

EDITORIALS.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

THE new rural order of the "Patrons of Husbandry," its extraordinary success, the great influence it wields, and the important bearing which it can hardly fail to have upon the progress and prosperity of the West, constitute a subject of very great interest to every American. The Washington *Star* has a lengthy and detailed account of the order, from which we present a condensation.

The agricultural associative idea from which the Order sprang, originated with Mr. O. H. Kelley, a native of Boston, and the owner of a farm in Minnesota. In January, 1866, Mr. Kelley, then connected with the Department of Agriculture, was commissioned by President Johnson to make a tour in the Southern States and report upon the agricultural and mineral resources of that part of the country. The war had been closed a few months and the planters were dazzled by their new situation, being unused to free labor, and not knowing how to avail themselves of it struck with this depressing state of affairs and deeply impressed with the necessity of some action, on arriving at Mobile Mr. Kelley conceived the idea of a union of agricultural societies for practical co-operation. The question suddenly occurred to him, "Why could not the farmers, both north and south, unite the same as the Masons, who have clung together for thousands of years, for social and educational purposes, with a view to promote their educational interests?" After a four months' tour in the South in which he mentioned his views upon this subject to numerous gentlemen, who approved of them, he returned to Minnesota. In November of that year he became a clerk in the Post Office Department. He mentioned his project to a number of gentlemen in that city, a few of whom encouraged it, but most of them treated it with indifference. Among the former were Mr. William Saunders, superintendent of the gardens and grounds of the Department of Agriculture; Mr. William M. Ireland, then as now, chief clerk of the finance office of the Post Office Department; Mr. John R. Thompson, of the Treasury department; and the Rev. A. B. Grosh, of the department of Agriculture.

Mr. Saunders, while in London, engaged in the business of landscape gardening, saw the necessity of such organizations in that country, set about inaugurating some, and in a short time saw their elevating influence on the minds and morals of those who attended them, and the consequent improvement in the status of landscape gardening. He was consequently well fitted to take a leading part in the new organization. The other gentlemen mentioned were men of excellent judgment and superior education, members of the Masonic and other secret societies, and well versed in ritualism.

The subject was canvassed at different times by these gentlemen, and the various suggestions offered were acted upon by Messrs. Kelley and Ireland, who together compiled the first degree of the Order, in room 45, United States Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, August 5, 1867.

The same month, Mr. Saunders, under instructions from the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, visited portions of the South and West in the interest of the Department. He took the first degree with him, and introduced it to a number of gentlemen, including Mr. Anson Bartlett, of Ohio, subsequently Overseer of the National Grange, Mr. Muir, associate editor of the *St. Louis Rural World*, subsequently Steward of the National Grange, who approved of the scheme and took a lively interest in its success. Mr. Saunders wrote from Sandusky, August 30, "I have mentioned your order to a good many, and all agree in considering the thing a grand idea." Correspondence was opened with Mr. A. S. Moss and Mr. F. M. McDowell, prominent New York agriculturists, and others, resulting in various suggestions for the perfecting of the ritual and the formation of the order.

Mr. Saunders wrote the preamble to the constitution, the by-laws and some of the finest charges in the ritual, and the excellent judgment and fine organizing mind of Mr. John R. Thompson, the first lecturer of the National Grange, were also of great service in getting the institution into working shape.

Secrecy was considered necessary to the permanency of the Order and its effectiveness in protecting agricultural interests. Its founders argued that persons engaged in many vocations other than farming have secrets essential to their success in business, and that even the Senate of the United States has its executive sessions, which are held with closed doors. Consequently the following was incorporated in the preamble:—"Unity of action cannot be acquired without discipline, and discipline cannot be enforced without significant organization; hence we have a ceremony of initiation which binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron; but although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers."

A circular written by Mr. Saunders, was sent in September, 1867, to prominent gentlemen connected with agriculture, stating what had been done towards organizing the association, and soliciting suggestions. Many favorable responses were received.

A name for the new Order became necessary and about forty were suggested. Among them were the following—"Tillers of the Soil," "Agricultural Lodges," "Temples of Industry," "Bee Hives," "Knights of the Plough," "Knights of Husbandry," and "Patrons of Husbandry." The latter was finally adopted, and its branches were to be called "Granges," from the Latin *Gratum*, grain; French, *Grange*, a barn; and Scotch, *Grange*, the buildings belonging to a corn farm, or originally a place where the rents and tithes, paid in grain to religious houses, were deposited. The term was used by Milton and Shakespeare to denote a farm, with the buildings, stables, &c.

