The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1877.

Victory of the Commission.

The victory achieved by the mixed commission cannot be fully appreciated without taking into account the opposition encountered by its friends and supporters from those hard-shell politicians who are unable to see anything that lies outside the line of party precedent. When the ENTERPRISE gave its prompt and hearty assent to a measure, of which the result was uncertain, but the principle of which was based on strict justice, several of the wiseacres were seen ominously shaking their heads and intimating the party had been sold out. What do they think now? And we are not so certain that success could be attained through any other means. It must be remembered that it takes two houses of Congress to count the Presidential vote, and the Democratic power was established in one House quite as firmly as the Republican in the other. For the Senate to have attempted to count the vote without co-operation of the House, or to have attempted to count it in any way which the House would not have consented to, would have been very much like undertaking to steer a boat that was anchored at the bow. It would have been very easy for the Senate to have set up a claim to superiority in the matter of the count, but it would not have been at all easy for the Senate to enforce its claim. In fact it would have merely exposed itself to ridicule in the attempt. And it is questionable whether it would not have been better to have failed than to have succeeded in an attempt which would have removed the uncertainty about all future Presidential elections only by substituting the certainty that they would be settled in a partisan and autocratic manner.

Even if we can imagine the President of the Senate clothed with the authority that was vested in the electoral commission, he could have done no more for the Republican side, and he would have made a precedent for all future cases, which would be quite as likely to tell in favor of the Democrats as of the Republicans. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the Senate which will be in session four years from now may have a majority of Democrats among its members. It is very certain that there is no single Democratic member of the Senate whom we would like to trust with the authority to decide which are and which are not the legal votes of a State. We ought not to claim a privilege which we would be unwilling to concede to our opponents, and we ought to be very glad that we have not set a precedent which our opponents might turn against us with irresistible effect.

We have gained every point and sacrificed nothing. Instead of a President whose title to office is denied by one half of the citizens of the country, and whose occupation of office would be resented as a personal grievance, we have a President without cloud or shadow on his title, and who will find it easier to be President of the whole country because the whole country recognizes him as President. We have avoided alike the danger of defeat and the risk of winning victory by precedent which would make all future elections depend on the presiding officer of the Senate. We have come to the rescue of the Constitution without interfering in the least with its authority, and finally, we have brought our candidate into the White House by the front door, and have brought him to stay. As Lincoln said, in his homely way, of Negro suffrage, when it came he wanted it to come to stay, and Hayes will stay to fill out his term with credit to himself, with profit to the nation, and not without honor to the party which has sent so honorable a man to the Presidency in so honorable a way. The narrow minded politicians who were predicting the utter ruin and disapearance of the party as the result of resorting to fair and peaceful arbitration, would do well to take "back seats" for a year or two and study the science of politics from a new standpoint.

Up Salt River!!

Reformer's Through Line!

The well-known steamboat
SAMUEL J. TILDEN
Will positively leave for the above and all intermediate points on March 9th, 1877. The boat will be officered by the following experienced navigators: Captain, L. F. Grover; First Mate, John Myers; Chief Engineer, C. B. Bellinger; Purser, Willie Watkinds; Pilot, J. K. Kelly; Chaplain, A. Noltner; Steward, J. H. Slater; Leader of Band, Judge Strong; Deck Hand, Lafayette Lane; Fireman, E. A. Cronin; Flunkey, General Martin Van Buren Brown; General Agent, W. LAIR HILL.

Every sign in Europe seems to indicate either war or the biggest campaign of brag and bluster known in modern times. There still remains, however, both to Russia and Turkey, the insuperable objection that neither has any money, nor can either borrow any. To go to war without funds is madness, and Russia and Turkey will probably confine their beligerency to standing on the frontier and shaking their fists at each other's noses.

A burial plot for S. J. T.'s aspirations—the Oregon plot.

The Agony Over.

