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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

Governor Roosevelt and General Miles are representative of large numbers of hard-headed men who have reluctantly ome to the conclusion that the Federal Government must undertake the task of storing the water supply of the vast arid and semi-arid region of the United States, for use in irrigation. The entirely sound and salutary principle that the Government must do nothing that private enterprise can do has long kept the conservative judgment of the country in antagonism to Federal appropriations for this purpose. But the exigency presents an exception to the rule. The General Government must do it, ecause other agencies have falled. Private enterprise can't do it. The states can't do it. It is one of those olossal enterprises, like river and harbor improvement, that must be undertaken by Congress. The arid lands belong to the Government, and should be held by the Government for sale as partial relmburgement for the outlay, except such tracts as are taken over by the state under the Carey law. It is perilous for these immense tracts to be passed over wholly to the control of vast corporations, whose interests at any time might run seriously counter to those of thousands of settlers.

problem we shall doubtless find that it is inextricably bound up with several other things that Congress alone can handle. One of these is the National vation. Another very intimately con-nected one is the responsibility for the water supply. It is not safe to bestow the sources of our great river systems, heading in the Rocky Mountains, upon private individuals. The Government is answerable to posterity for our forests, for our water supplies, for its disposition of the spacious arid lands, and for a regime of economy of resources and justice to settlers. The destiny of 600,000,000 acres of land and the wellbeing of 20,000,000 people who will some day inhabit it cannot safely be turned over to corporations, even if the corporations were ready now to do the work, as they are not. The ideal programme for this reclamation work will Government improvement, the lands benefited to be resigned gradually to settlers as they acquire ownership, just as was done with the donation land claims of Oregon and as is still being done under the homestead law. It is going to be impossible, probably, for this to be done by the present Con-It takes time to form public opinion.

is getting a disproportionate share of taxation, considering the work it does. While states and municipalities everywhere are groaning under tax burdens, the Federal Government, to sacrifice form to force, has money to burn. The Treasury teems with surplus revenue, and taxes are to be abrogated which mobody feels. In our division of methods of taxation, we give the Federal Government two devices, customs revepue and internal revenue, which are capable of almost infinite productive power with a minimum of burden on the people, and compel states, countles and cities to meet the enormous expenses to which they are increasingly subject, with the odious and inadequate practice of direct taxation. While the bo Federal Government doesn't know what to do with the money that is pouring in from customs and internal revenue, Oregon's countles are driven to a desperate and unseemly struggle to cut down their valuations, and the City of Portland is compelled to resort to heavy license on all forms of business and all professional vocations, in order to keep the municipal government

We need, then, more centralization. We need generous policies of internal improvement, river and harbor work, public buildings, liberal payments for ervation, Army and Navy perfection, and storage reservoirs for the great Western plateaus. As the General Government can perform these tasks most easily, by it they should be done. The Columbia River should not only be It should be deepened to thirty feet to Portland, and should be opened to navigation at Celilo, the same as it was opened to navigation at the cascades. Variant state laws regarding ment. corporations that do business all over the country are rapidly driving us

islate uniformly for food adulterations, filled cheese, oleomargarine, trusts and Alaska run from 20,000 to 75,000. cesses must be intrusted in increasing would be no surer discourager of trainofficers of the United States Government.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL PEACE PIPE.

Mr. Mellen's indignation at the effect of reported Great Northern ascendency in Northern Pacific management is doubtless in great part just. It is entirely conceivable that reports have been circulated with a view to depressing Northern Pacific stocks so they could be more easily bought. This procedure is foreign to Mr. Mellen's the thing Mr. Mellen cannot deny, or cannot prevent if he would deny, is an approaching harmony of interest been the ownership of his road and tension of joint interests is widening every day. James J. Hill is in the directorates of the Great Northern and Baltimore & Ohio. E. H. Harriman is a director of the Union Pacific (including the O. R. & N. and the Oregon Short Line), the Chicago & Alton, the Illinois Baltimore & Ohio and the Southern Pacific Mail board. Charles H. Tweed, For sale is Omaha by H. C. Shears, 105 N. chairman of the board and second vice- however, declined to extradite him on Sixteenth street, and Barkalow Bros., 1611 president of the Southern Pacific, was the demand of Russia and Austria. chairman of the board and second viceelected to the Baltimore & Ohio directorate Tuesday. Jacob H. Schiff is in the directorates of the Great Northern, the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, On file in Washington, D. C., with A. W. the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chicago & Alton. James Stillman is on the boards of the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific and the Chicago TODAY'S WEATHER -Occasional rain, with & Alton. Two members of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, Captain John P. Green and S. M. Provost, are

