

WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1877.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A great deal is being said on the subject of civil service reform. During the late Presidential campaign, conventions, editors and orators wrung the changes on civil service reform, till every bar room politician imagined that he fully understood the question, and knew just how to do it. It is a very easy matter to write windy editorials and make bombastic speeches on the subject, telling what ought to be done and how it ought to be done, but it is quite another thing to reduce it to successful practice. It cannot be done by any system of competitive examination; that will not do even for school teachers. Every person that has had any experience in this line knows that it does not follow that the best educated persons always make the best teachers, something more is required than simply a knowledge of books; there must be an aptness to teach.

In all departments of business something more is required than a knowledge of books, a glib tongue, and a graceful pen; good practical judgment and strict integrity ought to enter into the make-up of the officer and these can hardly be determined by any constituted board of examiners, without personal acquaintance. It is impossible for either the President or heads of Departments to have a personal knowledge of all the appointees to office, and the President cannot give any considerable time to the consideration of each individual case, but must, of necessity, rely on the judgment and recommendations of parties supposed to know. To keep a traveling commission in the field to make personal observations, is not feasible. Consequently, the only thing left is for the President and Cabinet to be guided by such information as they are able to command; having respect always to the source from whence derived.

The question then presents itself, who are the proper persons to make recommendations, and whom ought the President to consult? Should it be members of Congress, House and Senate? or some self constituted board or individual advisor? The responsibility of making recommendations ought to rest somewhere and the parties making them held to a strict account. There is no denying the fact that most persons will join in a recommendation, without due consideration, when they feel that no particular responsibilities attach to them, in the premises; whereas if it was understood at the time, that the full responsibility of the appointment would rest on them, they would hesitate and often refuse recommendation to petulant office seekers. Office seekers almost universally set up paramount claims, either for what they have done or can do, generally both; and once this egotistical maggot gets wormed into the brain it is seldom eradicated, but on the contrary continually enlarges until it entirely overshadows all other claims for consideration.

By persistent effort, and who ever heard of an office-seeker that was not persistent, almost any one can get endorsements for official favors; hence the necessity for careful scrutiny into the merits of all applicants. In order to simplify matters, it is urged by some, that true civil service reform means promotion from a subordinate to higher position; this is the merest bomb—by this rule the humblest porter in an office should rise in time, to stand at the head of a Department. It does not necessarily follow that a good clerk will make a good executive officer. Besides it is not in harmony with the genius of our government; hereditary honors are not healthy under the American flag.

Considering this question in the abstract, the most natural place to locate the responsibility of recommendation for federal patronage is with members of Congress, House and Senate; these are chosen by the people to represent the State at the National Capitol and are supposed to be representatives of the sentiment of the majority. These are presumed to know either personally or through reliable correspondents, the character of all appointees made under their recommendation. It is not to be understood that this is the only legitimate channel for information through which the appointing power is to receive information, but as the most natural, and ordinarily most reliable, in view of the official character, and standing of the men in Congress, these men are presumed to have the endorsement of the people and to be representative men. If a bad clinch is made at it is the people's misfortune. It is under-

stood through whom appointments are recommended the proper responsibilities will at once attach. If bad appointments are made the cause, with due modifying allowances, will be understood. If the people elect dishonest or incapable men to fill high places they must expect bad appointments; for the appointees generally reflect the character of the appointing power.

WHICH IS THE BEST AUTHORITY?

The South Carolina Democrats have made a mess of it again. They have gone and selected a man for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who is not satisfactory to the STATESMAN. To be sure Judge Willard has always been a Republican; but he has also been honest, and this is an insuperable objection to him in the opinion of our contemporaries.—Mercury of 18th inst.

South Carolina Manoeuvres.
The movement in South Carolina to make Associate Justice Willard Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is undoubtedly in the interest of the holders of the fraudulent and repudiated over-issue known as the conversion bonds.

If the holders of this worthless paper can make up a bench to suit their schemes, they will have a fair prospect of realizing to the extent of six or seven million dollars on scrip that can now be bought for less than three per cent. Of course, the fact that the redemption of these bonds would increase by millions the burden of the already almost ruined taxpayers of South Carolina, does not affect the calculations of the speculators.—New York Sun.

