

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Column.....Twenty Dollars
Half Column.....Ten Dollars
Professional Cards.....One Dollar

Reading Notices will be inserted at
the rate of Ten cents per Line.

Advertising Bills Collected Monthly.

THE INAUGURAL.

A SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

A Brief Outline of the Policy to be Pursued by the New Administration—
Peace and Prosperity His
Aim and Ambition.

With simple, solemn ceremony, in the presence of all the wisdom and authority embodied in the co-ordinate branches of the government, and surrounded by representatives of all the great nations of the earth, Benjamin Harrison was last Monday inducted into the highest office within the gift of the American people. At 11:30 President pro tem Ingalls called the Fifteenth Congress to order. Vice-President Morton, after having been sworn into office, called the Senate of the Fifty-first Congress to order in special session.

After swearing in the new members the Senate and House proceeded in a body to the east front of the capitol, to witness and participate in the ceremonies of inaugurating the President-elect. The following is a synopsis of General Harrison's inaugural address:

THE FIRST INAUGURATION.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term which begins to-day is the twenty-sixth under our constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown, and of the adoption of the constitution, and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the constitution of the judicial department and of the organization of the supreme court shall have been suitably observed, our nation will have fully entered upon its second century.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NATION.

Our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of these directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the heart and over the lives of our people. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased, and the virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition; not all of our people are happy and prosperous, not all of them virtuous and law-abiding; but, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the industries to secure the comforts of life are better than elsewhere and largely better than they were a hundred years ago.

THE SECTIONAL ELEMENT.

The sectional element has happily been eliminated from tariff discussion. We have no longer states that are necessarily early planting states. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among people which brings wealth and contentment. A cotton plantation will be no less valuable when the product is spun in the country than by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the state, more real and valuable than added territory.

It is not quite possible the farmers and promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which recently have been established in the South may yet find that a free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own. I do not doubt if those men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional exposition of Webster, would courageously avow and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult, by careful instruction and co-operation, to make the black man their efficient and safe attorney, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and honest government.

The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices is full of danger, not only to the nation at large but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations, or to obtain unjust advantage over others. They will presently find themselves compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others.

CORPORATIONS CAUSE NO VIOLENCE.

If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties they would have less cause to complain of unlawful limitations of their rights or violent interference with their operations. A community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens, denies to a portion of its members their rights under the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity.

Evil works from a bad center both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. Those who use unlawful methods unmoved by no higher motive than promptness, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this unlawful expedient. It cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at a systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness, has been well learned by the ignorant classes?

A community where law is the rule of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons

applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration unimpressive and often unintelligible in form. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave, that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

We have happily maintained the policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs, and we will be only interested spectators of their contention in diplomacy and in war, and ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtaining our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantages to ourselves. We have just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all great powers habitually observe in matters affecting them, that a shorter water way between our Eastern and Western seabords should be dominated by any European government, that we may confidently expect that such purposes will not be entertained by any friendly power. We shall in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and extend our friendly relations with all great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of hostile observation or environment. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish a colonial dependency upon the territory of these independent American states.

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere may be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for the purposes of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations and harbor privileges. These and other trading pursuits will feel free to obtain them only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the government from which we ask such concessions, but having fairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of such concessions.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The duty devolved by law upon the president to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate to appoint, all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the constitution, or by act of congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil service is so large that personal knowledge of any large number of applicants is impossible. The president must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility.

THE SURPLUS.

While the treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury, with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary and scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditures should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Profligacy and favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and, having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus shall remain.

THE NAVY.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war-ships, and their necessary armament, should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines.

PENSION LAWS.

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to Union soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans.

THE NEW STATES.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission to the Union of Dakota, Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. It is the territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain, that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. The national congress has not as yet taken control of the elections in cases over which the constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted the adoption of election laws of the several states, and provided penalties for their violation and a method of suppression. Only inefficiency of the state laws, or unfair or partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, the contemplation of the framers of the constitution that such an exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made for it. Freedom of the ballot is a condition of our national life, and the power vested in congress or the executive to secure or perpetuate it should not remain unused upon occasion. If in any of the states public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special evils, however small, that respect the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship.

The man who has come to regard the ballot-box as a juggler has renounced his allegiance.

FROM THE CAPITOL.

THE ALASKA OUTRAGES DENIED BY GOVERNOR SWINERD.

An Agreement on the General Land Bill—
A Measure for the Suppression of the "Green Goods" Fraud—
Retiring Officials.