> The interlacing of all these great transportation interests speaks for greater barmony of action, for better understandings in business. Mr. Harriman as director of the Union Pacific cannot keep information concerning that property from Mr. Harriman as director of the Southern Pacific. As director of the Kansas City Southern he cannot conceal knowledge from him- Daniel Webster, thwarted the impractiself as director of the Illinois Central. Mr. Schiff is on the boards of three e must have knowledge of what each is doing to heat the others. Thus there is more or less community of interest revolutionary harangue, which so anamong the great transportation corporations. This is not a new feature of ratiroad management, but it is rapidly gaining in significance, and it seems to point logically to such combination as may amount to a gigantic trust. This of our warship the commander of an will not be worked out in a day or a year, but it is clearly the tendency of the American commander that Kossuth the time.

now in the Baltimore & Ohio board.

tition in the domain of transportation | the United States. Turkey placed Kosas well as in other lines. Whether a close combination of great railroad interests will affect the country favorably or otherwise will depend on many factors, some of which are yet to develop in the problem. For a new coun-When we get close to this irrigation try rich in native resources it might be bad. For a well-developed country to is conceivable that such an arrangement would be beneficial in preventing waste, in conserving all the energies of parks and forest reserves. Another is the people. The spirit of the combinathe general problem of forest preser- | tion would also mean much. Lack of power legally to pool earnings or to enter into agreements as to rates is moving these important interests to seek a better understanding through ington. Austria was not a fool or igthe governing boards, and this leads inevitably to closer relations among competitors and greater harmony and profit in their business.

> THE RED MAN NOT DISAPPEARING. The annual report of Indian Commissioner Jones controverts the commonly accepted theory that by constant contact with the whites the extinction of the Indian is only a matter of time. It says it can be stated with a great degree of confidence that the Indian population of the United States has been very little diminished from the days of Columbus, Coronado, Raleigh, Captain John Smith and other early explorers. The first reliable Indian census was in 1870, and certainly since then, the report says, the Indian population has been nearly stationary, whatever decrease there has been being attributable to Indians becoming citizens.

> This is news to most people, and the conscience of sundry sensitive persons would be easier if proof of the statement could be had. It has been much the fashion for historians and essayists to deplore the inevitable extinction of the red race, and to charge it against Christian's thirst for gold, the cupidity, cruelty and devillshness of the white man's human nature. The apostrophes to the proud and vanishing race will not be so affecting if the race is not vanishing.

Twenty-five years ago there was a joint committee of Congress to inquire into the Indian question, and the minority of that committee presented a report in which this statement occurred: We have in 250 years wasted their (the Indiens') numbers from 2,500,000 down to 250,000, or a waste in numbers equal to all the children

orn to them in the past 250 years. Just how it was ascertained that the Indian population of the present United States was 2,500,000 at the time the Pil-Powhatan is not set forth. Statistical works of that day did not give trustworthy figures as to the aboriginal census. It is possible that the estimate was made in that troublous Summer when teamsters found more redskins than were good for them in the Connecticut Valley. Reasonably certain it is that not since reliable statistics have distinguished honor as "the guest been available have there been 2,500,000 Indians in the United States. Mexico land and sea mail carriage, forest pres- is now estimated to have 6,000,000 In- paign fell flat. Both parties denounced dians, and Central America 1,500,000, but these figures are mere guesses, just as China is said to have between 300,-600,000 and 400,000,000 population, Such entimates are usually found to be ex-From the best evidence at cessive. epened to forty feet at its mouth, but hand, the early estimates of the Indian population of the United States were

entirely beyond the facts. According to United States census tables, which, however imperfect, are Doubtiess in other ways we shall have certainly more definite than sweeping to work through the Federal Govern- guesses, the Indian population of the country, exclusive of Alaska, was as follows for the years mentioned:

terstate commerce, but of interstate The Indian Commissioner estimates that it is "morally and ethically right"

Estimates of the number of natives by railways. Fish and game should be The number of Indians who cling to under Federal protection. Legal prois undoubtedly growing less, and the degree to United States officers. There | race as a race of savages has already robbery and lynching mobs than to set tion from the painted Cherokee brave unless he is a knave and a repudiation-after the guilty the stern and relentless of the early day to the intelligent ist whenever it is for his advantage to plished without a considerable wrench to the red man, but if we gain a fellowcitizen and a brother for every savage we lose, the net result must be regarded as salutary. It is one of the by walking backwards. ways in which the world is growing better.

