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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1906

NATIONALITY AND LOYALTY.

Noting that the British societies of Portland were to observe the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday, "An American" puts this question to The Oregonian, and requests an answer:

Can a man be a good Briton and a good American at the same time? Can a man be legal to the King and the Constitution of the United States?

Certainly. A man can be a good Briton and a good American at the same time. And a good Italian and a good American. And a good German and a good American. And a good Scandinavian and a good American. And-since this inquiry comes from an Irish source—a good Irishman and a good American. Has our friend ever heard of "the parliament of man, the federation of the world"?

Are we to expect the true Briton or the true Frenchman, who comes to America, to forget his origin, to renounce his kindred over the seas? How long since we—all of us, or our near ancestors-came from the various countries of Europe?

Again, from the Old World we have the groundwork or base, and most of the superstructure, of all our achievement in art, morals, law, literature, and civilization. The Briton dominated the main forces of that part of the New World which has expanded and grown into the Nation known as the United States. There are ties of law, of language, of custom, of morals, of literature, of culture, through ages, that unite and connect us with the people of the British Islands. We do not like their government, for it is not suited to us in the position we occupy, and therefore we have made our own government. But we have taken the principles of our government mainly from the government of England, as side the walls of a lunatic asylum. modified by the commonwealth, under of 1688; and it is not our most observquite as fully devoted to the principles of rational freedom as the United

States.

A man therefore can be a good Briton and a good American at the same time. A man may be broad enough to be one or the other,-whether he be a citizen of one country or the other. These countries have not been at war with each other for nearly 100 years. It is quite impossible they should ever be at war with each other again. Though the American prefers his own country, yet in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland he feels at home, more than elsewhere, when abroad. Through language, customs, laws, literre and morals, he is in touch there with those whom he understands and by whom he is understood. The American in England, or the Englishman in America, has no fear or dread. One may be loyal to the memory of his native state or country, and yet loyal to the government of another-as our Conof Great Britain, domiciled here, celebrate Queen Victoria's birthday. It is a sentimental expression on their part, that does honor to them. In it there is no thought of antagonism to the United States. They are better citizens of our ountry, through these recollections of their old home. We should say the same of the French in America, celebrate every year the regeneration of France, through the Revolution; or of the Italians in America, who descant n the glories of Italian unity and independence, and dwell in their dinner oratory on the splendor of the characters of Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. Only, since we are more nearly and directly identified with the English people, through descent, law, custom, literature and jurispruthere are stronger bonds between them and us; and if there were nothing else, our Constitution, framed on English precedents, and Shakes peare, Milton and the English Bible, will hold us together, in spite of all small differences. We do not like each other in all things; but at least we understand each other and are able therefore to rely on each other, as no other two nations in the world can; and that is a great matter.

St. Petersburg advices state that the about the resolution to grant partial amnesty. There is an old proverb re garding the fate of the man who hesitates, and there is considerable evidence that it is highly appropriate in the case of Russia. The Czar has apparently learned nothing by the experience of the past, and he is either incapable of or unwilling to understand the gravity of the crisis which confronts his empire. The people of that blooddrenched land have certainly been an exceedingly strange one. "Vote of it by the men interested in securing long-suffering and mild to a degree surprising to the entire civilized world. you approve and for those whose printing the they are close to the limit of enciples you abhor." That is the novel

hesitation on the part of the Czar will be followed by a climax that will result n a new government for Russia,

> THE BARLOW TOLLROAD GRAFT. Mr. U'Ren gives good reasons, in a

the state should fail. The road is not given an option to sell for \$8000 to cer-It over to the state for \$24,000, realizing to themselves a net profit of demand so much more th \$16,000. These are reasons enough to in the commercial race. better reasons, and one of them is that state ought not to go into the tollroad, we shall be called upon to buy every other tollroad in Oregon that for any reason is little traveled or unprofitable to its owners, or that affords a chance to work a handsome graft. It may be assumed that the few people who live along the Barlow road are sincere in their desire to have the state take it off the hands of the present owners, so that the tell may be removed and the tax on the farmers avoided. But that is a problem for the community to solve for itself, not the state for them. To buy the Barlow road for \$24,000 is an imposition and a swindle. To buy it for \$8000 would be a mistake. To go into the tollroad business on any erms would be sheer folly, and would lead to consequences that the taxpayers, who would have to foot this bill and all others like it, would never cease to regret.

