

THE OREGON WEEKLY STATESMAN

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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000

LATEST FROM THE ELECTION.

Incomplete returns from various counties indicate that the entire Republican state ticket is elected by sweeping or safe majorities, with the exception of Governor, Geo. E. Chamberlain, Democratic candidate, is elected.

Both Republican candidates for Congress are elected by sweeping majorities.

In Marion county the entire Republican county and Legislative tickets are elected, by pluralities ranging from 400 to 800, or more, with the exception of sheriff. The Democratic candidate for sheriff, Mr. Colbath, is elected, by a majority of 250 to 200.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE

If the Democrats should control the next House and should follow the usual rule of appointing the ranking members of each committee as chairman of the committee, which it is almost certain will be done, the South would have the chairmanship of practically every important committee.

The chairmanship of the leading committees would be as follows: Ways and Means, Richardson, of Tennessee.

Assuming the Mr. Richardson would be Speaker, then the chairmanship of Ways and Means would go to the next ranking member, which would be Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana.

Appropriations, Livingston of Georgia.

Rivers and Harbors, Lester of Georgia.

Agriculture, Williams of Mississippi. Judiciary, DeArmond of Missouri.

Accounts, Bartlett of Georgia. Improvement of Mississippi, Broussard of Louisiana.

Banking and Currency, Talbert of South Carolina.

Coinage, Weights and Measures, Cochran of Missouri.

District of Columbia, Meyer of Louisiana.

Missouri, or Van Diver of Missouri. Foreign Affairs, Dinsmore of Arkansas.

Indian Affairs, Little of Arkansas. Insular Affairs, Jones of Virginia.

Foreign and Interstate Commerce, Davey of Louisiana.

Manufactures, Van Diver of Missouri

Education and Labor, DeArmond of Bellamy of North Carolina. Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Spike of Mississippi.

Mines and Mining, Tate of Georgia. Naval Affairs, Meyer of Louisiana.

Pacific Railroads, Slayden of Texas. Pensions, DeGraffenreid of Texas.

Postoffices and Post Roads, Swanson of Virginia.

Public Buildings and Grounds, Bankhead of Alabama.

Territories, Moon of Tennessee.

The only important committees of which the chairmanships would go to the North, are Immigration and Naturalization, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., New York.

Irrigation and Arid Lands, Newlands of Nevada.

Public Lands, Shaffroth of Colorado. Military Affairs, Sulzer of New York.

Invalid Pensions, Miers of Indiana.

When it is considered that the legislation by Congress is practically a legislation by committees, the effect upon the business interests of the country to place the entire legislation that controls and shapes the great business interests of the country totally in the control of the section of country where but a small amount of the business industries of the country are carried on, can well be imagined.

Georgia and Tennessee would control more chairmanships than any Northern state combined. Interests affecting the tariff, appropriations, rivers and harbors, public lands, would be under the control of these two states.

The two committees that control and shape all currency legislation would be controlled by South Carolina and Missouri.

LADIES' HATS AND RELIGION.

Bishop Scarborough, of New Jersey, has been out hunting for trouble. At a diocesan convention at Trenton the other day the Bishop made a speech in which he denounced women who go bareheaded at seaside resorts or elsewhere, and hurled forth the dictum that the feminine members of his flock must wear hats or bonnets when they go to church, observes the Chicago Herald.

There are men in this country who will suspect, after this, that Bishop Scarborough is inclined to meddle with affairs that do not properly come within his jurisdiction. Let him go on devoting his entire attention to the spiritual needs of the women. If they want to get along without wearing costly hats—hats concerning the prices of which they sometimes, it is to be feared, deceive their trusting husbands—why should the grelate interfere? Without women's hats there would be much less sin in the world than at present. Many a woman has sold her soul for a hat and many a man has cheated his neighbors to pay for it.

Down in picturesque Los Gatos the ladies have voluntarily renounced their Sunday church millinery (for display purposes, at any rate), and it is said to have proven a huge success; and could the good pastor of the church in which the change has taken place give his testimony as to the effect of the innovation, Bishop Scarborough might be made to change his views concerning the part that women's hats play in the affairs of religion.

Why a woman, enjoying the pleasures of the seaside, should be compelled to wear a heavy, uncomfortable head-covering at the church service is not easy to understand.

WRONG ESTIMATION OF MAN.

Nearly every man—perhaps every man—is either overrated or underrated by his neighbors and the world at large. Rarely, if ever, does public opinion appraise a man nicely at his true worth.