KOSSUTH AND KRUGER.

The Oregonian correctly foreshadowed the kind of reception that awaited method, but it is often efficacious. But Kruger in France as about as destitute of governmental significance as was that given Kossuth by the United States in 1851. The populace of France and the municipalities welcome Krugur that of the Great Northern. This ex- in France just as Kossuth obtained welcome in America. Our people and our Congress treated him with distinguished courtesy as a distinguished for-eigner who had borne a great part in recent public events, but our Government gave him no hope of intervention, for which he pleaded so eloquently in Central, the Kansas City Southern, the his speeches, and spoke no word of official denunciation of Austria. When Pacific, and he is also a member of the Kossuth fied in 1849 to Turkey he was imprisoned by that government, which, England and the United States jointly used their influence with Turkey to secure his release, and our Government by a Senate resolution offered to transport Kossuth to the United States in a National ship, but this resolution was carefully guarded in its language, describing Kossuth as one to treated merely as the guest of the Nation. Our United States Minister at Turin, Mr. Kinney, once made himself acquainted with the great Hungarian's aims and purposes, gave prompt instructions to Captain John C. Long, U. S. N., to whom was assigned the duty of bringing Kossuth to this country on board the war vessel Mississippi, of the Mediterranean squadron, and sent information to our Government of the objects of the fugitive, so that our Secretary of State, cable efforts of Kossuth to enlist the United States in a foreign complication. great transcontinental competitors and When the United States war vessel reached Marsellles, Captain Long refused to allow Kossuth to deliver a gered him that he left the ship at Gibraltar It is not true, as stated by a corre-

spondent of The Oregonian, that after

Kossuth had been received on board Austrian war vessel demanded from be given up to him, and that our com-Undoubtedly much substance is mander at once cleared his decks for wasted in unwise and ruinous compe- action. Austria had no quarrel with suth on American soll when she placed him on our vessel's decks, and Austria was too astute a diplomat not to understand the law of nations. In the case of Martin Kosta it was a question of disputed citizenship, and Captain Ingraham compelled the Austrian war vessel to surrender a man claiming to be an American citizen, seized in a neutral port. But in the case of Kossuth Austria would no more have made a hostile demand for the surrender of Kossuth by an American Government vessel than she would have made a demand for his surrender by our Government after he had reached Washnoramus, and she knew that when Turkey placed Kossuth on our decks she had placed him on American soll as much as if she had planted him in Boston or New York. The mission of Kossuth to America was to obtain intervention in behalf of securing independwas the burden of all his speeches, both lease by Turkey, and for this mission we repeat he met with no official approval at the hands of our Government or Congress. Congress carefully limited its language, and facts we have re- render it. cited concerning the action of our Minister at Turin, of the captain of our war vessel, and of our Secretary of State, prove beyond question that Kosa man and a guest, he was welcome, but for his mission our Government cor. and Congress had as deaf ears as he found in England. Our Government admired and loved La Fayette, but when La Fayette was the idol of the French Republic, from 1789 to 1792, our Government refused to help that republic vance of the Austrian and Prussian it from a closer point of view, armies.

Our correspondent is in error in describing the Administration in 1851 as Democratic; It was the Whig Adminisof State was the great Whig leader, Daniel Webster. Our Government, we repeat, gave Kossuth nothing of sympathy with or approval of his mission to the United States, which was in behalf of intervention. We gave him personal sympathy, admiration and applause as a great orator and distinguished man, and right there we stopped, and right there England stopped, too. When grims were landing on Plymouth Rock | Kossuth reached New York he heard or Captain Smith was entertaining old pro-Hungary speeches, just as irresponsible Americans today speak at Irish home rule meetings, without a thought of Intervention for Ireland; but by the time he reached Washington and conferred with the leaders of Congress, his mind began to be disabused of his error. Congress, the President and the people treated him with the Republic," just as England had treated him, but his intervention camthis wild proposition, and he returned to Europe a severely disappointed man, He found out that an invitation to dinner was not a pledge of intervention for Hungary.' And this is exactly what Kruger is finding out in France today; the cheers of the populace, the speeches of politicians, do not imply the slightest hope of armed intervention, or even diplomatic mediation for the Boers.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, says that "Bryan was morally and ethically right," but too advanced a thinker to succeed. It is easy to understand how an ignorant man can believe in free silver at 16 to 1; that is, business in general. Congress must leg- the present Indian population at 207,900. to replace the gold dollar with debased