LOCAL AND NATIONAL ISSUES.

Among the merits of the Oregon system of making nominations by direct vote of the people there is one which will bear mentioning over and over again. It is this: Our method has taken the control of political parties out of the hands of the bosses and given it to the voters. Every candidate is such because the people have given him a direct and particular call. It can never become necessary, therefore, for the members of a political party to desert its ranks on election day in order to rebuke corrupt bosses for thrusting unworthy candidates forward. There are no bosses. If there still exist men who long to play the part of bosses their wings are clipped; their power is shorn. If the candidates are unworthy, the people have nobody to blame for it but themselves; and party because they have selected one or more candidates who do not seem satisfactory would be fatuous. It would be neither rational nor manly. fauch may be said upon a general matter which in this campaign is purely academic; for, by common consent, the candidates nominated by the Republican party in Oregon are fit in regard to their personal character or their abilities. No question can arise of deserting the party to show disapproval of any particular candidate any more than to

What possible reason could be assigned, then, why any Republican voter should decline to support the nominees of his party in the approaching election? The only one which has been advanced is the alleged fact that this campaign "depends upon issues purely local; it affects no National interest; it rate on Alaska-bound freight from involves no National question." This is a strange argument to use to entice Republicans away from their own party and into that of the Democrate. Let us state it a little more clearly. Stripped to the bones, it runs thus: "It makes no difference in this campaign whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican; therefore all Republicans should turn Democrats." Surely this is the strangest logic which has ever appeared outhad as lief be alive as dead," said the Cromwell, and later by the revolution Irishman to his friend. "Then why don't you kill yourself?" inquired the might try the experiment of adopting ant or thoughtful citizens who question friend. "Why, bedad, because it makes most whether the United Kingdom, no difference," Pat replied. The Republican voter might say the

rebuke imaginary bosses.

same thing to his Democratic tempter. If it makes no difference which party he belongs to, why should he change! But it does make a difference, and s very great one. Those who assert that National issues are not involved in this campaign perpetrate a serious misstatement of fact. The campaign involves both local and National questions. The matters purely local are the referendum upon the appropriation bill, the five amendments to the constitution and the Salem, who have gone thither to see five initiative proposals. Upon these every voter may express his private opinion without reference to party. They are not party measures. Republicans will favor those which other Republicans reject, and the same may be said of Democrats. Neither party has presumed to attempt to dictate to its members how they shall think or vote upon these local questions. They are left, as they should be, entirely to the individual intelligence and conscience. But there are also Nafederales are now loyal to the United tional qustions involved in the cam-states. We do not object when natives paign, and very important ones. In repaign, and very important ones. In re-gard to these, members of the Republican party are under obligations consider how their votes will affect the country as a whole and how they bear upon those great problems which the President and his supporters in Congress have undertaken to solve

> the voters of this state is the question whether Oregon approves or disapproves the course which Mr. Roosevelt has pursued with regard to the railroads and the trusts. Is Oregon with the President in this matter, or is it against him? If we are with Roosevelt, how shall we show it? Does it mean approval to send men to Congress who will oppose his measures as Democrats certainly will and must? Does it mean approval to designate by popular vote a Democratic Senator who will be bound by every principle of party faith and loyalty to oppose the President and his party upon National questions? Does it mean approval to elect a Democratic Governor who would certainly fill a possible Senatorial vacancy with a partisan of his own political faith? On the other hand, if the people of Oregon wish to show that they reject Mr. Roosevelt's policies, how can they do it? How do the people always show disapproval of National policies; by voting for the party which sustains them, or against it? Do we express approval of a policy by voting against the party which advocates it? If that is really our method of expressing approval, how do we express disapproval? If by electing the Democratic ticket or any part of it we shall prove that Mr. Roosevelt's policy suits us, how should we g to work to prove that it did not suit us? It is a new rule that the Democratic

candidates have laid down to guide our

political conduct in this campaign, and

The paramount National Issue before

one may reasonably predict that it will palgn is over.