A man's reputation is made, not by the non-partisan observer who has a fine, discriminating judgment, but by enthusiastic panegyrist or defamers, loud of voice, positive of manner and quite unscrupulous in the use of superlatives.

At a certain time of life public opinion of a man—whether the public be the whole world or only a precinct or parish—crystallizes, and for the remainder of his life he is judged by that opinion. He makes new acquaintances, year after year, but they do not appraise him anew. They accept the general estimate of his character and worth. Once a man's fame has crystallized in this way, he must perform some very remarkable achievement to give the public a better or a worse opinion of him than it has.

The world has not the data by which to judge a man rightly and accurately. Motives, means, suggestions from others, bodily health and other ingredients go into the real merit of a man's deeds, but the public can judge only by what it sees; that is, by the accomplished fact. Usually, though not always, the public takes success for its criterion. Man whose reputation for ability is established can afford to make failures of a few undertakings, but a young man, whose fame has not yet crystallized, had better be careful lest he acquire the name of a constant loser. When a patient dies under the care of a famous physician people say it is the will of God, and the papers declare that medical science did its utmost in vain; but when a young doctor loses a patient, people blame him and ask the weeping relatives why they did not call in a doctor who knew

something. So when a young lawyer is defeated in a case which may have been a forlorn hope from the first, the result is attributed to his lack of skill, but when an eminent practitioner is defeated, people declare that the best lawyer in the world must lose some cases.

Every profession and business is full of incapables who have great reputations, and contains very competent and brilliant men who have not arrived, as the French phrase it, and who, perhaps, may never arrive. When they do arrive, their praises will be sung, no doubt, in strains too high for any mortal man's desert.

People have a curious habit of repeating, parrot-like, praise or censure of men whom they have never seen, and of whose merit they know nothing from their own observation. One persistent, talkative defamer can do a great deal of damage to a young man whose reputation has not yet crystallized; and one industrious boomer can help a young man much by giving a favorable impulse to public opinion. But when a man has a crystallized reputation defamations or praise of him are almost equally futile.

JUSTICE TO MR. TONGUE

The election is over now, and nothing can be said to change the result. But it is not too late to do justice where injustice was practiced or attempted during the campaign.

It is stated that Hon. J. K. Weatherford, Democratic candidate for Congress from the First District, claimed that the improvement of the Columbia river was in the interest of trans-continental railroad corporations. He made this claim in his campaign speeches. It is true, the railroads take freight to the Columbia river, and presumably are interested in proper navigation facilities, whereby it can be shipped. It is true also that if the Columbia river was not navigable, the railroads would be injured, but still more would be injured the people whose goods are shipped by the railroads. To refuse to improve a harbor, because railroads carry freight to it, would stop the improvement of every prominent harbor in the United States.

It is also reported that Mr. Weatherford claimed that other improvements had been neglected, naming the Willamette river, Tillamook bay and the improvements in Coos county. The people of Coos county are fully informed of the fact that by far the largest appropriations made for several years past for those improvements have been made since Mr. Tongue's election to Congress.

Since his election to Congress there have been but two river and harbor bills, including the present one, owing partly to the Spanish war and partly to Senator Carter. Since Mr. Tongue's election to Congress, the appropriations for the Willamette river and its tributaries have amounted to \$231,000. The five previous bills, during the period of ten years, carried \$130,000, while the total previous appropriations for the Willamette river and its tributaries amounted to \$238,500.

The Willamette river is competing with railroads. Is this a sacrifice of the people's interests in favor of the railroads? There is a railroad running from Portland to Astoria. The present bill carries \$225,000. This is the highest appropriation ever made for that stretch of the river in any one bill.

The five last bills prior to Mr. Tongue's election, during the period of ten years, appropriated \$500,000.

The obstructions at the Dalles and Celilo are along a trans-continental railroad.

Mr. Weatherford is reported as charging that Tillamook had been neglected for Portland. Two appropriations for Tillamook since Mr. Tongue's election carried \$52,000.

Appropriations in the previous five bills, covering a period of ten years, \$52,700.

Mr. Weatherford, if he was reported correctly, did an injustice to Mr. Tongue that was not worthy of his record for fairness and truthfulness.

DISTINGLISHED SERVICE.

