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# SALEM, OREGON, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

#### Look at your Tag.

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

Those who discover themselves to be in arrears for subscription are respectful-

In arrears for subscieption are respectful-ly requested to pay up. Some have not paid yet for last year, and we have plen-ity of use for what they owe us. Any mistakes existing will be imme-diately corrected on our attention being directed to them, and we shall consider it a favor to be informed of them.

### CLOTHING.

Synopsis of Rav. P. S. Knight's lecture, de livered Sunday evening, Feb. 21 ]

In the rising scale of man's natura! wants clothing is next to food among the simple necessaries of life. This want marks the second great struggle and the second line of industry and invention. So wide-spreading and important are the enterprises and industries arising from this simple want, that it is impossible to estimate the calamities or rev olutions that would overturn the business world if some unimagined change should do away with the demand for woven fabrics. It has been claimed by some writer that among civilized men one-half the people depend for subsistence on these industries.

Here, too, we see gradual improvement-s rising scale of development from rudeness and simplicity to complexity and refinement -from the apron of fig leaves to the fine broadcloth and embroidered ailk. The civilizing influence of this line of inventions can hardly be overestimated. The first mark of barbarism is rudeness and scantiness of dress. Civilization progresses but slowly in countries where the climate and habits of life are such that little clothing is required.

Perhaps in dress there are usually three great objects had in view: Decency, comfort and display. Decency, or rather shame, seems to have been first in the minds of our diret parente .- Gen., 3:10. Comfort is really the great thing, and d c ney is essential to comfort. But what about display or show in dress?

To a certain extent I believe them to be right and proper. The Creator, who has crowned the sun with a diadem of wondrous giory, and spangled the blue curtains of the heaven above us with innumerable gemswho has carpeted the earth beneath our feet with living green, and bordered the hillsides and plains with foliage of changing bues, and seattered over every meadow and tbrough every forest radiant and fragrant flow-

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, a copy of the Charleston News and Courier of February 4th, which contains an extended and very interesting notice of the organization of the National Grange and the welcome extended the members

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Annual Meeting of the National Grange.

by leading citizens of Charleston. 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 Carolins, Feb'y, 4th.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Hus bandry opeued in due form, in the second de-gree, at the Freundschaftbund Hall, at 12:13 P. M. yesterday, Worthy Master Adams in the check the chair.

the chair. Present—Dudley W. Adams, Iowa, W. M.; Present—Dudley W. Adams, Iowa, W. M.; Thomas Tapler, South Carolina, Overeser; T. A. Thompson, Minnesota, Lecturer; A. J. Vaughan, Minsissippi. Steward; George W. Thompson, New Jersey, A. S.; Rev. J. Trim-ble, District of Columbia. Chaplain, pro tem; F. W. McDoweil, New York, Tressurer; O. H. Kelly, District of Columbia. Secretary; Mrs. D.W. Adams, I. wa, Ceres; Mrs. Toos. Tavlor, Sonth Carolina, Pamona; Mrs. Jos. T. Moore, Maryland, Flora; Miss C.:A. Hall, District of Columbia, L. A. S. Exsecutive committee--Wm Saunders, District of Columbia, Chair-mau; D. Wyatt Aiken, South Carolina; E. R. Shankland, Iowa, And the following sixth degree member-: J.M. Hamilton, California; R. Q. Tenney, Colorado; E. B. Crew, Dakotab; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Smith, Georgis; A. Goldard, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Smedley, Iowa; M. E. Hudson, Kansas, M.D. Davis, Kentucky; H. W. L. Leewis, Louisiana; Jos. I. Moore, Marvland; T.R. Atlen, Missouri; Mr.and Mrs. W. B. Porter, Nebraska; Mr. aoid Mrs. D. T. Chass, New Hamoshire; G. D. flinokler, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Mills, North Carolina; S. H. Ellis, Ohio; D. Clark, Oregon; D. B. Mauger, Pennsvivenk; Wun Maxwell, Ten-nessee; E. P. Coloon, J. W. White, Virginia; B. M. Kitchen, West Virginia; J. Coebrane, Wisconshir, J. R. Thowrean, Wun M. Lueind, Present-Dudley W. Adams, Iows, W. M ; B. M. Kitchen, West Virginie; J. Cochrane, Wisconsin; J. R. Thompson, Win, M. Ireland, District of Columbia; J. W. A. Wright, California; C. G. Parsons, Minnesota; W. Duane Vitcon, Iowa. The following new members were then ad-The following new memobra were then ad-mitted; Nelson Ham, Maine; J. J. Wood man and wife, Michigan; S. E. Adams, Min-nesota; Mrs. T. R. Allen, Missouri; Mori-mer Whitehead and wife, Now Jersev; Mrs. 8. H. Elfia, Oulo; Mrs. D. Claik, Oregon; W. W. Leng, Texis; Mrs. J. Cochrane, Wis-consin; Mrs. E. B. Crew, Dakotah After the uncenter as here here a number After the necessary so ion a large number of tourth d gree members were then admit-