SEATTLE'S HANDICAP.

communication printed today, why the compension by the Seattle merchants scheme to sell the Barlow tollroad to that they are unable to meet competi-Confession by the Seattle merchants tion of the Portland merchants in the worth it, and the present owners have Alaskan trade, even with a differential of \$1.50 per ton in their favor, has occatain promoters who propose to turn sioned considerable surprise and much speculation as to the reasons why they demand so much more than even terms defeat this pretty job. But there are are many, and, taken individually or collectively, they offer ample explanation for Portland's supremacy in any road business, or into the business of trade field where our merchants have building or maintaining such public anything like an even chance with comanything like an even chance with comhighways. If we buy the Barlow toll- petitors. Beginning with the "plant," whether it is owned or rented by the jobber, the Seattle man is under a very large handicap on account of the exces sive valuation of land, or the exorbitant rents which must be collected by the landlords in order to make a profit of consequence on the investment. The largest Seattle jobbing house in the Alaska trade occupies quarters which, under the excessive real estate values prevailing in Seattle, are easily worth \$400,000.

One of the principal jobbing houses in Portland, which does an annual busiess largely in excess of that transact ed by Seattle's largest house, occupies quarters for which \$200,000 would be regarded as an extravagant valuation. The Seattle Jobber is accordingly burdened with an interest-on-the-invest-ment charge of \$1000 per month more than his Portland competitor. This for a starter is a handleap which contributes in a considerable degree to the dis-ability which even a \$1.50 per ton differential is apparently unable to eliminate. Another highly important factor in the situation is the large amount of freight of all descriptions which originates in Portland and Portland territory and is shipped through or from this city to Alaska. Seattle jobbers have always been liberal buyers of butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, fruit and other Willamette Valley products. These commodities have been purchased in Portland in quantities which in the aggregate were ormous, and under the old system the Alaska buyer had to pay, not only the Portland jobber's profit and the local freight to Seattle, but in addition the

excessive profit of the Scattle jobber. It can easily be understood that by dealing direct with Portland, where the margin of profit is smaller, and the \$1.50 Alaska rate is obtainable, the Alaska buyer can effect a large saving, flated values of real estate and attendant high rents have for many years proved a handicap which has made it difficult for Seattle to do business in fields where her jobbers came into competition with the Portland jobbers on otherwise even terms. Seattle's handicap in this respect was not easily noticeable to her people until Portland began breaking into the Alaska trade. That field has been for so many years at the mercy of Seattle that the Queen City jobbers regarded themselves as impregnable, and possibility of competition was regarded as so remote as to be hardly worthy of serious consideration. Bad news always hurts worse when it comes unexpectedly, and to this fact is due the outburst of indignation and woe over establishment of the \$1.50

Portland. The humorous aspect of the situation lies in the continued assertions of the Seattle papers that Portland cannot get into the Alaska trade, while at the same time they demand establishment of a greater differential in their favor than the \$1.50 per ton. There are some classes of goods which Alaska buys on which \$1.50 per ton would be regarded as a satisfactory profit in Portland. If the Seattle jobbers are desirous of changing the course of the tide of trade that is setting away from them, they Portland methods, in which moderate air treatment are the most noticeable features.

COOS COUNTY.

The wealth of Coos County, long modestly hidden in its magnificent forest area, in its practically unmeasured fields of coal, in its great schools of fish and in the possibilities of its commerce and agriculture, is being properly advertised at last by its loyal aided by business men of Portland and what they can see and hear what they an hear of these things. Not that the facts in regard to the wealth of this region have not heretofore been made known. Attentive readers of The Ore gonian will bear witness that many columns, showing that Coos County was passing rich in natural resources, and urging their development, have been These statements have covprinted. red a long period of time, and in late years much stress has been laid upon the elements in this latent prosperity that were awaiting the tardy touch of enterprise to add materially to the wealth and commerce of the state.

The facts as stated were unquestioned, but, through lack of transportation facilities, the region embraced in Coos County has been a practically undiscovered country so far as its trade to the north and northeast was concerned. San Francisco has taken such tribute of its commerce as the needs of its people demanded; the world beyond the line has taken, to some extent, tribute from its mills; homes dedicated to plenty have been established within its orders; but development in the active, persistent, universal application of the word and its spirit lagged and languished. Except in name and political affiliations, the people of Coos County have been Californians rather than Oregonians. San Francisco has been their home port, so to speak, their metropolis, their source of supply, their market.