Lord Pauncefote, who died a few days ago at Washington, was born in Munich, Bavaria, seventy-four years ago, and was the issue of one of the most ancient of British families, whose history is founded in the Domesday Book. Educated as a lawyer, his Government service began in Hong Kong as Attorney-General in 1865, and after much valuable colonial experience he came to Washington, in 1889, first as Minister and afterwards as first Ambassador. His services there was an unbroken record of successful diplomacy. The Behring sea negotiations were among his earliest work of importance, and it was his familiarity with that difficult subject that led to his selection by the foreign office for the post at Washington.

The arbitration treaty negotiated with Secretary Olney was the forerunner of the great work accomplished at the Hague, and it may be said that it embodied some of the most important principles of the great general convention regulating arbitration afterward framed by The Hague conference. Then came a number of reciprocity treaties and arrangements involving a vast amount of study and work, all of which were perfected as far as the executive branch of our Government could co-operate with Lord Pauncefote. Soon after Secretary Hay assumed

office, Lord Pauncefote began the task which, he himself, regarded as the greatest accomplishment of his busy life, namely, to forever set at rest the questions growing out of the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty and entered with energy again upon negotiations, the result of which was the framing of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty recently ratified. For these valuable services the British Government did Lord Pauncefote the honor to three times extend the term of his service at Washington, which, otherwise would have ceased when he attained the age of 70 years.

MISTRESS AND MAID IN CHICAGO.

New York Sun: The women of Chicago have a passion for solving problems. Be it an especially obscure reading in Lycophron or Browning or the best recipe for custard pie, they assemble in clubs and whack away at the problem until it cries for mercy. In the matters of domestic economy and cooking science they have been particularly keen. The ladies of that delectable suburb, Wilmette, sought to win the affection of their hired girls by giving them receptions and entertainments. The hired girls responded to the advances for a time, played Chopin, recited poetry and rose to the height of the great occasion. But their enthusiasm cooled quickly. Some sullen spirits murmured because there were no men to dance with at these placid Wilmette parties. There was a suspicion in the kitchen that up-stairs was patronizing it and trying to "elevate" it. So faded the bright dream of a social paradise in which cook should not be choleric and the "lady of the house" should not be "stuck up." In the words of the Hon. Wilkins Micawber, the blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the god of day goes down upon the dreary scene. The true modus vivendi between the domestic underworld and the domestic overworld has not been found in Wilmette.

Yet still Chicago nurses the unquenchable hope. The Chicago Housewives' Association has attacked the problem from another side. Remembering the baffled strivings of their sisters in Wilmette, these housewives will not seek to make their "servant girls" contented and happy by means of evening parties, literary and musical selections, dances for women only, ladyfingers and lemonade. Their avowed object is to cultivate the friendship of the ladies below. Presumably everything is to run smooth in a household where this friendship obtains.

Both the friendship and the smooth running may be doubted. The servants have their own friends and are not likely to be much flattered by what must seem a rather forced and ostentatious proffer. They will work better for people whom they like, but they don't like and can't be made to like people who bother them or show what they can't help thinking meddling interest in their affairs. Like most other persons, they want to be left alone as much as possible, and the "fussy" employer can't keep good servants. To the suspicious, friendship may seem to be a preliminary or excuse for a reduction in wages or perquisites. There seems to be no reason in the nature of things why you should yearn to be the friend of somebody who gives you \$20 a month, board and lodging. Friendship must be considered an extra.

Suppose the friendship exists. How will it conduce to the better ordering of the household to have friends, instead of mere servants, in the kitchen? Can you criticize the salad dressing when a friend makes it, or kick because the spinach is gritty when a friend has washed it? If the housemaid is your friend, will you not feel a little delicate about showing her the dust in the corners of the dining room? The relation between employer and servant is delicate enough. The addition of friendship might make it too fragile to last.

The rude law of supply and demand works in favor of the hired girls, and they know it. It makes them independent. It makes some of them a little fickle and uncertain, here today and there tomorrow. There is always a place for the competent, and for the incompetent, too. The dream of the most of them is marriage and a home of their own, a dream that usually comes true. So the supply is always shifting and never adequate. What will it be when immigration ceases or greatly falls off? Domestic servants may come to be a luxury of the very rich. For the rest of us, some mechanical, automatic device will have to be invented. Meanwhile let us be grateful to the many faithful and kindly hired girls and not too eager to "improve" them or to "ameliorate their condition." They are doing well, and they would be less than human if they didn't resent being "uplifted" or having the society of their employers thrust upon them.

