalist ramifies into all vocations, professions and callings, and vitally affects all conditions of life, from the richest to the poorest and from the highest to the lowest. The merchant, prince in his palace, and the beggar in the street, are alike subsisted from the farms, the orchards, the gardens and the flocks and herds of the agriculturalist. If we go to the mines there we shall find that before “ore” can be mined for the forge or smelting works, whether of coal, iron, or copper, lead, silver or gold, the agriculturalist must contribute the product of his farm or flocks for the subsistence of the miner. If we visit the vast manufacturing of fabrics, there, in all the multiplied forms of that branch of national industry, not a spindle can be turned or a shuttle thrown, in the manufacture of textile fabrics, until agriculture has contributed the raw material of wool, flax, wool or silk. And if we visit the marts of trade, where so many of our necessities of exchanging the products of all nations, there we shall find that agriculture is the first and most important factor in the vast business of ocean commerce. Of the rich cargoes that go and come upon the highway of nations, agriculture furnishes by far the largest and richest part, by the exchange of which merchant princes have, in all ages and countries, flourished and amassed fabulous wealth.

Agriculture is the parent stalk and root from which all other industries derive life and vitality support, either directly or indirectly. Without its products, raw or manufactured, to buy and sell, barter and exchange, our great cities and marts of trade would become waste places; commerce would languish and die out, its ships rot at their wharves and the art of navigation ceased to be learned or known, and the human family would relapse into a state of barbarism. The picture is not overdrawn. The first step of primitive man in the long march of human progress, from barbarism to civilization, was the tilling of the ground and the rearing and caring of flocks and herds. Manufactures slowly followed and furnished a new avenue for human industry and the first substantial basis for barter and trade.

For protection from nomadic incursion and attack, as well as convenience, those who engaged in this barter and trade gathered together and formed at first small communities which in time became cities of more or less importance. As manufactures increased and diversified, the exchange or barter in manufactured and crude articles, extended between cities widely separated, and the products of one country and climate were exchanged for the products of other countries and climates, and thus commerce began and developed from small beginnings, to its present dimensions and importance. Of the magnificent temple of human progress, as seen in this last half of the nineteenth century, the corner stone thereof, and the keystone of all its magnificent arches, is agriculture. Destroy it, and the entire structure would crumble and perish and all its grand “aides” would become isolated and deserted.

It is strange then that a class so important in the economy of organized society, upon whose prosperity all other classes and vocations so directly and largely depend, should seek to unite in organizations looking to the protection and advancement of its individual members? Almost all other classes have such unions and organizations. The manufacturers of iron and steel in all its various branches, have their association confined to those engaged solely in their class of manufacturers. So also have the manufacturers of wool and of cotton, and most, if not all, the other branches of manufacturers. Priests have their unions; merchants have their boards of trade and chambers of commerce; banks and bankers combine and unite to regulate the rate of interest and the movement of capital and manipulate the currency at will. Railroad companies combine to control fares and freights on land carriage, and steamboat and steamship companies form combinations to do the same on seas and rivers. Yet the business of all these classes are materially dependent upon the prosperity of agricultural interests, for their own success. If the farmers of the nation are blessed with abundant crops, banks and bankers find ready avenues for the use of idle and surplus capital to move them to market; the railroad, steamboat and steamship find abundant and remunerative employment in freighting and exchanging the products of the farm, while the merchants make profit in buying and selling, and all the avenues of trade, commerce and manufactures are healthy and prosperous; the hum of industry is heard everywhere and the sign of contentment, is everywhere to be seen. But if the agricultural interests of the country languish, if drought or storms, or blight or insects destroy the crops; if the herds and flocks of the farm

sicken and die, or for any cause fail to yield their annual product of flesh and fleece, depression, want and misery are everywhere the result.

