THREE CURES OF SEVERE ECZEMA

Michigan Woman Tells of Her Brother's Terrible Suffering with the Disease—Grandchild and Another Baby also Permanently Cured.

CUTICURA REMEDIES PROVED INVALUABLE

"My brother had eczema three different summers. About the same time each summer it came out between his shoulders and down his back, and he said his suffering was terrible. He used different kinds of medicines that were said to be good for that disease, but nothing seemed to do him much good. When it came on the third summer, he bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and gave it a faithful trial. Soon he began to feel better and he cured himself entirely with Cuticura and has never been bothered with eczema since. He also used Cuticura to cure a bunch over his eye and a terrible corn which was so bad that he could not wear his shoe. A lady in Indiana heard of how my daughter, Mrs. Miller, had cured her little son of terrible eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. This lady's little one had the eczema so badly that they thought they would lose it. She used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and it cured her child entirely, and the disease never came back. Mrs. Sarah E. Lusk, 67 Peckham St., Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 15 and Sept. 2, 1907."

WORLD FAMOUS

Cure for Torturing, Disfiguring Skin and Scalp Humors.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled-head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ringworm, find instant relief and speedy cure, in the majority of cases, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c.) to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.), (or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills 25c. per vial of 60) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

ELMIRA HAD FINE CELEBRATION FOURTH

(Special Correspondence.)

Elmira, July 7.—Elmira's Fourth of July celebration was a success, the best ever held here, is the opinion of many. There was a larger crowd than was expected. Rain fell early in the morning, but the clouds soon cleared away and the day was beautiful.

Lloyd Morgan and Henry Van Winkle gave us an entertainment that will long be remembered and appreciated by the people of Elmira. Their impersonations and mandolin and guitar music were certainly fine. Marion Horn, of Medford, was the orator, and Geo. Hale president of the day.

M. F. Horn and family, of Medford, spent the Fourth with his parents, J. W. Horn, and also stayed and preached at the Christian church last Lord's Day.

Mrs. Barbara Yates, Ruby, sister and family, of Wasco, are visiting relatives and friends at Elmira.

Mrs. William Sweet and family are spending a few days with relatives here.

Mrs. Mae McAlister, of Idaho, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Erickson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Taylor are preparing to leave Elmira.

ICE CREAM AND PEANUT SOCIAL.

There will be an ice cream and peanut social with entertainment at the Lower Fern Ridge School house on Friday night, July 10, 1908.

The entertainment will consist of recitations by school pupils, instrumental music, and a farce entitled, "Too Much Married," with five characters.

This is a very lively bit of fun which describes the frantic efforts of a young bachelor to convince a rich uncle that he is married. The members of his household make some bad breaks in trying to carry out the deception. The action swings along without a halt or dull moment from curtain to curtain and every character has a capital part.

Cast of Characters.

Bob Henshaw—who needs a wife and baby, and gets more than he has bargained for .... Loina Field
Jerry Finnegan—Bob's gardner— ..... Ivan Ricketts
Deacon Silas Smith—Bob's uncle from Boston ..... A. C. Bates
Miss Cordelia—Bob's housekeeper, a vinegary virgin. Mrs. A. C. Bates
Sally—Bob's maid of all work— ..... Icy Ricketts

Do not fail to come and spend an

DEPUTIES REMAIN THE SAME AT COURT HOUSE.

No change in the deputies will be made soon at the courthouse, as the result of the recent elections. So satisfactory to the people, has the services of the officials been that most of the officers were re-elected and in the case of sheriff, the only new officer, no change is needed. Sheriff Bown's deputies are Creed C. Hammond, M. Sneed Wallis and James C. Parker.

County Clerk Lee said that none of his old deputies would quit.

The county commissioners' court has let the contract for the erection of two bridges across the Edwards slough near Junction City. The 80-foot bridge was let to C. W. Thompson, whose bid was $1190, and the 50-foot bridge to W. W. Inman and A. N. Striker, who bid $860.

CLAYTON TALKS TO DEMOCRATS ON NATIONAL ISSUES

HENRY D. CLAYTON.
Alabama congressman who is scheduled to act as temporary chairman at the Democratic national convention.

