DIRECTORY.

Grand Officers.

Grand Officers.

G. W. C. T. - W. R. Dunbar, Silverton.
G. W. C. Coun. - Mrs. S. C. McClung, Engene City.
G. W. V. T. - Joanna Lyle. Dalias.
G. See'y - T. H. Crawford, Portland.
G. A. See'y - L. Stat.nus, Monroe
G. Treas. - Emma Kellogg, Portland.
G. Chap. - Rev. J. R. N. Bell, Ashland.
G. Mar. - J. W. Strange, Roseburg.
G. D. Mar. - Annie E. Underwood, Cottage Grove.
G. Guard - Mary Cartwright, The Dalles.
G. Sen. - T. F. Barton, Amity.
G. Mess. - L. C. Fisher, Stayton.
P. G. W. C. T. - Tilmon Ford, Salem.
Sapt, Juvenile Tempiars - Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Fortagrove.

State Deputy G. W. C. T's.

Rev. J. R. N. Bell, Ashland.
Wm. Russell, Weston.
Capt. O. C. Applegate, Linkville.
B. H. Alien, Halsey.
T. B. Handley, Hillsboro.
Ass Shreve, Dalias.
H. V. Grabbe, Wilbur.
Wm. Grant, Lebanon.
Rev. J. W. Miller, Dalias.
Rev. J. W. Miller, Dalias.
Rev. J. S. McCaio, Eugene.
Wm. Harnon, The Dallos.
Wm. B. Carter, Corvallis.
W. S. James Portland
L. J. House, Summerville.

District Deputy G. W. C. T's.

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J. S. Ceckelrease, Rosseburg,
H. W. Lake, Eagle Creek,
James Coffey, Salem,
James Erwin, Fort Klamath,
Hon, J. A. Pruett, Pendleton,
L. B. Royal, Albany,
A. J. Barlow, Cartwright's,
Mrs. Anna W. Spencer, Gardner,
J. P. Tupper, Marshilleld,
E. E. Fanning, Hillsborn,

Correspondence from the G. W. C. T.

PRAIRIE CITY, Feb. 21, 1877.

ED, FARMER: Our public temperance meeting at Baker City on the evening of the 16th inst, in the M. E. Church, was presided over by Rev. W. T. Kooniz, and was largely attended, the commodious house being entirely filled. The choir gave us most excellent music, and the Baker band did me the honor to be present and enliven the occasion with their No. 1 playing. Ultra Montane, No. 97, is a splendid Lodge, and its members are alive to the interests of the

Order.
On the morning of the 17th, we took the buck board for this place where we arrived on Sunday evening the 18th inst., and found a large audience awaiting us. The meeting was held in the new and magnificent Grangs was held in the new and magnificent Grangs Hall, and the attention to the lecture was excellent indeed. At this place I had the picasure of meeting with Bros. W. S. Mc-Meen and Frank McCollum, from Canyon City, who had come up here, fitteen miles, to attend the lecture. Here also I had the placeure of a call propound a visit with a pleasure of a call upon and a visit with a number of the valight temperance workers of the lovely valley of John Day, among whom I would mention the names of Bros. Baird, A. E. Starr, James Finnegan, W. F. Settlemier and others. On Monday evening we held a meeting of Revival Lodge, No. 213, and mustered into the ranks five more temperance soldiers, and the continued pros-perity of the Lodge seems to be assured. After the Lodge was closed a grand treat of good things was spread upon tables arranged for the purpose, and we were invited by the ladies who had brought these things to tempt the appetite to lay hold and help our-selves, which all bands did I tell you, giving evidence that the cakes, pies, &c , were fully appreciated. This meeting reminded the very much of the last visits I had the ent importance, and party lines may all

Sisters Baird, Starr, Thornton, Armstrong and Settlemier, are entitled to, and receive the thanks of all the members present. Long may they be spared to work for our

A rain storm is prevailing here at this time and the snow is about all off of the In F. H. and C. W. R. DUNBAR.

W. R. Dunbar, G.W.C.T., writing from Canyon City under date of Feb. 21, 1977 says: "Our public meeting here to-night was largely attended—the hall was full to overflow-ing. Rev. Granuis called the meeting to order and presided. John Day Lodge, No. 80, is one of the best in the State, and has battled nobly for the cause when many others tired in the good work and went to rest.'" I will write more of this Ledge and its whole souled kind and hospitable members in my next. Don't forget No. 80 if you

me this way. Reports from thirty Lodge Deputies show a net recrease of 250 members in quarter end-ing January 81, 1877. I am looking for the reports from the other Lodge Deputies in a

Brothers and Sisters let us be prompt in the performance of all duty assigned us. Many encouraging letters come to me from the various Lodges, and our membership seems more active than ever before. Once more let us all do our whole duty.