silver dollars, so that every dollar of in-Alaska run from 20,000 to 75,000. debtedness due to labor would be dis-The number of Indians who cling to charged by the payment of 50 cents' worth of silver, but it is not easy to understand how an intelligent, well-read is undoubtedly growing less, and the race as a race of savages has already well-nigh run its course. The transition from the painted Cherokee brave of the early day to the intelligent is whenever it is for his advantage to farmer or lawyer of the present time has been sudden, as anthropological in dishonest money; that is, flat paper farmer or lawyer of the present time scale his honest debts by paying them has been sudden, as anthropological in dishonest money; that is, flat paper changes go, and has not been accom- or flat silver. Governor Rogers is open to the suspicion that he has "wheels in his head." A free-silverite belongs to the same class of "advanced thinkers" that lobsters do who "advance"

> An Astoria journal says: The Oregonian fails to tell precisely what it has cost the Port of Portland, with one dredger in operation, to maintain the 25-foot channel that admits-murable dictut-the passage of ships drawing 25 foot 6 inches after a Williamsti of ships drawing 25 feet 6 inches after a Williamette freshet and probably on a two-foot tide. We will state, however, that the tax on account of the port is 14 mills on Multnomah County property, which is assessed at about 360,000,000. The Oregonian admits that to maintain a 30-foot channel may require two, and perhaps four, or more dredgers, which would mean a tax of 3 to 6 or more mills. Is Portland going to place such a handleap upon business, routs, manufacturing or small houses in her vicinity in order to maintain a channel already navigable at less cost by all sorts of river craft; and will she still prefer to terminate the common point at her docks, when it is well agreed that the same rates should earry the freighters to deep water, and thus obviate all necessity of taxatica to maintain four or more dredges in the river? This may be called Portland's business, not Astoria's, but we do not believe that The Oregonian article represents Portland interest.

When Portland's interests need an Astoria organ for an advocate, it will be time enough for an Astoria organ to concern itself about Portland's interests. Although Astoria is not paying the tax, that city would seem to bear the burden of it. But Portland pays the tax, and is far from bankruptcy.

The Topaka correspondent of the New York Evening Post reports that the great losses of the Populists in Kansas and Nebraska at the November election were among the farmers, who had harvested large crops and are reducing their mortgages. They are prosperous to a degree that they have never known before in Kansas or in Nebraska, and when they considered the effect Populism might have on their own investments they voted against it. Free silver, as an issue, is dead in the prairie There is, indeed, a stronger states. sentiment for irredeemable paper money than for free silver. That plan yet has adherents among the old-time Greenbackers, Union Laborites and early Populists who are yet in the harness. The voters may again favor paper money and the virtual repudiation of debts, as they have in the past expressed themselves, but they are not for Socialism.

Four men, elected to the last Georgia Legislature as labor candidates, are making their presence felt at the present session. They have put in bills prohibiting child labor under 10 years of age; other bills limiting the hours at Which women and boys above 10 years of age can be employed in the mills; and other bills prohibiting the employment of children between 10 and 14 years unless the latter can show that they have attended school a certain time during the six months previous to being employed. As the mills employ many women and children above 10 years of age, the manufacturers are a good deal disturbed at a possible restriction of the operation of their mills,

All of the larger towns and some of the smaller towns in Vermont took test votes on local option, either at the September or November election. Nearly one-tenth of the whole vote of the state has thus been expressed, and the result has been three to one in favor of local option in a small, hidebound, agricultural state, which has had the prohibitory law on its statute-book for nearly

The surest way for the Boers to perence and home rule for Hungary. This petuate their independence is not to exterminate themselves, but to submit to here and in England, which had joined the superior force. In this way they hands with America in securing his re- will have a claim for consideration from Great Britain and will influence British policy. If they really love their country, let them stay with it and sway its destiny. To die will be only to sur-

It really is too bad that the innocent County Commissioners should be held to answer for all the late sorrows of suth was regarded merely as a man of the Assessor. But of course if it is not genius, whose talents and misfortunes possible to work out spite on voters, the excited admiration and sympathy. As Commissioners are as convenient objects as any for exercise of one's ran-

The threatened tax by Russia on flour imports is something more for our high protectionists to think about If any farmers in Oregon advocate the "American system" in the abstract, make head against the victorious ad- they may have occasion to contemplate

No preferment that can come to Father Blanchet can exceed the deserts of his charitable, blameless life. tration of Fillmore, and his Secretary | If all priests were like him, there would be no A. P. A. party in the United Btates. -

It is not for the Irish to pamper Kruger with empty gratulations. The Irish ove heroism, and when they die for their country they don't run off to the Continent to do it.