The United States maintains its position at the head of the world's exporting nations, despite the temporary reduction in the value of exports due to the shortage in corn available for exportation. The export figures for the nine months ending with March, as shown by the report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, indicate a drop of \$8,581,357 in the total value of exports. When it is considered, however, that the value of corn exported fell, owing

to the shortage in the corn supply, \$2 million dollars below that for the corresponding period of last year, and that cotton owing solely to a decrease in price, fell 12 million dollars below the exports of the same period of last year, the entire decrease is more than accounted for. Corn exports fell from 146 million bushels in the nine months of the fiscal year 1901 to 24 million bushels in the nine months of 1902. Cotton exports increased 344 million pounds, but owing to reduced prices, fell 12 million dollars in the total value exported. These two items—due in the case of corn to the shortage at home caused by the drought of last year, and in cotton to the reduced prices in the markets of the world—more than account for the reduction of 59 millions in the total exports.

Notwithstanding the reduction of 59 millions in exports, the grand total of domestic exports from the United States exceeds that of any other country. The figures of domestic exports for the nine months ending with March are: from the United States, \$1,062,432,158; United Kingdom, \$1,019,466,437. The fact that the commercial and fiscal years of the various countries differ in dates of termination, renders a comparison by parallel years difficult, but the Bureau of Statistics in its statement of exports of various countries gives the monthly average of each during the year or the portion of the year which its latest figures cover. By this process it is practicable to show the relation of the various countries in the supply which they furnish to the markets of the world. This analysis shows that the average monthly exportation of domestic merchandise from the United States exceeds that of any other nation, that the United Kingdom stands second, Germany third, France fourth, Netherlands fifth and British India sixth in the list of exporting nations. On the other hand, the list of importing nations shows that the United Kingdom stands first, Germany second, France third, the United States fourth, Netherlands fifth, and Belgium sixth in the relative demands upon the markets of the world.

One especially marked characteristic of the commerce of the United States, in comparison with that of other countries, is its large excess of exports over imports. Of the 30 countries whose average monthly imports and exports are shown by the Bureau of Statistics, only 11 show an excess of exports over imports. These 11 countries are Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Egypt, British India, Mexico, Russia, Uruguay, and the United States.

The outlook for the success of the whole Republican county ticket was never brighter than at the close of the campaign last night. The candidates have made a thorough canvass of every part of the county, and the assurances made them and the reports coming in from every section to headquarters indicate that the whole county ticket will be elected by majorities ranging from 500 to 900. The Legislative ticket is especially strong and will get a large vote. The people of the county do not want Oregon represented in the Senate by a Democrat, and they will not vote for a Democrat for the Legislature, as a vote for one would simply be a vote for Democratic principles and for a Democrat for United States Senator. This feeling insures a large vote for the Republican Legislative ticket.

John W. Roland, the Republican candidate for clerk of Marion county, is in every way competent to fill the place to which he aspires, and deserving of the vote of every Marion county elector who desires efficiency in that office. He is deserving of all Republican votes for an additional reason—that is, because he has been ever a faithful worker in the ranks of that party. When he is installed in the clerk's office at the county court house, as he certainly will be, Mr. Roland will be found always ready to accommodate in any way possible every person having business there. We predict that Mr. Roland will make Marion county one of the most popular and at the same time one of the most thoroughly capable and trustworthy clerks she ever had. Vote for him. You will not have occasion to ever regret it.

There are a number of Republicans in this part of the state who have been intending to vote for Chamberlain for Governor, but who have changed their minds within the past few days. They have decided to vote the straight ticket. They have come to the conclusion that this is a political election, and these men do not retain the idea of assisting to give their Democratic friends and neighbors the chance to crow over them, to say nothing of being adverse to putting a chub into the hands of the Democratic party of the East. There has been a decided drift the past few days towards the straight ticket. Every close observer has noticed this.

There is no man on the Republican county ticket who may not stand forth individually and command the respect of the electors—not one. It is sound from top to bottom. There ought to be no scratching on the state ticket, either.

John F. Steiwer will make Marion county a most excellent official in the sheriff's office. He is worthy and well qualified and deserving. Vote for him.

One parting word: Vote straight. It is the safest and best way.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

It's all over but the shouting.

Now there will be something besides politics in the newspapers—that is, after the returns are in and the explanations made as to how it happened.

If there is really to be peace in South Africa, there will be no war left in all the world to speak of outside of the United States Senate.

