ernment. It relates to and concerns matters of national import; and enables the states, represented by their federal head, as one of the independent and most powerful governments of the world, to enter into and manage its relations with the other independent powers of the earth. Under our constitution our common school system must be general. That is, it must extend over and embrace every portion of the state.

It must be uniform. The uniformity required has reference to the mode of government and discipline, the branches of learning taught and the qualifications as to age and advancement in learning required of pupils, as conditions of their admission. It does not mean that all the schools shall be of the same size and grade, or that all the branches of learning taught in one school shall be taught in all other schools, or that the qualifications, as to age or advancement, which would admit a pupil in one school, would entitle such pupil to admission into all the other schools. Uniformity will be secured when all the schools of the same grade have the same system of government and discipline, the same branches of learning taught and the same qualifications for admission.

The schools must be "equally open to all." This has reference to the persons who are entitled to receive instruction therein. The phrase "equally open to all" is not to be taken in a literal sense for this would embrace the whole people of the state, the infant, the middle aged, the septuagenarian, and the married. It is obvious that the common schools of the state are neither to be equally open to everybody, nor to every child, but that they are to be equally open to a class of persons, which class and their qualifications are to be designated and prescribed by the legislature.

The federal constitution does not provide for any general system of education to be conducted and controlled by the national government, nor does it vest in Congress any power to exercise a general or special supervision over the states on the subject of education. The constitution gives to Congress the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories and other property belonging to the United States, and by virtue of this power territorial governments are organized. It also confers on Congress the exclusive power to legislate in all cases whatever over the District of Columbia, and by virtue of this power Congress has established in such district a system of common schools. Congress has also established and maintained military and naval schools at the expense of the government.

The system of common schools in this state has its origin in and is provided for by the constitution and laws of this state. It is purely a domestic institution and subject to the exclusive control of the constituted authorities of the state. The constitution does not provide the machinery, nor lay down its rule of government or discipline, nor define the terms and conditions of admission. It makes it the imperative duty of the legislature to provide, by law, the system and imposes no limitations on the power of the legislature, except that tuition shall be free, and the schools shall be equally open to all—that is, to such classes of persons as the legislature may in its wisdom determine.

There being no further restriction upon the legislative power and discretion, it necessarily follows that, in providing for this system of schools, the legislature is left free to fix the qualifications of pupils to be admitted to its benefits, as respects age and capacity to learn, to classify them with reference to age, sex, advancement, and the branches of learning they are to pursue; to provide for the location and building of school houses; to designate to what schools and in what school houses the different ages, sexes and degrees of proficiency shall be assigned, for these all concern the good order and success of the system.

It must also follow that this policy or frame work of government for that system, virtually concerns and blends itself with the internal affairs of the state, with its happiness and prosperity, its peace and good order, and depends upon the wisdom of the legislature, and of the agencies provided by the legislature, acting under its established rules, and comes within the power possessed by every sovereign state and is clearly without the grants or inhibitions of such amendments to the constitution of the United States. City of New York vs. Miln, 11 Pet. 139, 140; License Tax Cases, 5 Wal. 470, 471; Lane Count vs. Oregon, 7 Wal. 76; United States vs. Smith, 9 Wa. 45; The Collector vs. Day, 11 Wal. 124, 125; The Slaughter House Cases, 16 Wal. 36; Bartemeyer vs. Iowa, 18 Wal. 133; The State vs. Gibson, 36 Ind. 389; The W. & P. R. R. Co. vs. Miles, 55 Pa. St. Rep. 209; Cooley on Constitution, 572-574; Ellis vs. The State, 42 Ala. 525; Fifield vs. Close, 15 Mich. 505.

This system of common schools must consist of many schools in different localities or geographical divisions; and these schools may be of different grades. In some of these localities or divisions there may be school houses, and in others none. In some the school house or houses may not be sufficient to accommodate all; and the revenue may not be sufficient to provide them.

In this system there ought to be and must be a classification of the children. This classification ought to, and will be with reference to some properties or characteristics common to or possessed by a certain number out of the whole, and these classes may be put into and taught in different parts of the same school, or different rooms in the same school house, or different school houses as convenience and good policy may require.

This is too reasonable to admit of question, for it concerns the general good, and does not effect the quality of the privilege, but regulates the manner of its enjoyment.

This being settled what is there to prevent the classification of children, equally entitled to the privileges of the system of common schools, with reference to difference of race or color, if the judgement of the legislature should hold such a classification to be most promotive of, or conducive to the good order and discipline of the schools in the system, and the interest of the public.