Denver, July 8.—Following is the address of Congressman Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention:

Chairman Clayton spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Democrats:—Let me thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

"This is Democratic year. Democratic ideas are now popular. Doctrines always taught by our party and scoffed at by our opponents are now urged as a gospel of their own. Measures and policies of Democratic origin are now pretendedly advocated by the leaders of the Republican party. It is no longer anarchistic to declare private monopoly to be indefensible or that the great transportation companies should be regulated and controlled by public law. Former questioning of the decision of a bare majority of the supreme court in the income tax case cannot now be heard, because of the greater noise of the vehement and embroidered denunciation of judges and judicial acts that have shocked the country. A demand for the revision of the tariff is no longer a threat to destroy our industrial system. Trusts are not to be tolerated even by the Republican party. We need not now enlarge on the list of Republican admissions and promises for election purposes only The Republican party has made marked progress in promises to the people and much greater progress in aiding selfish interests and special privileges. That party, guided by expediency and campaign necessity, would camp this year on Democratic ground. If it is apparent recent progress is to continue it does not require a very great sweep of the imagination to see written into a Republican platform four years hence those immortal words of Thomas Jefferson, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none.'

Republican Responsibility.

"The Republican party having had full control of the federal government for more than a decade, must give an account of its stewardship. Its pretentions claims, largely without foundation and largely exaggerated, will not suffice. Let honest investigation reveal the bad and defective laws passed by that party; vicious policies maintained; reforms rejected; the recent panic and its consequences; promises broken; dissimulation practiced; incompetency confessed by its failure to meet urgent public needs; and exhibiting this incompetency by the appointment of junketing commissions for the alleged purpose of advising that party so long in control and of such boasted legislative wisdom what legislation is required by the country. Against the Republican party, so degenerate and crafty, is a capable, determined, honest Democracy, in sympathy with all just public demands, and confidently asking in its behalf the candid public judgment. To that judgment the issue must be committed, and we unhesitatingly submit our cause to that fine and true sense for the right that we know distinguishes the American people.

"My Policies."

"In this quadriennial contest Mr. Roosevelt has identified himself with Mr. Taft. Mr. Taft has identified himself with Mr. Roosevelt. The Republican party has inseparably identified the two together. To praise one you must praise the other; to criticise one is to criticise his pursuing shadow. And so I must say, if it should appear to any one that in noting and denouncing abuses and failures on the part of the present administration any license is assumed, I urge the impossibility of separating the present occupant of the White House from his own appointed one.

"It has been made evident in the pending campaign that the Republicans will seek to conjure with the name of Roosevelt and will rely upon the president's policies as a prized asset. The president has advertised himself and his policies with a frequency and ability that surpasses the best efforts of the shrewdest press agent. A distinguished Republican, a former cabinet officer, once publicly proclaimed the president to be the greatest exponent of the art of advertising the world has known. The country has been told and not allowed to forget that, in his opinion, his energies have been devoted to the accomplishment of many high purposes, and that if his work is yet incomplete it is only so because his undertakings were too vast to be carried to success during his term of office. 'My policies must continue.' So the champion of these would transfer office and power to his favorite cabinet minister, and his spear is to have a fellow. The pretense is that the fight must go on under the leader designated by him until the last foe shall have surrendered or lies inglorious in the dust. The nomination of his would-be successor was largely accomplished by the use of official patronage and coarse machine methods and has delighted the chief apostle of strenuosity, and, at the same time, has not perturbed the conscience of the one time civil service reformer, now the boss, an adept in the bestowal of public plunder and forgetful of all his resounding moral commonplaces. No fair-mined American could read the daily account of the recent political doings at Chicago without feeling mortification and regret; mortification that the president should have so abused his power in dictating to a great party his choice of a successor, and regret that that party should have submitted so cowardly to a humiliation that was as manifest as it was degrading."

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Injunction and Contempt of Court.

"Let me go on. There has been and is now a public demand for legislation regulating, not abolishing, the process of injunction and power to punish for alleged indirect or constructive contempt of courts. Ever since 1896 the Democratic party has protested against hasty and ill-considered use of injunctions and has been insisting on the right of fair trial in all cases of constructive contempt. The Republican party has been avoiding this question. So the president, in taking it up, and Mr. Taft, in his letter to the labor unions, advocated a measure that the Democratic party, acting in behalf of the correct administration of public justice, has been demanding for twelve years. If the president was in earnest when he sent his message to congress he was to that extent Democratic. We are authorized to conclude that in framing, revising or dictating the Chicago platform he suffered from a lapse of memory, or abandoned the policy he had so vigorously urged in his official capacity.