The time for a change in these con-ditions and trade affiliations has come. Indeed, the development of the re-sources of Coos County on a scale commensurate with their volume, diversity and importance has been long overdue In working this transformation the Government has been asked to take the initiative and give a channel to the sea adequate to the needs of a waiting com merce. The people of Coos County will do their part; the business men of Portland will do theirs, and it is hoped and believed that a decade hence the Coos country will be identified in commercial interests and through the development of its resources with the state of which it has in the past been a part scarcely more than in name.

The free-alcohol bill passed the Ser ate yesterday, presumably with a sufficient number of amendments to prevent its accomplishing all that was expected of it by the men interested in securing was quite fearful that passage of the bill would prove highly injurious to durance is now quite evident, and any rule which we are to obey. It is a rule manufacturers of wood alcohol. He everybody that doesn't need it,

which was never heard of before, and considerately refrained from expressing an opinion as to what effect it migh never be heard of again after this cam- have on the revenues of the Standard Oil Company, but, as it is stated that the denatured alcohol can be manufac-tured at a cost of from 8 cents to 10 ents per gallon, the possible effect was oo obvious to necessitate comment Senator Allison said it was a very important measure, and might affect \$100,-00,000 of revenue. Perhaps the Standard Oil had the impression that it might be their \$100,000,000.

An advance of more than I cents per jushel in May wheat in Chicago yester day on bad weather reports in Illinois and Missouri is evidence of the highly nervous condition of the market. will require something more than a partial loss of the Missourl and Illinois wheat crop to warrant any such prices as are now quoted in the Eastern markets. The foreign markets remain weak and unchanged in the face of a 10-cent rise in Chicago, and, so long as the Argentine and Russia continue to pour into United Kingdom and Continental markets from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels per week, it will be a very difficult matter to get a strengthening response from across the ocean, no mat ter what the crop conditions may become in this country.

Governor Chamberlain has his camsaign managers attack Dr. Withycombe cause he did not resign his position at Corvallis when he became a candi date for Governor, though Dr. Withycombes retaining his position is not costing the people of this state a dol-lar. At the same time, Chamberlain's private secretary, his State Land Agent and some penitentiary employes, as well as himself, are putting in time campaigning for the Democratic ticket while drawing salaries from the state, Republicans have found no great fault with this, but when the Democratic managers make the attack upon the Republican candidate it is proper to call attention to their course in this respect.

From all sections of the state comes he news that crops have been benefited by the rains of May and forecasting a arge yield. This is especially true of the Willamette Valley, in many parts of which the harvest promise is in of that for many years. Only the creaker forebodes disaster to Oregon rops, and his dismal predictions cause ittle apprehension, since nine years ou of ten they are not fulfilled. Indeed they are never fulfilled to the full extent foreboded, and few farmers pay any attention to them.

Herrick Hall, the woman's dormitory Pacific University, that was destroyed by fire a few months ago, will rebuilt in time for the opening of the Fall term of that institution. This announcement will be gratifying to the friends of Pacific University throughout the state. The loss, which produced consternation in the old college town at the time, will in the end prove benefi-cial, since the new dormitory will be modern in construction and much more commodious than was the old hall that it will replace.

The boy hunter is abroad early this season, using his gun with deadly effect upon his luckless companion of the chase. Three cases in which a lad has seriously if not fatally wounded by the discharge of the carelessly haniled gan of his companion have been reported in this state within a week. rresponsibility of this type needs to be sharply corrected. "So sorry" does not inswer the purposes of penalty, though the plea is urged in every instance with tears and lamentation.

A single item in the enormous bene factions of sympathy that poured into San Francisco over the Harriman rallway lines in the month that followed the great earthquake and fire in that city was 6000 tons of flour. This shows not only the generosity of the people, but the generosity of a great railway corporation, by means of which bounty of the first was made available. The record is one that shames the spirit that sees in corporate power nothing but corporate greed.

The City Attorney's opinion that the Portland saloons cannot be closed on Sunday by a county official will relieve at least one aspirant for office from a most embarrassing position. After promising the church people that the saloons would be closed on Sunday, and promising the saloon men that they would not be closed on Sunday, it is fortunate indeed to be relieved of the necessity of taking either horn of the dilemma.

