PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS of the NATIONAL GRANGE. Master-John T. Jones, Barton, Phillips, Ark. Occreser-J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Van Buren,

tich.

Leturer—A. B. Smedley, Cresco, Howard, Ia.

Steward—A. J. Vaughn, Memphis, Tenn.

Assit Steward—Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, omerset, N. J.

Cnaplain—S. H. Ellie, Springborough, Warren, O.

Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, Steuben, N. Y.

Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Lonisville, Ky.

Gate-Kesper—O. Dinwiddle, Orchard Grove, Ind.

Ceres—Mrs. John T. Jones, Barton, Phillips, Ark.

Flora—Mrs. Samuel E. Adams, Monticello, Minn.

Pomona—Mrs. Harvey Goddard, North Granby, Ct.

Lady Assistant Steward—Miss. Caroline A. Hall,

ontsville, Ky.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. D. Wyatt Aiken, (Chairman,) Cokesbury, S. C. E. R. Shankland, Dubuque-Iowa, Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H. Alonzo Golder, Rock Fails, Whiteside, Ill. W. H. Chambers, Osweechee, Russell, Ala,

Officers of Oregon State Grange.

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Master—Win. Cyrns, Scio.

Overseer—A. R. Shipley, Oswego.

Lecturer—Mrs. E. N. Hunt, Sublimity.

Secretary—T. L. Bavidson, Salem.

Steward—W. B. Thomas, Walla Walla, W. T.

Assistant Steward—G. W. Riddle, Canyonville.

Chaplain—W. H. Gray, Astoria.

Treasurer—S. P. Lee, Portland,

Gate-Keeper—A. H. Graham, Fisher's Landing,

Clark county, W. T.

Ceres—Mrs. B. A. Miller, Jacksonville.

Pomona—Mrs. S. D. Durham, McMinnville.

Flora—Mrs. B. A. Keily, East Portland.

Lady, Ass't Steward—Mrs. Georgia Smith, Hood

River, Wasco conn y.

Erecutive Committee—Wm. Cyrns, Scio; R. Clow,

Dallas; E. L. Smith, Hood River.

State Business Agent—S. P. Lee, Portland.

Clackamas County Council.

The Clackamas County Council meets on the fourth Priday of each mouth at 11 o'clock a. m. Place of meeting, at J. G. Trullinger's mill, near the center of the county.

Officers-N. W. Randall, President; A. Nichols, Vice President; W. W. H Samson, Secretary, P.O., Needy; John Ring, Treasurer; Frank Vaughn, 1st Steward; N H. Darnall, 2d Steward: Wm. Riggs, Gatekeeper. Srethren in good standing are invited to meet with

By order of the Council. W. W. H. SAMSON, Sec'y.

Notice to Patrons.

The Post Office address of S. P. Lee, Treasurer o the State Grange of Oregon, is changed from Oregon City to Portland. Express packages will also be for warded to Portland.

Remittances.

Money due the FARMER can be paid to the State Agent at Portland, Mr. S. P. Lee, if more convenient than sending the same to this office.

NATIONAL GRANGE. Annual Address of the Master.

Brothers and Sisters of the National Grange: Under the requirements of our constitution we are again convened in annual session, to consider and take such action in the great interests of the class we represent as may appear expedient for the advancement of their prosperity, and, as a consequence, the prosperity of our country, and for the good of our order.

The feeling of enthusiam with which you have heretofore been greeted from this chair, on like occasions, experiences no abatement, but receives new force from year to year, with the increase of our membership, power and good works. If we shall have built our superstructure in harmony with, and in just proportions to, the broad and substantial foundations we have laid, we shall have cause of deeper, of immeasurable, gratitude to Him who has sustained us so far in our work, and permitted us to meet together again, with our ranks unbroken, to labor in this glorious cause.

I observe but few changes in this body since our first grand parliament at St. Louis, and have the happiness to know that the brothers and sisters representing the order on that occasion, who are not here in the same capacity, are yet active laborers of our in those societies upon this subject, and to field. We cordially extend to their successors here a fraternal welcome.