"There has not been a session of congress in twelve years at which the Republican party could not have passed a law prescribing, defining and regulating the issuance of injunctions and providing for fair trial in contempt cases. Yet nothing has been done to give the wage earner fair treatment and less than nothing is offered to him in the Chicago deliverance. The meaningless generalities of its injunction plank are an insult to the intelligence of those who demand reasonable and substantial legislation to prevent the admitted abuse of this judicial process.

Tariff Question.

"What does protection mean? Under the Republican policy of protection the people, the consumers, while paying a little over $300,000,000 into the treasury through import duties on foreign goods, pay between $1,250,000,000 and $1,500,000,000 a year in the enhanced price of home-produced goods. Our domestic manufactures exceed our total imports by ten to one and they are nearly all protected. It is safe to say that the people pay at least $5 to the already wealthy beneficiaries of protection for every dollar that is paid into the treasury. Behind the wall of high protection, which in some cases is altogether prohibitive, the trusts levy enormous tribute on the people. This has amounted to not less than $10,000,000,000 in the last decade, not counting the amount paid to support the government. This money has come from the pockets of the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the professional man and the laborer, and has been poured into the coffers of the protected class. More than two-thirds of the capital that derives benefit from protection belongs to the trusts. The Democrats will revise the tariff standard and in the interest of the taxpayers, who are always forgotten by the Republican party.

"There must be a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of tariff reduction for the common good and not by the beneficiaries of its abuses who justify use of the impost taxing power for the chief purpose of conferring privilege and profit upon the few at the expense of the many.

Trusts.

"It is the shortest of steps from the tariff to the trusts. Let it be denied if they care to deny it, that the tariff is the real mother of trusts.

"The president has made great pretense of destroying trusts. Let him tell of the result. In a message delivered to congress he said:

"'The department of justice has for the last four years devoted more attention to the enforcement of the anti-trust legislation than anything else. Much has been accomplished; particularly marked has been the moral effect of the prosecutions, but it is increasingly evident that there will be a very insufficiently beneficial result in the way of economic change. The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being the regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction or competition.'

"This is an admission of failure, and one does not need to dwell on this admission further than to say that the imprisonment of those who violated the law would not have a more salutary effect than all that has been done or might have been done in this direction during his entire administration.

"The Democratic party will strike down special privileges, whether granted through a high protective tariff or granted to government chartered corporations by permission of law. All trusts owe their birth and their ability to continue existence to one or the other of these two forms of special privileges. For private monopoly, no business approximating private monopoly in aother or in magnitude, can endure one or the other or both.

The Recent Panic.

"Proceeding at once to a mention of the Republican party's dealing with the disturbed finances of the country, we are brought before that curious legislative compound, the Vreeland-Aldrich bill. The Republican party boasts of its knowledge of finance. What have they given us in this law?

"It will be remembered in 1892-3, under a Republican administration, a panic was anticipated. The panic came and with Republican effrontery they charged that panic to the Democratic party. Now, controlling every branch of the government, they ignominiously seek to charge on us every consequence growing out of their own maladministration of the government.

"The only sort of legislation with any great force of public opinion behind it that the Republican party attempted to enact was a bill to prevent the recurrence of panics. The last panic was a depositors' panic, brought about by fear upon the part of depositors that they could not get back their money which had been left in the bank. This fear was produced by the fact, which had become known, that the banks had been sending their depositors' money to risky, if not unlawful concerns. A run upon the banks by depositors, not by note holders, in consequence occurred. The Republican party has attempted to prevent the recurrence of depositors' panics by emergency bank note bills, in the provisions of which they have decreased the security that the depositor had in a two-fold way, first by reducing the amount of reserve required by law to be held, and secondly, by making the new emergency notes a prior lien upon all the assets of the bank, decreasing the security that the bank had to keep for the depositor, and increasing the bank liabilities that might be charged against deposits. In my opinion it is an accomplished scheme to enable banks that have floated questionable enterprises to digest otherwise indigestible securities by making them the basis of a national circulating medium of exchange. The future will show whether this miserable make-shift, part house infamy and part senate infamy, as a great Republican newspaper has said, will answer its purpose. Whatever it may show in the way of sins of omission or commission, not only is it the fault of Republican legislation, but the evil which it pretends to cure was altogether and exclusively the fruit of Republican legislation. Theirs is the responsibility for the bill, and theirs also the responsibility for the condition which led to the enactment of the law.