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 agriculta-rist at this distance from them, except for being Pairons of Husbandry. We want you to go back to your ice and show with hearts mellowed by the sun and welcome you found in this old city of the South. We give you, brothers and sisters, besides a welcome, a hearty invitation to come and live amongst us Bing your friends and children, and people our lands, and be confident of a cor-dial reception. In behalf of the National Grange, Bro. principles and beneficial combination in this

people our lands, and be conduct of a con-dial reception. In behalf of the National Grange, Bro. Smedley, of Iowa, responded in an able and stirring address. The worthy master then delivered his an-nual address, as follows:

THE MASTER'S MESSAGE.

Patrons of Husbandry: From the snow-clad bills, the flowery vales, the golden shore, and prairie lands we meet together by the biscoric palmetto. Not as Nomads who gather at a shrine in obedience to a senti-ment do we come, but as chosen representa-tives of the frairnity whose object is the inent do we come, but as chosen representa-tives of the fraternity whose object is the moral and material advancement of the greatest industrial interests of the great re-public. Standing as we do to day upon the narrow line which divid s the past from the future, about to step forward into that time which is all unseen by human eye, it be-booves us to well scruntinize the track be-bind us, that we gain thereby some clue to the path before. One year ago we met be-yond the Father of Waters and congratulated ourselves of the growth and strength of our

bind us, that we gain thereby some clue to the path before. One year ago we met be-yond the Father of Waters and congratulated ourselves of the growth and strength of our gigantic young order. To-day, by the ever sounding seas we proudly proclaim that our members have increased one hundred-fold. Two more sister States (Maine and Montans) have joined our ranks, and the few remain-ing once sister States (Maine and Montans) have joined our ranks, and the few remain-ing once sister States (Maine and Montans) have joined our ranks, and the few remain-ing once sister States (Maine and Montans) have joined our ranks, and the few remain-ing once are joyfully on the way. The work has spread from occau to ocean. The winds have waited the sounds across, and now they come back like echoes from the other shore, asking us to extend to other people a helping haud. This oprising and organizing of a great and sostered interest has not a parallel in the history of the world. The magnitude and force of the movement has surprised its friends and asionished and alarmed its foes. It has burst upon us with the suddenness of the creatic comel, yet pro-mises to remain with the brilliancy and per-matancy of the sun. It found the agricul ture of the nation unorganized, isolated, un-recegnized, weak, pl-dding, and their volces virtually unbeard in the councils of the land. To-day they are or acized, unlited, strong, thoughtful, and duly respected and recog-nized as one of the great powers that be. Thongh much has now been done in a wake-ening thought and clearing the field, yet we have but just step ped upon the mount and Right before us it lies awaiting our posses-sion. 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 prodence, our persever-ance, and our valor. The positions of honor and trust, the avennes to great wealth, the mouiding of the policioil, financial and edu catiomal institutions of members of other callcational institutions of the nation have long been in the hands of members of other callitgs.

have liberally aided in the construction of railroads and canals in the expectation that

tion be lessened.