I shall briefly allude to such matters as I deem it expedient to call your attention to, cere pleasure to bear testimony to the abiliou to the reports of the executive committee, secretary, and treasurer, for details of the business in their respective departments, and for the general progress of

At the last session of this body, several important amendments to the constitution were proposed, and subsequently ratified by the State granges, of which proclamation was duly made.

While I am impressed with the evil of frequent and needless changes in our constitution and laws, experience has confirmed my conviction that some further changes are expedient. Prominet among these is the necessity of so amonding section 2 of the constitution, under the head of Organization, as to preserve that unity and symmetry in our grange system which had characterized it before the adoption of this section, and which is so essential to its harmonious and mittee. Copies of the original articles, the efficient working. In providing for the establishment of Pomona granges "under such regulations as may be established by State granges," instead of placing them upon the same footing as other granges in their organization and changes, and the secretary for your use. These papers of this valuable little in our chain of granges. At the same session, a set of "rules for fithe valuable little in our chain of granges. At the same session, a set of "rules for Fatrons' to operative associations" was submitted to the National Grange, and "recommended to the Patrons throughout the country."

As a part of the system and plan of the organization and government of the co-operative societies of Great Britain, which it was our purpose to adopt, these rules, with some slight changes, will be most valuable, but, taken alone, they are a disjointed link in a chain, the perfection of which by our British friends has been the work of their educated, hirtsing, practical sect, for the last thirty-live years. The fraction which we have given our order has been unliked to an extent our order, the stating, practical sect, for the last thirty-first years. The fraction which we have given our order has been unliked to an extent our order, the adoption of the executive committee on the other side and the shade of the original articles, the mittee of the original articles, the mi cessity of so amending section 2 of the constitution, under the head of Organization, as

dreds, and it may be thousands, of co-operative stores have been established in the various States and Territories of the Union, with various amounts of share capital, and perhaps as various in other features and in their fortunes. They are without a head or connecting link, "like so many islands in the sea, without even a boat plying from one to the other "-without that principle of unity which is the life of co-operation and the guiding star of humanity.

Contrast this chaos and ignorance with the admirable and intelligent system we would follow. I have before me, on a single sheet, a bird's-eye view of four [hundred co-operative societies in the United Kingdom; giving of each the name, location, number of members, purchases from! wholesale during the year; quarterly, half-yearly, and annual sale in each department of trade, share capital, reserve fund, buildings, and fixed stock for trade purposes, rate of dividend per £, amount of dividend declared to members, and amount devoted to education. On the same sheet is a bird's-eye view of co-operation in England and Wales, compiled from the government returns, showing the financial progress and position of the co-operative movement during the past seven years.-With such information, their co-operative congress, the head of this system, acts intelligently. Without it, they could take no safe action affecting their subordinate organizations.

With the perfection of our system of organization, is the necessity of educating our members in the true principles of co-operation. Let us follow the example of our English friends in this also. Through their courtesy I have received a large number of tracts, with the proceedings of their co-operative congress from 1868 to the present time, making a most valuable collection of cooperative literature. We have to reach the minds of many who are ignorant, and to stimulate in them a thirst for knowledge.— The latter, which is the first requisite, is better accomplished by living missionaries. If we could send out some of the friends of co-operation (who could be named) to act as pioneers in this work, we would seen see a large demand for co-operative intelligence.

It may be thought by some who take a solely sentimental view of our organization, that I am giving an undue prominence to its material objects. If so, I cannot think they have studied the deep philosophy, pure morality, lofty virtue, and genuine religion, that underlies co-operative life. Rightly understood, it is the practical realization of Christian ethics. The silent virtues of temperance, forethought, just dealing, and fellowship in work, will do more to correct the moral disorders which darken our land, and have tainted our government, as well as trade and commerce, than all the penal statutes that have been or can be devised. The material, moral, social, and intellectual influences are in near connection with each other. The most material things have great influence on mental subjects, a sentiment that ages ago the poet Homer gave vent to, in saying that " when man becomes a slave he loses half his virtue."