The legislature, under our state constitution as it existed without the limitation imposed upon the sovereign power of the state by the 14th amendment as hereinbefore stated, had the power to provide for the education only of the white children of the state; but since its ratification no system of public schools would be general, uniform and equally open to all which did not provide for the education of the colored children of the state. It being settled that the legislature must provide for the education of the colored children as well as for the white children, we are required to determine whether the legislature may classify such children, by color and race, and provide for their education in separate schools, or whether they must attend the same school without reference to race or color. In our opinion the classification of scholars, on the basis of race or color, and their education in separate schools, involve questions of domestic policy which are within the legislative discretion and control, and does not amount to an exclusion of either class. In other words, the placing of the white children of the state in one class, and the negro children of the state in another class, and requiring these classes to be taught separately, provision being made for their education in the same branches, according to age, capacity or advancement, with capable teachers, and to the extent of their pro rata share in the school revenue, does not amount to a denial of equal privileges to either, nor conflict with the open character of the system required by the constitution. The system would be equally open to all. The tuition would be free. The privileges of the schools would be denied to none. The white children go to one school, or to certain of the schools in the system of common schools.

The colored children go to another school, or to certain others of the schools in the system of the common schools. Or, if there are not a sufficient number of colored children within attending distance, the several districts may be consolidated and form one district. But if there are not a sufficient number within reasonable distance to be thus consolidated, the trustee or trustees shall provide such other means of education for said children as shall use their proportion, according to number, of school revenue, to the best advantage. If there be cause of complaint, the white class has as much if not greater cause than the colored class, for the latter class receive their full share of the school revenue, although none of it may have been contributed by such class; and when districts can not be consolidated so as to form a school, such class is entitled to receive their full share of the school revenue, according to number, which shall be expended for their benefit to the best advantage, a privilege which is not granted to the white class.

In our opinion, there would be as much lawful reason for complaint by one scholar in the same school that he could not occupy the seat of another scholar therein at the same time the latter occupied it, or by scholars in the different classes in the same school that they were not all put in the same class, or by the scholars in different schools, that they were not all placed in one school, as there is that white and black children are placed in distinct classes and taught separately, or in separate schools. The State ex rel. vs. The City of Cincinnati, 19 Ohio, 178; VanCamp vs. The Board, etc., 9 Ohio St., 406; Baxer vs. The City of Cincinnati, 11 Ohio St., 542; The State vs. McCann, 21 Ohio St., 198; Dallas vs. Fosdick, 40 How. (N. Y.) Pr., 249.

It is to be noted that the appellee in his petition for a mandate complains only that his children and grandchildren were excluded from the school where the white children were taught. There are no allegations that there was not a sufficient number of colored children in attending distance to constitute a school, or that the trustee or trustees had failed to provide such other means of education for said children as would use their proportion, according to number, of school revenue to the best advantage. There is a general allegation that the defendants had neglected, failed and refused to provide any school in said district, or in any adjoining district, near enough for his said children and grandchildren to attend as scholars.

The question is, therefore, squarely presented, whether the children and grandchildren of the appellee were entitled to be admitted and taught in the same school with the white children of the district. The legislature has provided that a separate school shall be provided in each district for the education of the colored children therein, where there is a sufficient number of colored children; and where there is a deficiency of colored children to form one district, several districts shall be consolidated. But if separate schools can not be provided for the colored children on account of the smallness of the number of such children, then, such other provision is to be made by the trustee for their education as the means in his hands will enable him to do. The legislature has not pointed out or defined what other means shall be provided. There being no averment that the trustee has failed to provide for the education of the children and grandchildren of the appellee outside of the school for white children, no question arises as to what would be a compliance with such requirement. But if such allegation had been made, it would not have entitled the children and grandchildren of appellee to admission into the white schools, because, the legislature has not provided for the admission of colored children into the same schools with the white children, in any contingency; and even if, for the sake of the argument, we were to concede that colored children are under and by force of the 14th amendment so entitled, the courts can not, in the absence of legislative authority, confer that right upon them. The legislature has declared that when schools can not be provided for the colored children, the trustee shall provide such other means for their education as will use up their full share, according to number, of the school revenue. If the trustee fails in the discharge of this duty, he may be compelled by mandate to discharge the duty imposed upon him by law.

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

The action of Congress at the same session at which the 14th amendment was proposed to the states, and at a session subsequent to the date of its ratification, is worthy of consideration as evincing the concurrent and after matured conviction of that body, that there was nothing whatever in the amendment which prevented Congress from separating the white and colored races, and the placing them, as classes, in different schools, and that such separation was highly proper, and conducive to the well being of the races, and calculated to secure the peace, harmony and welfare of the public; and if no obligation was expected to be, or was imposed upon Congress, by the amendment, to place the two races and colors in the same school, with what show of reason can it be pretended that it has such a compelling power upon the sovereign and independent states forming the Federal Union.