The Presidential contest is at last at an end and our entire country gives a great sigh of relief. During the uncertainties of the result business was prostrated, capitalists fearing to make ventures lest their speculations should be ruined by war or the accession to power of a President holding views, in respect to internal or foreign investment, as the case may be, contrary to theirs. Everything now is settled, and decisively so. That Hayes has been peaceably inaugurated is a great compliment to the patriotism of the conservative Democrats, and Americans to-day may well thank them that no blood has been spilled in the struggle. We now may reasonably look forward to an improvement in business. The capitalists' money bags once united, every industry will spring forth "with a newness of life," and the poorest among us feel the better for it.

Looking at the result in the light of a party success, it has been to Republicans a double victory. Republicans have secured in this contest not only the undisputed election of their candidate, but have firmly established certain principles of government which they have been falsely represented as opposing. During the last four years we have heard more than the four years' quota of complaint on the subject of centralization, interference of the Federal government in local affairs, Executive usurpation, etc., etc. Now, while we insist on the maintenance of that system of checks and balances established by the Constitution, and designed to limit the sphere of each respective jurisdiction, and while we would not blind our eyes to the possible dangers of a Federal usurpation, we insist that the chief danger which has threatened us through all this Presidential contest has been the danger of a Congressional usurpation, which threatened not only to set aside the Constitutional rights of States, but to swallow up all the liberties which might be opposed to the arbitrary willing or passing preferences of a partisan body in Congress.

This is the most important aspect of the Republican victory, and we incline to believe that when time shall have assuaged the bitterness of their disappointment, the Democrats will recognize in it a victory for themselves. There is comparatively little to fear from the one-man power in this country, where the greatest man must always follow instead of leading; but if we once allow Congress, through any pretext or any pressure, to ignore the clearly defined right of a State to have jurisdiction over its own elections, we have removed, at a single effort, every safeguard which the Constitution opposes against arbitrary and unlimited centralization. The power which would to-day recognize no law but its own will, in setting aside the votes of Florida and Lonisiana, might four years from now have motive quite as strong for setting aside the vote of New York or Oregon, and, instead of either popular sovereignty or State sovereignty or Federal sovereignty, we would have only the sovereignty of a little knot of autocrats who are the last persons to be trusted with excessive power of any kind. From this we have been saved by the Commission, which Democrats will probably continue to abuse as long as Democracy lasts, but the value of the results obtained may easily render us indifferent to abuse which represents only the disappointment of merited defeat.

So Mart Brown comes to the rescue of his companion in arms, the *Oregonian!* Well, there is no denying they are "birds of a feather," for the *State Rights Democrat* is just about as much a Democratic paper as the *Oregonian* is Republican, and between the two they strike the "golden mean" and like chained hounds, fight in pairs. In the first place we have to announce to the Albany gentleman who has seen fit to appoint himself censor of Oregon journalism that Hon. W. Carey Johnson has no more pecuniary interest in this paper than he has in the Albany *Cocktail Advertiser*, and the less that patron-of-his-own-ad.s staggers in the dark, the fewer times will he brand himself after the style of old Dr. Pangloss. As for the cowardly slurs on Mr. Johnson, we leave him to fight his own battles in his own way, (he no doubt taking it as a compliment to be attacked by such a sheet), but wish the cocksparrow of Albany to distinctly understand that the editor of this paper has his name at its mast-head, and is fully able to take care of himself without any suggestions from such a played-out source.

The New York papers are praising John Morrissey for the political wisdom and practical sense displayed by him in his recent remarks on the municipal management of New York, in which he said that one half of the heads of departments could be abolished without injury to the public service. But we think that the best evidence that the Hon. John ever gave of far-sighted sagacity was when he declared that all bets made in his pool room on the Presidential election were off. It is estimated that one timely decision of John's saved the Democratic party a half million of dollars.

By a unanimous vote of the Electoral Commission, by the joint vote of the House and Senate, and by the voice of Democrats everywhere but in Oregon, it has been decided that the editor of the great Portland paper charged just $3,000 too much for his services.

Eight will supercede seven as the numerical number of fate.

The Prodigal.