The official vote of the state shows the Prohibitionists to have cast something less than 2500 votes. They had 2700 in 1894.

Should Bryan desire to divorce himself from Democracy, probably the party would allow the suit to go by default.

If the question were asked. Which is eader, Democracy or its paramounts? the proper answer would be, Bryan.

True Americans.

Baltimore Sun. The Hawalians have finished their first Presidential campaign in a manner so progressive and American that their assimila-tion must be confessed to be a success. There were three parties, it seems-Democratic, Republican and Independent-and each of them had enthusiastic mass meetings and torchlight processions. Every. body participated in the political festivi-ties at Honolulu. Not a soul was apa-thetic, but every citizen of voting age whole week, cratory flowing in an unin-terrupted atream. Campaign meetings never adjourned, but were entertained by fervent speakers day and night. The au-

stand over, and there was silence for a minute or two till native Hawalian spellbinders had time to climo selegraph poles and begin to orate from their summits. Already, it is perceived, our Kanaka feltheir hifalutin.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED. Pacific States Should Look After Their Asiatic Interests.

San Jose Mercury.

A dispatch from Washington to The Portland Oregonian, bearing date 7th inst., advises the commercial and trading interests of the Northern cities to formulate representations to lay before the Secretary of War as to the tariff on exports from the United States to the Phil ports from the United States to the Phi ippine Islands. The revised tariff for the Philippines it is explained, has been sent to the Secretary of War for further revision, and it is expected that all persons interested in sending goods to the islands will make suggestions with ref-erence to changes in the present lists, "Possibly," said the correspondent, "shippers will not get all they want, but "shippers will not get all they want, but they can make such representations to the Secretary of War as will secure reductions of a beneficial character."

Under the treaty of Paria, Spain is entitled for the next 10 years to the same rates on imports to the Philippines as the United States. As nearly every nation which has a treaty with the United States has the "favored-nation clause," which allows it to have its imports treated with the same degree of favor as other with the same degree of favor as countries, this favored-nation claus no doubt operate to admit all goods into the Philippines at the same rates as allowed Spain, unless it should be arbitrarily decided that the tariff to be pro mulgated is a part of military necessity, and is not governed by the treaty with Spain or treatles with other nations. This

would be a rather far-fetched view, and the probabilities are that when the tariff is revised it will have to be reduced for the Philippines, as well, to secure the introduction of products from the United States which are less likely to be in competition with the products of foreign nations. nations.

All this is important and interesting in itself, but it has a still further interest because it serves to illustrate what has heretofore been declared in the Mercury, namely, that the Paofic Coast may, if it coses, largely dominate the policies of the United States Government in respect to Pacific Ocean affairs. Our Govern-ment stands ready to shape its commer-cial policies in accordance with the interests of American shippers, whose sug-gestions it has invited, and since the American shippers are mostly local to the Pacific Coast the influence of the Coast States is, therefore, likely to be paramount. For the first time the Pacific States find themselves in a position to be a really effective force in the making of

a really effective force in the making of National policies, since now for the first time we find ourselves of first impor-tance in connection with a very large subject of National policy.

But if we are to be effective in this connection, we must be up and stirring. We must come to an understanding of our own wishes and we must be able to present them clearly and authoritatively at Washington. It is a case in which the at Wushington. It is a case in which the Individual action of our representatives at Washington is hardly adequate. If mere personal initiative is depended upon many points are likely to be overlooked many points are likely to be overlooked or not sultably presented. It is a case in which organization on the part of our representatives would probably add greatly to the value of their united efforts. At former times effort has been made to bring the Coast representation into something like an organized force, but never, we think since the passage of the Chinese restriction law has this effort ever come to anything. The occasion pow precome to anything. The occasion now pre-sonts itself and the time seems ripe for a movement which could hardly fall to make the Pacific States a prodigious force in all matters relating to the Pacific Ocean and its connections, commercial and political California, by her weight in Congress and by her larger commercial character, is entitled to take the lead. She could beyond doubt command the instant co-operation of Oregon and Wash-ington and probably of all states west of the Bocky Mountains.