We refer to the legislation of Congress, relative to the schools in the District of Columbia, at the first session of the 39th Congress, and the third session of the 42d Congress.

On the 23d day of July, 1866, the act of Congress, entitled, "An act relating to public schools in the District of Columbia," took effect. It requires the cities of Washington and Georgetown to pay over to the trustees of colored schools of said cities, such a proportionate part of all moneys received or expended for school or educational purposes in said cities, including the cost of sites, buildings, improvements, furniture and books, and all other expenditures on account of schools, as the colored children between the ages of six and seventeen years, in the respective cities, bear to the whole number of children, white and colored, between the same ages. Acts sess. 1, 39 Cong. 222.

This was followed, at the same session of Congress, by an act, entitled "An act donating certain lots in the city of Washington for schools for colored children in the District of Columbia," approved July 28, 1866, which authorized and required the commissioner of public buildings to convey certain described lots, in the City of Washington, which belonged to the United States, to the trustees for colored schools for the cities of Washington and Georgetown in said District, for the sole use of schools for colored children in that District; the said lots having been designated and set apart by the secretary of the interior to be used for colored schools; and the said lots, whenever converted to any other use, to revert to the United States. Acts sess. 1, 39 Cong. 354.

At its 42d session an act was passed entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled, 'An act governing the colored schools of the District of Columbia,'" approved March 3, 1873, which fixes the number of the board of trustees of schools for colored children in the District of Columbia, their mode of appointment, their duties, etc., and authorizes the governor of the District to appoint a superintendent of schools for colored children, who is to receive a salary of $2,500 annually, for his services, etc., and directs the proportion of school money then due, or afterward to become due to the board of trustees of colored schools from the cities of Washington and Georgetown to be paid to the treasurer of said board, and not to the trustees as provided in the act of July 23, 1866. Acts ses. 3, 42 Cong. 260.

This legislation of Congress continues in force at the present time, as a legislative construction of the fourteenth amendment, and as a legislative declaration of what was thought to be lawful, proper and expedient under such amendment, by the same body which proposed such amendment to the states for their approval and ratification.

We are very clearly of the opinion that the act of May 13, 1869, is constitutional, and that while it remains in force, colored children are not entitled to admission into the common schools which are provided for the education of the white children.

In our opinion the court below erred in affirming the action of the court in special term, and the judgement is reversed with costs, and the cause is remanded to the court below with directions to that court to overrule the judgment of the court in special term, in overruling the demurrer to the petition for a mandate.

A DISSENTING VOICE.

OSBORN, J.:

I am inclined to think that the allegations in the complaint are not sufficint to entitle the appellee to a mandate, and that the judgment of the court below ought to be reversed. But there is very much in the foregoing opinion in which I do not concur.

If I desired to do so, I could not, during the short time that I am to remain in my present position, properly and satisfactorily consider the question discussed, and must, therefore, content myself with this qualified dissent.

A SINGING SCHOOL TRAGEDY.

A BLOODY AFFRAY AT AN ILLINOIS SINGING SCHOOL—A YOUNG MAN KILLED BY THE SLANDERER OF HIS SISTER.

A special to the Chicago Tribune from Quincy, the 23d inst., says: Saturday night last a bloody tragedy occurred at a singing school at Union Church, in Keene township, in this county. The parties engaged were two young men named Cyrus Barger and Robert McGinley, the latter being killed. It appears that two weeks previous Barger had insulted a sister of McGinley, and at the singing-school Saturday night, during recess, McGinley called Barger out, and demanded an explanation. Barger admitted the insult, but refused to give any satisfaction for it. An encounter thereupon ensued, during which Barger struck McGinley a blow in the eye with a knife and another in the neck, which severed the jugular vein, causing death in about ten minutes. A slung shot was found in the vicinity of the affray, with which Barger claims McGinley struck him. After striking the fatal blow, Barger ran away, for fear, as he says, of an assault from McGinley's friends. A revolver, a pint bottle of whisky, and a false mustache were found upon the body of McGinley. It is claimed by Barger's friends that McGinley intended to kill him. The weapon used by Barger was a large-sized pocket-knife, which he had borrowed a few minutes before the affray. He was arrested in bed at his father's house, and is now in jail in this city to await his trial in December. He is about 22 years old, and has the reputation of being a fast boy.

