

ABSTRACT

Of votes cast at a General Election held in the State of Oregon on the second day of June, A. D. 1902, for Supreme Judge, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney-General, State Printer, Representatives to Congress—First and Second Congressional Districts, and for proposed Constitutional Amendments.

(Copy of original abstract as canvassed by the Governor and Secretary of State, filed in the office of, and issued by the Secretary of State.)

County.	Supreme Judge.		Secretary of State.		State Treasurer.		Superintendent of Public Instruction.		Attorney-General.		State Printer.		Representatives to Congress.						Proposed Constitutional Amendments.		Total number of electors voting.								
	Robert S. Swan (Republican).	B. F. Boush (Democrat).	C. J. Bright (Republican).	C. W. Durr (Democrat).	N. A. Davis (Republican).	Frank J. Dunbar (Democrat).	R. W. Scott (Democrat).	Henry Blackman (Democrat).	T. S. McDonald (Republican).	Charles S. Moore (Democrat).	W. W. Myers (Democrat).	J. R. Schuchman (Democrat).	R. W. Kelley (Republican).	W. A. Wann (Democrat).	A. M. Chandler (Republican).	T. H. Gwynne (Republican).	Jaynes H. Riley (Democrat).	W. W. Brooks (Republican).	Jaynes E. Godfrey (Democrat).	Thomas H. Fougere (Republican).		J. K. Weatherford (Democrat).	W. F. Buckner (Democrat).	Diedrich T. Grimes (Democrat).	F. P. Sheddling (Republican).	J. N. Williamson (Republican).	Initiative and Referendum—Yes.	Initiative and Referendum—No.	
Baker	1,948	1,821	100	227	114	1,828	1,077	1,705	107	1,807	221	1,871	122	1,801	1,825	119	1,889	121	1,731	218	1,099	105	60	941	743	2,497	249	3,900	
Benton	418	409	40	10	10	120	108	100	120	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	1,208	1,208	
Clatsop	1,513	717	121	150	59	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Columbia	878	383	62	91	54	844	336	311	58	814	204	781	128	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Coos	1,107	713	105	302	154	1,080	667	677	141	1,012	107	1,000	156	714	1,078	105	724	138	608	108	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Crook	418	409	40	10	10	120	108	100	120	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	1,208	1,208	
Curry	321	161	8	19	5	315	187	107	45	502	67	900	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	1,208	1,208	
Douglas	2,012	361	118	306	121	1,977	1,359	1,411	123	1,047	177	1,203	127	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Gilliam	266	262	38	34	12	488	311	350	55	436	32	422	32	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Grant	181	612	62	112	49	902	398	391	68	908	108	908	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	1,208	1,208	
Harney	481	428	12	30	14	907	391	391	68	908	108	908	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	1,208	1,208	
Jackson	1,068	1,068	106	238	117	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	
Josephine	1,068	1,068	106	238	117	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	
Klamath	534	387	14	31	20	514	376	330	14	508	108	908	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	1,208	1,208	
Lake	400	350	15	15	22	479	354	354	28	475	12	479	18	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Lebanon	2,797	1,787	231	190	236	2,612	1,817	1,777	253	2,243	179	2,333	191	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Lincoln	1,068	1,068	106	238	117	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	
Linn	1,068	1,068	106	238	117	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	
Malheur	692	494	30	37	35	664	474	477	36	638	108	908	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	1,208	1,208	
Marion	3,265	2,650	313	277	308	3,232	1,849	1,720	318	3,205	294	3,180	310	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Morrow	1,068	1,068	106	238	117	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	
Multnomah	10,401	4,662	887	1,067	797	9,713	4,612	4,724	1,101	9,239	108	9,077	108	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Polk	1,177	951	175	40	182	1,103	945	897	177	1,116	30	1,086	108	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Sherman	1,068	1,068	106	238	117	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	
Tillamook	670	343	94	61	86	605	342	318	60	605	94	530	108	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Umatilla	2,222	1,000	200	121	965	2,099	1,274	1,068	228	2,222	108	2,114	108	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Union	1,100	1,128	209	175	211	1,156	1,214	1,305	216	1,239	108	1,288	108	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Walla Walla	1,068	1,068	106	238	117	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	
Wasco	1,013	922	225	302	183	1,055	877	871	108	1,067	108	1,067	108	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Washington	1,775	1,105	255	118	256	1,740	1,122	1,068	270	1,740	121	1,619	241	1,104	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Wheeler	1,068	1,068	106	238	117	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	
Yamhill	1,100	1,100	100	100	100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	
Totals	40,770	32,730	5,113	5,369	4,003	47,023	30,537	30,540	5,209	46,418	5,761	40,423	5,102	31,010	42,610	21,850	20,565	16,213	16,508	2,708	1,807	38,397	62,634	5,008	92,930				
Plurality	17,140					17,066				16,912		15,305		13,112	11,609		7,372				7,799								