KOSSUTH AND KRUGER. Letter Walch Is Noticed Elsewhere on This Page.

PORTLAND, Nov. 22.—(To the Editor.)— With your permission, I desire to cortorial. in which you refer to the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, and purporting to glve history as it is written. According to your statements, Louis Kossuth came to America in behalf of his county to the statements of the county of the were, I would came to America in behalf of his county to the statement of the were to the were the w

that meted out to Kruger under a Republican Administration, and it is easy to see which stood for "liberty enlight tening the world" by publicly proclaiming its well-wishes for all oppressed people struggling for liberty, as we also did once upon a time.

By all means let Kruser visit America. Even if a toadwing and Tory Administration does not desire it. There are repough millions of patriots still left in America to make his recention an inguir.

enough millions or an ingoir America to make his reception an ingoir C. W. EMAN. ing one.

Austria in a Bad Way.

There are many signs that the crisis in Austria is rapidly approaching a climax. thetic, but every citizen of voting age glowed with patriotic enthusiasm. Several street corners, it is stated, were occupied continuously by spellbinders for a whole week, cratory flowing in an uninterrupted stream. Campaign meetings quent upon the prolonged deadlock in the terrupted stream. Campaign meetings nover adjourned, but were entertained by outlook. For many months the National outlook. never adjourned, but were entertained by outlook. For many months the National fervent speakers day and night. The audiences were as much interested as the oratora, and applauded all alike, except on turn obstruct, and nothing can be done, one occasion, when abhorrent sentiments. The strife between the races exists in the

rncies as well as at Vienna. Elect ing a new Reichsrath has been tried as a remedy, but the experiment failed. A new election has been ordered as a last expedient, but nobody expects the jarring races, ianguages and religious to harmonize in the next Reichsrath. Its failure to work harmoniously—the final breakdown of the parliamentary regime is austria—is expected to be followed by a suspension of constitutions. pension of constitutional government, the Staperor Francis Joseph, with every-body's approbation, taking the government into his own hands. The Reichsrath will be dismissed unbissed, the needed legislation will be made by the Emperor's decree. This is necessitated, among other things. other things, by the increasing demands of Hungary. The disorder in Austria has stimulated the Hungarians to try to turn the situation to their own advantage in various practical ways. They wish tariff wall to shut out Austrian manufa ires and wish Austrian railways to be managed in Hungary's interest. gether, Austria, in consequence of sense-less agitations, seems to be in a fair way to lose its hold upon many sources of

PERILS OF MASTERPIECES. Some of Them Come Near Being Irre-

prosperity.

coverably Lost. Chicago Inter Ocean, Every student of the English drama has nourned for the possible masterpiaces ost when Warburton's carelessness permitted his cook to line pie tins with or-iginal manuscripts of Elizabethan plays. Every admirer of old hallads has won-dered what treatures of folk song were in the half of the famous manuscript in the flair of the famous manuscript used by Humphrey Pitr's housemilds to kindle fires before the Ray. Thomas Percy begged the precious ramains. Every lover of poetry, affeit a good Christian, has cursed the bishop whose higoted zeal deprived us of most of the poems of Sappho, and then blessed the notary of Verona whose curiosity or avarioe led him to discover under an overturand neck mess. discover under an overturned neck meas

ure in a cellar the poems of Catulius.

To Coventry Patmore, himself a poet, may be due our possession of Tennyson's "in Memoriam." Living in lodgings ness: Patmore, to him Tennyson read bits of his unpublished work. Leaving these lodgings, Tennyson left behind his manuscript, and several weeks later wrots to oript, and several weeks later wrote to Patmore to try to recover it. The poem had been written in a long, thin volume,

like a butcher's account book.

When Patmore called at the house the ndlady declared no such book had been left there, and objected to a search. Pushing by her, Patmore ran up the stairs, and found the lost poem in the closet used by Tennyson as a pantry. Paumore tells the story in his "Memoirs," recently published. Tennyson, after the publica-tion of his masterpiece, gave the manu-script to another friend, and it is now one of the treasures of the library of