A correspondent writing from Duluth says: Duluth just now is dead financially and in a business way. Hotels are closed; no new houses are building; many old ones are for rent, and the windows of numerous shops and stores are covered with dust and cobwebs. The elevators and warehouses are almost empty; the steamers come in and go out with freights that hardly pay running expenses; no one has any money; no one does any business; but all live on credit and hope for brighter days. The present collapse of the Northern Pacific railroad has demoralized Duluth; the price of wheat is so low that the elevators stand idle, and everything and everybody at the head of Lake Superior looks seedy and forlorn.

THE FAITHFUL FARMERS.

GATHERING OF GRANGERS

OF THE STATE, IN THIS CITY.

THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY—SECRET SAYINGS—NOTHING SAID ABOUT THE FELLOW GRANGERS IN NEBRASKA.

The annual convention of the state grange order opened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the Masonic Hall, with an attendance of about 300. The convention was presided over by Henley James, W. M., of Grant county, and M. M. Moody, of Delaware county, secretary. The convention is in secret, and therefore but what little of their proceedings they see fit to give can be laid before the public. Sentinel reporters knocked at the door for admission, and vainly whispered to the door keeper improvised pass words, but were turned away. The organization has but the one object of aiding and bettering the husbandry of the state and stands aloof from politics. They indignantly denied that the convention has any political significance, and Master James emphatically informed a Sentinel reporter last evening that they had nothing to do with the independent inflation convention to be held to-day. He said that there had not been any reference made to it in their convention, but that he had received a circular of invitation from "Brother Olleman" to attend. He said that he did not know what the convention was for or whether he would attend or not. At all events the grange seems to have an entirely different purpose in its convention than that of cooperating with the "what is it" convention of to-day. There were quite a number of ladies present at the opening of the

MORNING SESSION,

and about 300 in all. The ladies it will be remembered were given a chance to divulge sentiment and belong to the order. The following officers reported present at the opening. Henley James, W. M., Marion, Grant county. C. W. Davis, lecturer, Kentland, Newton. Russell Johnson, steward, Valparaiso, Porter. F. C. Phillips, steward, Elizaville, Boone. B. F. Ham, chaplain, Markleville, Madison. G. H. Brown, treasurer, Rensselaer, Jasper. M. M. Moody, secretary, Muncie, Deleware. Mrs. S. E. James, C. Mrs. C. Comstock, P. Mrs. H. Davis, F. The morning session was mostly devoted to the discussion of the question of representation. The committee on this question had reported in favor of decreasing the representation in a decided manner. At present it gives each of the 2,000 granges in the state a delegate, with the expenses incident to attending conventions, which is paid out of the common fund. Especially did they think the number should be cut down, as the expenses of the delegate's wife, should he bring her to town, also comes out of this fund. After a long discussion the matter was placed in the hands of a committee on credentials, who were empowered to decide the matter. They were: J. G. Gulp, Jasper county; A. R. A. Thompson, Henry; E. M. Andrews, Allen; L. C. McCormick, Clark, and A. C. Burton, Lawrence.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The grange met at 2 o'clock, in pursuance to the adjournment. The worthy master read the following order in which business would be taken up:

1. Opening the grange.
2. Reading minutes.
3. Reports of officers.
4. Reports of standing committees.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Resolutions.
7. All business must be handed in in writing and referred to the appropriate committee without debate.

The committee on credentials submitted a partial report and was instructed to hand in a complete report this morning. The grange then adjourned until 7:30 P. M. when the fifth degree was conferred on all masters and pastmasters present who had not before received it. The next business session will begin at 8 o'clock this morning. The fact that but little business has been transacted in the grange, so far, is owing to the delay of the committee in reporting upon the credentials of delegates.

A Sentinel reporter got the information that the committee on credentials would report about 250 names for representation. The convention lasts three days.

THE STATE GRANGE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS — REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS—WORTHY MASTER'S REPORT.

The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, Henly James, of Worthy Master, presiding.

The committee on credentials reported, recommending that the basis of representation be one delegate for each county and one additional delegate for every fifteen granges or fractions thereof. This report is in accordance with the plan suggested by the executive committee and was finally adopted. There was however a lively fight before an understanding was reached, as many delegates came as representatives of but one grange and were disposed to demand admission as such, but the matter was finally settled as stated.

The Worthy Master next read his annual report. He states that he has, during the year past, received $108 66, and expended $93 80. The report was received and ordered printed.