Rell of officers of John Day Lodge, for the term ending April 50, 1877; Frank T. Me Collum, C. T.; Lottie A. Thompson, V.T.; J. A. Whiman, Sec.; M. V. Thompson, F. Sec.: L. E. Middlesworth, T.; John T. D'xon, C.; Frank P. Housley, M.; Sister L. E. Mid-dlesworth, D.M.; Sister D. M. Robertson, I. G.; W. S. McMeep, O.G.; Laura R. Hachcuey, R H.S; Caroline Sullinger, L.H.S.; T. J. Tornell, P.W.C.T.

BURNA VISTA, Feb. 27, 1877.

ED. FARMER: I seed the cames of the officers of our Lodge, No. 41, 4 O.G.T., as follows: E. G. Heath, C.T.; S. G. Harrion, V. G. S. Hall, S.; N. Spanidin, A.S.; J. W. Spanidin, F.S.; Josic Hall, T.; Maggie C. Smith, Chap.; Wm. Wells. M.; Lizzie Galloway, D.M.; Mattie Smith, I.G.; A. Munsell, O.G.; D. W. Lessure, R.H.S.; W. M. Mc-Laughlin, Yours in F. H. and C. Geo. S. Hall, See'y.

GEO. S. HALL, Sec'y. It cost \$400 to welcome a Brigadier General to the Pacific coast, and then for the first four weeks he is allowed to beat everybody at poker for courtesy's sake.

To have the money needlessly spent every year would give subtantial comfort to all. To have the money saved by buying SILVER TIPPED boots and shoes would buy each parent every year a new pair of shoes.

Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The following is President Hayes' inaugural address:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonies begun by Washington and observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust. I proceed in compliance with this usage to annonnce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of these du-ties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably the principles or measures of the administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions. and essential to the welfare of our country. At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election.

seemed to be fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the Important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example and, in part, adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before alection, trusting that before election. trusting that my country-men will candidly weigh and understand it; that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the stan-dard of my conduct in the path before me. Charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the Presidential administration of the Government, so far as depends under the constitution and laws on the chief executive of the nation, the permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens, in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject of our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely tollow, sooner or later, and the hearty and generous acceptance of the le-gitimate results of the revolution have not yet been realized. This difficult and embarrassing question meets us at the threshold of this subject. The people of these States are still impoverished and the inestimable blessing of a wise, honest, and peaceful local self government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self government. With respect to the two distinct races, whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which decides the interests of both races, carefully and equally; it must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the constitution and the laws of the nation, and the laws of the States themselves; accepting and obeying faithfully the whole constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local self governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In the furtherance of such obedience to the letter furtherance of such obedience to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and in belief of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparation. In my judgement the feeling of uncertainty, inseparable from an irredeemaso-called party interests lose their apparpleasure of making to Valfontis, No. 76, be permitted to tade into insignificance. Esgle Creek, No. 205, Hillsboro, No. 17, Academy, No. 137, Paradise Springs, No. 268 and others. Union is the question of government or no government; of the social order and the peacetal industries, and all the happiness that belong to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partisan sense either Republicans or Democrats, but tellow citizens and fellow men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are

near. The sweeping revolution of the LABOR SYSTEM

entire

Ot a large portion of our country and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting a problem of the gravest moment to be deait with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act fraught with good for all concerned is now generally conceded throughout the country. That the moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional powers and influence to establish the rights of the people it has consucipated, and to protect them in the enloyment of those ights, when they are intringed or assailed also generally admitted. The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedled by the united and harmonies

EFFORTS OF BOTH RACES,

Actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincorely anxious to use every legiti-mate influence in favor of an honest and efficient local government of the true resource of those States for the promotion of contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In that effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose. I ask the cordial cooperation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that

But at the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as for every other part of the country, this improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE SHOULD REST UPON UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by State governments, and, it need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire and regard to promote their true interests,—the interests of the white and of the colored people, both equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out of our political affairs the color or line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North and united South, but a united country.

CIVIL SERVICE.

I asked the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of socalled official pat-ronage which have come to have the same tion of usage in the several departments of our government, but a change in the system of appointment itself, a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete. a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service, they meant that public officers should owe their has le service to the government and the p ple; they meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory; they held that appointment to office was not to be made or expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both political parties of the country in declaring their principles, prior to the election, gave prominent place to the subject of the reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as an expression of the united voice and will of the whole country.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM SIX YEARS. The President of the United States, of necessity, owes his election to office to the suffrages and zealous labors of a political party, members of which cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance the principles of their party organi-zation; but he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he served his party best who serves the country best. In turtherance of the reform we seek, and as in other importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Pesidential office, and forbidding a re-election.