I have long ago said that the history of the world or its present condition does not attord a single erample of a country which has re-mained permanently prosperous by the pro-duction and externation of the raw material duction and extortation of the raw material but their tendency is all the time toward a condition of dependence and poverty. This position has not been disputed, and I believe cannot be. How important, then, that we cultivate the most amicable relotions between all the produc ive industries, as only by mutual development can we be mutually prosperous, and the whole body politic be maintained in vigorous.health. It is an agreeable fact to state that the rev-enues of the National Grange have been above the expenditores, thus leaving a bal-ance in the treasury, as will appear by the report of the worthy treasurer. This subject of our tinances is one upon which the methors of the order are particu-larly and very properly quite sensitive, and

larly 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

In our work as a body and in our associa-In our work as a body and in our associa-tion with each other as sisters and brothers, let our deportment 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. Among the pleasures they enjoyed was an excursion up the Ashley river, when they were feasted and toasted most happily. We give below the very el quent address of welcome extended the Grangers at a public meeting held in that city, which is certainly a masterly and classic offort, and also the appropriate response of the Master of the Natiousl Grange, Dudley W. Adams of Iowa :

ADDRESSS OF THE HON W. D. PORTER

famous or commerce and the arts of civil 24 tion, or from the young and bounding S ares of the West, which bouch on the waters of

the great Lakes and street away to the gold en game of California, the state of popula-tion, productive wealth and future empire, or from the more k redred regions of our own

not better if nos worse than war, have

who, whatever they may do to their enemies, never turn the cold shoulder to their friends. You come as friends, and, therefore, as friends, in the usue of this propie, sgain we hid you

merce and manufactures are, really, outy the handmade of agriculture; for without the material that agriculture supplies there would be puthing for commerce to distribute

or manufactures to work up. You, no, are the most numerous class. It was, perhaps this consciousness of power that helpert to

Ladies and Geutlemen, Putrons of Hus bundry of the National Grange: We are met to give you a friendly greeting, to inter-change views with you, and to try and arrive To give you a friendly greeting, to inter-change views with you, and to try and arrive at a better knowledge and eppreciation of the people and resources of our respective re-gions, and of their proper relations. On ba-half of Ashlev Grange, and the various granges of the State, and in the pame of the people of Charleston and the State of South Carolins, I bid you welcous to the various granges of this old motropolis. You fave disappoint ed. Of your own accord, by a unabimous vote, and without regard to our imperfare, your be sour relative industries and commercial ready, you bave solution to the present ing of the Supreme Coursei of your great and influential organization, which 'counts its near ers by bundreds of thousinds, We thank you for the compliment, and great you with a contrast greeting. Whether you counts its near ers by bundreds of thousinds, We thank you for the compliment, and great you with a contrast greeting. Whether you counts its near ers the place for the source of thousinds, We thank you for the compliment, and great you with a contrast greeting. Whether you counts its near ers by bundreds of thousinds, We thank you for the compliment, and great you with a contrast greeting. Whether you counts its near ers by bundreds of thousinds and test famous or commerce and the arts of civil za-tion the communities of the work and test you with a contrast greeting. Whether you counts its famous or commerce and the arts of civil za-tion of Independence, a small for coustruc-tion of patient bey and sould be at the present of the source and the arts of civil za-tion of independence, a small for coustruc-tion of independence, a small for coustruc-tion of patient bey and be and in the patient and first of the site of a site of source and the your and the patient of the patient of the patient and the state of the patient of the patient

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Volume VII.—Number 2.

your objects, so far as we understand them, are salutary and patriotic. To cultivate fra-ternal feeling, to establish a closer brother-bood, and advance its moral and material well are, to break the power of rings and mo-nopolies, to extend and quicken and cheepen transportation, to bring distant parts of the country nearer to each other, and promote a better knowledge of each other's feelings, better knowledge of each siner's lealings, wants and grievances, to put producer and consumer into more immediate connection, and, in a word, by associated counsel and ef-fort, to protect the rights and advance the interests of the great agricultural interests of the country; these are honest objects, and none can gain-say them. Down here, at this little outlet to the occash, we are mainly commercial; but we have sense enough to know that agriculture and agricultural wel-fore is at the bottom of all commercial prosknow that agriculture and agricultural wel-fere is at the bottom of all commercial pros-perity. Besides all this, you have your arcana, your secrets: but we do not seek to penetrate them. Who has not secrets must be more or less than human. And you have all reasonable certainty for the preservation of your secrets, since we learn that you have taken the ladies into association to belp you keep them. But, in all sincerity, the most attractive and adultatha feature of your or ganization is the admission of ladies to mem-bership and office. Not only is this associa-tion refining and elevating in fixelf, but it is the surest guaranty you can give that you? the surest guaranty you can give that your objects are wholesome and honorable. If the delicacy and purity of woman cannot save your organization, tothing on earch