The great numbers, diversity of products, great extent of country, over which those engaged in agriculture are scattered, and sparseness of settlement in some sections, have heretofore been the great obstacles in the way of combining them in the United States in any way looking to the advancement and protection of their interests, and might have, for years yet to come, prevented any successful effort, but for events which have transpired within the past few years. Circumstances having their origin in the late war, but developing and accumulating greater force since its close. The losses sustained and the burthens imposed in carrying on this war, (and which have been seized) to combine and oppress labor of all kinds, and particularly the farm interests and labor of the country, together with the evils consequent upon a constant fluctuation between coin and currency as manipulated by speculators, have, doubtless, largely contributed to the movement which has, in the astonishingly short space of a few years, resulted in the organization of agriculturists in the order of the “Patrons of Husbandry” numbering, at this time, more than two millions upon its rolls of membership, and having its granges in successful operation in every State of the Union, and, though young in years, it is strong for good, and the beneficial influence of its power is being felt wherever its granges have been organized and entered upon their work with energy.

The grange furnishes a common ground for its members to meet, and freely, and kindly and fraternally exchange thoughts, compare experiments and observations, consult as to the best modes of providing for their mutual wants, and for devising ways and means for their mutual protection, and advancement of their special interests. The general object of our organization, and for which we should labor with an earnest purpose, is the good of our order, our country, and mankind. And in this general purpose as means to an end, it is the well considered and settled purpose of the order of Patrons of Husbandry “to labor to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood, among ourselves,” by cultivating more independence and self-reliance amongst our membership; by enhancing the comforts and attractions of our homes; by increasing the facilities of education for our children; by extending social intercourse amongst ourselves and neighbors; and by meeting together, talking together and acting together for mutual advancement and improvement.

In our material and business interests our objects are to reduce expenses, both individual and corporate, to enhance the value of our products, so far as the same can be done with due regard to the rights of others, by increasing their purchasing power, by bringing the farmer and consumer, the producer and manufacturer, as near together as possible, and dispensing, as far as possible, all intermediate agents and middlemen as unnecessary leeches upon our industry,” for the manifest reason that by the amount of their exactions are our profits diminished. In this we wage no aggressive warfare upon anyone, but follow the dictates of our common reason. If we can combine to sell together and buy together, selling directly to those who consume our surplus, and buy from those who use that surplus, why should we submit to the exactions of intermediate agents to effect our exchanges, which we can more cheaply effect ourselves? If one merchant can, by superior business tact or better facilities, furnish the people with an article at less cost than another merchant, it has never been supposed that by doing so he made war upon those who were unable to compete with him, but he receives credit for his superior qualifications, and profits by his superior arrangements or tact. The purpose then of the Patrons to sell to the best advantage and buy to the best advantage is nothing more than the exercise of business tact, and none can have any just cause of complaint.

They are not enemies of capital since they must use more or less capital in their business operations, but they do object to combinations of capital for the oppression of labor, and they have a right to object to exorbitant profits by those with whom they may have dealings. Why should the farmers of this valley continue to submit to the exactions of mill owners, and receive only 30 pounds of flour with the mill brand, or 35 pounds in farmer's sacks for a bushel of merchandise wheat, if, by combining, they can make a better arrangement? And if by combining and throwing their business of any other kind in a particular channel, or to a particular place they can save in expenses, reduce the cost of necessary articles of home consumption, is it not a fair and legitimate business transaction? Does any one doubt that if ten families in this vicinity were to unite and send to Portland for supplies or groceries for family consumption, accompanying their order with cash, that they would make a large saving in such a purchase? This is precisely what the Patrons are proposing to do, whenever and wherever they can. Pay cash and buy together.

Much complaint is indulged in, here in Eastern Oregon, in regard to the high prices charged at our stores. Now, while I think there is much ground for this complaint, let me ask Patrons if we have not to a large extent contributed to this very condition? Are we not, to a large extent, reaping the results of long credits? When our merchants must wait a year, or perhaps two years, to get in the results of their sales, it requires no critical calculation to demonstrate that if they keep out of bankruptcy they must put on the percent. And if they calculate for 20 per cent profit and wait a year, they must add at least 12 per cent for waiting; so that, in-

stead of buying at the lowest prices in cash, we are paying the highest on credit, and, while we have grounds to complain of high prices, we are daily contributing to keep up a condition of which we are constantly complaining. Now the only rule we can safely adopt to remove this state of things, and mend this matter, is to pay for what we get and get nothing we cannot pay for. I am aware, that there is no little difficulty in carrying out this rule. An article is needed, and the cash is not just in hand to pay for it. Some inconvenience is to be suffered for the want of it, we hesitate, look at the article, and finally buy, and the merchant has our name on his ledger.

