



THE INAUGURATION.

AFTER YEARS OF WEARY WAITING ON THE CUSTONE COLD AND GRIM, UNCLE SAMUEL OPENS WIDE HIS DOORS, AND INVITES THE STRANGERS IN. WITH KINGLY PRIDE THE PILGRIMS RISE, AND, IN OBEDIENCE TO THE CALL, FIRST RUSH AROUND IN GAY PROCESSION, AND THEN ATTEND A FULL-DRESS BALL.

—Chicago Times Head-lines.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S STEWARDSHIP.

To-day, March 4, the republican party surrenders the trust which it accepted at the hands of the American people on March 4, 1861—just 24 years ago. Never has a trust been administered with more fidelity; never has a nation prospered more, under wise, enlightened and beneficent governmental control, than the United States in the past quarter of a century.

When it assumed the direction of the destinies of this country, we had a population of 31,500,000. We have now over 55,000,000—nearly a doubling of numbers, in spite of the great check which the war put upon the natural increase of the population.

It found a bankrupt treasury; it carried to a successful conclusion one of the greatest and most costly wars of modern times, has paid off a very large portion of the debt thus incurred, and leaves a full treasury. It found the national credit at the lowest ebb, and the bonds of government bearing a high rate of interest yet unsalable unless at a heavy discount from the face value.

It found nearly one-half the states clinging to the shameful institution of human slavery, and the doctrine of ruling our courts, promulgated by the highest tribunal of the country, that "a negro has no rights a white man is bound to respect."

It found the shameful institution of human slavery, and the doctrine of ruling our courts, promulgated by the highest tribunal of the country, that "a negro has no rights a white man is bound to respect." It has wiped the foul blot from the nation, made all men free and equal, and incorporated in the organic law of the nation the most sacred guarantees of citizenship and equal rights before the law to the enfranchised millions of black men.

Nor will it do to say that it is unfair to credit the growth in population, in prosperity in strength, of the nation to the republican party; that this growth and prosperity were natural results, uninfluenced by political domination. Look at the map of the Union, and those states which are largely republican, which have been chiefly under republican state control are the most important, the ones which have grown in wealth, in power, in importance, in population, most rapidly.

There are, and can be, in the very nature of things, but two great political parties in the nation. The one

finds its idols in the past. It looks to a demagogue of a century ago as the exponent of its political faith. It fondly adores doubtful dogmas long ago out-worn in the rapid growth of the American republic, and tries to oppose all change, and consequently all growth—for growth is always change. The other is the party of progress, of enlightenment, of civilization. It believes in holding on to all political ideas that experience has proved sound and good, and in rejecting those which we have outgrown.

The party of the past, the democracy, has succeeded to power by a scratch—by a series of accidents. It has for twenty four years done nothing but curse republicans, and endeavor to undo what the republican party has done. Now it is in power—let us see what it can possibly do to improve on the matchless record of the republican party for the past quarter of a century. —Toledo Blade.

A BIG SPLIT EXPECTED AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

The Star says: Mr. Blaine feels friendly toward Mr. Cleveland, and thinks it will be the duty of republicans in congress to give him every possible backing in carrying out the policy he has laid down. A large majority of the republicans agree with Mr. Blaine in this. They expect to see many democrats repudiate Cleveland if he lives up to his promises. They expect to see a large faction of the democrats opposing him in congress next winter, and they have determined that they will stand by him. There is no disposition in the senate to oppose any nominations he may send in except upon such grounds as they would oppose them if sent in by a republican president, and they will treat all his recommendations with respect. Leading republicans, who form the opinion of all their party in the house, say that from what they can judge of his policy at this time, and from his public declarations, they do not expect Mr. Cleveland to follow any line of action in which he would not receive their endorsement and hearty support. Should there be a split in the democratic party, growing out of the discontent of those democrats who looked for a complete revolution of affairs when the democratic president came into power, the republicans say they will rush into the breach and support Cleveland. Moreover, if the democrats oppose the administration in the house two years hence, when the next congressional elections come off the republicans will make the civil service reform the main issue in the campaign, and try to beat the anti-Cleveland and anti-civil service reform men, on the ground that they are more interested in the spoils than in honest government. The republicans are united in this, and they will be found in the next congress to stand with Cleveland in everything except it may be the tariff, and they don't know how he stands on that.