At the last session of this grange much interest was expressed in the action which had been taken by the co-operative societies of Great Britain to inaugurate a system of exchange between them and the agricultural producers in this country, and in their friendly messages to our order, through their special deputation, and subsequent correspondence with our executive committee, which I was directed, by a resolution of this body, to continue, as I did, until a point was reached when, in my judgment, with the approval of the executive committee, it became expedient to send a special commissioner to confer with the authorities represent our ideas and interest in this connection. Brother J. W. A. Wright was appointed to this office, and it affords me sinty, dignity and grace with which he discharged its important duties. Complications of a very serious character had arisen through the misrepresentations of unfriendly parties, the character and extent of which were unknown to us until ascertained by our commissioner, after his arrival in Eng land. These matters were fully discussed in the co-operative congress which met at Glascow in April last, the courtesy of opening and closing the discussion having been extended to our commissioner. The result was a reassurance of that body of the earnestness and integrity of our order in these negotiations, and their reference to Mr. Neale and our commissioner, by whom important modifications and changes of the origi-

es alone, but by the representatives of all it the members, and therefore should not exercise supervision over their interests. Of these appeals opinions the last would lead to consequences, I think, fatal to our order, and our cherished hopes. The purposes of our order are so blended, each so in harmony with the others, and so dependent upon one another, the separation of one, and especially that one which is the life blood of the whole, would paralyse the system. It is not to the share capital in these enterprises that our members will look for greatest benefits, but in the facilities they will afford for the sale of our products and the purchase of our supplies. The member that holds but a single share will be entitled to the same benefits, and have an equal voice with the member holding the maximum. Some of our members may not be able to take a single share, yet such may contribute to the profits by their custom, more than others holding the maximum of shares. Shall such members have no representation in a purely patron's enterprise, to the support of which they contribute perhaps the largest share?

A co-operative congress, elected by stockshare?

purely patron's enterprise, to the support of which they contribute perhaps the largest share?

A co-operative congress, elected by stockholders, could not be more responsible, or represent the interest of their constituents more intelligently, or faithfully, than a body chosen from the order, as is this National Grange.

That we have opposition to our plans, powerful and energetic, we know, but the source from which it comes should nerve us to put forth whatever effort may be necessary to secure to the toiling farmer the rightful profit of industry, as a prerequisite to the proper development of what are called "the higher objects of our order." Do we not see an educational power of the highest kind underlying this co-operative movement, for the great masses of our people? The further we have gone the fairer and wider the prospet before us. Do we mean to go on? Have we faith enough in the principles of our association to follow them wherever they may tend? I trust we have, and that we shall take our forward steps in the reorganization of labor, and therefore of society, carefully and steadily, but resolutely, and with a perfect indifference to the abuse and opposition which we must of course look for, until manhood shall cease to pay tribute to money, conscious as our limited education in these principles has made us, in some dim way, of that highest mystery of our human life, which can only be adequately described in words with which I hope all of us are familiar, "that we are members one of another, so that if one member rejoices all rejoice."

By your action at the last session upon the report of the committee on foreign relations.

of another, so that if one member sumers all suffer, and if one member rejoices all reloice."

By your action at the last session upon the report of the committee on foreign relations, and the resolutions following the report, I felt warranted in commissioning Bro. Wright as deputy, to present our order to the farmers of Great Britain, and to organize granges in the United Kingdom if desired.

I refer you to his report for his work in this connection, only adding that usany letters received from men of high character and position in that country assure me of the very able manner in which he presented the principles, purposes and claims of our order, and of favorable impressions made by his efforts. He gave his time for months in the negotiations and other services referred to, as a free-will offering to our order, which has been so near his heart from its infancy, and I only ask your approval of the sums for which I have drawn upon the treasury to pay his necessary expenses while laboring for these objects.

Upon his recommendation I appointed J. P. Sheldon. Evq., of Sheen, Ashbourne, England, a deputy for that country, whose letters I present to you for his suggestions, and fraternal greeting. When recently at Philadelphis, I appointed M. Charles M. Lamousin, with whom I had been in correspondence, a deputy for France. He is one of the most eminent co-operators in France, visiting this country on a mission of inquiry on the part of the French government into the condition of the working population here. My correspondence with him is also submitted, from which you will see the favor-

the condition of the working population here.

My correspondence with him is also submitted, from which you will see the favorable prospects of our order spreading in France, and the desire of that people to form a like business alliance with us to that which we are endeavoring to establish with Great Britain.

Besides the incalculation of the working population here.