This is not all. Merchants are always ready to accommodate thrifty farmers, (and all Patrons should be thrifty), they are polite; have nothing to do but to show their goods; it makes no kind of difference with them whether we pay for what we get or not; we can have anything in the store and as much as we want, the goods are very, very cheap, they are put down a little to us, we hang round the counter like the moth at the candle, and finally buy what we perhaps needed, but could have done without, and, too often, when pay-day comes round, for when was it that pay-day did not come round, we are as little prepared to pay as when we purchased. Our notes are given, and, perhaps, the farm mortgaged. This is but a daily occurrence to our stores. While there are some, and, perhaps, a great deal of reason to complain of the high prices of our merchants, let us be just, and take to ourselves part of the blame of high prices. At least would it not be better to quit growling at high prices until we quit buying on credit and pay up the old score.

Some take exception to our organization because it is secret. Well, who is there that has not secrets? Are there not secrets in every family? The merchants have their secrets, and put their secret, or private mark, on their goods; banks and bankers, manufacturers and their associations have their secrets; even the churches and their good members have their secrets, and sometimes ugly ones; and why may not farmers and Patrons of Husbandry have their secrets? Now all may be sure that the secrets of the Patrons are right, and can work no injury to society, for the reason that they have the ladies to share them and help keep them. And where the ladies are admitted so freely as among Patrons, surely nothing that is not pure, right and proper can be done or permitted. And I might say that the secrets of the grange are only such as are necessary to protect the order from imposition, and the intrusion of persons not entitled to admission to the same.

The admission of ladies to full membership among the Patrons is deservedly one of its most attractive and admirable features. Social advancement is one of the principal objects of the order, and in this the presence and aid of ladies is not only desirable, but a necessary element to insure success. The families of Patrons are to be elevated by being brought together in social intercourse. Not only is the association of ladies in our order refining and elevating in itself, but it is the surety guarantee we can give that our objects are worthy and honorable. Under the influence of the grange wisely and well conducted “our young men will learn gallantry, cultivating all manly arts and will not be afraid to work,” and our young ladies nurtured in the grace and refinements of virtuous households will have both grace and accomplishments and “will modestly wait till they are sought.”

With some an impression prevails that because Patrons admit to membership only those engaged in agricultural pursuits, that, therefore, they antagonize and make war upon all other vocations and callings; that they seek to build upon the ruins of others. The very reverse of this is the grand object of the order. While they seek to advance the individual prosperity and happiness of their class, they recognize, to the fullest extent, that “individual happiness depends upon general prosperity.” And while the miner, the mechanic, manufacturer, merchant, capitalist and professional man, as such, are not admitted to the grange, it is not because they would ostracize them from society, or break down their vocations, but for the same reason that prompts these classes and callings to unite each with its own class for mutual consultation and advice as to the best interest of their calling. Patrons are not enemies to the artisan, but would bring the farm and the manufacturer, the agriculturist and the mechanic, the producer and consumer together. Their purpose contemplates not only the benefit of its own members, but also the best interest of all other callings. While they would see the farm brought to the highest state of cultivation, producing the highest yield, their plan includes also the building up near by all the industries with which agriculture is so intimately interwoven. The more there are engaged in the arts of manufacture and the mechanic arts, the more there are delving in the mines, and the more there are building towns and cities, the more there are to consume the products of the farm, and the nearer these can be brought to the farm the fewer middlemen will be needed to effect exchanges between them. Hence it is a part of the purposes of Patrons to give all reasonable and proper aid and encouragement to the development of all the material resources of their immediate section, whether it be mines or manufactures; because their permanent prosperity is intimately and indissolubly interwoven with all these great industries. Nor are Patrons enemies of all great enterprises, but they do oppose the tyranny of monopolies. They seek to lessen if they cannot entirely remove the antagonism between capital and labor. They are opposed to all the spirit and management of any and all corporations and combinations which has for its purpose the oppression of the peo-