Harold Sewall, ex-Consul to Samoa, will practice law.

The direct tax bill was passed over the President's veto late Saturday night.

The bill for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming has been favorably reported.

Lieutenant L. P. Jogett has been dismissed from the navy with one year's pay, for attempting to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantages to ourselves.

The bill establishing a life-saving station at Coquille river, has passed the Senate.

An appropriation of \$175,000 for repairs on the old flag-ship Hartford has been made.

The proposition to admit Utah as a State has been favorably reported to the House.

The pension of the widow of General Kilpatrick has been reduced to \$75 per month.

The inaugural ceremonies were the most imposing ever witnessed at the Capitol.

The appropriation for the Agricultural department has been agreed to by the Senate.

Postmaster-General Dickinson will resume the practice of law in Michigan, and Secretary Vilas will do the same in Wisconsin.

Stephen Grover Cleveland is the President's full name. In late years the first name has been dropped.

The bill appropriating \$80,000 for a lighthouse at Hilo's head, Oregon, has passed both houses of Congress.

The new silver vault in the treasury is now filled to its utmost capacity, \$80,000,000, weighing over 25,000 tons.

A resolution has passed the Senate in regard to the examination of the Oregon, California and Nevada war claims.

The bill to prohibit the use of the mails for the "green goods" or sawdust game has been favorably reported in the Senate.

The only negro in the next House of Representatives will be H. P. Cheatham, from the Second North Carolina district. He is thirty-two years old.

The State department has notified the German government that its demand for the prosecution of Klein for participation in the Samoan affair, cannot be complied with.

An amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, providing that all public officers shall not be appointed to the third-class shall not exceed \$500, and fuel and lights \$60 per annum.

Senator Dolph has presented to the Senate a petition from citizens of Oregon, praying against the passage by Congress of any bill for the suspension of work on Sunday.

The Arizona legislature has memorialized Congress again to take action on the desert land law, and also asking an enabling act, so that a constitutional convention can be called this fall.

Four years ago Cleveland, Democrat, was sworn in by a Republican Chief Justice, President Harrison, Republican, had the oath of office administered to him Monday by a Democrat.

Senator Stanford has introduced his amendment to the army appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase four pneumatic dynamite guns for the harbor of San Francisco. The cost will be \$250,000.

The Senate amendment appropriating \$1,192,000 to pay the Seminole Indians in the Indian Territory ceded to the United States was agreed to. The lands acquired, 2,637,000 acres, are made open to settlement under the homestead law.

The conferees on the general land bill reached an agreement, which provides for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture laws, a modification of the desert land law, and the substitution of a general and effective law to protect actual settlers upon the public domain.

N. H. Patrick, of Cottage Point, Long Island, has contracted with the Navy department to furnish three controllable automatic torpedoes of the Patrick patent, at a cost of \$55,000. Each torpedo is to carry 400 pounds of dynamite, and is to run a statute mile at the rate of twenty knots an hour.

Col. Lamont, President Cleveland's private secretary, has refused to accept the increase of salary recently provided by Congress, upon the ground that he "preferred not to be a beneficiary in retroactive legislation," and that he was well aware of the salary attached to the office before he accepted it.

The Secretary of the Interior has finally approved the lands remaining in what is known as list No. 5, and found, after careful examination, to be swamp lands, and amounting to about 11,000 acres. The lands are located chiefly in Klamath, Lake and Grant counties, Oregon. This list originally embraced over 90,000 acres.

Harvey Spaulding, a Washington claim agent, has brought suit for \$100,000 against each case against Wm. M. Vilas and Don M. Dickinson, postmaster generals during Cleveland's administration, for forwarding to postmasters of the third, fourth and fifth classes the extra salary due them under an act of Congress and ignoring Spaulding, who claims to be the attorney for the country postmasters.

Governor Swinford, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior upon the alleged outrageous treatment of women and children in Alaska, as charged by Mrs. Voorhees and several ex-special agents of the Treasury department, says that immorality does exist, but denies emphatically the story as told by Mrs. Voorhees. He claims that there is not a village or town in the United States where there is not more immorality than in any town in Alaska. The status of married women in Alaska is different from what it is in the United States. There the matter of marriage is one of bargain and sale. This, the governor says, may account for the shocking tales told in the East.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A VALUABLE OPIUM SEIZURE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The effort to reduce Transcontinental Freight Rates Unsuccessful—The Organization of a New Steamship Company.

Whatcom has organized a vigilantes committee.