Increase now in operation about 27,000 Granges, with a total members him population here.

Increase now in operation about 27,000 minimum to provide the population here.

Increase now in operation about 27,000 minimum to provide about 1,000,000, or, say, 400,000 families. The Dominion Grange with a total members him population of the provided with our National Grange, but it contains about 600 Granges, and 21,000 members.

The Dominion Grange.—The annual

Besides the incalculable commercial and monetary advantages to our people, which such business alliance of our agricultural producers with the consumers of these great nations must supply, with the additional bond of union and confidence of a fellowship in our order, war between us could hardly occur. Surely this feature in our work is worthy of very high consideration. I have only alluded to a few subjects of prominent interest to our order, and our whole country. Coming together as you do from every part of it, with the experience of another year in the working of the order, and especially of its business system, you Besides the incalculable commercial and

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures : RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand	28,741.62 30,045.57 42,902.50 3,093.56 2,359.82
Total	102,143.07
Salaries and expenditures	43,091.34 5,599.05 6,144.19
Postage, telegraph, express Rents, gas, water, fuel, insurance Furniture and miscellaneous	3,614.61 961.15 434.73
For patent of a harvester	690.00 10,068.47 25,360.00
744 N	

Total \$ 96,003.54 The following tables will be of interest in his connection :

THE PROGRESS OF THE GRANGE

Year.	Granges.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	
1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875	1 10 47 170 417 1,165 1,362 11,362 24,290	902.61 1,706.45 2,158.50 916,381.09 109,143.07	1,985.16 1,341.47 2,300.77	

The following table shows the NUMBER OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES. and paying memberss in each State at the

1	date of last	BDE	TOWL	m	66	ting:		
1			ST	ATE	œ.			
	The second of		1 0		0	ranges.	Mai	mbers
	Alabama,			-	13	678		17,440
	Arkansas,	27				634		20,471
	California,			37		263		14,228
	Colorado,					69		2,098
	Connecticut,				-	16		480
	Delaware,	7/				23		508
۱	Florida,	70.	P. C.			148	10.7	3,804
	Georgia,					708		17,826
ľ	Illinois,		11-			1,592		29,063
•	Indians,	-				2,036		60,298
١	lows,		7			2.004		51,382
l	Kansas.					1,373		40,261
	Kentucky,					1,618		52,463
•	Louisians,					316		10,078
	Maine,					189		8,247
	Maryland,					. 158		5,635
١	Massachuset	ie,				100		8.825
•	Michigan,					600		33,196
١	Minnesota,					546		16,617
	Mississippi,					609		30,797
١	Missouri,					2,084		89,059
	Nebraska,	•				15		378
	Nevada,		•	76	•	68		2,528
	New Hampal	Aire,		•	1	96		4,495
١	New York,	100				354		11,723
	North Carolin					540	2	10,166
	Ohio, .					1,216		53,327
	Oregon, .			100		186		8,233
١	Pennsylvania	4.	100		71	615		22,471
	South Carolin	on.				357		10,922
	Tennessee,	700				1,097		37,581
	Texas	1				1,210		37,619
1	Vermont,					207		10,193
1	Virginla.		170		7.	670		13,885
	West Virgini			Tri		312		5,990
	Wisconsin,	100				514		17,226
		T	ERR	ITO	RI	ES.		

Indian Territory, . Washington, .

Idaho, Montana,

ession of the Dominion Grange took place at Toronto, Canada, the second week in October, with one hundred and seven delegates pesent, and was presided over by Master S. W. Hill.

The interests of the Grange in Canada are progressing, its membership increasing, and the advantages of the Order receiving more general acknowledgement.

The desire for amicable relationship with the National Grange of the United States was warmly expressed by Master Hill in his

opening address. The Executive Committee in their report allude to the respect snown by the Dominion Government to the Grange in referring questions affecting agricultural interests to the Grauge, through its chief officer, for its opinion, expressing the hope that this and other recognitions of the Order by their Government would strengthen their hands and lead to a more thorough acquaintance, especially on the part of the younger members of the Order, with the true sources and cause of a country's prosperity, that all from considerations of the noblest character may be prepared to discharge those civil and political duties, whether of a more or less prominent nature, which may devolve upon

The business ventures of the Grange in procuring implements, etc., are spoken of as being satisfactory.