Our evening contemporary says Judge Willard is an honest man, while the New York Sun, a Democratic publication thinks not. Well the Sun never was much of a paper in our judgment and now since we find it at variance with our city neighbor we have lost all faith in its utterances. The Sun is altogether wrong about the dishonorable action of Willard and his friends. Of course its all right to make the State of South Carolina pay six or seven millions of fraudulent bonds. This thing of repudiating fraud is all wrong; no matter if the people are outraged, what is that to "us." What right has the people to inquire into matters of fraud? If they had, some unsophisticated hombre might be making inquiry about some little transactions connected with Governor Grover's doings. What an outrage that would be! Of course the Sun is wrong; and anybody that would presume to denounce fraud deserves excommunication. Don't it?

HIGHLY AMUSING.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Some anonymous writer in a late issue of your paper asks the very pertinent (or impertinent) question "What shall we do with our immigrants?" If our immigrants need a guardian and he is capable of filling the place it would be well for him to disclose his name, and in his communications suggest the best plans for taking care of or "taking in" the strangers who come to Oregon. A citizen of the United States should be treated with the same consideration wherever he may be, of course depending upon his mental attainments, but especially on the amount of capital he controls. The word "Immigrant" in Oregon, seems to be applied as the Chinese speak of those outside the walls, when in fact the people of the United States should be one people and at home when within the confines of our National borders. If some indigent party strays from another State to Oregon it would be in good taste for your correspondent to fly to his rescue with money and advice, but a large proportion of people coming this year are able to purchase farms or engage in other kinds of business; but most of them being young would of course be obliged to your correspondent for "advice." Hoping he will disclose his name and give us the advantage of his wisdom. I am yours, etc., IMMIGRANT.

AN ENJOYABLE EVENING.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Clarke, assisted by their beautiful daughters, gave a cordial reception last evening, at their pleasant home in South Salem, to the ladies and gentlemen in attendance at the State Grange, together with a few invited friends of the city. Their rooms were filled by appreciative friends and the hours flew by all too swiftly, diversified with pleasant conversation, music and song. A bountiful collation was served and as the "wee sma' hours" drew nigh and the good byes were said, many were the pleasant remembrances stored in each heart, and many the kind wishes for the genial family whose hospitalities had been so lavishly bestowed.

Hip-pockets for lap-dogs are the latest innovation in ladies' dresses. With a dog in her pocket, a seal on her back, a bird in her hat, and kids on her hands and feet, the well-dressed lady is but little short of a walking menagerie.

TILDEN STILL GOPHERING.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World, as appears by the dispatches published yesterday, revives the old story, that Tilden intends to test the legal right to the Presidency under the last section of the Electoral Commission bill. This is right, Samuel J. Tilden ought by all means to test this matter. The Democratic editors ought to write editorials encouraging S. J. T. It is a terrible outrage to inflict on a man and party that have made such great efforts and sacrifices to obtain the coveted prize. Two dollars and a half is no great sum, but when you come to consider the great number of two and a half editorials that it took to advertise Tilden for the Presidency, it will swell to no mean proportions. Then that St. Louis convention was a very expensive affair. John Morrissey, the great Democratic reformer was there to inaugurate "reform," and he was determined to do it, even if he had to buy up the convention as "he would so many pigs" and this he did in spite of Brick Pomeroy, the Cincinnati Enquirer and Tammany's Chief—Boss Kelly—regardless of expenses. Again, to think of the heroic efforts and stupendous cost of intimidation and bulldozing to carry the States of North Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia for Tilden, against ten to forty thousand clear majorities; and only failed in South Carolina and Louisiana by small majorities. After all this work in the interest of reform to lack just one electoral vote was a thing not to be endured, and fully warrants the effort to secure the needed vote. In a great work of reform the end justifies the means. Fifty thousand dollars for an electoral vote in South Carolina or one hundred thousand in Illinois would have been well spent if those stupid fellows had only "seen the point." Then there was that brilliant coup d'etat in Oregon; three thousand to advertise Cronin, and three thousand more to a law firm to stiffen Grover's spinal column up to that degree of perpendicularity to enable him to do his duty, even though "the heavens should fall," although not endorsed by the "seven non-partisan commissioners."

Notwithstanding, these failures caused by the stupid firmness of the hated radicals, nothing daunted, the great reformers determined to make one more effort in the interest of true reform. But alas! David Dudley Field and the Electoral Commission were not equal to the emergency. Such disappointment is too much to bear and is calculated to discourage the spirit of "reform," besides Tilden's bar of "usufruct" saved up from wrecking railroad companies and Tammany fees, is nearly gone. In view of all these, Tilden ought to content by all means.

COLFAX LETTER.

