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Look at your Tag.

All subscribers are requested to note the date on their tag, which signifies the time to which they have paid.

CLOTHING.

In the rising scale of man's natural wants clothing is next to food among the simple necessities of life.

Here, too, we see gradual improvement—a rising scale of development from rudeness and simplicity to complexity and refinement.

Perhaps in dress there are usually three great objects had in view: Decency, comfort and display.

To a certain extent I believe them to be right and proper. The Creator, who has crowned the sun with a diadem of wondrous glory, and spangled the blue curtains of the heaven above us with innumerable gems—

But some things in the nature of display in dress are wrong, and painful even to think about.

1st. Display at the expense of health and true comfort. Whatever fashion must be followed at such a price is an invention of Satan.

2d. Display at the expense of health is degrading to manhood. Fine-combs that are not paid for and fine dresses that have run some body on to the verge of bankruptcy are not pleasant things to look at or think about.

3d. Display at the expense of mental qualities or mental culture is equally degrading. In true society it is the mind and heart that shine.

4th. Display in dress at the expense of other comforts is not good. Beware of the people whose wardrobes flourish at the expense of their pantries, whose parlors and dresses shine while their kitchens and tinware are begrimed and dirty.

5th. Display at the expense of piety because a positive wickedness. And any kind of harmful indulgence is finally at the expense of the better nature in us.

What is this terrible god or goddess that we call "society," that makes such constant demands upon us? Is it a mere display of fine dresses and fine tables, followed by head-aches, tooth-aches and heart-aches—

Yet the question is: How shall we be clothed? Is it a burden on us. And it is well we recognize it as a moral burden.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Annual Meeting of the National Grange.

We have received from Mr. Daniel Clark, Master of the State Grange of Oregon, who, with Mrs. Clark, is now in attendance at the 8th annual Grange, at the city of Charleston, South Carolina,

We find the proceedings of the National Grange so interesting that we need make no excuse for publishing a great part of them in full, as they explain the motives of the great movement that most truly knows no north, no south, no east, no west, and to which we look in hopes that the practical working of the Order may do something towards reconciling the different sections of the land that have been more or less estranged by civil war, by creating a homogeneity of feeling and community of interest that shall dispel the discords of faction and the rancor of political prejudice.

From the Courier and News, Charleston, South Carolina, Feb'y, 4th.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry opened in due form, in the second degree, at the Freundschaft Hall, at 12:13 P. M. yesterday, Worthy Master Adams in the chair.

Present—Dudley W. Adams, Iowa, W. M.; Thomas Taylor, South Carolina, Overseer; T. A. Thompson, Minnesota, Lecturer; A. J. Vaughan, Mississippi, Steward; George W. Thompson, New Jersey, A. S.; Rev. J. Trimble, District of Columbia, Chaplain; J. W. McDaniel, New York, Treasurer; O. H. Kelly, District of Columbia, Secretary; Mrs. D. W. Adams, Iowa, Caretaker; Mrs. Thos. Taylor, South Carolina, Pantheon; Mrs. Jos. T. Moore, Maryland, Flora; Miss C. A. Hall, District of Columbia, L. A. S. Executive Committee—Wm Saunders, District of Columbia, Chairman; D. Wyatt Aiken, South Carolina; E. R. Shankland, Iowa. And the following sixth degree members: J. M. Hamilton, California; R. Q. Tenney, Colorado; E. B. Crow, Dakota; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Smith, Georgia; A. Goldard, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Spedley, Iowa; E. E. Hudson, Kansas; W. D. Davis, Kentucky; H. W. L. Lewis, Louisiana; J. I. Moore, Maryland; T. R. Allen, Missouri; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Porter, Nebraska; Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Chase, New Hampshire; G. D. Hinkley, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Mills, North Carolina; S. H. Ellis, Ohio; D. Clark, Oregon; D. B. Mauger, Pennsylvania; Wm Maxwell, Tennessee; E. P. Colton, J. W. White, Virginia; B. M. Kitchen, West Virginia; J. Cochran, Wisconsin; J. R. Thompson, Wm. M. Ireland, District of Columbia; J. W. A. Wright, California; C. G. Parsons, Minnesota; W. Duane Wilcox, Iowa.

The following new members were then admitted: Nelson Ham, Maine; J. J. Wood and wife, Michigan; S. E. Adams, Minnesota; Mrs. T. R. Allen, Missouri; Mortimer Whitehead and wife, New Jersey; Mrs. S. H. Ellis, Ohio; Mrs. D. Clark, Oregon; W. W. Long, Texas; Mrs. J. Cochran, Wisconsin; Mrs. E. B. Crow, Dakota.

After the necessary action a large number of fourth degree members were then admitted as spectators.

Brother James Taylor, Worthy Master of the State Grange of South Carolina, on behalf of that body, welcomed the National Grange in the following address:

Worthy Master and Patrons: The first word for me to say to you is, welcome—welcome to those with whom I have worked before, and to the ladies and sisters who have entered the National Grange since we last met.

It is part of the history of our order that the first suggestion of the institution occurred in this city to the mind of one present. I think our worthy brother and Secretary would have worked with a great confidence in the result if he could have had a vision of this eighth session of the Patrons of Husbandry met in the heart of South Carolina.

We, as delegates, represent the order in thirty-six States and Territories; an order in whose work and principles all feelings can be lost except those which can elevate mankind.