Trinity College, Cambridge.
Suppose Patmore had not persisted, bad not risked arrest for forcible trespass, would we have "In Memoriam?" Of course. Tennyson might have reproduchis work, as Carlyle did his 'French Rev-olution," after John Stunrt Mill acci-dentally burned his original manuscript. But would it have been the same posmi ter or worse for having been laboriously dragged anew from the author's mind Would Tennyson have inbored, know Cariyie labored, to recover the lost ground? These are questions to which not even the authors of these two masterpieces of prose and verse could give an swers commanding universal belief. No all readers agree with the general opin ion that a writer's second thoughts ar always better. Witness the disputes be tween admirers of Omar Khayyam over Fitz Gerald's various versions, and one faction's belief that Eilhu Vedder's rear-rangement is a decided improvement. Clored's praises of the "eloquence" and

"beautiful style" of Aristotle so little accord with that philosopher's works as we know them that many modern schol-ars have concluded that there may be some truth in Strabo's curious story, This is that the works of Aristotle we now study were concealed for some 200 years in a cellar to save them from seisure by royal collectors, and came to light only by royal collectors, and came to light only about the beginning of the Christian era. Be this as it may, it is certain that "In Memoriam" lay for weeks on a pantry shelf, in imminent danger of the flames or the paper mill. In any event Coventry Paimore's friendly seal deserves to rank him with the notary of Verona and the Rev. Thomas Percy as a preserver of literary managerieses. We may now to him erary masterpieces. We may owe to him our possession of the most admired of Tennyson's longer poems. Perhaps that fact will keep his memory green long after his own poems have been forgotten.

What Was Itt Good Lordcame to America in behalf of his country; but aside from being well received by our people at large, he met with no approval for his mission at the hands of our Government or Congress. I am surprised that The Oregonian will deliberately misrepresent history as it has in this article, for surely it knows better.

Louis Kossuth was brought to this country on an American war vessel from Turkey, whither he had fied for an asylum after the fallure of the Hungarian revolution. Demands having been made by Austria on the Sultan to give up lum after the fallure of the Hungarian revolution. Demands having been made by Austria on the Sultan to give up Kossuth for punishment, and it being feared that the Sultan might possibly concede them, our United States Congress, by joint resolution, instructed a Democratic President to send a war vessel to Smyrna to bring Kossuth to this country as the Nation's guest. Not only this, but after Kossuth had been received on board of our warship, the commander of an Austrian war vessel demanded from the American commander that Kossuth be given up to him. This was met with a prompt and emphatic refusal, backed up by the clearing of the decks of our warship for action, with the outcome that Kossuth was borne away safely in triumph by American patriots in an American ship-of-war to America. Upon his arrival here Kossuth was received with public honors at Washington-where he addressed Congress—and privately welcomed as no other foreigner has ever been welcomed by the American andisence." according to The Oregonian, dispatch a war vessel to save Kossuth from his European governmental enemies, or was it the responsible Government of the United States that did this? Why not Kossuth's compatriots but that was in Kossuth se conditions but that was in Kossuth se conditions but that was in Kossuth's compatriots but that was in Large and the condition of the United States that did this? Why not Kossuth's compatriots but that was in Kossuth's compatriots but that was i

United States that did this? Why not give the facts as they are?

True it is that we did not give aid to Kossuth's compaticits, but that was in line with Washington's advice to hold aloof from entangling alliances with forcism rations.

Contrast the treatment of Kossuth under a Democratic Administration with that meted out to Kruger under a Bepublican Administration, and it is easy publican Administration, and it is easy this broad land to the fact of the corporations will?

The corporations' will?

The corporations' will?

The corporations' will?

The this broad land to the publican Administration and it is easy the corporations' will?

Oh ms. oh my.
That I should still be I,
And that
At last I've learned
Exactly where I'm at.
No more will I be known; No more the tyrunt's throne

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We will not complain any more about

Congress will not be in session till after Thanksgiving, so the success of the holiday is assured.

Now is about the time for representatives of Kentucky and Colorado to get together and hold a peace conference.

Connecticut, whose sixe entitles her to have a dingey named for her, is insulted when her name is given to a fine mont-

Southern California voted the prosperity ticket, and already there has been more rain down there than any time in 10 years.

If Oom Paul should take a notion to come to this country, it is not likely that Webster Davis would endeavor to get on the reception committee. The Boxers are tolerable fighters, but

most of their Generals were not able to get through their late unpleasantness without losing their heads. After two battles Bryan finally has

come around to accept Cleveland for a model. He is now saying nothing, but evidently is thinking a whole lot. Aguinaldo is said to be shot in the stom

ach. As the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, he may soon pull off another of his celebrated deaths. The price of whisky has risen in Ken-

tucky, and the people are clamoring against the heartlessness of a trust which strives to place a necessity beyond their reach.