COLFAX, May 16th, 1877.
EDITOR STATESMAN:—Colfax as a city is assuming proportions of vast magnitude. Business is lively, and prospects are bright. Immigration is pouring in from all parts, and as a natural consequence our lands are fast being taken and improved. Those wishing good homes had best be on the lookout, for such inducements will not always be held out to settlers as are now offered (in the Palouse country at least) thousands upon thousands of good claims are still without owners in Whitman county, alone. The sawmill company at this place have added a planer to their stock of machinery.

Colfax has a saloon now in earnest. The sign reads "Making and Repairing." We don't doubt the ability of a whisky dealer to make a drunkard, but the repairing of one is a job I would never let to a saloon keeper.

Three beatings do our washing, and have their hands full. Our hardware store does a good business. J. C. Davenport's family have gone to Webfoot to visit friends. Gristmill runs night and day. Addie Wolford teaches the district school. Commissioners Court now in session. District Court the first Monday in June. Chas. Kewey sprained his ankle badly while driving logs down the Palouse. Wheat \$1.60. Hays slash chaco.

"COPA NIKA."
In every noble heart burns a perpetual thirst for a nobler, in the fair for a fairer; it wishes to behold its ideal out of itself in bodily presence, with glorified or adoped form, in order the more easily to attain to it, because the lofty man can ripen only by a lofty one, as diamonds only can be polished by diamonds.

Prof. Taylor, of the University of Chicago, sailed from Portland, Oregon, for Sitka, on the 9th, under instructions to make a survey of Mt. St. Elias, and ascertain the height of the mountain. The peak is situated 350 miles from Sitka, and has never been ascended.

A Circuit Court is now designated as the longest way home from a boarding school.

THE OREGON STATE GRANGE.

The assembling of the State Grange in this city during the week, has been a feature of marked interest and excitement, while we poor denizens of the city can seldom go out on the breezy hills, flecked with docks and herds, or loiter at ease through the fertile valleys, amid the springing grain. It is pleasant to learn something of the life among the stalwart producers of our wealth, those who are the bone and sinew of our enterprises. Representative men and women, from every section of our country, have come among us, bringing with them some of the healthful energy which characterizes them at their homes. We are not a granger, so we cannot speak of the doings within that mystic circle, but as we have abundant faith in human goodness, we have a right to suppose that their deliberations have been wise, and that the result will be salutary, largely contributing to the interests of farmers, consequently promotion of general good. It is pleasant to note that the women have shared in the councils; wives whose unflagging energy, year after year, have been consecrated to beautiful home lives, whose efforts have encouraged their husbands amid toils and difficulties, until the home that was once a wilderness, now blossoms like the rose; daughters, those whom none tamer can be found in any land; with cultured minds and polished manners, and what is better still, a nobleness that is born of virtue, have brightened our city with their presence, and given a grace to the august deliberations of the Grange. This homage paid to women by this order is but the proper recognition of the place every true woman fills in the happy homes of our land. Many a farmer owes his success in business mainly to the faithful care, and wise counsel of his wife, and wherever these are wanting the best efforts on the part of man are but partial failures. In the great plans, for future progress, which are to be evolved from the combined efforts of farmers, it is no chimerical idea that the women, who are so deeply concerned in every thing, that pertains to their interests, and comfort will be lacking in prudent foresight. With keen perceptive faculties, they may suggest new plans, or modify those already designed, to more harmonious efforts. And as they close up their deliberations for the present, and go to their respective homes, these dignified matrons, and queenly daughters will carry with them the best wishes of a community that looks with pride on the yeomanry of our land, and recognize it, as the main prop of our future greatness.

SOME QUESTIONS.

Will our morning contemporary inform us in unequivocal terms whether it endorses the policy of President Hayes? If it was wrong from a Radical standpoint to elect ex-Confederates to Congress, is it right for a Radical President to appoint one to his Cabinet, and give another a fat postoffice position at Memphis, Tennessee? If the editor of the STATESMAN made any speeches last fall, he evidently denounced the "Confederate House" of Representatives. We would like to know what he thinks of the "Confederate Cabinet."—Mercury.

If our evening contemporary means by "the policy of President Hayes," every act of the President, we answer no. If the meaning is the policy of restoring good feeling and maintaining the rights of citizens in all portions of our country we answer yes. And this we take to be the policy of President Hayes.

With some of the means adopted, to accomplish this end, we probably would not accord, were we permitted to control matters. It is not at all probable that we should have selected the same men for Cabinet officers. Our choice would not have been Key, for Postmaster General; neither would we have appointed a Confederate to a good fat office if that Confederate was still "in the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity" as are the Bourbon Democrats generally.