Let me relate an incident I have road, Let me relate an incident I have road, which may be familiar to some of you, but will be new and gratifying to many among ins. At the last sitting of the National Grange-in St. Louis, the worshy master of the Florida Grange (who, from his name, I strongly sus-pect of being a som of this State) delivored-one of the closing addresses. He made an appeal for kit dly and traternal feeling, and stated that at the sitting of the great political convention in this city in 1860 it had fallen to bis lot to pronounce a short eulogy upon a member from the Green Mountain State (ax-Goy, Robinson) who had been suddenly member from the Green Mountain State (sx-Gov. Robinson) who had been suddenly stricken down in death; and, he added, that if the representative in the Grange from Ver-mont were present, he would propose that they clasp hands in token of good will and smity. The member from Vermont stepped forward, and as the two clasped hands a pro-longed and enthusiastic cheering burst from the whole body. As soon as the tunnith had subsided, the worthy master, Wardlaw, in-sumed his address, and concluded with the hope that "a kind and overruling Providence would grant them a happy reunion in would grant them a happy reasion in Charleston." And the expression of his hope cheered to the scho. bat "reunion in Charleston" has taken That

That "reunion in Charleston" has taken place, and it is our hope and desire and bus-iness to make it properous and happy. When the beart is in fi, the hands can hardly fail. We cannot do a great deal, but we will do it cheerfully and cordially. And you must know, ladies and greatlemen, that we are not a little proud of our goad old city. Others will speak to you of its material values and commercial solvantages. It is not splendid in wealth and palaces, but it is sound, substantial and these. From days

er gems, so that every step reveals to us some new display of ornament in the outward robe of nature-it cannot be that this creator has forbidden entirely the use of ornament in the robes He has required us to make for our selves. All the varied hues and all the gorgoous beauty of the earth and sky we may weave into our garmants if we will,

But some things in the nature of display in drees are wroug, and painful even to think about. Among them are :

1st. Display at the expense of health and true comfort. Whatever fashion must be followed at such a price is an invention of Satan. It may be a near boot or a high heeled shoe or a nicely fitted waist; but if it suskes corns or throws the body out of shape or impedes the circulation, it deserves to be rejected by every virtuous or sensible man or woman. And when men learn that they are under a monal obligation to dress ful health it will be better for the world.

2d. Disulay at the expanse of health is degrading to manhood. Fine-coats that are not naid for and fine dresses that have run some body on to the verse of bankruptey are not pleasant things to look at or think about.

5.d. Display at the expense of mental

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

Worthy Muster and Putrons: The first word for me to say to you is, we come - we come to those with whom I have worked before, and to the brochers and sisters who have en-tered the National Grange since we lost met. It is part of the history of our order that the first suggestion of the institution occurred n this city to the mind of one present. I hick our wordsy brother and 8 createry would have worked with a prond confidence n the result if he could have had a vision of In the result in the chief have but a vision of this baudry met in the beart of South Carolina. We, as delegates, represent the order in thir-ty-six States and Territories; an order in whose work and Territories; an order in be lost except those which can elevate man-bered.

This monopoly will not be given up withont a struggle; and whoever collets in the Patrons of Husbandry in the expectation of an easy victory reckons without his bost. Our movement has b en and will be mat by a most determine i and persistent warmre-every means which falent, wealth and place can e-mmand will be used. So, while we believe in the goodness of God and the jua-liever ar entermine we must contrast the place

believe in the goodness of God and the jus-tics of corcause, we must maintain unbrok en rables and keep our powder dry. In many of the States the work of organizing Granges has been nearly completed, and the nulse of enthusiasm attending it is succeeded by comparative stiences. The order is there passing through the ordeal which shall re-veal its weakness or display its strength. Through entensiasm and holse were very solitable and efficient means to kindle the dance, they are not the materials with which