THE LESSON OF A DECADE.

Guntton's magazine of this month contains an interesting article entitled, "Warning From the Census." Its purpose is to show how certain events affected the growth of wealth and the development of national prosperity in this country during the years from 1890 to 1900. Comparison is made with the preceding decade and a lesson is drawn for the ten years through which we are now passing. From advance statistics it is shown that our population increased, from 1890 to 1900, 26.7 per cent, which is itself has no special significance until compared with other features of our national life. The social welfare of our people should be the chief consideration. If this is enlarged, then industrial conditions have improved and the principles of government at work are correct.

The decade suffered from one great disturbing event that reduced general averages and makes comparisons with statistics of the previous ten years unfavorable to the closing decade of the nineteenth century. The change of the industrial policy inaugurated by the election of President Cleveland in 1892 destroyed business confidence and caused industrial havoc throughout the land. As an economic object lesson it was the most conspicuous in our history. It demonstrated the disastrous effects that mistaken political action can have on the prosperity of the country. The increase in the total amount of wages paid was 23.2 per cent while the increase in the number of wage earners was 25.2 per cent or 8.4 per cent greater than that of the previous decade. This is emphasized by the fact that the average wages in 1890 were \$444.83 a year and \$437.95 in 1900, or 1.5 per cent less. Prices are higher for a given number of necessary articles by 1.8 per cent, which makes the purchasing price of a day's labor 3.2 per cent less than it was in 1890. If we compare the increase of the two decades in products we meet with similar discouraging results. The total product in 1900 was only an increase of 39.1 per cent over that of 1890 while that of 1890 had increased 74.51 per cent over that of 1880. In proportion to the population the wealth product of 1890 was \$107 per capita. In 1900, \$149, an increase of \$42, and in 1900 it was \$170, showing an increase of only \$21 per capita. The movement of wages in the two decades is even more striking. The wages of laborers from 1880 to 1890 increased \$55.61 per cent while the local wages paid then increased 99.5 per cent; where from 1890 to 1900 aggregate wages from 1890 to 1900 increased 23.2 per cent while the num-

ber of laborers increased 25.2 per cent. In other words wages increased 19 per cent during the first decade while the number of laborers increased 8.4 per cent faster than the wages. The increase of capital invested from 1890 to 1900 was 133.3 per cent as compared with 61.3 per cent in 1890 to 1900. And so it appears that the progress of the period from 1890 to 1900 was greater than the preceding ten years of which the nation boasted as closing the most wonderful century of the world's history. "What is the reason for this?" asks Guntton's writer. "Was Mr. Cleveland less honest than his predecessors? Not in the least. It was not a question of honesty or ability, but a question of policy. He was elected for a definite purpose of changing the industrial policy of the nation." With the passing of Cleveland and the defeat of Bryan went the fear of free trade and free silver. The nation was inspired with business confidence. McKinley represented a new policy. We knew what to expect. From that hour business revived and the old order of progress was resumed. If our statistics could show the same rates of increase in wages and industrial products for the first half of 1900 to 1910 the general average would be in advance of those of the previous decade. And if the present prosperous conditions continue until 1910 the next census will show a greatly improved condition of public welfare.

WHAT WE NEED.