The following is from a new paper, started in Augusta, Ga., by colored men in the interests of the race, and contains the solution of the race problem in the South: "We are living here among the same people that once owned us. We must get on together. There is nowhere for us to go. We could not go if we wanted to. They could not send us if they tried. We should thank God for the measure of peace that exists among us. It could be much worse. It only remains for us to educate our children, buy lands, make our homes pure, dignified, and comfortable, and save money, and every other right will follow."

There is one provision of the Post-office appropriation bill whose adoption will be hailed by a letter writing public with delight. All letters now pay two cents on a half ounce and an extra two cents for any fraction over that weight. Multitudes of letters overrun the half ounce a trifle, and if the extra weight is not prepaid by the sender it is collected from the receiver. By this provision the postage on a letter weighing an ounce will be only 200 cents instead of four after June 30 next. A great many letters weigh several ounces, and they will after that date, be charged only two cents an ounce instead of four cents as now. People in writing hereafter will not be afraid to fill up another half sheet after their letter overruns the half-ounce limit; and perhaps many persons who send letters to the newspapers and write on both sides of their paper, will not be afraid to use a little more paper and write only on one side thereof.

The war cloud hanging over Russia and England is not yet dissipated, although it seems probable that matters may be settled without a resort to arms. The newspapers of both countries keep up a belligerent tone, and there are plenty of accusations of bad faith upon both sides. Meanwhile it is understood by both governments that there is a necessity for the settlement, once for all, of Central Asia matters, and the gravity of the situation lies in the difficulty of doing this satisfactorily. Russia's aims are well known, and England's determination is firm that they shall not be carried out, to the imperiling of English interests in India. Yet neither government really wants war, so that it is probable that a long diplomatic campaign is opening, in which the Russian intrigue and dissimulation will pay an important part.

The monumental cheek of the democratic majority in Congress in refusing to admit Dakota to the sisterhood of states can be estimated from a few facts regarding that flourishing territory: It pays more revenue to the Post-office department than any one of the 32 states of the Union, and has a population as large as Nebraska or Connecticut, and nearly twice as large as New Hampshire, Vermont or Florida. It boasts 2,500 miles of railway, 2,000 schoolhouses, 275 newspapers, and more periodicals than any New England state except Massachusetts.

PROHIBITING MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE BEING CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On the above subject among other observations, T. W. Davenport, Senator from Marion county, in the late legislature makes some very appropriate remarks on that provision of our state constitution which prohibits members of the legislature being candidates for any office the election of which is vested in the legislative assembly. The following is his words on the subject to-wit: Mr. Hirsch, being a member of the legislature, was therefore ineligible, under our constitution, to the office of U. S. Senator. There is no more doubt that the constitution means what it says, and that the framers of that instrument had the office of the United States Senator especially in view, than there is of any other declaration couched in language and addressed to plain people. No man can misunderstand it, and no one until recently had the hardihood to try to explain it away. There is nothing in the inhibition contrary or hostile to the constitution of the United States; there is nothing in it which does not conserve the best interest of the people of this state.

I am aware that the senate of the United States admits to seats within that body members elected in defiance of the state constitutions, such as ours or the state of Illinois, and this practice was held as a sufficient reason, by nearly all the members of our last legislative assembly, for ignoring the clause of the constitution rendering them ineligible.

I do not wish to indulge in harsh judgments or set up myself as a standard in this particular, but I do insist that the practice of the last two sessions shall be discontinued, and that we go back and stand upon our own constitution.

If there were any doubts in the minds of any as to the wisdom of the inhibition, certainly the scenes of the last session would remove them. The framers of our constitution were wiser than the present, for they foresaw what we have now learned from a dear experience. I put it as the primary reason for our late failure to elect a senator that we did not observe in good faith the constitution of our state. If there had been no legislative candidates we could have agreed in less than two weeks. I know we could. The prejudice of the country against the metropolis could not have hindered it. The votes show that the prejudice was impotent to prevent an election. The main trouble lay in the fact that members who are candidates are striving to prevent an agreement upon one of their own number or upon any one outside of the assembly.

The principal tendency of such a contest among a number of ambitious, self-esteemed, equal aspirants is to stir up disagreements and animosities which in the nature of things must grow stronger instead of weaker to the end of the session. And can any one think that legislation, under such circumstances, would proceed in that orderly, careful, judicious manner which is the chief protection against bad laws? The election of United States Senator is bad enough at best, and always more or less corrupting to legislation, but is it not doubly so where those who are the instruments by which legislation is affected also enter the arena of conflict where the great senatorial honors are to be won? It must be so while human nature is human nature. I do not wish to be understood as even hinting that the members of the last legislature were not good men, or even superior men, for I think as a whole it was an earnest, honest, hard working assembly, full of ideas and purposes than any of its predecessors, but it was composed of human beings who were actuated by human impulses, that is all.