During the entire campaign the *Oregonian* may be said to have preserved a kind of armed neutrality, changing the tenor of its editorials with the different Eastern dispatches, from Hayes to Tilden, and from Tilden to Hayes. Republicans "read it out" of the party early in the fight, and the foolish Democrats bid $3,000 for the "sucked orange." Now that the glad tidings come that Hayes is our President, no paper, metaphorically, "tosses higher in air its ready cap," than the Portland Weathercock. Its exultation at the victory knows no bounds; and a person reading that sheet for the first time might be entrapped into the belief that it was owing entirely to its mighty services that the State of Oregon was carried for Hayes. After announcing itself prepared to "support the administration," on a day when Tilden appeared to "bear the palm alone," the rapturous joy to which it gives itself upon the occasion of Hayes' election is positively amazing. However, we are glad to welcome the prodigal back to the ranks; and though we will not promise to "kill the fatted calf"—through fear the truant editor may think we have designs on his life—we will agree to treat him kindly just so long as he clings to the skirts of the great party he so foolishly professes, just now, to champion. He must know his place, and that his straps have been taken from him for cowardice in battle; and should his conduct in future be of a nature to warrant promotion in the hearts of Republicans no paper will be happier to chronicle the fact than the ENTERPRISE.

Make Home Attractive.

Sweet be the tie that binds
Our friends around our home;
'Tis there affection finds
A welcome place to roam.

'Tis there we place our trust
On friends that are good and true,
Friendship that will not rust
With an immoral dew.

We should be ever ready to cultivate their friendship, their love of home. Ever meet our friends with a smile of welcome; make home what it ought to be, and there would be less tendency on the part of the young to leave home, and consequently less tendency to resort to places of crime and immorality. Home is, or should be, the most sacred sanctuary on earth—the place where the principles of truth and justice should be so engrafted in the young and tender minds that circle around our homes, that in after years they may be as beacon lights to lead others away from the haunts of vice and wickedness. Let not a day or an hour pass without a renewed effort to make home more attractive, and you will be more than paid when you see the smile of appreciation from those loved ones. After hours of toil they have gathered around this sanctuary their faces of rest, then indeed are the troubles and cares attending their lives almost forgotten. Often, oh! how often have I been pained while residing in the town of M. to see the youth of that place, instead of being gathered around their several homes at night, listing to words of knowledge from loved ones there, gather in groups on the street corners planning some mischief; which is sure to be perpetrated before the dawn of morning—some neighbor's hen-roost robbed, or some other petty theft committed, which are only stepping stones for other and greater crimes. Now, if there had been the right kind of attraction in the homes of this place, these youths would have had their minds stored with knowledge that would have been an honor to them in after years—been a beginning, or starting point, from which they might raise themselves to eminence and usefulness. Whereas, if they continue to disregard the sacredness of home—continue their downward course—some prison walls will close around them, and home will be made more miserable in consequence of disgrace brought upon it than it would be if the grave closed over that loved one's head. Then how all important that each and every one strive to make home what it should be. This duty fall not on one alone, but alike on every member belonging to the home circle. MRS. C. M. P.

Clackamas, March 5, 1877.

Now that total abstinence is again stalking through the land and the heart of the community turns to tea, it is well to be warned of the dangers that lurk in the cup which ought to cheer and is warranted not to inebriate. A suit has just been brought against a man in New York to restrain him from continuing the business of reviving old tea leaves with Prussian blue, tumeric, plumbago, indigo, and other economical refreshers and selling the products as "hyson," "oolong," and otherwise. How the public can be effectually protected against such wicked frauds, it is difficult to say. Perhaps it would be safest to buy only such tea as is certified in good Chinese and Japanese, on the box cover, to be genuine and free from adulteration.

Consolidation seems to be the order of the day with newspapers. The Pittsburg *Gazette* and *Commercial* have doubled up; the Brooklyn *Argus* and *Union* have joined their fortunes, and here at home the Albany *Cultivator* and Salem *Farmer* are hitched to the same plow. What the country needs is fewer newspapers and better newspapers. The *Oregonian*, for instance, ought to consolidate with the *State Rights Democrat*.