Republican Failures.

"The press has told us in what seemed to be semi-official statements from the White House that the president was so intent upon his policies that if congress adjourned without enacting them into law he would call an extra session. Congress did adjourn leaving unpassed most of his favored measures and the extra session was never called. If the play results in Republican votes it will have accomplished its purpose. If the president desired to have this legislation the Democrats were ready to join in its passage. The Democratic leader of the house, authorized by all his party associates, repeatedly offered the entire Democratic strength in support of these measures. The Republicans have less than sixty majority in the house. If thirty of them had joined the Democrats all of these measures would have passed there and gone to a Republican senate. So far as the house is concerned, less than one-seventh of the Republicans were needed to change these recommendations into law. The Republican support was not forthcoming.

"Let us see what could have been accomplished if legislation instead of party advantage had been desired.

"If a part of the Republicans had joined the Democrats in support of measures proposed by a Republican president the power with which some federal judges have hastily thrown their authority into the scale against labor would have been regulated by law.

"A fair trial in all cases of direct or constructive contempt of court would now be provided by law.

"Labor would be exempt from the prohibition of the Sherman law against combinations.

"Wood pulp and print paper would now be on the free list and the present tax upon intelligence to that extent abolished.

"No longer would it be in the power of one federal judge, sitting in chambers, hearing evidence ex parte, upon the allegation that a state law is confiscatory, to suspend it by temporary injunction. A Democratic measure that passed the senate at the last session of congress, providing that it should be necessary for three judges to act together for the purpose of issuing such an order, would now be the law.

"A law requiring the publication of campaign contributions before election would have been enacted.

* * * * * * *

"Representative institutions must be preserved. Our federal government of delegated and limited powers must be maintained in all of its reserve powers and in its integrity and autonomy forever. Therein is the safety of the Union and the states—one indissoluble and the other indestructible.

"Let us confidently hope that the time will never be ripe for the change of the constitution by 'executive actions' and by 'judicial interpretation.' If such a time should come then a government of law will perish from the earth and a government of caprice will be created on the ruins of one established by a written constitution.

Democratic Duty.

"We know there is a brighter prospect. If the love of country and liberty is still strong in the hearts of the American people, if an oath to support the constitution is now considered by them as binding; if the people are in earnest in their protests against the rule of insolent wealth, the authorized and baleful influence of corporations and the exactions of the trusts; if the manliness of the fathers have been transmitted to the sons, the fourth of next March will mark the advent of the gladsome light of Democracy and the beginning of the return to constitutional government, honestly and economically administered.

"To the banner we raise here we invite to repair all citizens of our common country who revere the nobler traitions of the past and who deplore the grave aberrations of the present.

"Let us see to it that this standard shall once again float over a government resting secure on lasting foundations.

"Mr. Chairman, delegates and fellow-countrymen, the time and the occasion in our national affairs impose a duty that we cannot, if we would, evade. We must go out from this hall with one heart and a determination to put our loved ship of state on an even keel. The keel has been too long beating on the air. We must bring it down into the deep and abiding waters of the constitution."

THUMB AND FINGER BLOWN OFF BY CRACKER

Virgil Ham, the ten-year-old son of J. S. Ham of this city, blew off the thumb and little finger of his right hand Saturday by the premature explosion of a cannon fire cracker. Both the thumb and finger were torn completely off, and the remainder of the hand so lacerated that two bones had to be removed from the palm by Drs. T. W. and J. W. Harris, who dressed the wound.

The lad, when he saw his injury, said "Oh, look at my hand." He stood the accident bravely. The accident occurred near the merry-go-round.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE, YET UNINJURED.

"Jack" Poill, one of the veteran gardeners of the University, and Thomas Carroll, while driving along East Thirteenth Street, near the Mummey residence in Fairmount Saturday, had a miraculous escape from death by being blown up by dynamite. Their horse stepped on a stick of the explosive which had been dropped in the street. The dynamite exploded lifting the horse and the buggy, together with its occupants several feet into the air, but the explosion did not injure either man nor maim the horse to any extent. A hole as big as a bushel basket was made in the hard street by the force of the explosion.

The men were returning from Springfield, when suddenly they felt themselves heaved into the air. The buggy fell in the road upright, the horse was thrown on her head and breast and stunned.