A committee on expediting business was appointed to report a list of committees to take charge of and report upon such motions, resolutions or other business as might come up. It was recommended that on each committee, as given below, one member from each congressional district be appointed. The report was adopted. The list recommended is as follows:

On the state of the Order.
On Constitution and By-laws
On Finance and Accounts.
On Membership.
On Printing.
On Resolutions.
On Transportation and Co-operation.
On Appeals and Grievances.
On Mileage and Per Diem.
On Relief.

A SLAP AT THE INDEPENDENTS.

The following resolution, offered by J. C. Adams, of Rush county, a member of the 10th of June convention, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the state grange in council assembled has no sympathy with any past, present or future attempt that may be made by any political party or political aspirant to absorb a little reflected warmth, decency or support by so persistenly calling and publishing their meetings at the same time and place of ours, and that a decent respect for our order requires that such attempts be suitably rebuked by publishing this resolution.

The report of the executive committee being the record of the proceedings of their several meetings held since the first of January last was received and approved.

The Grange then adjourned until the afternoon session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was taken up until 4 o'clock considering various amendments to the constitution of the national grange. The following amendments to that instrument were ratified:

STATE GRANGE.

Fifth degree. Pomona—(Faith.) Composed of masters of subordinate granges and their wives who are matrons, provided that when the number of subordinate granges in any state becomes so great as to render it necessary, the state grange may, in such manner as it may determine, reduce its representatives, by providing for the election of a certain proportion of those entitled to membership in the state grange from each county; and that the members so chosen shall constitute the state grange.

No, 2, SEC. 2. There may be established district or county granges in the fifth degree, not to exceed one in each county, composed of masters and past-masters of subordinate granges, and their wives, who are matrons, and such fourth degree members (not to exceed three from each subordinate grange) as may be elected thereto by the subordinate granges, under such regulations as may be established by state granges. Such district or county granges shall have charge of the educational and business interests of the order in their respective districts; and shall encourage, strengthen, and aid the subordinate granges represented therein. Dispensation for such district or county granges shall issue from the state grange, and under such regulations as the state grange may adopt.

No. 4. That section 2 article 1 of the constitution be amended by inserting after the word "annually," where it occurs in the second line of said section, the following: "at the regular meeting in December, and installed at the regular meeting in January, or as soon thereafter as practicable."

No. 6. That article 2 section 1 of the constitution be amended by inserting the words "at least" between the words "meet" and "once" where those words occur in the first line of said section.

No. 7. That article 2, section 3 of the constitution be amended, by striking out the word "February" where it occurs in the second line of said section, and substitute therefor the word "November," and also by striking out the word "first" where it occurs in the same line, and substitute therefor the word "third."

No. 8. That article 3 of the constitution be amended, by striking out the word "shall" where it occurs in the first line of said article, and substituting therefor the word "may."

No. 9. That article 5 of the constitution be amended so as to read: "Engaged in agricultural pursuits, and having no interests to conflict with our purposes," instead of "interested in agricultural pursuits."

No. 10. That article 5 of the constitution be amended by striking out the words "female" and "eighteen years male," where they occur in the second and third lines of said article.

No. 12. That article 7 of the constitution be amended as follows:

Strike out the words "or passed to higher degrees" where they occur in the close of section 2, and add the following to said section:

FINANCIAL.

"During the quarter, and pay to the secretary of the state grange one dollar for each man, and fifty cents for each woman initiated during the quarter; also, a quarterly due of six cents for each member; said report to be approved and forwarded at the first session of the grange in each quarter."

Strike out the whole of section 3 and of section 4, and substitute therefor the following, to-wit: "The secretary of the state grange shall pay to the treasurer of the state grange all moneys coming into his hands, at least once every ten days, taking his receipt therefor; and shall report quarterly to the secretary of the national grange, the membership in the state."

No. 13. That article 7, section 5, of the constitution be amended by striking out the words "in New York" where they occur in said section, and leaving the name of the place blank.

No. 14. That article 7, section 5, of the constitution be amended by striking out the word "ten" where it occurs in the last line on page 8, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five."

No. 15. That article 7, section 6, of the constitution be amended by striking out the word "signed" where it occurs in the third line of said section, and substitute therefor the word "approved."

No. 16. That the whole of article 8 be transferred from the constitution to the by-laws, and incorporated therein.

No. 18. That section 4, article 9, of the constitution be amended by striking out the word "ten" where it occurs in the fifth line of said section, and inserting the word "twenty."