In charity for ourselves let us adopt the Irish verdict, "Not guilty, but don't do it again." Let us learn by the past and reaffirm the ineligibility clause of our organic law. Let us have no more legislative candidates for the United States senate, and if possible let us remove the question practically from the legislature by asking the people to nominate the senator. T. W. DAVENPORT.

BILL NYE TO THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Dear Sir: The painful duty of turning over to you the administration of these United States and the key to the front door of the White house has been assigned to me. You will find the key hanging inside the storm door and the cistern pole up stairs in the hay-mow of the barn.

It is expected that you will make such changes in your cabinet and other furniture as you may see fit. The asparagus bed, however, will need a little top dressing in the spring, and you can do as you see fit about putting pillow shams on the pie-plant bed. In your attitude toward foreign powers you will, of course, have your own ideas, and a suggestion from me at this time would be entirely out of place. Govern the people with a firm yet gentle hand, and put a little rat poison down cellar where it will do the most good.

I have made a good many suggestions to the outgoing administration relative to the transfer of the Indian bureau from the department of the interior to that of the "Sweet-by-and-by." The Indian, I may say, has been a great source of annoyance to me, several of their number having jumped one of my most valuable mining claims on White river. Still I do not complain of that. This mine, however, I am convinced would be a good paying property if properly worked, and should you at any time wish to take the regular army and such other help as you may need and recapture it from our red brother, I would be glad to give you a controlling interest in it.

You will observe, on taking possession of the administration, that the navy is a little bit weather-beaten and wormy. I would suggest that it be newly painted in the spring. If it had been my good fortune to receive a majority of the suffrages of the people for the office you hold, I should have painted the navy red. Still, that need not influence you in the course which you may see fit to adopt.

You will find all papers in their appropriate pigeon holes, and a small jar of cucumber pickles down cellar, which were left over, and to which you are welcome. The asperities and hart burnings that were the immediate result of a hot and unusually bitter campaign, are now all buried. Take these pickles and use them as though they were your own. They are none to good for you. You deserve them. We may differ politically, but that need not interfere with our warm personal friendship.

You will also find a ton of coal left over, and an old ax in the wood-shed, which a man from Ohio left with us to have ground. Of course you do not make a business of receiving presents, but cannot refuse to receive these as a slight testimonial of regard and not in the nature of a bribe.

There are many affairs of great moment which I have not enumerated in this brief letter, because I have felt some little delicacy and timidity about appearing to be at all dictatorial or officious about a matter wherein the public might charge me with interference.

I hope you will receive the foregoing in a friendly spirit, and whatever your convictions may be upon great questions of national interest, either foreign or domestic, that you will not undertake to blow out the gas on retiring, and that you will in other ways realize the fond anticipations which are now cherished in your behalf by a mighty people whose aggregate eye now on you.

P. S.—You will be a little surprised, no doubt, to find no soap in the laundry or bath rooms. It probably got in the campaign in some way and was absorbed. —Jagade. B. N.

The prosperity and stability of every community largely (in fact entirely) depend upon the public spirit and private enterprise of its citizens, as well as upon the fostering and encouragement of home industries. It is a recognized principle of municipal economy that no city can secure for itself a substantial and permanent existence unless its inhabitants shall be possessed in a liberal degree of the disposition to aid each other—in other words to put their shoulders unitedly to the wheel, and labor with a common purpose for the general welfare. No greater stigma can fall to the lot of any municipality or State than a common reputation for selfishness, or lack of enterprise, or mossbackism. Such a stigma acts like a clog under the wheels of progress, hindering and embarrassing the course of trade and dwarfing the growth of the body corporate or commercial. But let any city achieve a fame for good-will, push and energy, and you will see countless hands stretched forth to give it aid, and the purses of capital opened to shower it with financial encouragement; the wheels of its railroads will groan with incoming immigrants, and the hotels registers crowd with the signatures of speculators seeking opportunities of investment.—Portland exchange.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale at T. Graham's. "Hackmetack" a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale at T. Graham's. Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, and Canker Mouth. For sale at T. Graham's. Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. For sale at T. Graham's. For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale at T. Graham's. Are you made miserable by indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, "Yellow Skin"? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale at T. Graham's. The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." For sale at T. Graham's. Why will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and \$1. For sale at T. Graham's. Take a look at those fine nobby hats at E. Rosenthal's and you are sure to buy one.