The front street cable road of Seattle has been finished.

Tacoma is soon to erect a mattress factory to cost \$10,000.

Californians are now utilizing peach and apricot pits as a fuel.

The towboat combination has been broken in San Francisco.

Washington Territory raised 6,544,393 pounds of hops last year.

Governor Swinford has tendered his resignation to the President.

Safe-crackers are plying their vocation along the line of the O. and C. road.

Another rookback of fabulous gold discoveries in Lower California is reported.

It is thought that the new navy yard will be established at Lake Washington.

Victoria, B. C., has extended its city limits and absorbed several small towns.

Judge David S. Terry was released from the Alameda county jail last Sunday.

Kirk, the embezzling clerk of the National house, Los Angeles, got away with \$300.

The Union Pacific, it is reported, will run trains into Tacoma within a few weeks.

Four witnesses have been arrested for perjury in the celebrated Wickesham seduction case.

Claus Spreckles has been sued for \$10,000 damages for diverting the waters of Aptos creek.

A question has been raised as to the constitutionality of the new city charter of Los Angeles.

George Brown, an inmate of the insane asylum at Salem, committed suicide last week by hanging.

Immense quantities of iron for various motor lines in the vicinity of Portland are arriving daily.

Charles E. Rose, formerly of Ogdensburg, N. Y., committed suicide at Los Angeles Thursday.

The selection of the site for the new postoffice at San Francisco has not yet been decided upon.

Charles W. Skeels, the Spokane Falls saloon-keeper who was shot by Bronco Liz, died Sunday night.

Henry Leslie, a doctor at San Quentin, was stabbed to death by some unknown party last week.

Under the new city charter the saloon license at Salem has been increased from \$350 to \$450 per annum.

A council was held at Fort Spokane Tuesday with the view of consolidating the tribes on the Colville reservation.

Two natural gas explosions occurred at Pittsburg, Wednesday, wrecking five buildings and injuring several persons.

The California legislature, Friday, refused to reconsider the veto making it a misdemeanor to publish lottery drawings.

Two thousand dollars' worth of gamblers' paraphernalia was destroyed by the sheriff in front of the court-house at Seattle, Saturday.

Charles W. Skeels, a saloon-keeper at Spokane Falls, was shot and fatally wounded Friday morning by his wife, known as "Bronco Liz."

Daniel Callahan, who, with James C. Flood and others, established the First National Gold mine at San Francisco, died at that place last week.

Captain Paul Boynton passed through Seattle Friday on his way to the Straits of Juan del Fuca, in quest of twelve sea lions for Lincoln park, Chicago.

The collapsed enterprise, known as the Tenth street hotel, Los Angeles, has been sold for \$750,000. The hotel will be completed at a cost of \$1,500,000.

The West Coast Steamship company filed articles of incorporation at San Francisco Saturday. The line is in opposition to Goodall, Perkins & Co's line.

The official canvass of Nevada's recent election shows the lottery scheme to be defeated by a majority of 852, and to abolish the office of lieutenant-governor by 4953.

A boy was struck by lightning from a cloudless sky in Los Angeles county, last week, and killed. (The reporter who wrote the above should change his brand of liquor.)

Dr. Edwin W. Fowler, of San Francisco, secretary of the Bancroft History company, was knocked down and robbed by two well-dressed men at Los Angeles, Sunday night.

The Southern Pacific company has closed a contract with the Pullman company, by which the latter will take charge of all second-class tourist cars running on that road.

In tearing down an old adobe wall at Longport, Cal., recently, an adobe was taken out which had the perfect imprint of a child's foot. The wall was constructed about one hundred years ago.

One of the largest seizures of opium made in the United States was that made in San Francisco last week. The drug was concealed in barrels labeled "sour cream," and was detected because of its lightness. The value of the seizure was \$4500.

The effort to reduce transcontinental rates on canned goods from \$1.10 to 90 cents per hundred pounds having failed through at the last moment, local shippers of San Francisco have chartered a vessel and will send an amount equal to 300 car-loads of canned goods around the Horn to New York.

Judge Wickesham, after a lengthy trial at Seattle, was found guilty of seduction. Immediately afterward he was arrested on an indictment by the United States grand jury charging him with subornation of perjury, in persuading Miss Brantner, the prosecutrix in the seduction case, to make false entries on public lands.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year.....Two Dollars
Six Months.....One Dollar
Three Months.....Fifty Cents

Subscription Price Payable Invariably in Advance.

Address, GRAPHIC, Newberg, Oregon.