The "National Grange" was organized on the evening of Dec. 4, 1867, at the office of Mr. Saunders, 4½ Street, between Missouri Avenue and the old canal, less than twenty persons being present. The officers elected were—Master, Wm. Saunders, D. C.; Lecturer, J. R. Thompson, Vt.; Overseer, Anson Bartlett, Ohio; Steward, William Muir, Mo.; Assistant Steward, A. S. Moss, N. Y.; Chaplain, Rev. A. B. Grosh, Pa.; Treasurer, Wm. M. Ireland, Pa.; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Minn.; Gate Keeper, Edward P. Faris, Ill. They were elected for five years.

Soon after a subordinate grange of sixty members was established in Washington to test the ritual, Mr. Arthur Shepherd, the eminent agriculturist of that city, being one of the first.

In January, 1868, a second circular was sent out, which stated the objects of the Order to be "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;" and the benefits to be derived from the Order to be "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."

Under direction of the National Grange, Mr. Kelly left Washington, on the first of April, 1868, to establish subordinate granges in the States. The Order was in debt, owing \$150, chiefly for printing, and Mr. Kelly went out on a salary of \$2,000 a year, provided he made it out of fees for establishing granges in the States, otherwise the National Grange was not obligated to pay his expenses. Hopeful and enthusiastic, he resigned his

clerkship, and left Washington with a ticket for Harrisburg, \$2.50 in his pocket, and letters of introduction from Messrs. Saunders and Thompson and others. He issued dispensations for subordinate granges at Harrisburg, Fredonia, N. Y., Columbus, Ohio, and Chicago, and six in Minnesota, making ten in all. Mr. Kelley then went to his farm, and wrote and talked about the Order.

Mr. Saunders delivered addresses on the Order before several State agricultural and pomological societies in explanation and advocacy of the Order, but it was coldly received in the main, and by many vigorously denounced, chiefly because of the secret feature.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

In 1871 the Order became more popular and prosperous, and Mr. Kelley removed to Washington, where he remained a year, and then went to 48, Third Street, Georgetown, the present headquarters of the National Grange.

The Order has three distinct and prominent features—social, intellectual and business. Of the social, Mr. Saunders, in an address at the annual session of the National Grange in 1870, said, "To make country homes and country society attractive, refined and enjoyable; to balance exhaustive labor by instructive social amusements and accomplishments, is part of our mission and our aim."

In the same address, he said, on the admission of women, "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 hearts and enliven homes could have been accomplished without her presence and aid." On the same subject one of the National Grange circulars says, "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."

One of the pleasant social features of the Granges is the feasts, not fasts, provided by the ladies once a month, in some granges taking the shape of picnics in the woods. These are quite popular, and may have done much towards swelling the membership. To Miss Carrie A. Hall, of Boston, is awarded great credit for the success of the social feature, as she has devoted her best energies to the interest of the Order, almost from its inception. The grange room, it is claimed, is a kind of moral club room for the enjoyment of both sexes. There is much music in the ritual to enliven the ceremonies, and many of the granges possess libraries for the amusement and instruction of the members. This, it is claimed, naturally has a tendency to prevent young men from leaving rural life where they possess comfortable competence for precarious competition in the large cities.

Local self-government is largely recognized in the granges, and is not restricted, provided they violate none of the general principles of the Order, but the National Grange takes no part in the purely local movements. The Order proposes to abolish the commissions of the middle men as far as it is practicable to do so, and deal directly with the manufacturers and consumers. It also proposes, in localities where it may be deemed necessary, to reduce fares and freights on railroads by a system of co-operation, and to promote the interests of the agricultural masses in every legitimate and honorable way that may suggest itself.