Baine, they are not the materials with which to maintain a a steady and lasting heat. To preserve the vactage ground we have gained and ensure permanence and further salvancement we must be able to show to our ownicers and the world that material and work cain does and will result from our or-ganization. We must keep our ranks full, our cancellable. We initial keep our ranks full, our faith strong, our work pure, and our sections wise. One year ago I called the steption of this body to the fact that the subordinate granges are the foundation and i fe of our order, and urged the meressity of aiding them by devising preficable and agreeable plans of work and receasing on the the second not obter if not worse than war, have con-sumed our recorders and depressed our re-cuperative energies. But you will find true hearts, confortable, happy homos, and a peo-ple who, whatever their faults, are open and above courd in their dealings, ;who mean what they say, and say what they mean, and who shows they are a say what they mean, and

bind bing a st the expense of ments exists or ments exists or ments exists or ments exist a structure is equally at the expense of the totax structure is one with a control of the model and the exists of the totax or the expense of the structure is one is a benefit for the exist.
b. Diaplay at the expense of the particular structure is one is a benefit for the example. The particular is one is a benefit for the example. The particular is one is a benefit for the example. The particular is one of the model and the expense of the particular mature is one is a benefit for the example. The particular is the example is one is a benefit for the example. The particular is one is a benefit for the example. The particular is one is a benefit for the example. The particular is on In the usine of this people, sgain we hid you a cordisi welcome. You are the articulturists. You break the ear h and compel from it substatence, com-fort and diffusive wealth, which the God of Nature has implanted there, and which He has commanded us to seek with the await of brows. Yours is the primitive occupation: and, after all, is is the most bealthful and indocent, the noblest and most re-efficience. Com-merce and insufactures are, really, only the

In the placed and beautivity by osters you, a bundled years ago, include or or year, and just six days before the immortal Deckra-tion of Independence, a small fort construc-ed of pelmetto logs and send, manual by a body of as study and resolute mean as ever looked in the faces of foe, defield and shuttered and drove away in discomin use a formitable body of a study and resolute means a com-British squadron of ships of war, achieving a visiory which, according to the bistorian Bancroft, but only saved a province, but was from the more k refred regions of our own South and South western, whose broad fields the great scaples of cotton and ricecover with a garnitole of minute snow and neld. From whatever part or section of the Union you come, one and all, we had you welcome to Charleson, its pospitalities and its homes. You will not find us, the other more favor-ed cities, loaded with insury and wealch; for the burning ploughshare of war has passed over us and the grinding even loss of a pace, "the bright morning star and harbinger of American Independence." And in front of the harbor, at the very gateway to the ocean, stand Monitrie and Sumter, linked bath alund as and Monitrie and Sumter, linked basis with immortal memories of coursige, skill, and endorance, of which the earlier memo-ries touch a chord in every American I osom, and the later ones, when the possion of the day have burnt out and the possion of the Un-ion are again in spirit and troth one people, our children's children will recall and re-count with wonder and delight, as proofs of American provess, of Northern and South-orn valor. Monitrie and Sumter are our pillars of Hercubes, our Coine and Alvia orn valor. Monitrie and Sumter are our pillars of Hercules, our Colps and Abyla. Once girt with deadly fires and bolted thun-ders to fright the sculs of adversaries, now

ders to fright the soils of adversaries, now the peaceful gnardians of our foreign and do-mestic commerce; each crowned with the starry flag of the republic, and between which, day by day, fleets of ships, loaded with rich argosics, peas out in security to or from the great high way of nations. But we may not detain you longer. Others will claim your attention. Once scale, wel-come to homes, a light antiquated, perbapa, but to ns dearse on that account-where the old folks live mainly in the recollections of the past-where gallant young use are alive whits scion and not afraid to work, and where modest young women, nurtured in the greas along refinement of a virtue use-hold, wait till they are sought, and keep themedyes along from the scandals and de-nooralizations that are the shame and re-prosch of our day. proach of our day

Anterior and an arrest watering & a wet hell winds wulle ! RESPONSE OF MANTER ADAMS, and begin It is with unfeigned gratification that the "I will National Grange receives this cordial wel-

CONTINUES OF CIENCE PRO.

Individually, independence maniways from warriking characterioric of the planter and farmer. But surely there is no body or class batter entitled to associated counsel and ef-fort, if they deem the todient for the protec-

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