The Presbyterian Assembly failed to meet the prayer-book question squarely on a yes and no basis, but compro nised by leaving the use of the present compilation optional with the vari-ous churches. This is a flag of truce merely. The fight will be renewed later -possibly at the next General Assembly, certainly at some meeting governing body of the church in the not distant future.

It probably was a mere slip of memory, or thought or of attention when George Chamberlain Intimated that it might be a good thing to elect a Demo cratic Governor and at the same time make the interests of the state entirely safe by election of a Republican Legislature. You see, however, that George didn't forget that the designability of his own election was the main thing.

Governor Chamberlain says in his ampaign circulars that there should be a Republican Legislature and a Democratic Governor, Dr. Withycombe thinks there should be a Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor so that there will be no doubt about the appointment of Republicans to fill vacancies in the United States Senate or in other important offices.

The attention of the International emer, and is as well as ever-Association of Sailing-Ship Owners is called to the fact that, while crimping and shanghaing have long ago been abolished in Portland, they are still

bill has passed the Senate" will excite hopes that are destined not to be ful-They are simply going to take off the internal revenue tax.

think that Withycombe is entitled to no consideration from "real" Americans because he wasn't born in Mississippi, If Oregon is a Republican state, it is about time, indeed high time, to take

direction of its affairs out of the hands

of the Democrats. The Russian Government seems to be entirely willing to grant amnesty to HIS MAJESTY OF BARODA.

The Owner of a Diamond Shawl Valued at Millions. New York Sun.

His Highness the Maharaja, Gack Baroda-Sir Sayapi Rao III, Sena Khas Khei, Sam Sher Bahadur, Farzand-I- Khas-I-Dowlat-i-Inglishiafirst in rank of the Hindoo Princes and second in all India, has come to us after a tour in Europe, to see the country, to study the people and try to learn the secret of their success. With him are Her Highness the Maha-rani of Baroda, as pretty a little wom-an as ever walked down a gangplank, and the Gaekwar's brother, Sampa-trae Callwood.

trno Calkwad. fro Calkwad.

For a Prince with so many names, the second wealthiest in India and the owner of a collection of jewels that is famous the world over, the Mahais famous the world over, the Maharaja is a most unassuming visitor. He sauntered down the Celtic's gangplank looking like a very ordinary tourist who had been bronzed by a tropical sun, pleasantly nodding goodbys to the acquaintances he had made on the trip over. Perhaps that is explained by the fact that, besides being one of India's wealthiest Frinces, he is regarded also as her most enlightened. ed also as her most enlightened,

He is a little man, not much more than five feet tall, but stockly built. He is 43 years old, and has ruled over the State of Baroda, under British sov-ereignty, since he was a mere boy. He traces his ancestry back to Sivayi, the founder of the Mahratta power in dia; but he owes his occupation of the throne to an indiscretion of his pre-decessor, Gaekwar Mulhar Rao, who cut up such high Jinks in 1875 that his Maharani fled for protection to the home of Cotonel Phayre, the English resident. The Gaekwar made a bluff of discharging some blank cannon discharging some blank cannon charges at the resident's house, but it didn't work, Her Highness refused to return to Rao's zenana, and a little later Colonel Phayre got some chemicals in his food which acted like poison on his system. The gay old Ma-haraja was tried and deposed, although he wasn't convicted of having poisoned the resident. It was up to the rant then, in accordance with the Hin doo custom, to appoint the succeeding ruler. Guided by England's helping hand, she chose Gopsi Rao, the present Maharaja, then a boy of 12.

The Maharaja's income has been es timated at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,533,000 a year. The Scindhia of Gwallor, with \$15,000,000 a year, is said to be the richest of the India Princes. The Maharaja has 2,000,000 subjects under hi rule. The state contains \$100 squar miles. Besides his enormous annua income, the Gaekwar of Baroda pos sesses jewels which have been valued at between \$30,700,000 and \$40,000,300. Ordinarily, this wonderful collection lies in the Nazar Baj, on exhibition; lies in the Nazar Baj, on exhibition; but on state occasions there is no Indian Prince who is more brilliantly arrayed. Persons who have seen the Maharaja on dress parade say that he fairly scintillates from the crown of his head down. There is one mantle, or shawl, which is said to be the most precious piece of jeweiry in the world. It is made of woven pearls, with a border of diamonds, emeralds, rubies and samplares. It is said to have been and sapphires. It is said to have been made originally as a decoration for Mahomet's tomb. The piece is valued at several million dollars.