It is told us by grave authority that when Cronin visited Washington, he one evening climbed into the dome of the Capitol, and all the reporters were deceived into announcing a brilliant meteoric display not set down in the almanacs.

Hic Jacet S. J. T. 7 to 8.

The Inaugural Address.

The following is President Hayes' inaugural address:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We are 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 announce 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 duties. I shall not attempt 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, it seems 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 election, trusting that my countrymen 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 standard 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 in all 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 follow, sooner or later, and the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate 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-government can be built up, and not otherwise. In the furtherance of such obedience to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may all be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government; of the social order and the peaceful industries, and all the happiness that belongs 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 fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear. The sweeping revolution of the entire

LABOR SYSTEM

Of 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 dealt 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 emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights, when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted. The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious

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 sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of an honest and efficient local government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the 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 party ties and the prejudice of race will be fully 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. 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, if 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 interest,—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 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 ask 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 so-called official patronage which have come to have the sanction 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 whole service to the government and the people; 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 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 organization; but he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves his country best. In furtherance of the reform we seek, and as in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a re-election.

FINANCIAL.

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, during the past three years. The depression in all the varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country, which began in September, 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. Upon

THE CURRENCY QUESTION,

Intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance. In my judgment the feeling of uncertainty, inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests on a coin basis, and is at all times promptly 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 our own 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 proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become the beneficial example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If, unhapily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of any administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it shall certainly be my disposition and my hope 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 excitement which usually attends the contest between great political parties, whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respects extraordinary, save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute, with reference to the counting of the electoral votes, should be referred 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 integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties to the deliberations, enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for, and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful 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 less 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 adjusted, the general acquiescence of the nation should surely follow. It has been reserved for a government of the people where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle 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 you, Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow-citizens, here and everywhere 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 union; a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people; that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and firmest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

Telegraphic News.

Eastern.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate at 11 entered the hall and proceeded immediately to count the vote of Vermont for Hayes and Wheeler. Virginia and West Virginia were announced for Tilden and Hendricks. Then came the last State, Wisconsin, with ten Republican votes. Objections were made to one Downes, but they were overruled. Hayes and Wheeler were declared President and Vice President respectively for the four ensuing years.

2 A. M.—The bitter intensity of feeling, the skillful parliamentary maneuvering and the exciting scenes of turbulent disorder which have marked the proceedings that commenced 16 hours ago are only now drawing to a close and have had no parallel in Congress since the days before the war. The hopes of the filibusters were strengthened by early successes, and raised almost to success by the Speaker's ruling that all motions ordinarily pertinent to the main question would be in order, and when, after Field's adroit speech, a number of Democrats began to vote in favor of Knott's proposition, with its open menace to the Senate, the apprehensions of the Republicans intensified into despondency and panic. The majority against Knott and Hopkins' resolutions, although comparatively small, gave renewed hope to the friends of an orderly completion of the count, and it soon became evident to well-informed parliamentarians that Randall was merely letting the refractory horses run awhile in order to better rein them in after exhausting their ready constitutional strength and privileges. Then came the wearisome hour of waiting for the round of parliamentary motions and roll-calls and to be completed, and during this time cool-headed observers, on exchanging opinions, agreed that the Speaker's course was wise and judicious, and the temper of the factious minority, inflamed by the turbulent scenes which had preceded his compromise ruling, would otherwise probably have led them to even greater extremities, with the result of still greater loss of time and probably riot or bloodshed. The regular Congressional report has already furnished details of the proceedings to this hour, and will, it is hoped, present, in time for your readers' perusal at their breakfast tables, an announcement of the final declaration of the result of the long pending and unprecedented Presidential contest.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the Senate to-day House bill to adjust the claims of owners of lands within the limits of the Klamath Indian reservation, in Oregon, was taken up and discussed to some length, and then postponed till the first Monday in December next.