No. 19. Strike out sections 6, 7 and 9, of said article 9, and substitute in lieu of said sections, the following section:

"Where state granges are organized, dispensations for the organization of the subordinate granges, heretofore issued, shall be replaced by charter from the national grange without further fee; and, thereafter, all applications for charters for subordinate granges shall pass through the office of the master of the state grange, and must be approved by him before they are issued by the national grange. When so issued, the charter shall pass through the office of the secretary of the state grange, and receive the signature and official seal of that office."

No. 20. That section 8, article 9 of the constitution be amended by striking out the words (either first, second, third or fourth,") where they occur in said section, and inserting the words "on the same person."

No. 21. That the following be inserted and numbered:

ARTICLE XIII.

The master of the national grange and the members of the executive committee shall be empowered to suspend from office any officer of the national grange who may prove inefficient or derelect in the discharge of his duty, subject to appeal to the next session thereafter of the national grange.

ARTICLE XIV.—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution can be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the national grange, at any annual meeting, and when such alteration or amendment shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the state granges, and the same reported to the secretary of the national grange, it shall be of full force.

The following

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEES

were appointed: On apportionment, on purchasing agency, on salaries of state officers.

The remainder of the day was taken up in consultation by committee, after which the grange adjourned until this morning.

A number of masters and their wives were initiated into the fifth degree in the evening after the regular business session was over.

THE LAST DAY'S SESSION.

THE STATE GRANGE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY —$1,000 VOTED THEIR DESTITUTE BRETHREN IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA—$806 57 STILL ON HAND.

The State Grange met yesterday at Masonic Hall, and the members began in earnest to dispose of the business before them.

R. C. McWilliams, Rockville, Parke county; Aaron V. Line, Brookville, Franklin county; Robert Mitchell, Gibson county, were elected members of the executive committee for the ensuing year. These gentlemen take the place of J. T. Graham, D. H. Yeoman and A. Poor, whose term of service expires to-night.

J. W. Zeigler, of Laporte county, was elected Worthy State Lecturer for the ensuing year, taking the position of Mr. Davis, resigned, who, however, never entered on his duties after being elected.

AID FOR THE DESTITUTE.

One thousand dollars was voted to the grasshopper sufferers on the plains with the proviso that it be distributed among the members of the order. A number of the delegates were in favor of voting a larger sum out of the $14 806 57 surplus, but unfortunately they were outvoted. The subordinate granges were advised to each give at least one dollar to the same worthy charity. It is thought many of the subordinate granges will send much more than is recommended, so that in all over $2,000 more will probably be realized for the sufferers.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER AND SECRETARY.

The treasurer reported having received $18,274 30, paid out $3,467 73, balance on hand $14,806 57. The expenses of holding the present session of the State Grange will be about a thousand dollars a day, making a total of $3,000, provided that they will not be compelled to hold another session to-day.

The secretary reported as the total receipts at his office the sum of $10,593 74, of which amount he retained $5,734 59 as expenses of his office. The balance, $4,858 15, he paid into the treasury. The secretary also made a number of suggestions giving his views as to the best interests of the order.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

The finance committee reported having examined the books and accounts of the secretary and treasurer, and reported that the same were kept in a satisfactory manner.

The committee on purchasing agency reported, recommending the continuance of the agency and the payment of $1,200 to that officer as his salary, instead of allowing commission, as heretofore. It was also recommended that $2,500 be placed at the disposal of the agent to aid him in prosecuting the business of the agency. Adopted.

The committee on basis of representation reported as to delegates to state grange. Adopted.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

The committee on salaries reported in favor of allowing the worthy master and secretary $800 per annum and expenses, the treasurer $500 and expenses, and the members of executive committee $2 50 per day and expenses, and other officers of the State Grange the same compensation while in attendance at the State Grange.

A vote of thanks was next tendered the officers of the grange, to the ladies, and the railways for reduced fares. Alpheus Tyner was appointed state purchasing agent.

The State Grange then adjourned its annual session for 1874, after a most successful meeting and amidst the best of feeling on the part of all concerned. It is a noticeable fact that there were no boozy delegates to be seen after the adjournment, in which respect the session differed materially from most of state political gatherings at least.

THE STAGE AND PULPIT.

AN ACTRESS PUTS SOME PUZZLING QUESTIONS TO PARSON TALMAGE—MISS CLARA MORRIS SPEAKS HER MIND ABOUT THE MORALITY OF THE STAGE—A SPICY "COUNTER-IRRITANT."