Strange to say, neither the two men nor the horse were so injured that they could not drive home. The horse, a fine mare, however, seems to be ruined for while able to be driven to the stable at the Poill home, examination showed its right hindfoot, with which it stepped on the piece of dynamite, to be so badly lacerated that since the accident the animal has not been able to use it, and may lose the best part of the hoof.

The buggy was slightly scratched, and the men partly stunned by the explosion. Poill, who is quite aged, though hearty, was deafened in one ear.

Where the dynamite came from is a mystery. One theory is that some fisherman had cut a stick of the explosive into several pieces with which to kill fish in a mountain stream, and inadvertently one of the pieces had fallen into the street, as the fisherman drove out of town. Another is that a piece of a stick had been mixed in the stone at Eaton's rock quarry, and in transit had slipped from a wagon.

This morning Mr. Poill said the mare was showing but little improvement. The animal was worth over $100.

DIED

At her home at 89 West Eighth street, Eugene, this morning, July 7, 1908, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. Nancy Elvira Davis, aged 61 years, 3 months and 17 days, from a complication of diseases. She was born in Illinois and came to Oregon 25 or 26 years ago, living in Eugene most of the time. She leaves six children, as follows: Mrs. E. J. Foley, of Portland; Mrs. Jacob Gates, of Crow; Mrs. Emma Morris, of Eugene; John Davis, of Eugene; William Davis, of Medford; Miss Sadie Davis, of Eugene. Mrs. Davis' husband, A. G. Davis, died just 14 months ago today. The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the family apartments to the Masonic cemetery, where the remains will be interred. Rev. J. S. McCallum will conduct the services.

At Independence, Or., July 7, 1908, Truman Baughman, aged 25 years, of inflammation of the brain. The remains passed through Eugene this afternoon to Pleasant Hill, where the funeral was set for 4 o'clock at the Christian church. He was here only four weeks ago visiting his uncle, W. O. Cook, of the brick works west of the city, and was in splendid health then. He was on his way home from Southern Oregon, where he had been teaching school.

M. C. Doyle of Clovedale died Friday night at 7:30 after a lingering illness of three months, of paralysis, aged 62 years. Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m., interment in Pleasant Hill cemetery. Deceased leaves a wife, two daughters and a son. He had been a Clovedale resident for a long time.

COMMITTEE PASSES UPON MANY CONTESTS

Denver, July 7.—The national committee, sitting as a whole, today approved the findings of the sub-committee in the contests from Idaho and Pennsylvania. The result is the seating of the Dubois-Heitfield faction from Idaho, and the anti-Guffey men in Pennsylvania.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, was defeated by H. G. Barber for membership in the national committee by a vote of 27 to 7.

Denver, July 6.—In record time today the Democratic national committee disposed of all contests before it with the exception of those of two states—Pennsylvania and Idaho—which went over until tomorrow morning. The general result was to sustain the delegates who came here with credentials from their state and district conventions. A total of 76 seats was involved in the contests from Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Idaho, Ohio and the District of

ROGER C. SULLIVAN.

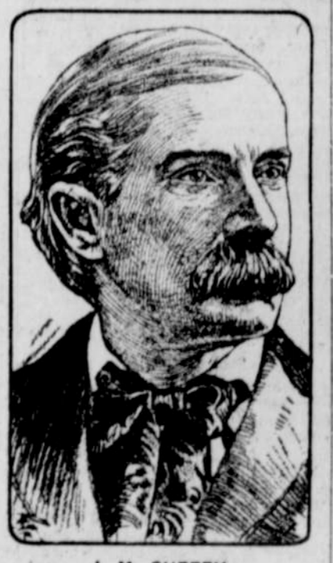
Columbia. The work was done by six sub-committees, four of which reported today to the full body.

Results Summed Up

Roger Sullivan, of Chicago, was an easy winner of the 20 contested seats from Cook county, which were disputed by Robert E. Burke and his associates. Senator Fred T. Dubois was sustained by the sub-committee which heard the Mormon contests from Idaho, but the committee was not ready to make its report to the full committee before that body adjourned. Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, was a winner in the Nineteenth Ohio district, where he triumphed over the sub-committee before the national committee. The Rockwell delegates were displaced and the two Johnson delegates seated in their places. In the ninth Ohio district the Garber faction retained the two contestants over the protest of Johnson.