FRIENDS PACIFIC ACADEMY

FOR 1888-89

Established in 1885.

"Live low and sparingly till my debts be paid; but let the learning of the children be liberal; spare no cost, for by such parsimony all is lost that is saved."—William Penn to his wife.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

E. H. WOODWARD, President, Newberg
JAMES EDWARDS, Newberg
JAMES HOBSON, Newberg
GEORGE W. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer, Newberg
B. C. MILES, Newberg

FACULTY.

EDWIN MORRISON, B. S., Principal
MARY E. MILES, A. B., Assistant
ANNA E. BELL,

CALENDAR.

Fall Term begins - 9th month, 11, 1888
Fall Term closes - 11th month, 30, 1888
Winter Term begins - 12th month, 3, 1888
Winter Term closes - 31 month, 1, 1889
Spring Term begins - 3d month, 4, 1889
Spring Term closes - 5th month, 9, 1889

Announcement and Prospectus.

Friends' Pacific Academy is located at Newberg, Yamhill county, O. regon, on the Portland and Willamette Valley railroad, twenty-two miles from Portland, and one mile from Rogers' Landing on Willamette river.

It was opened for pupils September 28th, 1885, and had enrolled during the first week nineteen pupils. The second school year began September 13th, 1886, with an enrollment of twenty-six, and the present school year opened September 12th, 1887, with an enrollment of fifty-one, and the winter term, December 3d, with an enrollment of 110.

At the time of the opening of the school only the Academy building was erected, and only the lower story of it was completed. During the summer of 1886 the boarding hall and three cottages for pupils boarding themselves were constructed, and during the summer of 1887 the hall for gymnasium and boys' dormitories was commenced and the Academy building was completed. The trustees hope to be able to add other buildings as they are needed. For Catalogue or information address

EDWIN MORRISON, Principal.

E. H. WOODWARD, President of Board.

NEWS MISCELLANY.

THE RESULT OF CLAYTON'S MURDER IN ARKANSAS.

A White Woman Weds a Brawny Buck—
Excitement Over the Discovery of
Old Placers—Terrible Death
in a Squib Factory

Scarlet fever is raging at Bismarck.

Robert Garrett's health is improving.

The small-pox at Carson, Nev., has died out.

Colorado held its first mardi gras last week.

Strawberry plants are blooming in Georgia.

A burglar in jail in Kentucky has fallen heir to \$60,000.

Delaware has repealed her tax against commercial travelers.

Both Ohio and Indiana are being bled by school-book trusts.

Whiskey in Iowa is shipped as "axe grease" and "hardware."

George Q. Cannon has been released from the Utah penitentiary.

It is the belief that natural gas in the Pittsburg district will not last.

D. Edgar Crouse, of Syracuse, N. Y., has just built a \$500,000 stable.

Numerous farms in Berks county, Penn., are being sold by the sheriff.

The White Caps have ordered the Salvation army to leave Champaign, Ill.

The trial of Governor Larabee, of Iowa, for libel, has resulted in his acquittal.

A Washington correspondent states that but one senator smokes cigarettes.

A railroad will be built from Chattanooga to the battlefield of Chickamauga.

Confederate veterans have organized a relief association in Fayette county, Ky.

Mrs. Cleveland will receive \$120,000 as her share of the Folsom estate at Omaha.

A white woman was married to a full-blooded Indian at Yankton, Dakota, last week.

There is much excitement over the discovery of a number of old placer mines near Purcell, I. T., which were worked in past ages.

A cow-boys' band, dressed in the regulation costume, was a feature of the inaugural pageant.

It cost at the rate of \$1 apiece to lay bricks in the ceiling of the New York assembly chamber.

Edison will build a 10,000,000 candle-power electric lamp to exhibit at the Paris exposition.

A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin legislature abolishing the use of stoves in passenger cars.

Eleven girls and one man were killed by the explosion of a squib factory at Plymouth, Pa., Monday.

A great transcontinental trunk line, to run diagonally, with Charleston, S. C., as the Eastern terminus, is projected.

"White cap" outrages in Indiana will hereafter be punished by a fine of \$1000 or less, and ten years in the penitentiary.

Masked men seized several Mormon missionaries in Indiana last week and gave them fifty lashes on the bare back.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has sold the English and German editions of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" for \$400,000.

The dirty and offensive habit of spitting tobacco juice has received recognition as an illegal offense by a Philadelphia grand jury.

Bishop Whitaker, of Philadelphia, who has just returned from a visit to Cuba, says that the Cubans would be glad to enter the Union.