Now then we will ask our neighbor a few questions. Does the editor of the Mercury endorse Governor Grover's fraudulent appointment of Cronin as an elector? Does he endorse the drawing of the following sums by the State officials for services during two fiscal years ending Sept. 1874:

L. F. Grover..... \$3,770 00
S. F. Chadwick..... 5,500 00
L. Fleischman..... 8,065 52
T. H. Cann..... 4,355 00
H. H. Gilfrey..... 6,783 99
C. G. Carl..... 4,497 78
Janitor fees..... 2,714 00
Rents..... 9,906 00

Total..... \$51,550 79

Under former administration these salaries amounted to only \$19,500 00, a difference of \$31,450 79 in two years. When these questions are answered unequivocally we may ask a few more.

Remarkable effect of Moody in Boston: A lady in a Boston dry goods store asked for English lace. The salesman exhibited the article. "Are these really English?" "Well," replied the salesman, a little confusedly, "they were until Mr. Moody came."

In what place are two heads better than one? In a barrel.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 23.—The Standard reports that orders are received at Portsmouth that the five great Indian troop ships which are now lying idle in the harbor in consequence of the season for sending relief to India, are not to be subjected to any alteration which cannot be completed in a few days, so that they may be ready to proceed to sea if required. One thousand barrels of powder have been embarked for Malta to-day.

The Times' Bucharest dispatch says the Russian corps is gradually but surely getting into their assigned positions. The infantry wagon trains of the 12th corps are still passing Bucharest.

It is not expected that Prince Charles will assume the title of King of Roumania before the independence of the country is finally recognized by some or all the guaranteeing powers.

The Times' Belgrade special says: It is stated here in the highest circles that the Serbian government has received proofs that a convention exists between Austria and Russia by which they agree to act in the most complete harmony, and Russian troops therefore for the present will not enter Serbian territory.

The Turkish Island fort of Adakath, near Orsova, an important position, to hinder navigation, has been armed with 8 cannons and 400 men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted a resolution demanding the impeachment of Mohammed Leffim Pasha.

It is believed that Russia, Germany, France and Italy will recognize Roumanian independence in the order named. England and Austria are expected to delay recognition.

LONDON, May 23.—The Times Vienna correspondent remarks that the fall of Aradahan, besides securing to the Russians their position before Kars, opens out new lines of operations either against Kars or Erzeroum.

LONDON, May 23.—A dispatch from Erzeroum reports that the Russian center has driven the Turks from their positions at Karadashouran, a village near Kars.

PARIS, May 22.—A correspondent says it is stated in well informed circles that the government will not have recourse to a second month's adjournment of the Chamber, but will demand its dissolution from the Senate as soon as the parliament meets again.

Lyons, Marseilles and other large political towns to support Republican resistance. It is said that four Legitimist Senators are dissatisfied with the government's intentions concerning the clerical questions, and have decided to join the Left refusing to grant a dissolution.

Vice Admiral Giequel Des Touches, Legationist, has accepted the Ministry of Marine.

The protest of the Left has now been signed by 331 deputies—more than two-thirds of the Chamber.

Prosecutions have been instituted against the provincial papers of Marseilles and Paris for insulting President MacMahon.

La Patrie says the idea of postponing the exhibition of 1878 is seriously entertained in consequence of the complicated condition of foreign affairs, but no decision has yet been reached.

LONDON, May 23.—The Times' Paris dispatch says France will undoubtedly pronounce overwhelmingly against MacMahon's election even if the Senate gives a majority for dissolution, which is very doubtful. The refusal of the Senate to authorize a dissolution would inevitably cause MacMahon's resignation.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pilgrims from the United States will be received by the Pope on Thursday.

BERLIN, May 22.—The North German Gazette, a ministerial organ, reports passages and dispatches of Bismarck, to the effect that the appointment of a monarchical cabinet in France might be prejudicial to German interests and the maintenance of peace between France, Germany and Italy.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The question of issuing neutrality proclamation in relation to the war between Russia and Turkey has not yet been formally considered by the administration. Secretary Evarts still has the subject under advisement, and no decision has been reached concerning it. There seems, however, to be very little probability that any such proclamation will be deemed necessary.

Hon. Geo. Baker, minister to Russia, has resigned.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A postal commission leave to-morrow morning for another southern tour, accompanied by Postmaster General Key, and Messrs. Vail and Marshall, superintendents of the railway mail service.

All indications denote that the Russians are making a serious movement on western Bulgaria.