The following letter appears in the New York Herald of the 20th inst., and sufficiently explains itself: Since the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has declared himself a laughter-loving and hilarious gentleman, I am encouraged to ask him a question or two through your columns. He stated on Sunday last that he knew "a young man who attended the play of 'Macbeth' for thirty nights, and who gave up church attendance, his Bible and prayer." What I wish to know is when and where did "Macbeth" have a run of thirty nights, also the "young man's" name and address? His opinion of that play and the characters therein would be valuable. Having asked these questions I would like to add a few words about the quality of the "fruit" our professional tree is bearing. During our civil war, when many of our actors were fighting valiantly for the Union, and many an actress deprived herself of everything but the bare necessaries of life that she might send wines, fruits and food to the commissary departments, and when every spare hour was given to the knitting of stockings, scraping of lint and making of bandages, I thought our tree was bearing good "fruit." When Chicago stood shivering and homeless and we placed in her outstretched hands many a hard-earned "hundred," not a dollar but carried with it twice its value in sympathy, and when last winter we gave thousands to the suffering poor of New York, I thought our tree was bearing good fruit. When I have seen a hard worked actress mother, with the inevitable satchel on her arm and "part" for the evening in her hand, call the little night-gowned babies and hear them say "Now I lay me down to sleep," etc., with lips as pure and sweet as though they were a minister's flock and not an actor's, I felt sure our tree was bearing good fruit and fair to look at, too. I do not say we are angels—far from it. We have some very

DARK COMPLEXIONED SHEEP

among us, but the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's profession can furnish a "Roland for an Oliver" every time. We are a law abiding, God learning, self sustaining people, and our wives and mothers will bear comparison with those of any class of people in the world. There is hardly an actress on the stage but has some one to support—father, mother, sister or child, some one—and I never knew one to do her duty unwillingly. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage complains of the impurity of the modern stage. It is no worse than it was centuries ago. We simply hold the mirror, and it reflects the vices and the virtues of the age. As to our influence being so terrible, I deny it. How on earth is virtue to triumph if there is no sin to triumph over? Did the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage ever preach a sermon where sin of some kind was not mentioned, aye, and made much of? Has he not spent ten minutes in picturing some successful speculator, and has he not used odds and ends of popular slang to bring his picture more vividly before the eyes of his congregation and have not his efforts in that line been rewarded with a ripple of laughter, and has he not thereupon dragged in his moral by the "hair of the head" and dismissed it in three minutes, so that his hearers retained the amusing picture of that wicked money getter, and lost all sight of the moral? Has not then the reverend gentleman made vice more attractive than virtue? I sit every Sunday and hear a man preach (and he preaches well, too), who has said to my mother: "I can not comprehend how she can act and feel any interest in religion!" I am gifted with the usual amount of sensibility and a fair sense of the fitness of things, and I have prayed many a year to the same God the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage worships, yet have had no fine inner voice denounce me as unfit so to kneel, because of my being an actress.

Woman like, having asked permission to say a few words. I have said a great many, and end as I began, with a question: "If it took thirty nights of 'Macbeth' to win that 'young man' from the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, how many nights with the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage would it take to win a man (say Vandenhoff) from 'Macbeth?'"

CLARA MORRIS.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 17, 1874.

WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

THE FIRST RECEPTION OF THE SEASON—MRS. FRED. GRANT AND HER STYLE OF BEAUTY —THE DRESSES AND THEIR WEARERS.

The lady correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes thus of the card reception at the White House on the 17th: You certainly will excuse me if I dispute the word of the combined journalistic craft, and declare Mrs. Fred. Grant no beauty whatever! Her complexion is dark, unrelieved by color, and her features irregular. But she certainly has a petite, prettily molded figure, and is stylish to an enviable degree, but she is not pretty. I met the youthful pair out walking a few days ago, and let me describe the bride's appearance (of course the groom looked as usual.) She was dressed in a suit of exquisite hyacinth shade of silk, trimmed with bands of shaded gray ostrich tips; her hat matched the suit, and was trimmed with the same shade of plumes. Her hair was parted on one side, and her tout ensemble was finished and stylish. The friend with whom I was walking exclaimed, after the couple had passed: "That Mrs. Fred. Grant? I thought she was a beauty!" Col. Fred. seems very proud of his treasure, and does some of the most absurd things occasionally. Passing a bank the other day, in company with his consort, he turned suddenly around, rushed his bewildered better-half into the dingy darkness of the rooms devoted to Mammon, and forthwith introduced her, in the proudest manner, to a couple of his banker friends. Then started out again, and meeting with a sportsman who had frequently accompanied parties of young men with dogs, etc., on their hunting expeditions, called him up to be introduced to this wonderful little woman on his arm. Tuesday evening a card reception was held at the White House from 9 until 11 o'clock, at which Mrs. Fred Grant was formally presented to the Washington beau monde. The hundred invitations issued included the celebrities of the army, navy, official, and civil life. The bride received in her wedding dress of white satin, so profusely covered with exquisite point lace that the satin was only discernable here and there as it glimmered itself into recognition through some kindly interstices. Her ornaments were

MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS.