The granges are organized as follows—

Subordinate Granges.—First degree—Laborer (man). Maid (woman).
Second degree—Cultivator (man). Shepherdess (woman).
Third degree—Harvester (man). Gleaner (woman).
Fourth degree—Husbandman (man). Matron (woman).
State Grange.—Fifth degree—Pomona (hope). Composed of Masters of Subordinate Granges and their wives who are Matrons. Past Masters and their wives who are Matrons shall be honorary members and eligible to office, but not entitled to vote.
National Grange.—Sixth degree—Flora (Charity). Composed of Masters of State Granges and their wives who have taken the degree of Pomona. Past Masters of State Granges and their wives who have taken said degree of Pomona, shall be honorary members and eligible to office, but not entitled to vote.
Seventh degree—Ceres (Faith). Members of the National Grange who have served one year therein may become members of this degree upon application and

election. It shall have charge of the secret work of the Order, and shall be a court of impeachment of all officers of the National Grange. Members of this degree are honorary members of the National Grange, and are eligible to office therein, but not entitled to vote.

The officers of a grange are as follows: Master, Overseer, Lecturer, Steward, Assistant Steward, Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary, Gatekeeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora, and Lady Assistant Steward.

In the subordinate granges the officers are elected annually, in State granges once in two years, in the National Grange once in three years. The present officers of the National Grange are—

Master, Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa; Overseer, Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C.; Lecturer, T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Wash. Co., Minn.; Steward, A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Marshall county, Miss.; Assistant Steward, G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, N. J.; Chaplain, Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y.; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.; Gatekeeper, O. Dinwiddle, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Ind.; Ceres, Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa; Pomona, Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.; Flora, Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Butler county, Iowa; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss C. A. Hall, Washington, D. C.; Executive Committee, Wm. Saunders, Washington, D. C.; D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, Abbeville county, S. C.; E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.

Any person interested in agricultural pursuits, of the age of sixteen years, (female,) and eighteen years, (male,) duly proposed and elected, is entitled to membership. The minimum fee for membership in a subordinate grange is: For men five dollars, and for women two dollars, for the four degrees, except charter members, who shall pay—men three dollars, and women fifty cents. The minimum of regular monthly dues is ten cents from each member.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

ALLUSION was made in last evening's issue to a moonlight excursion which it was anticipated would be made from Lake Side to Lake Point and return on Monday evening, August 4th. The public are informed as an inducement to participate in the excursion that the party is to be a select one. We are decidedly opposed to such night excursions as this now advertised, and think them unsuitable for this community to participate in. We are told that this is to be a select party, but advertised as this is it cannot be select. The general public are invited to share in it, and there is a class who will readily seize such an opportunity to make acquaintances which under other circumstances they could not hope to obtain. No wise parent or guardian would permit a son or a daughter to go to a ball, or even to a private residence, for a few hours to mingle with society of the character of which he would know nothing. Certainly no parents, who have any sense of responsibility, would permit their daughters to go away from home for an entire night to mingle with a mixed company of people of whose antecedents and present lives they would be utterly ignorant. Yet this is what this moonlight excursion means. Those who patronize it must of necessity take the company as they find it. It is very probable that many persons may be able to pay the price of the trip whose acquaintance no prudent parent would allow their children to make. And does the name of a moonlight excursion and the notice that the party will be a select one make a night's sail on Salt Lake under such circumstances a proper and safe proceeding? We think not; and therefore warn the community against such excursions as involving too many risks for them to participate in them.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JULY 15.

HOME AGAIN.—Dr. F. D. Benedict and wife have returned from their trip to the east, after a very pleasant tour.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Near midnight last night a man named Lawrence was set upon, near the National Bank of Deseret, by a man whose name is Sanders, or Sanderson. Lawrence received several severe cuts and bruises about the head and face. The person who made the attack was not arrested, and it is believed he has left town.

SCANDINAVIAN CONCERT.—In the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, Mr. P. O. Thomassen will give his second concert for the benefit of the Scandinavian emigration. Encouraged by the success of their first effort, some months ago, the Scandinavian choir entertain a hope of getting a crowded house on this occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Monson, Mr. Magnus Olsen, Mr. Willard

Weibe and others have kindly promised their assistance. The cause is good and deserves the encouragement of a crowded house.