H. C. Breeden, a well-known business man of Portland, says some words that have application to every town:

"In the first place we need more sunshine in the faces of our people, on the streets, in our stores, offices and homes. A more cordial welcome to the strangers within our gates, who are seeking a location to establish new businesses and become permanent citizens. Why not resolve from this time forth to extend a helping hand, not alone to the strangers who are seeking, but to our citizens who have embarked in enterprises, to help make their business a success, and by so doing help build up ourselves and the entire city. Selfishness should be dispensed with and rectitude should be the motive; not a proclivity should be expected for favors in a business way. In unity there is strength and if every citizen of Portland would combine forces and work together for one common interest, the city would soon see a marked change for the better. I was very much impressed upon a recent visit to Los Angeles with the wonderful

growth and air of prosperity that existed there. I asked a prominent citizen the reason and he replied, "We Los Angeles people all pull together." "Our citizens need to be awakened to these conditions, and a certain amount of civic pride inculcated into their everyday lives. They need a little of the enthusiasm that prevails among the citizens of Seattle and Los Angeles, where they all say with one accord, 'We have the largest stores, the best stocks of merchandise, the best schools and churches to be found in Christendom.' This could all be said of Portland with many additions thereto. The best water, a finest climate, the grandest scenery. Not in the least. It was not a question of honesty or ability, but a question of policy. He was elected for a definite purpose of changing the industrial policy of the nation." With the passing of Cleveland and the defeat of Bryan went the fear of free trade and free silver. The nation was inspired with business confidence. McKinley represented a new policy. We knew what to expect. From that hour business revived and the old order of progress was resumed. If our statistics could show the same rates of increase in wages and industrial products for the first half of 1900 to 1910 the general average would be in advance of those of the previous decade. And if the present prosperous conditions continue until 1910 the next census will show a greatly improved condition of public welfare.

A SOUND PRINCIPLE.

(Pendleton East Oregonian.) The present assessment and taxation law in Oregon is not without merit. It goes a little way toward giving the people of each county local option in taxation, the right of levying and collecting taxes as the people of each county see fit to determine for themselves, as best suits their needs and purchases. Government at Salem for the people of Umatilla county cannot be conducted as cheaply or as resultfully as we can do it for ourselves right here at home. So, should the people of every county be given the maximum of opportunity to govern their own affairs, the state or the federal government. In no other way can the "difficult art of self-government," as President Roosevelt put it, be acquired and the full fruits of it be gathered by the people.

THE AUTO CRAZE.

New York seems to be under the influence of an automobile craze, and the news that any foreign expert is coming to the city to show enthusiasm about any new tricks or innovations in machines is received with greatest interest. Henry Fournier, the great French automobilist, writes to a friend that he hopes to come to America in November, when he will endeavor to create some new record for speeding power-driven machines. He says that during the summer he will be occupied with the foreign races and with engagements to test new models of racing machines.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

Under the heading "If You Want to Live Long Keep at Work," the editor

of "Our Dumb Animals," Hon. Geo. T. Angell, of Boston, writes as follows: "Some four years since a wealthy Boston gentleman told us he thought of retiring from business. We advised him to first take a six months vacation and see how he liked it. The result was that he is still at work, and he is enjoying it. 'When a man from fifty upward retires, as he says, for rest, his intellectual powers become turbid, his circulation sluggish, his stomach a burden. His march, at seventy-five, ruling Germany; Thiers, at eighty, ruling France; Gladstone, at eighty-two, a power in Great Britain; Simon Cameron, at ninety, taking his first vacation abroad, and enjoying it all the while, as well as the delights of a London season, illustrated the recuperative powers of hard work. Such men as these never ceased to exercise to the full extent of their abilities their faculties in their chosen lines.'"

"To the above we might add Oliver Wendell Holmes at eighty-four, Neal Dow (as full of fight as ever) at ninety, our ex-Gov. Boutwell at eighty-five, Joseph A. Willard, clerk of our superior court, in his eighty-sixth year, John W. McKim, our judge of probate, about eighty, Mary A. Livermore in her eighty-first year, Archbishop in her ninety-first year, Mrs. Daniel C. and Miss Elizabeth Archer in her one hundred and first year—all, he says, as animated and optimistic as though only one-half their present ages. We believe that nothing helps more to promote