The Czar of Russia, in event of his death, would be succeeded by the Grand Duke Michael, who was born December 4, 1878. The present Emperor has three children, all girls, the oldest being but \$ years of age,

Francis Parkman, the historian, had a Mosaic idea of justice. A friend met him one day walking along the street leading a street boy with either hand. "What in the world are you doing?" Parkman asked his friend. "I found that Johnny, here, had eaten all of the apple, instead of dividing with his little brother. I am going to buy another for the younger boy, and make Johnny watch him while he eats it."

President H. S. Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in speaking of the belief that politics were all impure, recently said: "No man can be brought into contact with the actual machinery of our Government, can mingle with the men who make our laws, who interpret them and who execute them, without gaining not only a wholesome respect for the service of the state, but also a reasonable hopefulness for the future of our institutions."

Captain A. T. Mahan, of the United States Navy, the well-known writer on naval subjects, has the honor of being the recipient of the first Chesney Memorial Medal of Great Britain. It is in consideration of the three great works of which he is the author-"The Influence of Sea Power on History," "The Influence of Sea Power Upon the French Revolution" and "The Life of Nelson"-that Cuptain Mahan has been deservedly selected for this high honor.

Fifty years ago a Mississippi River teamboat of the name of Bon Accord, Captain De Haven, plied between Galena ind St. Louis, carrying pig lead on her down trip and bringing back, among other things, green hides for a tanner of the name of Jesse Grant, whose son afterward became known, recalls Victor Smith, in the New York Press. She was originally a lower river boat, as her name and that of her captain would imply. The third pilot's name was Clemens, a roysterous, boisterous sort of fellow, much given to dance and song, and the only person on board who could jump up and crack his heels together three times before coming down. When his turn at the wheel was ended, he would come out on the deck singing:

Wheel about and turn about and do just so. And every time you wheel about you jump Jim Crow.

He accompanied the song with a furious fig, and at the end sprang into the air, struck his heels together three times and came down with a concussion that shook the whole foward end of the upper deck The captain, who was often on the deck below, would shake his finger at the songand-dancer and say: "Young man, if you do that again I will throw you overboard." And Clemens would reply in an aside: "If he does he will have to upset the bost," or "The captain has no idea of ruining a good suit of clothes by any such foolishness." The captain was a blond, 30 years old, as handsome as a picture and a good deal of an athlete, as was Clemens, who was much younger. This third pilot afterward took to writing, which brought him some money, but a rich wife brought him more. The uni-

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Teacher-How many voyages did Columb r-Correct, and after which of them did he die 7-Philadelphia Record.

Causlic and Crust - Clara, an indoor flying machine has been invented." "Well, you mee'n't get one, Clarence, you break enough bric-a-brac now."-Indianapolis Journal. In the Darkest South. First Citizen - Ain't you goin' to beach your little boy to read an' write? Second Citizen-Naw; 'tain't neces-eary. His grandfather had a vote. Puck. Valuable Information.—'Here's a magazine article that will just suit you." "What is it entitled?" "Home-Made Christmas Presents, and How to Slide Out of Them.'"—Chicage

Too Bad.-Mrs. Bingo-That's just like a man. Bingo-What have I done now? Mrs. Bingo-I spent a day making that pillow, and now you've put your head on it.-Harper's

Esther-My mother was renowned for her

heauty. She was certainly the handsomest woman I have ever seen. Miss Cayenne—Ah, it was your father, then, who was not good-looking!—Til-Bits.

An Honest Man. Judge—Tou are charged with stealing a gold scarfnin of the value of teh dollars. Are you guilty or not guilty? Prisoner—Not guilty, your honor. The pawn-broker said it was throwin' money to the birds to let one have more than two dollars Detroit Pres Press.

The Referendum Bollar. The silver problem is being solved by a

Colorado mineowner by the issue of six-sided silver coin, weighing one ounce, which he calls "the referendum dollar." He puts in his dollar & cents worth of silver, which, he says, is worth \$1.25, or ought to be. He will take \$1.25 apiece for them and redeem them at that price. Those that like heavy silver dollars have now their chance. The inventor calls the new ounce dollar the "referendum" dollar because he "refers" it to the peo-ple for their acceptance or rejection. Their acceptance of it will, he thinks, prove their loyalty to silver, especial when they know that the new dollar to be redeemed at a fancy valuation. the lawful coin is not imitated, the Federal authorities will not interfers.