McCarren's Abuse Choked Off.

Patrick McCarren, of Brooklyn, was practically ignored in his contest against Charles F. Murphy for the 12 seats in Kings county, New York. Before the sub-committee he became so abusive of the Murphy-Coler men that he was not permitted to proceed and the meeting was abruptly adjourned, with the decision to take no further action with regard to the contests. The full committee sustaind this course without debate.



J. M. GUFFEY.
Prominent Pennsylvania Democrat who will make a hard fight against Bryan at the Denver convention.

In the District of Columbia contest, where the entire delegation of six members was involved, the committee divided the seats between the two contesting parties.

Joseph Howley, of the Thirty-first Pennsylvania district, whose right to his seat was disputed by the Guffey people, was sustained by the sub-committee. The Pennsylvania contests, which involved eight seats in the city of Philadelphia and three in Allegheny county, provoked probably the most bitter discussion that was heard before any of the sub-committees.

Bitter Fight on Keystone State.

Charles Berwood Daly, of Philadelphia, appeared before the committee and arraigned Charles P. Donnelly and Thomas J. Ryan, the leaders of the Guffey faction in the districts, in the bitterest terms. He charged that the eight Guffey delegates were elected by the aid of Republicans, and that the rankest frauds were perpetrated. Both Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Ryan, who spoke in support of the regular delegations, replied in kind to the charges.

After listening to the criminations and recriminations for an hour and a half, the sub-committee took the contests under advisement and will report tomorrow morning. Leaders of several of the contesting delegations, incensed by their defeat, charged that the sub-committees were packed against them. Little hope was expressed by the opponents of Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Guffey and Mr. Murphy that they would win before the national committee.

Proof is inexhaustible that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the Change of Life.

Read the letter Mrs. E. Hanson, 304 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was passing through the Change of Life, and suffered from nervousness, headaches, and other annoying symptoms. My doctor told me that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was good for me, and since taking it I feel so much better, and I can again do my own work. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me during this trying period."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GOOD OF THE GRANGE.

How can the Grange create public sentiment in favor of what the order stands for? 1st, by being honest in all dealings with the public in all kinds of produce the farmers have to sell. Say, put up all fruit in boxes or packages, attractive for sale, and let everything be just as represented, the same under all conditions of weather. Fruits, vegetables, roots or farinaceous foods or whatever the farmers have to sell, let it be just as represented. 2nd, to try to bring about a price that is between the selling to the public and the commission merchants who claim to sell for 5 per cent profit, but we have known them in many instance to charge 25 per cent and more than that, when opportunity presented itself. When the time comes that farmers put up nothing but first class goods, and have their own salesmen, you may rest assured that the public will appreciate the quality of the goods for sale, the difference in price being a medium between the commission man and the farmer's prices.

3rd. Harmony in the Grange—having a love for all; respecting everybody's rights just the same as our own. Following the Golden Rule, to do unto others, as you would they should do unto you, ever keeping kindness uppermost in our minds, and if a brother or a sister is down, help them up, not waiting to ask why they are down. Thus in our dealings with the world, good attracts good just as evil attracts evil.

4th. A choir of good singers in the Grange is highly appreciated by the farmers and the public, and has a very attractive attention, just as it is in the large churches in the cities where the people go to hear the singing. It is said of music, "It has charms to sooth the savage beast, to quell the tyrant and lull the oppressed," as it proved at Inkerman, also at the Coliseum when Rome was Pagan, but more so since Rome became Christianized. He claimed the Phoenicians and Egyptians when they worshipped in their Temples and the ancient Hindoos when they worshipped in the Temple of Carmac.

5th. All mankind being of a social nature, friendship is enjoyed by all that have that organ well developed, but where it is small in some individuals, they cannot agree with the people that have the organ large, hence every farmer will not join the Grange on account of his organic quality, yet a good man in his sphere of action. Yet if the above rules are carried out the majority of farmers will join the Grange. Also in time others may enjoy the same privileges with the Grange.

6th. In connection with good music and a good quartet of singers, good lectures may be delivered in halls, school districts, and even in neighborhoods, and in private dwellings where parties are agreeable, believing that such meetins would have have a good effect socially, and instructive in many ways, and have a tendency to advance the interests in the Grange, to augment its numbers, and also to be appreciated by the public, knowing that the farmers were not only honest in their sayings, but in their dealings also.

D. D. BAKER.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought