

# Oregon City Enterprise.

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## THE ENTERPRISE.

A LOCAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER FOR THE Farmer, Business Man, & Family Circle.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

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## SOCIETY NOTICES.

**OREGON LODGE NO. 3, I. O. F.**  
Meets every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order, W. M.

**REBECCA DEGREE LODGE NO. 3, I. O. F.**  
Meets on the 2nd and 4th of each month, at 7 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Members of the Degree are invited to attend.

**MULTNOMAH LODGE NO. 1, I. O. F.**  
A. M. Holds its regular communications on the First and Third Saturdays in each month, at 7 o'clock from the 20th of Sept. to the 20th of March; and 7 o'clock from the 20th of March to the 20th of September. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. By order, W. M.

**FALLS ENCAMPMENT NO. 1, I. O. F.**  
O. E. Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 o'clock. In good standing are invited to attend.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**J. W. NORRIS, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OREGON CITY, OREGON.  
Office—Up-stairs in Chapman's Brick, Main Street.

**W. H. WATKINS, M. D.**  
Surgeon.  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**DRS. Welch & Thompson.**  
DENTISTS.  
OFFICE IN ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, Corner of First and Alder Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON.

**HUELAT & WARREN**  
Attorneys-at-Law,  
OREGON CITY, OREGON.

**JOHNSON & McCOWN**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT-LAW,  
Oregon City, Oregon.

**L. T. BARIN,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
OREGON CITY, OREGON.

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NOTARY PUBLIC.  
ENTERPRISE OFFICE,  
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**JOHN M. BACON,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER  
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Established since '49, at the old stand,  
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**NEW YORK HOTEL.**  
(Deutiches Gartenhaus.)  
No. 17 Front Street, Opposite the Mall,  
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**H. ROTHFOS, J. J. WILKENS, Proprietors.**  
Board & Work \$5.00  
Board & Work with Lodging \$6.00  
Board & Day \$1.00

## TEACHING PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Eighty littleurchins  
Coming through the door,  
Pushing, crowding, making  
A tremendous roar,  
Why don't you keep quiet?  
Can't you mind the rule?  
Hiss me! This is pleasant,  
Keeping public school.

Eighty little pilgrims  
On the road to Zion!  
If they fall to reach it,  
Who will be to blame?  
High and lowly stations,  
Hards of every feather,  
On a common level  
Here are brought together.

Dirty little faces,  
Loving little hearts,  
Eyes bright of mischief,  
Skilled in all the arts,  
That's a precious darning!  
What are you about?  
"May I pass the water?"  
"Please, may I go out?"

Boots and shoes are shuffling,  
Slates and books are rattling,  
And the teacher is shouting,  
Two pugilists are battling!  
Others cutting dross,  
No wonder we grow crusty,  
From such association.

Anxious parent drops in,  
Merely to inquire  
Why his child is tardy,  
Do not shoot higher,  
Says he wants his children  
To mind their p's and q's,  
And loses their brilliant talent  
Will not be abused.

Spelling, reading, writing,  
Putting up the young ones,  
Pinning, scolding, lighting,  
Scouring on the dumb ones,  
Gymnasts, vocal music!  
H in the heart rejoice!  
With a singular success  
To cultivate the voices.

Institute attending,  
Mak'ing up reports,  
Giving object lessons,  
Singing on the notes;  
Reading dissertations,  
Feeling like a fool—  
Oh! the beating of  
Of keeping public school.

## Getting a Jury in New Orleans.

Whilst the jury in the case against Melvin M. Cohen and Charles R. Bailey, charged with assault with intent to murder the usurping Governor of Louisiana was being impaneled in Carrollton, Thomas Henderson, colored, testified that he was born in "the State of the North," the year that "the great battle had been fought by General Jackson."

Being interrogated by counsel for the defense, witness said he did not know whether the General was Stonewall Jackson or Washington. It was "the man who fought in the battle of the North."

David Smith, colored, evidently sixty or seventy years old, swore that he was only forty-seven. He testified that he had "heard of the shooting of the General of the city. He did not know his name."

Harrison Shields, colored, testified that he had lived in Carrollton for the last four years. He had voted at each election, but did not know for whom he had voted. The ticket he had given to him.

Henry Golover, colored, testified that he did not recollect his age. He did not know who was Governor of the State.

Isaac Washington, colored, testified that he was a member of the church, but did not know to what church he belonged. He did not know there was a Governor.

Another colored juror said the President was the man who had been shot at.

Another stated with great candor that he lived on Red river, but came occasionally to Carrollton where he had registered a voter.

These jurors were of course challenged by the defense and ordered to stand aside, after they had been taken by the State.

Messrs. John Strayer and Geo. Clook, native of Germany naturalized in the parish, Thomas L. Preston, a native American, belonging to one of our most respectable families, were peremptorily challenged by the prosecution.—New Orleans Picayune.

A certain French baron whose scientific taste led him to collect the skulls of celebrated persons, one day received a visit from a man with whom he was accustomed to deal.

"What do you bring me here?" asked the baron, as the man slowly unwrapped a carefully enveloped package.

"The skull of Shakspeare."  
"Impossible!"  
"I speak the truth, monsieur le baron. Here is proof of what I say," said the dealer, producing some papers.

"But," replied the baron, drawing aside the drapery which concealed his own singular collection, "I already possess that skull."  
"He must have been a rogue who sold you that," was the remark of the honest dealer.

"Who was it, monsieur?"  
"Your father," said the baron in a mild tone, "sold it to me about twenty-nine years ago."  
The broker was for a moment disconcerted, then exclaimed with vivacity:

"I comprehend. Be good enough to observe the small dimensions of the skull on your shelf. Remark the narrow occiput, the undeveloped forehead, where intelligence is still mute. It is of Shakspeare certainly, but of Shakspeare as a child about twelve or fourteen years old; whereas this is that of Shakspeare when he had attained a certain age and had become the great genius of which England is so justly proud."  
The baron bought the second head.

There is a good deal of sound wisdom in the suggestion of the farmer: "If you want your boy to stay at home, don't bear to hard on the grindstone when he turns the crank."

## At the Confessional.

We commend the following, from a late number of the New York Tribune, to the special attention of the dominant party who now, too late, to hold up their hands before the people and cry "Peccavi."

If resolutions were anything but resolutions, and speeches anything but speeches, the proceedings of the Maine Republican State Convention at Bangor on Thursday would be really quite worth while. The Hon. Eugene Hale, member of Congress from the Eastern District, took occasion to say, upon taking the chair of the Convention, that he was "tired and sick of some of the carped bag governments" that the General Government ought to interfere in Louisiana, where President Grant's brother-in-law is the chief figure in politics and the State is run by the Federal Administration, and that the people there ought to be allowed a free and unbiased election. He also denounced in the severest terms the salary grab, and said the Republican party must secure its repeal. This from a gentleman who on the stump last year sustained the Administration because it had reconstructed the Southern States and given them good government, and urged the claims of his party to public confidence because it was honest and pure.

The significant feature of the retrogression on the part of the Administration and party, which is improbable—or of a wonderful eye opening on the part of Mr. Hale, which is well, people do sometimes see clearer when they are not running for office.

The Convention adopted resolutions which were elevated in tone and somewhat slashing in character. With entire unanimity it was resolved that rigid economy in State and national affairs was imperatively demanded; that taxation should be reduced; that the Credit Mobilier business was disgraceful, and that the salary grab was infamous, "especially its retroactive feature," and a gross violation of the pledges of the last National Convention; and they "demanded the immediate and unconditional repeal of an act so ungracious to Congress and odious to the people."

This from gentlemen who last year boasted that the government was never administered so economically and honestly, and that taxation had been reduced, and who howled themselves hoarse and pulled their cheeks to bursting in indignant denunciation of the Credit Mobilier slanders, and who asserted everywhere that the national income demanded the retention in power of the party which was then and is now administering all departments of the Government—is, upon the whole, encouraging. Last year they were patting themselves on the back and saying to the country, "Mr. big Ingle." This year they are confessing they have erred and strayed, and that there is no health in them. There are times and occasions. This is a good year for confession.

Seriously, however, the passing of resolutions that bind no one, and that mean nothing, that never hurt anybody and are not intended to, the mere blarney of political rhetoric, empty cartridges of denunciation, blank windy and philosophical assertions, this worse than meaningless cant of politicians who sit patiently when salary grabs are going through Congress, and get red in the face months afterward discussing it before their constituents—all this business is to honest people who believe in things, simply exasperating. The misgovernment and robbery are bad enough, but when such preaching and rolling up of eyes are added to it, it becomes intolerable. These Convention people know well enough that the President desired the passage of the salary grab bill, and signed it eagerly as soon as it was submitted to him.