Her Majesty the Maharani is quite a young woman. She is the Gaekwar's second wife. She is received in court in England in the same rank as the royal Princesses. In appearance she is almost childlike. She wore a dark cashmere dress, with a long shawl of fine texture over her head and wound about her body. She had very little jewelry. In the center of her forehead was the customary kumkuma mark of the Hindoo woman who is not wid-owed. It is made with a pinkish lead, and is about the size of a dime. The Maharaja and his party had 36 pieces of baggage, all of which were

passed by the customs inspectors with-out examination. There are one secre-tary and three servants with the party. They are at the Waldorf-Astoria.

When he goes out on parade the Maharaja wears a diamond cap and jew-eled gloves, Besides these things, he has several gold and silver cannon, which are drawn on state occasions by bullocks with magnificent trappings Four of the cannons-two gold ones present Gaekwar's possession when he became the ruler. Within recent years one of each was melted down and the proceeds turned into the state treas-ury for the purpose, it is said, of re-lieving famine conditions in Baroda. lieving famine conditions in Baroda.
These guns are among the world's most notable curiosities. One gold one, it is said, weighs 400 pounds, but it has a steel casing, which probably accounts for a good many pounds.

The Maharaja says he wants in the six or seven weeks of his stay in this country to gather up a lot of ideas which will be of benefit to his people.

He wants to learn the secret of American success. He wants to get ideas on the broadening of Baroda's school system, for he intends to keep push ing things until there are free schools all over the state.

all over the state.

One of the reporters wanted to know whether he had any particular hobby. That word stumped him for a second, but after he had spoken to his secrery he replied, most seriously: "The best interest of my state—that

Ine Best interest of my state—that is my only hobby."

The Maharaja is an enthusiastic golfer, and has brought his clubs along with him. He also is a keen hunter. He has letters of introduction to prominent men (including Mark Twain) in every large city in the country.

Prepared for Both Places,

Kansas City Star. In Sandown, N. H., there lately resided a blacksmith, Timothy Canney, strong and healthy, never having been Ill an hour during his manhood years. He was suddenly stricken with a fever. His wife, Mary, was frantic when he became delirious. The old when he became delirious. The old village doctor, being summoned, was asked, in a fearsome voice: 'Is he very bad, doctor?' 'He is very low; won't live the day out.' he replied, and, leaving some 'drops,' departed. Soon after the doctor's departure "Tim" regained consciousness. The wife kneeling by the bedside, thought of his future state. "Tim, dear," she inculred "d'we think vell so to wife, kneeling by the bedside, thought of his future state. "Tim, dear," she inquired, "d'ye think ye'll go to heaven?" "I hope so," he answered. "But, Mary, dear, would ye mind going to the forge and bringing me big jeather apron, and lave it handy by me in case there is anny mistake?" "Tim," however, is wielding his ham-

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

At the Garage: Boy-"Mr. Smith is telephoning for his machine. Can you send it
to him today?" Head Man.—"Don't see how
we can Why this machine is the only one
around here fit to use."—Life.

Medical Student—"What did you operate
on that man for?" Eminent Surgeon—
"Five hundred dollars." Medical Student—
"I mean, what did he have?" Eminent
Surgeon—"Five hundred dollars."—Puck.
Harry, I years old came home from
school the other day and rushed into his
mother's room with the news: "Mother,
what do you think? We're going to have
physical torture twice a week now!"—
Judge.
"That's a very good-natured crowd at the

Judge.

'That's a very good-natured crowd at the ball game, len't it. George?" "I guess it is, my dear—when the umpiring suits it. But why do you think it's good-natured?" 'I noticed that whenever I saked any question about the game everybody laughed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A little girl was out walking with her sunt one day. The aunt bowed to a man they were passing. "Who is he, Aunt Jennie?" asked the little girl. Mrs. Littlefield told her that he was Mr. Molrose, the vilage undertaker. "Oh, yes," replied the child, quickly. "I remember him. He un-

ROOSEVELT ON LYING.