With respect to the financial condition of the country I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered, dur-ing the past three years. The depression in all the varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country which began in Sept., 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Intimately connected as it is with this topvalues, is one of the great obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a solid coin basis, and at all times prouptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment.

And I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it. Passing from these remarks upon the condition of the country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in

AFFAIRS OF FOREIGN NATIONS

has proven of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my bonored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to the new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the presevation of peace. and will, as I believe, become the beneficial example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and my Lope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all the nations of the world.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION,

Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked with the excitoment which usually attends the contest between great political parties, whose mismbers esponse and advocate with carnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps in no respects extracedinary, save in the closuress and consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country, it has first time in the lastery of the country, it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar cir-cumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute, with reference to the counting of the electoral votes, should be refer-red to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them of long established reputation for integri-ty and intelligence, and with the excention of the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished. In the important work of the restoration of the South, it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and a wise public economy.

e i o i

GARDEN CITY PLOWS, IMPROVED For 1876.

WE HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE RECEIVING. THE LARGEST STOCK OF THE ABOVE CELE-brated Phows ever imported to the Pacific coast. The success of these Plows last year exceeded any hing ever before known in this State. Those now on hand are made with new and special improvements,

Warranted Superior to any Plow in the United States!

THE GARDEN CITY SULKY PLOW

Cutting 14 and 16 inches, with 3-horse Attachment, and 16-inho rolling Cutter, is without a rival. It has been so thoroughly tested that we warrant its operation in any soil in the State. These Plows are sold with that guaranty. Send for Circulars and Price Lists. "GA,

NEWTON WAGONS, All Sizes,

Monitor Broad-Cast

Seeders and Cultivators, GARDEN CITY

CULTIVATORS AND HARROWS. T. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

SALEM, Sept. 28, 1876.

garded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuc-cessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have, in this way, settled disputes in regard to which good men differ as to the law no loss than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment that the conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so mijusted the general requirement of the pation could struck the fellowers. sequiesence of the nation ought surely to fol-low. It has been reserved for a government of the people where the right of suffrage is univer-ANNING MILLS. sal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a strug-At BED-ROCK PRICES, Shop at Agricultural Work building, Salem. [roy] O. F. DENNIS.

history of a great nation in the midst of a strug-gle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults, to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law, looking for the guidance of that divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped. I call upon. Senators, Representa-tives, Judges, fellow citizens, here and every-where, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings, not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and scene to our country the blessings, not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and union; a union depending not upon the con-straint of force, but upon the loving devotion et a free people; that all things may be so or-dered and settled upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be estab-lished among us for all generations.

The Wisconsin remedy for frezen ears is to coat them with varnish. It improves

some ears wonderfully.

Breathing Miasma without Injury. There is to exaggeration in the statement that thousands of nersons residing from one year's end to another in fever and ague regions on this Continent and elsewhere, breaths air more or less tapregnated with miasms, without incurring the disease, simply and only because they are in the habit of using Hos-tetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive. It has fre-mently happened, and the fact has been amply attestand only because they are in the habit of using Hostotter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive. It has frequently happened, and the fact has been amply attestibly the parties themselves, that persons surrounded on all sides by neighbors suffering the tortures of this shivering and burning plague, have enjoyed absolute hammily from it, thanks to the protection afforded by the Bitters. Nor is that standard antifebrile condial less efficacions in remedying than in preventing chills and fever, billions r-mittents, and disorders of a kindred type. Taken between the paroxysims, it speedily mitigates their violence, and eventually prevents their recurrence. These facts, convincingly established by evidence, appeal with peculiar force to travelers and sejourners in malarious districts.

From a Distinguished Jurist.

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP and the result fully sustains your yredition. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy. I am no longer tremulous and debilifaced as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last live years." Sold by all druggists.

A Remarkable Cure.