They knew the party was responsible for all the wrongs and shameful transactions which, with so much parade of virtue and platform strutting, they affect to condemn—but they did not dare to speak above their breath about either President or party. It is for political consumption, all this affectation of indignant virtue, and for nothing else. Its party work for party purposes—that's all. Perhaps any other party would do the same. The abstract wrong is easy to condemn; the concrete sinner is harder to find. There is a handful of post offices and collectorships—a different thing. And yet we are glad these people are sorry, if only at being caught. What we do protest against is their deluding themselves with the idea that they are fooling anybody. There's been too much of it.

## DOES GRANT DRINK TOO MUCH?

The Chicago Advance, a Woman Suffrage paper, edited by a woman which has all along professed the most unqualified admiration for Gen. Grant, puts this question in a recent issue, and then proceeds to answer it as follows:

"There can be no impropriety in mentioning what every one notices at once who looks into his face for the first time for several years, that his bad habits are making their mark on our President. The ever present cigar and the occasional stimulants, whose natural effects may have been somewhere neutralized by the active out-door experience of the army, are telling on him in the sedentary life of the White House. Such self-indulgence is fatal to that clear-headed, pure blooded condition which he owes it to his high office to maintain; and it is the right of every citizen to speak of it and protest against it."

Boxes, it is said, govern the world—the cartridge-box, the ballot-box, the jury-box, and last, though not least, the bonnet-box.

## Our Commerce with China.

The alleged motive for ratifying the Burlingame treaty, says an exchange, was that it would greatly increase our commerce with China, and enable us, to a large extent, to share in supplying her markets with products now obtained from Great Britain. Information recently given to the English journals by the Secretary of the British Legation at Peking throws much light on the commerce of China with foreign nations. The total imports and exports in 1872 were \$230,050,000. Of this amount Great Britain and her dependencies shared \$198,000,000, while in the same year the United States secured only \$20,000,000, or half the trade of China with British India.

England has been able to maintain a treaty of commerce with China without agreeing to receive as free immigrants into her dependencies the laborers who are led to perform service in foreign countries under contracts made in China for the benefit of her Mandarins. Great Britain allows her colonies the right of local self-government, in several particulars necessary to their well-being to a greater extent than can be enjoyed by the States of the American Union under the exercise of the treaty-making power by the Federal Government. The people of Australia have regulated the terms of their immigration, and work in their mines, or follow business pursuits in towns or cities. They make discriminations in favor of white laborers and impose a tax so as to bring the Mongolians, who consume but little in value, to a point where the State derives the profit of their cheaper labor by withholding so much from the companies working them.

In this State such a course was pursued for several years, under an Act called the Foreign Miner's License Law, but the sheriff of one of the counties, who attempted to enforce it, was fined by a Federal Court, after a conviction based upon an indictment found against him, for obstructing the course of justice. We do not think England, who is as anxious to maintain her treaty stipulations as we are, would pass an act of Parliament subjecting to fine and imprisonment the officials of any country who have served one year a law made by their local legislators taxing coolies. And the policy the Australian colonies have followed in imposing discriminating taxes on the Chinese, has had its intended effect, and their numbers in Melbourne, Sydney and other parts.

Our commerce with China is trifling compared with that of Great Britain with the same country. For the year ending June 30, 1872, our exports to that country were valued at \$7,714,035, and imports, \$2,744,835; gold coin, \$1,207,374, or a total of specie \$4,799,559; quicksilver, \$411,900, leaving for general merchandise about \$2,600,000 only, the greater portion of which was required by American and foreign shipping in Chinese ports. To maintain that trade the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are paid annually one million of dollars, which is more than all the duties will amount to, collected on that trade may be thus summed up: We import from China in merchandise, which is paid in gold or silver, \$2,600,000; the greater portion of that trade we have stipulated to permit the importation of all the Mongolians, who, under the false name of free emigrants, can induce the Chinese Companies to import them and work them in competition with our laboring classes. The policy of Great Britain has enabled her to maintain commercial relations with the Celestial Empire without flooding her colonies with coolies. We had better abandon our self-indulgence and endeavor to imitate John Bull's sensible manner of dealing with the Chinese problem.

## Could not Resist the Favor.

On one occasion, Sir Robert Walpole wanted to carry a question at the House of Commons, to which he knew there would be great opposition, and which was disliked by some of his dependents. As he was passing through the streets, he met a member of the contrary party, whose aversion he imagined would not reject a large bribe. He took him aside, and said, "Such a question comes on this day; give me your vote, and here is a bank bill of £2,000, which he put into his hands. The member made him this answer: "Sir Robert, you have lately served some of my particular friends; and when my wife was last in court, the king was very gracious to her, which must have happened at your instance. I should, therefore, think myself very ungrateful [putting the bank bill in his pocket] if I were to refuse the favor you are now pleased to ask me."