What the President Thinks of One Bad Habit.

(Compiled by the N. Y. World from the President's writings and speeches.) The liar is no whit better than the thief.

It puts a premium upon knavery untruthfully to attack an honest man or even with hysterical exaggeration to assail a bad man with untruth. The man who with stern sobriety and truth assail the many evils of our times

are the leaders.

The soul of every scoundrel is gladdened whenever an honest man is assalled or even when a scoundrel is untruthfully assalled.

In the long run the most unpleasant truth is a safer companion than a pleasant truth is a safer companion than a pleasant fighthese.

Ant falsehood.

You can pardon most anything in a man who will tell the truth, because you know where that man is, you know what he means.

If anyone lies, if he has the habit of untruthfulness, you cannot deal with him, because there is nothing to depend on. Truth-telling is a virtue upon which we should not only insist in the schools and at home, but in business and in poll-

tics just as much.

The business man or politician who does not tell the truths cheats; and for the cheat we should have no use in any

walk of life.

We need in our public life, as in our private life, the virtues that every one could practise if he would.

I do not believe in a biuff. I feel about a nation as we all say about a man Let him not say anything that he cannot make good, and having said it, let him make it good.

Nothing can make good citizenship in

make it good.

Nothing can make good citizenship in men who have not got in them courage, hardihood, decency, sanity, the spirit of truth-telling and truth-seeking.

We must have honest, fearless and able administration—a square deal for every man, great or small, rich or poor.

A Funeral-Wedding Rebuke.

Lippincott's Magazine. Hans is a German resident of Eastern ennsylvania. Recently losing his wife by death, his grief and loneliness knew no bounds. After two weeks of mourning he "struck another match," His friends, according to the custom of the community, surprised him by a rousing calithumpian serenade. Hans stood the racket as long as he possibly could, and then, opening the window, in tones of greatest disgust, called out: "Poys, ain't you ashamed of yourselfs to make such a noise, and ust so soon a funeral?"

Wedding Ring in a Potato. Indian Orchard (Mass.) Cor. N. Y. World.
Mrs. Arthur Presset found a gold band
wedding ring imbedded in a baked potato
at dinner yesterday. The potato was apparently sound, but in cutting it Mrs. Presset's knife came in contact with the ring, which bore the inscription, "A. L. P.-H. E. R. 1842."

As the potatoes were a Western variety, Mrs. Presset scarcely expects to find the owner of the memento of a wedding of more than 60 years ago.

Blew Hot and Cold in Texas,

Austin (Tex.) Dispatch. Two extremes of temperature have been recorded in this part of Texas in two days. The mercury on Saturday regis-tered 100 degrees in the sun, the hottest record since the bureau was estab May record since the current was seal-lished here. Yesterday the mercury went down to 42 degrees, establishing the cold-est May record. People sweltering in linen on Saturday found heavy clothing and overcoats comfortable yesterday,

Richmond Car Conductors Too Polite.

Richmend Car Conductors Too Polites.

New York Commercial.

The Richmond (Va.) Street Railway Company has been obliged to issue an order to its conductors to discontinue assisting women on and off cars, as the women complain that the conductors are too polite. The company might import a few of the "cattle punchers" who shout the "Step-lively" order on New York cars to coach the too polite Southerners in rudeness. rudeness.

Rewards Her With Marriage.

Exchange. Miss Esther Whitman, the stronges woman in New York, has married Her-man Hyams, a Harlem real-estate man, whom she rescued from drowning three years ago. She is an expert swimmer and can lift a dead weight of 600 pounds.

Burglars' Relation to Science. Springfield (Mass.) Republican Burglary is becoming more scientific. Housebreakers in London the other night carefully washed the windows before they left, to remove finger prints. It is no longer considered good practice to drink up the host's wine without washing the glasses afterward.

On the Edge.

Washington (D. C.) Star.
On the edge o' Summer time,
Peekin' through the palin',
When the honersuckles climb
Cautious o'er the railin', When the robin swells his chest An' with voice so merry Singin' for a cherry.

Sunshine coaxes you to pause, Days is growin lazy;
Dandelion laughin' cause
He alius beats the dalay;
Bee a-mumblin' bout his plan
Fur to own the clover—
Hurry, Mister Weather Man—
Kindly boost me over. ADDRESS MAY BE DELAYED.