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK Is Now Arriving Weekly. Novelties and Bargains Throughout. ONE PRICE NOLAN'S CASH STORE Corvallis, Oregon.

New This Week.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE OF REAL ESTATE

In the matter of the estate of Geo. P. Wrenn, deceased. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale, duly made by the county Court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Benton on Saturday April 7th, 1883, at the regular April term of said court, directing and commanding me, F. A. Chenoweth administrator of said estate, to sell at public auction all the right, title, interest and estate that the said Geo. P. Wrenn had at the time of his death, in and to the following described premises: The undivided 3-5 of two hundred and fifty one acres, lying in the east 1-2 of the donation land claim of Geo. P. Wrenn and Mary E. F. Wrenn, his wife, notation 0238, land No. 54, T. 11, S. R. 6 west, Willamette meridian, in Benton county, Oregon. More particularly described as follows to-wit: Beginning at point 4.05 chains east of the 1-4 Sec. corner, on the line between sections 16 and 21 in T. 11, S. R. 6 west, Willamette Meridian, thence south 89 degrees 27 min. east 4.55 chains, south 58.50 chains to the middle of the channel of Marys river, thence following down with the meanderings of said river to the east line of said donation land claim, thence north 81.25 chains to the north east corner of said claim thence north 89 deg. 27 min. east 32.5 chains to the place of beginning containing 250 acres more or less. Also the whole of the following in the west half of said claim beginning at a quarter Sec. corner on the line between sections 10 and 21, in T. 11, S. R. 6 west, Willamette Meridian, thence south 89 degrees 27 min. east 4.55 chains, south 58.50 chains to the middle of the channel of Marys river, thence following up the river to the middle of the county road leading from Corvallis to Kings Valley, north 10 degrees, east along the middle of said road, 16 chains north 0 degrees, west 18 chains, north 23 degrees, west 23 chains north 39 degrees, west 5 chains to the north line of the claim, south 89 degrees 27 min. east 13.20 chains to place of beginning containing 39.05 acres. Therefore in accordance with and in pursuance of said order of sale, I, F. A. Chenoweth administrator of said estate of Geo. P. Wrenn, deceased, will on Tuesday April 24th, 1883, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., of said day in front of the court house door, in the city of Corvallis in Benton county Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest and estate which the said Geo. P. Wrenn had, at the time of his death, in and to the above described premises, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging. Terms of sale, cash down at time of sale. F. A. CHENOWETH, Administrator of the estate of Geo. P. Wrenn, de'd.

W. C. Crawford, JEWELER.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc. All kinds of repairing done on short notice, and all work warranted. 18-33-yl

PRODUCE PRICE CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Oats, Flour, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes, etc.

J. H. LEWIS, E. E. RABER, City Dray.

Lewis & Raber, Proprietors. Do a general Draying Business. Orders Solicited. GUN STORE.

BREECH & MUZZLE LOADING SHOT GUNS

Rifles, Pistols, Cartridges, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Sewing Machines, Work made to order and warranted. 20-33yl C. HODES, Corvallis.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

Brink & Wright, Prop's, Good Teams, Buggies, Carriages and Saddle Horses at reasonable rates. Third Street, between Jefferson and Adams. CORVALLIS, OREGON. 21-41-ll

New Jewelry Store.

C. W. Smith, A practical Jeweler and Watch-maker has located in Waggoner & Buford's real estate office, Corvallis. Special attention given to repairing fine chronometer watches. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to suit the times. A fine stock of watches, clocks and jewelry constantly on hand. 21-51yl

James L. Lewis, Sheep, Cattle, Horses and Hogs bought and sold and contracts made to furnish same AT ALL TIMES.

Mutton, Beef and fat Hogs a Specialty. CORVALLIS OREGON. 21-41-ll

C. B STARR'S LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLE.

(South end Main Street.) Charges Reasonable, Satisfaction Guaranteed, Corvallis, Oregon. 21-31-ll

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MARBLE WORKS,

AND DEALERS IN ALLKINDS PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL Marble & Granite. MAIN STREET Corvallis, Oregon. 21-31-ll

FOR SALE.

The Kisor Hotel. And a Lot, situated in Philomath, Oregon, only one block from the proposed site of the O. P. R. R. depot. The Buildings are in good repair and will be sold for \$1,400. Equire of S. A. KISOR, Philomath, Or. 22-12-30.