Kelly, in the Senate to-day, called up the long pending House bill to grant lieu land for the Klamath Indian reservation in Oregon. Mitchell said he would vote with his colleague to take it up for consideration, but would vote against its passage. The bill was then taken up, and after discussion, in which Kelly favored and Mitchell opposed, it was postponed till next December. As it is a House bill this kills it. Most of its beneficiaries are residents of California, including a number of San Francisco capitalists.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—An exchange of blows passed between Representative Glover and the correspondent of a Baltimore paper named Myers in the room of the Sergeant-at-Aams to-day. Myers subsequently struck Duputy Sergeant-at-Arms Mackell, but nothing serious resulted, though the excitement was great for a few minutes.

Congressman Douglass assaulted Lamar at the conclusion of the House caucus this evening, owing to Lamar having ruled Douglas, who was drunk, out of order, he was so exasperated that but for friendly intervention Lamar would have shot him.

WASHINTON, March 7.—This morning a consultation between the President and a few friends as to the formation of his cabinet had not, up to one o'clock, resulted in a conclusion. Information is that Wm. M. Evarts had been designated for Secretary of State, and Senator Sherman for the Secretary of the Treasury. Beyond these nothing was absolutely certain.

About noon the members of the old cabinet appeared. This being the regular day of meeting, a regular session was held. All members were present.

President Hayes' inaugural gives remarkably general satisfaction. The leading Southern men are especially gratified by its conservative tone, and its unmistakable intimation that the carpet baggers can expect little or no favorable consideration from the new administration. They are also greatly pleased with Hayes' declaration that the material development of the South now deserves the considerate care of the national government within the just limits presented by the Constitution and wise public economy. In regard to the civil service reform the N. Y. *Tribune* remarks that nobody supposes it will be easy; but Mr. Hayes will be sustained in it by a grateful and admiring people, and perhaps in time the politicians, who have been accustomed to depend upon federal influence, will take to heart the truth which he tersely expresses, that "he serves his party best who serves the country best."

Quite a trade has sprung up recently between this country and Russia in lead pencils, clocks, canned goods and other American products, which have heretofore found their way into the Czar's dominions through middlemen in Germany. An enterprising New Yorker discovered that Germany was shipping American goods to Russia at a very large advance on the cost of direct shipment, and has now established an American Bazaar at St. Petersburg, where the Russians are supplied better and more cheaply than ever.

By a vote of 8 to 7 the tribunal decides there is no longer any pressing necessity for Bellinger in Washington. "The empire is peace" and Bellinger can "come back Oregon, mavourneen, mavourneen."

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

One Kind for the Human Family. The Other for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvelous.

The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cures Lumbago, Chillblains, Lock-jaw, Palsy, Itch, and most cutaneous eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it subdues swelling and alleviates pain of every kind. When pains or bruises occur, it is the most potent remedy ever discovered to heal the injured parts. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Caked Breasts, Earache and weak Back. **The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials:**

"INDIANA HOME, Jeff. Co., May 28, 1873.

"I think is my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with swollen feet and chords. A few bottles of Centaur Liniment has done the work for me. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniment ought to be applied warm. E. BROWN."

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have the White Centaur Liniment.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures, in three years, of Spavin, Strain, Wind-galls, Scratches, Sweeny, and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence. Read what the great Expressmen say of it:

"NEW YORK, January, 1874.

"Every owner of horses should give the CENTAUR LINIMENT a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in our stables.

"H. MARSH, Supt. Adams Ex. Stables, N.Y.
"E. PULIZ, Supt. U. S. Ex. Stables, N. Y.
"AL. S. OLIN, Supt. Nat. Ex. Stables, N.Y."

The best Patrons of this Liniment are Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually using some liniment. It heals Galls, Wounds, Poll-evil, removes Swellings, and is worth millions of dollars annually to Farmers, Livery-men, Stock-growers, Sheep-raisers, and those having horses or cattle.

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