Under the continued operation of these principles we hope by our combined efforts to attain a perfection in our vocation, and a wealth in our existence as a class which will prove a benefit to the whole country.

principles and beneficial combination in this country. We are glad you are here. Many of these representatives assembled here would probably have passed a lifetime, with very imperfect knowledge of the agriculturist at this distance from them, except for being Patrons of Husbandry.

The worthy master then delivered his annual address, as follows:

THE MASTER'S MESSAGE.

Patrons of Husbandry: From the snow-capped hills, the flowery vales, the golden-horned, and prairie lands we meet together by the historic palmetto. Not as Nomads who gather at a shrine in obedience to a sentiment do we come, but as chosen representatives of the fraternity whose object is the moral and material advancement of the greatest industrial interests of the great republic.

The winds have wafted the sounds across, and now they come back like echoes from the other shore, asking us to extend to other people a helping hand.

Through thought and clearing the field, yet we have but one step to go, the amount and right before us it lies awaiting our possession. But ere we fairly reach the goal and fully possess the land we see, a wide and weary waste is to be crossed, which will tax to our utmost our prudence, our perseverance, and our valor.

This monopoly will not be given up without a struggle; and whoever cultivates in the Patrons of Husbandry in the expectation of an easy victory reckons without his host.

To preserve the vantage ground we have gained and ensure permanence and further advancement we must be able to show to our members and the world that material and moral gain does and will result from our organization.

Our motto is: "We will not be divided." We must keep our ranks full, our faith strong, our work sure, and our actions wise. One year ago I called the attention of this body to the fact that the subordinate granges are the foundation and life of our order, and urged the necessity of aiding them by devising profitable and agreeable plans of work and recreation, so that the present membership and interests would be not only maintained but increased.

have liberally aided in the construction of railroads and canals in the expectation that increased facilities would result in the cheaper rates of transportation.

We of the East, whose manufactures are country and abroad, should, with equal assiduity, promote the cultivation of the raw material, that the terrible strain on transportation be lessened.

I have long ago said that the history of the world or its present condition does not afford a single example of a country which has remained permanently prosperous by the production and exportation of the raw material but their tendency is all the time toward a condition of dependence and poverty.

It is an agreeable fact to state that the revenues of the National Grange have been above the expenditures, thus leaving a balance in the treasury, as will appear by the report of the worthy treasurer.

This subject of our finances is one upon which the members of the order are particularly and very properly quite sensitive, and we owe it not only to them but to ourselves that the receipts and disbursement of all moneys be conducted in a manner which will commend itself to the judgment of business men.

In our work as a body and in our association with each other as sisters and brothers, let our department be such as to cast a halo over the noble occupation we follow, unite in closer bonds our great fraternity, and intensify the patriotic affection we feel for our common country.

Charleston's Welcome to the National Grange.

The citizens of Charleston, as we learn by copies of papers sent us by Hon. Dan'l Clark, who represents Oregon in the National Grange, have extended hospitality and welcome to the Grangers in the most elegant manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Patrons of Husbandry of the National Grange: We are united to give you a friendly greeting, to interchange views with you, and to try and arrive at a better knowledge and appreciation of the people and resources of our respective regions, and of their proper relations.

You are our friends, and, therefore, as friends, in the name of this people, again we bid you a cordial welcome.

You are the agriculturists. You break the soil and compel from it substance, comfort and diffusive wealth, which the God of Nature has implanted there, and which He has commanded us to seek with the sweat of brows.

It is with unfeigned gratification that the National Grange receives this cordial welcome.

your objects, so far as we understand them, are salutary and patriotic. To cultivate fraternal feeling, to establish a closer brotherhood, and advance its moral and material welfare, to break the power of trusts and monopolies, to extend and quicken and cheapen transportation, to bring distant parts of the country nearer to each other, and promote a better knowledge of each other's feelings, wants and grievances, to put producer and consumer into more immediate connection, and, in a word, by associated counsel and effort, to protect the rights and advance the interests of the great agricultural interests of the country; these are honest objects, and none can gainsay them.

Let me relate an incident I have read, which may be familiar to some of you, but will be new and gratifying to many among us. At the last sitting of the National Grange in St. Louis, the worthy master of the Florida Grange (who, from his name, I strongly suspect of being a son of this State) delivered one of the closing addresses. He made an appeal for kindly and fraternal feeling, and stated that at the sitting of the great political convention in this city in 1860 it had fallen to his lot to pronounce a short eulogy upon a member from the Green Mountain State (ex-Gov. Robinson) who had been suddenly stricken down in death; and, he added, that if the representative in the Grange from Vermont were present, he would propose that they clasp hands in token of good will and unity.

That "reunion in Charleston" has taken place, and it is our hope and desire and business to make it prosperous and happy.

"Many a vanished year and age And tempest's blast and battle's rage Have swept o'er freedom's banner."

In the placid and beautiful bay before you, a hundred years ago, looking one year, and just six days before the immortal Declaration of Independence, a small fort constructed of palmetto logs and sand, manned by a body of as sturdy and resolute men as ever looked in the face of God, defied and shattered and drove away in discomfiture a formidable British squadron of ships of war, achieving a victory which, according to the historian Bancroft, not only saved a province, but was "the bright morning star and harbinger of American Independence."

But we may not detain you longer. Others will claim your attention. Once again, welcome to homes, a little antiquated, perhaps, but to us dearer on that account—where the old folks live mainly in the recollections of the past—where gallant young men are alive with action and not afraid to work, and where modest young women, nurtured in the grace and refinement of a virtuous household, wait till they are sought, and keep themselves aloof from the soundals and demoralizations that are the shame and reproach of our day.