The ladies all seemed to vie with each other in the freshness and elegance of their toilettes, as if desirous that the youtful bride should not outdo them in costly array. One beautiful dress was of garnet satin, with the filmiest web of Duchess lace for fichu, overdress, and flounces, the accompanying ornaments being diamonds and garnets. Another dress of Parisian finish, was a dainty flesh-colored silk, rich, soft, and heavy; trimmed with every blending shade down to deepest mahogony color. A sweet debutante wore a silvery white pena trimmed with clusters of the pale lemon-colored tea roses (Marshal Ney). Another young favorite wore a pale blue silk dress, with a transparent gaze de chambery overdress, in which diamond-raised figures of a darker hue gave a changeable, wave-like appearance to the whole. It was caught up by straggling vines of pink-hued wild roses thrown carelessly here and there. Another lovely girl wore a chaste China crepe of creamy whiteness, with delicate lilies of the valley peeping from the slender green leaves, and trailing fragrantly down the side. Another, still, wore the rarest shade of pomegranate pink crepe, with the trimmings fading off to a faint flush tinge. But I must not fill my entire letter with mere descriptions of beautiful dresses. The supper was a very fine one, and the floral decorations quite pretty, but the young people were fearfully disappointed when they discovered that dancing was out of the question, as the crash covers to the carpets had been forgotten, and their heavy, yielding softness offered no inducements to the "light fantastic toe," even though the voice of the band went out in ravishing waltzes. But then they made good all lost opportunities at the Bachelor's German last evening, at which Mrs. Secretary Fish did the dignified honors, and General Max Woodhull led the German. His sister

MISS NELLIE, A DEBUTANTE,

was much admired on account of her exquisitely graceful dancing, and was on the floor oftener than any other young lady present. Such a regiment of debutantes are being marched into social gayety this winter to strive in the warfare for belledom. Thirty already out, and some fledglings waiting for a little later in the season. Four commodore's daughters are already on the roster, as well as several others, whose fathers rank from admiral down. One of the four young ladies first mentioned is very accomplished and witty, although not a beauty. She plays upon four different musical instruments, and speaks Italian, German, and French with the ease of her mother tongue. Her mamma, however, has lived so many years amid the effete civilization of the continent that she can not become accustomed to the independence of our republican girls. Her daughter is therefore always attended by an old and trusty man servant, who, if she walks, keeps at an orderly's distance behind his young mistress, following her as faithfully as her own shadow. The young gentlemen are beginning to protest and declare the system of chaperonage as it already exists needs curtailed instead of augmented power. Another debutante has very decided pretensions to beauty. Her skin is of that olive clearness through which the blood delights to penetrate to the surface. Her eyes are dark, lustrous, and wide lidded; her hair a golden brown—a "new departure" for a brunette—and her teeth without a flaw. It is not beauty alone that makes a belle; in fact, history will bear me out when I say that many of the most notedly fascinating women of days gone by were decidedly ugly. It is manner and mind, above matter and face. So I shall carefully arrange my chime of belles, and bring out the characteristic tone of each and all, and be careful not to strike false notes. I shall call those, pretty who are really so, and others talented or accomplished, as the case may be.

Young man, you feel a superiority to the whole human race, as you stand at the altar with your fair young bride. You would not exchange places with the president. Yet a few short years, a few whiskings of the broom handle, an untimely stoppage or two of wafted flat-irons, and your weary body will rest under the swaying willow, while some young gallant will bring your late afflicted partner out to the cemetery on calm Sabbath evenings and whisper love in her ear, as together they strew peanut shells over your grave. "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A disgusted fisherman offers a chromo to every fish that will take the bait.

RICHMOND, IND.—To all afflicted: I hereby state that my wife was afflicted with disease of the lungs, supposed to be consumption, very bad. Her cough was almost incessant. We took treatment of Dr. C. H. Peters, in this city, who has cured my wife. She has been doing her own work for months.

Aug. 14, 1871. B. F. PIERCE.

Personally appeared before the undersigned, a notary public in and for the county of Wayne and state of Indiana, B. F. Pierce, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says, the above certificate of cure of his wife, given Dr. C. H. Peters, is true, to which I hereunto affix my notary seal.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
Aug. 14, 1871. Notary Public.