Come to think about it, there is some war yet left in the factional fight among the Republicans of Oregon. It will probably last for a time yet.

Kitchener is back in favor with the English Nation again. But it was a hard fight.

H. S. Rowe, mayor of Portland, is to take the place of general agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Portland, when his term of office expires, July 1st. May all the good officials who are going to retire to private life fare as well; and all the defeated candidates.

There is a democracy about Decoration Day that is one of its noteworthy features. There is no one, however rich or poor in this world's goods, or however saintly in this world's graces and virtues, or however lacking of either grace or virtue, who has not some friends or relatives in the cities of the dead, whose population is ever growing and destined to ever grow. And death and the dead bring out human sympathy as no other one thing in this world does or can. Death brings every one, great or small, powerful or weak, to the same level. The old mother earth takes each one kindly to her bosom in the same embrace, and resolves each one to the same original elements. Dust to dust, the one with the purple robes of power and the most lowly or debased. The ephemerality of death gives us pause and makes us think of the smallness of all things human and the shortness of earthly life. Only a little over two thousand years ago, or less than two thousand years ago, the Roman funeral processions followed on the Appian way after the men of power and wealth to their graves, and orations were pronounced over their bodies, and costly shafts of marble were erected to their memories. It was said in the funeral orations that they would live forever. And their families and slaves would hang garlands on their monuments of stone and deck their graves with flowers. They thought the enduring marble that marked their resting places would remain for all time. Where are the marble shafts now? Crumbled to dust. Nothing left to remind the present generations of the men who were once so great and powerful in their little world. Eternity is a long time. Forever is a big word. An old professor in an Oregon university used to tell his students that eternity is something like this: There is a solid block of steel a mile thick. Every thousand years an old man comes out and rubs this solid block of steel across its face once with a piece of velvet cloth. When the block of steel is all worn away, then it is not any more eternity. Eternity, then, is that! Our times and our troubles appear small when we think of that. But we love to think that sympathy and pity are eternal; that the things that are material will surely pass away; but that the spirit goes on forever; that love will last throughout all the cycles of time. Take out of the world this hope, and the good deeds it inspires, and a cold and lifeless old world it is. Decoration Day, with its memories of the loved ones in the cities of the dead, is apt to make us think of these things, and thinking of them to make us better and less proud and more considerate of all humanity. There cannot be classes and castes and differences for long. These things are of this world and fleeting. We must soon all come down to the same level.

Tom Kay is very irrevocable when he presumes to cast any shadow upon the military glory of John B. Dimick. Mr. Dimick fought all the battles of the great Rebellion. He put down the Rebellion. He absorbed all the patriotism there was to absorb. He has a monopoly on it. He is a patriotism trust. He spilled his bright red blood by the bucket full on the gory field. He fought, died and died for his country. He stood under the folds of the starry banner and routed all the enemies of the Union. He is the whole thing. In fact, he is it. Will Mr. Kay please go away back and get down. He has been guilty of an irreverence that is scarcely to be excused. It would not be excused at all excepting for the heat of a political campaign.

Breeze Gibson, road supervisor of the district that takes in the Polk county hills west of Salem, has returned from his recent trip to Portland. Breeze had another experience in the metropolis with an automobile. (It will be remembered by the Statesman readers that he has had experiences with automobiles before.) Breeze found a man this trip with a little, two wheeled automobile. He asked the man who owned it if this was a new one. He was informed that it was rather new. Breeze wanted to know what it cost. He was informed that the price was \$150. Breeze then told the man if there was going to be another litter he wished he would save him one. Perhaps he could stand the price of one just a little newer (younger) than his'n, the fellow that had the old one he saw last fall wanted over a thousand dollars for it. Breeze said he'd like to have one of the young ones to use on the Polk county roads in his district when he gets them paved.

Several of the most prominent merchants and business houses desire to mention to the effect that there will be no collecting attempted Monday, June 26, on account of the election.

Summer Normal OF SIX WEEKS Beginning Monday, June 20, will be conducted in one of the rooms of the Portland Business College, corner Park and Washington streets. It will be strictly a school of study, designed to aid teachers to higher grades in the August examination. Further particulars on application.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR The Portland Business College is open all the year. Students may enter at anytime, for special branches or a regular course, and receive individual or class instruction, as preferred. Call or send for catalogue. Learn what and how we teach! A. F. Armstrong, L. S., Principal