WEST TOWNSEND, VT., May 14, 1869, MESSES, S. W. FOWLE & SONS: Gentlemen.—Several years since I took a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, where it remained without relaxation. I was then in Massachusetts, and growing worse and becoming unable to attend to my business I returned home and commenced searching in earnest for some medicine which would restore my lost health. I conwhich would restore my lost nearth. I consulted physicians, I tried many remedies, but obtained to help, but daily grew worse. I had a terrible cough, and raised a good deal of blood. I had profuse night sweats, and severe pain in my side. I continued in this state for months, and became so weak that it was with great difficulty I could walk, when I was advised to try Wistar's Balsan or Wild Cherry, and to my great joy I soon found that this remedy had arrested the disease. I continued to use the Balsam to the extent of five bottles, and baye since then experienced no difficulty of lungs. I believe the Batsan saved my life, and I shall ever hold it in high estimation. Yours truly,

The Celabrated Thoroughbred Stattion DR. LINDSLEY WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON AT

SALEM.

From March 16th to July 16th. Marcs can be taken to the Livery Stable of Bean & Davidson, or sent to mbs JAMES F. BYBEE. Salem.

NOTICE.

POSTLAND, February IR, 1877.

THE LAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ORRGON and California Railroad Ce, having taken charge of the "ORRGON DEPARTMENT" of the PER-MANENT EXHIBITION at the MAIN CENTENE NIAL BUILDING at Philadelphia, will take charge of the deld, forest, mines, and manifactories of Origon. Parties desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity will address the undereigned, stating the article or sample offered.

P. SCHULZE.

P. SCHULZE, Land Agent O. & C. R. R.

WHEAT AND OATS Chopped into Feed, For One-Tenth Toll.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Turning, Stair work, Bedsteads. Bureaus, Stands, Tables,

And all kinds of Furniture.

FOR SALE.



SOME FINE BREEDING FOWLS. SOME FINE RIKEDING FOWLS, consisting of Gold and Silver Span-gled Polands, Gold and Silver Span-gled Hamburgs, and others. The hens are perpetual layers, and no setters among them. These fewls are excellent breeders, and pairs of them or their eggs for breeding pur-poses will be supplied by the under-base destine them on reasonable LUTHER MYERS,

Also, a WELL-TRAINED Bird Dog, Two years old.

PACIFIC THRESHING MACHINE COMP'Y PELTON'S SIX-FOLD HORSE-POWERS

Counterbalance Separators.

Incorporated at Salem, Oregon, October 7th, 1876. S, PELTON. President: J. REYNOLDS, Vice Pres't; W. S. OLIPHANT. Secretary.

Superior to any Horse-Power or Separator Now in Use!

Manufactured at Salem, Oregon, Of Oregon Iron and Wooden Materials.

The Power Lasts a Life-time. The Separator Saves the Grain. For further particulars, address the officers named shone, or send for circulars.

Mrs. Rohrer's New Remedy FOR THE LUNGS IS MEETING WITH WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

This Purely Vegetable Remedy has a no equal in the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Broachitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Measies, &c. It has produced some remarkable cures. Soil by druggists genemity. Prepared only by John L. Munthy, Monmouth, Or., To whom all letters of business should be addressed.

Brown Leghorns.



THE MOST POLIFIC FOWLS existence. My success the pist three years with this breed is that I find them them to be the MOST HARDY of all the nonsetting varieties. EGGS from the above (the same as I hatch myself) warranized fresh and pure \$1 for 15 or \$5 for \$5. Everything sent from the variety warranged as retreesant. od. C. R. WHERLER. Shedd, Linn Co., Oregon.

Notice.

Is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the L. County Court, of Marion County, made at the February term thereef, 1877, I will on Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1877, at 2 o'clock v. s. In the afternoon of said day, proceed to call at public anchon, at the Court House door in Salem, in Markon County, Orogot, for gold coln. In hand, the following described real property nelonging to the extato of David Weston, deceased, to with Berlinding at a large fir tree standing upon the south side of the County road leading from the Champoor bridge to the Brics Charch above 170 yards from said bridge; running thence S. 4 deg. 45 mits, E. 34 chairs to a stake in the creek, which stake is also a storner of the land formerly owned by Robert, Newell; thonce S. 51 deg. W. 2.55 chairs to the S. W. corner; thence N. 11 deg. 45 mits, E. 8. Il chairs, to the road; thence N. 57 deg. 45 mits, E. 8. Il chairs, to the road; thence N. 57 deg. 45 mits, E. 8. Il chairs, to the road; thence N. 57 deg. 45 mits, E. 8. Il chairs, to the road; thence of beginning consulting four acress, more or lars. All situated 'n Marion County Oregon.

Many J. Weston,
Feb.25, Tiwi

Notice

Is hereby given that I have been appointed executor of the last wil and testament of Elizabeth
Smith, deceased, late of Marion county, State of Orevon. All persons having claims against said estate
must prosent the same with proper vouchers to me at
my residence in said county, within six months from
this date.

W. B. SMITH.