NOT THE RIGHT PLACE FOR IT.—Yesterday and to-day during the proceedings connected with the shooting case of Saturday night the Police Court, has been crowded to excess by men who ought to be engaged in some more profitable manner. It is not creditable to men in good physical health to spend their time in idly lounging around court rooms. It is evidence of laziness as well as a morbid desire to feast their ears upon matters that are not of a very elevating character. It would look better if the bone and muscle to be seen too frequently around the police courts were utilized. There appears to be a large percentage of people in this city in no ways predisposed to hard or even light labor. It is a bad sign when able bodied men take to lounging in the shade on the street corners. Industrious, respectable people do not, as a general rule, thus spend their time.

TWENTY-FOURTH AT OGDEN.—Marshal W. N. Fife and Mr. Walter Thompson, of Ogden, were in town to-day. They inform us that the people of that city purpose celebrating the anniversary of the entrance of the Utah Pioneers into this valley in good style. As processions are invariably fatiguing, especially in hot weather, to those who participate in them, greatly tending to mar the enjoyment of the latter, a parade will be dispensed with, but the citizens and visitors will proceed to Jones' Grove, the use of which has been tendered to the city, by the proprietor for the purpose, where there will be speechifying, instrumental music, singing, recitations, dancing, &c.

We understand there will be an excursion on that day from this city to Ogden. The committee of arrangements for the Ogden celebration was to meet to night for the purpose of arranging the program of proceedings.

THE KILLING CASE.—The examination of the killing of Joseph Simon was commenced yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, before Justice Clinton, Messrs. Snow and Burmaster conducting the prosecution, and Messrs. Hoge and Tilford the defense. As stated in yesterday's News, Ah Gyp, Chong Wong and Kon Gee were the parties charged with committing the deed.

The witnesses for the prosecution were examined. The testimony did not materially differ from that adduced at the inquest, on Sunday, and which appeared in yesterday's News. One thing additional was apparent, however, and that was that Simon had acted towards the Chinamen with even more persistent impudence than would appear from the mere testimony at the inquest. There was a slight disagreement in the evidence of one of the three principal witnesses, the two Studers and Clark, and the opinion is general among those who have given the case any attention that there is still something connected with it that has not yet come to light.

The prosecution rested their case, so far as the evidence was concerned, last evening, when it was agreed that the examination should be resumed and the witnesses be examined for the defense.

At the close of yesterday's proceedings, on motion of the prisoners' counsel, Kog Gee was discharged, it being plainly evident that he took no part in the shooting.

OGDEN.—The following are from the *Junction* of yesterday:

"Last evening, at six o'clock, Sheriff W. Brown arrived here with thirty-three head of horses and three head of mules, which he received at Coalville from the persons who held them in charge. These are the animals, stolen from the range, referred to in a recent issue of the *Junction*. Messrs. W. and D. Cooke, J. Ritchie and others from South Weber, Messrs. Roueche and Findlay, of Kaysville, and several persons in Ogden, have already identified and claimed animals from this herd. It would be well for the Farmington and Kaysville folks, as well as others who have had horses running on the range between Ogden and Kaysville, to come at once and examine the animals which are in charge of Sheriff Brown. One of them—a fine iron-grey colt, is doubtless the property of Mr. Henry Steed, of Farmington, as it bears his brand. This horse needs immediate attention, and several others are in want of veterinary treatment, and the owners should see to them at once to save further expense."

"Work on the Observatory west of the Weber commenced this morning. Ground was broken and indications are that it will soon be completed. Mr. Wheeler, Superintendent, is pushing the enterprise with energy."

It is, we understand, the purpose of the Government to establish a Mineralogical Department in connection with the Observatory as a rendezvous for Surveyors and Engineers in the employ of the officers of the United States engaged in the construction of the buildings."

THE BRITISH MISSION.—We learn from the *Millennial Star* of June 24 that Elder J. C. Graham was installed in the assistant editorial chair of that journal. The following are from the same number:—

DENMARK.—We learn, by letter, from Elder Erastus, Snow that he had made a ten days' tour of the Aalborg and Aarhus Conferences, in company with Elders C. G. Larsen and L. S. Andersen; had held eleven meetings and enjoyed themselves greatly. He will be in Liverpool to embark with the saints who leave on the 9th of July.

RELEASE.—Elder David Cazier, President of the Bristol Conference, is released to return to Utah with the July 9th company.

OUT DOOR PREACHING.—Elder J. B. Fairbanks informs us by letter that the brethren in the London Conference have commenced their summer's work in this direction.

Elder Edward Schoenfeld writes very sensibly, May 20—