The Danube rose nine inches between Sunday and Monday.

The Servians are making offensive preparations at Sachitar and along the Timok. They have ordered the fortification of Alexinatz.

The Turks have stationed a strong corps of observation at Adlio to guard against a sudden movement from Servia.

It is reported in Vienna that the Servians are to operate in the direction of Bosnia and against Niesic.

Prince Milan is about to leave Belgrade for the Car at Ploesti.

HE AND I.

BY MR. SARAH T. BOLTON.

He dwells in a mansion fine and fair,
Modelled and made with artistic care,
From the granite-crypt to the polished stair,
And costing a mine of treasure,
I live in a farm-house, low and small,
With never a bell, nor entrance hall,
Nor gilded cornice, nor painted wall,
To give me the sense of pleasure.

He treads a carpet of costly pile,
Is tended, served in sumptuous style,
And sips his rare, red wine the while,
Regardless of saint and sinner,
I daily toil for my board and bed,
And many a time the grace is said
When a cup of tea and slice of bread
Suffice for my humble dinner.

He grinds per cent, and rings the chimes
On dimes and dollars—dollars and dimes,
Thousands to lend in the hardest times,
Trouble the air with a clamor.
I grapple the wolf, but all I earn
From meadow and orchard, fold and churn,
Is taken to meet the tax return,
And keep my home from the hammer.

He is young and strong to brave and bear
The ills of trouble, the goads of care,
And, to him, the world is passing fair
In its golden gleam and glitter.
I am weary and growing old,
With little or nothing to have and hold,
The days of my years are well nigh told,
And the loss of life are bitter.

Does he reflect as he sits at ease,
Fanned by the wing of the summer breeze
That bears the bloom of his tropic trees
Into his dainty chamber,
That the beautiful land from line to line,
On which he has built his mansion fine
Was bought with money and means of mine
And does he ever remember

The young adventurer, nameless, poor,
Who entered a friendly homestead door,
And left a shadow, forever more,
That smothered, and seared and blighted?
Does he remember the life he craved,
The friendship won and the friendship lost,
The home he left, and the cruel cost,
Of the wrong he never righted?

A witness in heaven does not forget,
And for these things his must answer yet;
The time will come and the day is set,
But the mills of God grand slowly.
He may fare as Dives fared of old;
May enlarge his barns and hoard his gold,
But wait, for the end is not yet told,
The judgments of God are hazy.

An Iowa paper tells of a smart wife
That helped her husband to raise seventy
Acres of wheat. The way she helped
him was to stand in the door and shake a
broom at him whenever he went to take a
rest.

Captain Barnaby was asked by his
Turcoman guide which an Englishman loves
best, his horse or his wife. But the author
answered diplomatically: "That depends
on the woman."

Sir Charles Dilke, who cremated his
first wife, is going to marry again. And
the St. Louis Republican thinks he will
burn his fingers yet with some of his
experiments.

Mankind are always happier for having
been happy once; the memory of happiness
is happiness.

It is right to make an example of men
whom it would be wrong to take as an
example.

He who carries musical compositions in
his hat puts on airs whenever he goes
out.

New To-Day.



Constitutional Tendencies.—The way in which different individuals are affected by the same causes of disease depends upon the constitution and temperament. Some persons, for instance, are prone to fevers, some to bilious attacks, and others to nervous affections. In all cases where a peculiar susceptibility to any variety of disease exists, the tonic, regulating and purifying operation of Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient will be found the surest safeguard against an attack. Individuals of a bilious and irritable habit, or subject to dyspepsia, or whose nerves are easily excited, should frequently resort to this refreshing saline or tonic, especially in warm weather. It is no less potent as a preventive than as a remedy.

GRAND RAILROAD EXCURSION & PICNIC.

—OF THE—
PORTLAND TURN VEREIN.

—AT—
AURORA.

—ON—
SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1877.

MUSIC FURNISHED BY TWO AURORA

BRASS BANDS.

TICKETS.

For round trip from Salem and admission to the Park—adults and children over 12 years..... \$1.50
Children from 6 to 12..... .75
Children under 6..... .50

Train will leave Salem Depot at 8:45 A. M., sharp, and return leaving Aurora at 6:30 P. M.

Full particulars of AMUSEMENT should be provided for.

Persons OUGHT to be purchased before entering the cars.

W. H. TAPP, BILL FOSTER AND CO.,
everything pertaining to an amusement of
the Park and Beaches, arranged in promptly
order sent at the Chamberlain. may 27/77