Russian Premier May Keep Donma in Suspense About Policy.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.-Owing to delay in formulating the final programme of the government, Premier Goremykin may not be able to deliver the expected address at the opening of Parliament at 2 o'clock tomorrow Although various forecasts of the address have been published, it will not be definitely decided upon until morning, when M. Goremykin will have an audience with Emperor Nicholas at Peterhof, Unless the Premier returns to St. Petersburg early in the after-noon, the delivery of the address will have to be postponed until Saturday or Monday.

It is reported that Count Witte has determined to go abroad next week for two months.

STORM BREWING IN RUSSIA.

Lengue Opposes Amnesty, Reds Call Parliament Illusion

ST. PETERSBURG. May 24.—The Government seems to be hesitating about executing the resolution taken a week ago to grant partial amnesty. The official statement, issued last night, justifying the Government in not granting ple-nary amnesty, seems destined to pave the way for a refusal on the ground that in the present circumstances the release of the political prisoners deserving freedom can be left to the local authorities. Nothing could be more irritating to the Liberals than for the Emperor to delegate the discretion of granting pardon to the very men responsible for the to the very men responsible for the wholesale arrests which occurred during the Winter, and such a decision is sure to arouse a storm in the lower house and increase the danger of a conflict. The hand of General Trepoff, who engineered the protests of the branches of the League of the Russian People (Black Hundreds) in the interior, which are cited in the official statement as evidence that the Russian masses are opposed to amnesty, is seen in this new shift in the Government's position and again raises the spectre of a counter-revolu-

The Twentieth Century, formerly the Russ, today prints in parallel columns the text of identical telegrams sent to the Emperor from widely different places protesting against the demand of the lower House for amnesty, proving them to have been inspired from a common source. The dispatch most used is as follows:

If Parliament desires to assist you, allow to do so, but if the members attempt to play the role of rulers disperse them and trust to the whole of the Russian people to

At Kieff yesterday the local branch of the League of the Russian People de-cided to organize for the coming war against Parliament and pronounced itself in favor of the creation of a dictatorship to crush the revolution, Officers of the guard regiments in St

Petersburg, at a meeting just held, openly advocated the dispersal of Parliament. Such facts serve to strengthen the cam-paign which the Social Democrats and Social Revolutionists continue to wage against the "illusions" of a Parliamentary It is announced that Premier Goremy-

kin will reply tomorrow afternoon to the address of the lower House to the throne. The impression is growing that, if a peaceful issue is to be possible, the Goremykin Cabinet must give way to another Ministry without previous bureau-

M. Shipoff, of Moscow, is considered the nost prominent candidate for Premier Michael Stakovich, Count Heyden and Professor Kusmin-Karavieff, all members of the lower House, are also mentioned, but no leaders of the Constitutional Democrats are referred to in this connection.

The Rech today prints an intimatier that Count Solsky's retirement from the

presidency of the upper house is intended to make way for Count Witte. Former Interior Minister Durnovo has gone abroad. The car in which he travgone abroad. The car in which by gendarmes and members of the secret po-

PIOPOSE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. Democrats Will Introduce Bill Almed at Orthodox Church.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.-The Constitutional Democrats will intro-duce in the lower house tomorrow a sweeping bill embodying freedom of religion and conscience and tolerance of all creeds,

Prisoners Off to Siberia EKATERINOSLAV, South Russis, May M.—One hundred and seven political pris-mers started from here for Siberla today.

Die Through Causeless Fear. CHICAGO, May 24 .- A dispatch from

CHICAGO, May 24.—A dispatch from Somerset, Ky., says:

To avoid a wreck which did not occur, Scott Gillespie, of Somerset, a locomotive engineer, jumped from his locomotive at New River bridge, one of the highest in the world, and was killed. John Colyar, the fireman, also leaped into the river, and is not expected to live. One of the trooks left the rails. Both may hellsyed. trucks left the rails. Both men believed it would fall, but it was stopped on the

Caceres Government in Danger. WASHINGTON, May 24.—Reports of a movement against the Caceres government in Santo Dominge by troops now in the Island, reinforced by an expedition from some of the neighboring islands, are expected at any time by State and Navy officials.