## THE NEEDS OF THE WEST.

Under the able heading Coleman's Rural West defines the wants of the West exactly thus:

"There seems to be but one opinion on this subject, and that is, that more manufactories of all kinds are needed in the West, especially those of agricultural implements. We want more skilled and unskilled laborers, who are not farmers but mechanics to consume our surplus products. One of the evident wants of the time is, to make capital more active and useful to the agricultural community, and this can only be done by taking it out of bonds and merchandise and using it in the erection of machinery that will give employment to at least two-thirds of the present army of middlemen."

## CONSTITUTION AND PREAMBLE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

### ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

#### PREAMBLE.

Human happiness is the acme of earthly ambition. Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity. The prosperity of the nation is in proportion to the value of its productions.

The soil is the source from whence we derive all that constitutes wealth, without it we would have no agriculture, no manufactures, no commerce. Of all the material gifts of the Creator, the various productions of the vegetable world are of the first importance. The art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of all arts, and its products the foundation of all wealth.

The productions of the earth are subject to the influence of natural laws, invariably, and indistinctly; the amount produced will consequently be in proportion to the intelligence of the producer, and success will depend upon his knowledge of the action of these laws, and the proper application of their principles.

Hereditary knowledge is the foundation of happiness. The ultimate object of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes, expand the mind by tracing the beautiful laws the Great Creator has established in the Universe, and to enlarge our views of Creative wisdom and power.

To those who read it aright, history proves that in all ages society is governed, and successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort. 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 with a hand 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.

The Patrons of Husbandry consist of the following:

#### ORGANIZATION.

**SUBORDINATE GRANGES.**  
First Degree: Laborer, (male), Maid, (female).  
Second Degree: Cultivator, (male), Shepherdess, (female).  
Third Degree: Harvester, (male), Gleaser, (female).  
Fourth Degree: Husbandman, (male), Matron, (female).

**STATE GRANGE.**  
Fifth Degree: Pomona, (Hope).  
Composed of Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges, who are entitled, *ex officio*, to the Fifth Degree.

**NATIONAL GRANGE—COUNCIL.**  
Sixth Degree: Flora, (charity).  
Composed of Masters and Past Masters of State Granges, who are entitled, *ex officio*, to the Sixth Degree, and meet annually. They constitute the National Grange.

**SENATE.**  
Seventh Degree: Ceres, (Faith).  
Composed of members of the Council who have served one year therein, who, after the expiration of their first year's service in the Council, are entitled, *ex officio*, to the Seventh Degree, to be conferred at the next or any subsequent session of the National Grange. All who have thus attained to this degree are thereafter members of the Senate, and entitled to seats and votes therein.

All acts and resolutions originate in the Council, (Sixth Degree), subject to the approval or rejection of Senate, (Seventh Degree).

The Subordinate Granges in the District of Columbia elect on joint ballot, once in two years, a delegate to represent said Granges in the National Grange. He must be either a Master or a Past Master, and, on receiving the degrees, ranks the same as a representative of a State Grange.

The Senate of the National Grange, having the power, may confer Degrees on those who have served one year therein, who, after the expiration of their first year's service in the Council, are entitled, *ex officio*, to the Seventh Degree, to be conferred at the next or any subsequent session of the National Grange. All who have thus attained to this degree are thereafter members of the Senate, and entitled to seats and votes therein.

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shall meet once each month, and may hold intermediate meetings as may be deemed necessary for the good of the Order. Where it is convenient, weekly meetings are to be held expressly for lectures and discussions upon agricultural topics. All business meetings are confined to the Fourth Degree.

Sec. 2. State Granges shall meet annually at such time and place as the Grange shall from year to year determine.

Sec. 3. National Grange shall meet annually on the first Wednesday following the first Monday in January, at such place as may be determined upon by a majority of the members, and they may adjourn from time to time as a two-thirds vote on joint ballot may decide.

#### ARTICLE III.

##### Loans.

The National Grange, at its annual session, shall frame, amend, or repeal such laws as the good of the Order may require, but a two-thirds vote in each branch shall be required to pass or repeal a law. All laws of State and Subordinate Granges must conform to this Constitution and the laws adopted by the National Grange.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### Ritual.

The Ritual adopted by the National Grange shall be used in all Subordinate Granges, and any desired alteration in the same must be submitted to and receive the sanction of the National Grange.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### Membership.