SALE OF SHEEF.—Lesile Combs jr., of lexington, Kentucky, has bought of S. Meredith & Sor, Indiana, their entire flock of Shropshire sheep. We are not advised as to the price paid. The Kentucky breeders are having excellent success with sheep, and are filling up their hords with the better kinds.

one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Deslers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxest at 25 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of particular in every disorder are affixed to each box.

perfice ed, and that the articles provided for its extension to international commerce, through an Angle-American association association association, may be found acceptable, and may be recommended to our members. Every safe force by your own example.

The money in our treasury, which might be improved by your joint wisdom and united intelligence of the extended field for which it is designed. By some it may be regarded as yielding much of the authority and fostering care, which our constitution wisely provides the National Grange shall exercise, directly, and through subordinate granges and members blessed who may be stockholders in these enterprises es alone, but by the representatives of all the members, and therefore should not exercise supervision over their interests. Of these opposite opinions the last would lead to consequences, I think, faital to our order, and our cherished hopes. The purposes of our order are so blended, each so in larmor.

The following is a statement of the receipts of the extension to intensional grange for the statement of the receipts of the statement of the statement of the statement of the receipts of the statement of the stat tors, and spoken of as incurable, read the foliowing.

AT Let all who can believe facts, and can
have faith in evidence, read the following.

Know all Men by these presents, That,
on this, the Twentieth day of June, in the
year of Our Lord One Theusand Eight Hundrod and Sixty-six, personally came Joseph
Haydock, to me known as such, and being
duly sworn, deposed as follows: "That he is
the sole general agent for the United States
and dependencies thereof for preparations or
medicines known as Dr. Holloway's Pilis
and Ointment, and that the following certificates are verbatim copies to the bost of his
knowledge and belief.

JAMES SMEITRE,

[L. S] Notary Public,
14 Wall Street, New York.

June 1st, 1886.

Dr. Holloway:—I take my pen ic write you of my great relief, and that the awful pain in my side has left me at last—thanks to your Pills. Oh, Doctor, how thankful I am that I can get some sleep. I can never write it enough. I thank you again and again, and am sure that you are really the friend of all sufferers. I could not help writing to you, and hope you will not take it amiss.

JAMES MYERS,

116 Avenue D.

This is to certify that I was discharged from the army with Chronic Diarrhoea, and have been cured by Dr. Holloway's Pills. WILSON HARVEY, New York, April 7, 1866. 21 Pitt Street.

The following is an interesting case of a man employed in an Iron Foundry, who, in pouring melled iron into a flask that was damp and wet, caused an explosion. The melted iron was thrown around and on him in a perfect shower, and he was burned dreadfully. The following certificate was given to me, by him, about eight weeks after the accident:

the accident:

NEW YORK, Jan. 1u, 1866,
My name is Jacob Hardy; I am an Iron
Founder. I was badly burnt by hot iron in
November last; my burns healed, but I had
a running sore on my leg that would not
heal. I tried Holloway's Ointment and it
cured me in a few weeks. This is all true,
and anybody can see me at Jackson's Iron
Works, 2d Avenue.

J. HARDY, 119 Goerch St.

Extracts from Various Letters.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave

me a hearty one,"
"Your Pills are marvellous."
"I send for another box, and keep them in

the house."
"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes, I want one for a poor family."

family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar,"

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Chills and Pever."

I have over 200 such Testimonials

as these, but want of space compels me to

For Cutaneous Disorders.

And all eruptions of the skin, this Cintment is most invaluable. It does not neal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following disease Disorders of the Kidneys.

ck at bed time almost immediate relief when all other means have failled. For Stomachs out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all scidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spaam—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases;

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Com-Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregu-larities, Fevers of all plaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, kinds, Colies, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Inflammation, Fits, Gout, Headache, Headache, Indigestion, Stone & Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic-Doloureux, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Tumors, Ulcers, Veneral Affec-Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of tions, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from Kings's Evil, Sore Throats,

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine u ess the signature
J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States
surrounds each box of Pills, and Cintmert,
A handsome reward will be given to any
one rendering such information as may lead