Any person interested in agricultural pursuits, of the age of sixteen years, (female), and eighteen years, (male), duly proposed, elected, and complying with the rules and regulations of the Order, is entitled to membership and the benefit of the degrees taken. Every application must be accompanied by the fee of one dollar. If rejected the money will be refunded. Applications must be certified by members and balloted for at a subsequent meeting. It shall require three negative votes to reject an applicant.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### Fees for Membership.

The minimum price for membership for males in a Subordinate Grange shall be five dollars for the four degrees. For males, the minimum to be established by the National Grange. The rates shall be two dollars for the first degree, one for the second, one for the third, and one for the fourth. For females, fifty cents for each degree. All applications are received by the Secretary, who shall pay the money to the Treasurer, taking a receipt for the same.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### Dues.

SECTION 1. The minimum of regular monthly dues shall be ten cents from each member, and each Grange may otherwise regulate its own dues.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of each Subordinate Grange shall report quarterly to the State Grange the names and age of each of all persons initiated or passed to higher degrees.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer of each Subordinate Grange shall report quarterly, and pay to the Treasurer of his State Grange the sum of twenty-five cents for each degree conferred on males, and twelve and one-half cents for each female, during that quarter. At the annual due of twenty-five cents for each member, in quarterly installments, except in the District of Columbia, where all payments be made direct to the National Grange.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of each State Grange shall report quarterly to the Secretary of the National Grange the membership in his State, and the degrees conferred during the quarter.

Sec. 5. The Treasurer of each State Grange shall pay to the Treasurer of the National Grange, in quarterly installments, the annual due of ten cents for each member in his State.

Sec. 6. Payments in all Granges shall be made to the Secretary, who shall pay the amount to the Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### Reserved Fund.

All donations or receipts from fairs or any source other than membership fees, by either Subordinate or State Granges, shall not be subject to any tax by the National Grange.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### Requirements.

SECTION 1. Reports from subordinate Granges relative to crops, implements, stock, or any other matters called for by the National Grange, must be certified to by the Master and Secretary, and under seal of the Grange giving the same.

Sec. 2. All printed matter on whatever subject, and all information issued by the national or State to subordinate Granges, shall be made known to the members without unnecessary delay.

Sec. 3. If any brothers or sisters of the Order fall sick, it shall be the duty of the Patrons to visit them, and see that they are well provided with all things needful. (This may be done by a committee regularly appointed.)

Sec. 4. Any member found guilty of wanton cruelty to animals shall be expelled from the Order.

Sec. 5. The officers of Subordinate Granges shall be on the alert in devising means by which the interests of the whole Order may be advanced; but no plan of work shall be adopted by State or Subordinate Granges without first submitting it to, and receiving the sanction of the National Grange.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### Charters and Dispositions.

SECTION 1. All charters and dispositions are issued direct from the National Grange.

Sec. 2. Nine persons, having received the four Subordinate Degrees, may receive a dispensation to organize a Subordinate Grange.

Sec. 3. Applications for charters or dispensations must be signed by the persons applying for the same, and accompanied by the fee of fifteen dollars.

Sec. 4. Nine Subordinate Granges working in a State can apply for authority to organize a State Grange.

Sec. 5. When State Granges are organized, dispensations will be replaced by charters, issued without further fee.

Sec. 6. All charters must pass through the State Granges for record, and receive the seal and official signatures of the same.

Sec. 7. No Grange shall confer more than two degrees at the same meeting unless by virtue of a dispensation.

Sec. 8. After a State or Territorial Grange is organized, all applications for charters must pass through the same and be approved by the Master and Secretary.

#### ARTICLE XI.

##### Treasurers.

The Treasurers of the National, State, and Subordinate Granges shall give bonds, to be approved by the officers of their respective Granges. They shall make annual reports of all receipts and disbursements of their respective Granges. Those of the National and State Granges shall be transmitted to all State and Subordinate Granges.

In all Granges bills must be approved by the Master, and countersigned by the Secretary, before the Treasurer can pay the same.

#### Hard to Kill.

It is a favorite delusion of the Radical press that the Democratic party is dead; and this idea has been so often promulgated during the past ten years that many honest people have got to believe it true, and think the organization ought to quietly submit to liquidation. It makes no difference that it indicates vitality and power by polling a million or so of votes, it is still insisted that it is really dead, and its manifestations of power are merely visitations from the spirit world. So thoroughly are these Radical people determined that it shall be dead, that they have seized upon and attempted to appropriate its estate, which is now paraded in all their reform platforms in communities where a pretense of honesty and reform must be set up