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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

THE SHIP-BOUNTY SCHEME. There can be no doubt that the United States, by legislation, could build up a great merchant marine. It could pay direct subsidies out of the Treasury, or it could enact discriminatng duties, in favor of American ships. But either method would gain support for our shipping at the cost of other industries of the country; for all that one industry can gain for itself in this way, other industries must be taxed to

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, urges his subsidy bill; and it is de bated in the Senate day by day. But where is the money to come from, for payment of the subsidies? From the Treasury. And how does the Treasury get its money? From taxation of the people. There are no magic or miraculous sources of revenue. We can build up any industry in the United States we tax every other industry to build up. Without directly shutting out foreign ships from our ports we could offer such profits to American shipowners as to make it impossible for foreigners to compete with them. But then carriage of our goods would cost

The method of discriminating duties, in favor of commodities carried in American vessels, is another method of subsidy; but it will raise the price of entangle us in all our treaty-trade regulations, and provoke retaliatory leg-

tions.

method, the Boston Herald says pregnantly: "If, for example, Congress were to vote to impose a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem upon all merchandise now upon the free list that did not come into the United States in vessels sailing under the American flag, it would quickly cause a great American merchant marine to be built up. Such a tariff law would, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, provide a bounty equal to more than \$100,000,000 a year, and one may be sure that this would be quite sufficient to produce the wished-for result. But, unfortunately, a method such as this would seriously interfere with other industries. We have upon our free list a large variety of commodities that are not produced in this country, such as dyewoods, gums, chemicals, coffee, fertilizers, vegetable fibers, goat skins, gutta percha, India rubber, manganese plumbago, spices, sulphur and tin. The carrying of these crude commodities, upon which duties are not exacted by the United States Custom-House, forms much of the larger part of the ocean earrying trade which has its destination in the United States. If all of these commodities were brought in isters and lawyers. The clergyman's American vessels, as, indeed, they might be if that were the only way in which a considerable duty payment could be avoided, one may be sure that, in eight or ten years' time, a large proportion, certainly more than half, in alk of the goods brought from foreign countries to the United States would come in vessels sailing under the American flag."

Truly eaid, no doubt; yet the ultimate equence would be that under such conditions we should be paying too high a price for the advantage gained. A multitude of our own industries would be burdened by the higher prices they would be forced to pay for materials and commodities not produced in our own country, which, nevertheless, they would be compelled to have. The ship building industry therefore would be forced at expense of other industries. Government ought never to use its power to tax one class for support of ogy. Cheiromancy has thousands of another. Yet subsidy, in whatever way devout disciples. The human race is you take it, would do just this thing. For bounty, direct or indirect, paid to anybody, somebody else has to pay. As a result of bounty for ships, moreover, we should soon have another great trust, and another crop or group of multi-millionaires, produced by tax-ation of the many for the benefit of

"A little learning is a dangerous thing" if a man desires to keep within that no other explanation of these cures the bounds of truth. Senator Lodge is possible. Since the Holy Coat is not has learned that there is a combination of foreign sailing ship owners, and, apparently reasoning from analogy. and not from actual knowledge of circumstances, he concludes that this combination has advanced rates from 5 shillings to 10 shillings per ton. Accepting this statement as the truth, he makes it the basis for a plea for a ship known and understood by every ship-

made by the combination are abnorin the business for any but the subsidized French ships. It is beyond the his victims whether the dose were arpower of this complication to advance rates so long as shipping is as plentiful a differential on grain rates between doctor the three Pacific Coast ports. On lumber and other freight it is unable even to thing it maintain a differential.

"WRITE ME DOWN AN ASS." The machinery of the law as it stands cems inadequate to deal with con

nations like Standard Oil and the Beef Trust. Several reasons may be imag-ined which partly account for the impotence of the law to restrain or control these dangerous and unscrupulous com-binations. Their enormous wealth makes them masters of the best lawyers in the country, for one thing, while the small salaries paid by the public naturally secure only second or third-class ability; though to this rule there are notable exceptions. Mr. Hadley, Attorney-General of Missouri, for eximple, seems both able and loyal.

Courts are swayed in the long run b the opinion of the ablest lawyers who practice before them. This may not happen in one year or five, but if a long line of very powerful attorneys consistently and unremittingly argue that a certain thing is law, in the end they will win over the court and make it law. This has been the case with the trusts. They have succeeded finally in gaining an interpretation fevorable to themselves of almost every existing statute and legal principle. They have even reversed the plain intent of legisation directed against them and made it tell in their favor. One is almost driven to believe that it makes little difference what legislation may be enacted regarding the trusts; they will obtain court decisions in their own in-terest, no matter what laws may pass. The impotence of the courts to dea with the great corporation magnates is illustrated by Attorney-General Hadley's experience with H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil trust. No one has forgotten Rogers' contemptuous and flippant refusal to answer the quesions put to him in the suit to ous the trust from Missouri. His cynical impertinence surpassed the ordinary limits of millionaire scorn for the law and be came for a day or two the wonder of the Nation. Mr. Hadley appealed to the Supreme Court of New York to compel Rogers to answer, since the proceedings were held in that state The result of his appeal surprises nobody, for the way of a court with a trust magnate is always easy to predict. An excuse was found for declining to compel Rogers to answer the question. No matter what the excuse vas, it served its purpose. Any other would have done as well. The important point is that the Supreme Court of York sustains the Standard Oil man in his contempt for the law.

Contempt is contagious. Mr. Rogere thinks the courts are unworthy of respect. The courts themselves seem to confirm his opinion. What is left for the rest of us but to agree with them? And when we all feel for the law the same contempt that Rogers does, what will become of the Standard Oil divi-

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE DOCTORS Besides his important duties as trustee and rebate referee for the Equitable Society, ex-President Cleveland has assumed another still more delicate and difficult. He has, in fact, undertaken the imported goods. Besides, it would to advise the State Medical Society of New York how the doctors may improve their general relations with their land believes, fall short of a certain warm and confidential intimacy which would be as balm to the sick and financially beneficial to the physician; and he finds the reason for it in the haughty aloofness of the doctors, or, as he puts the matter, in their "inclination to remind us of their stately superiority." This spiritual pride misleads the doctors to vell their professional business in mystery, to conceal from the patient for example, what there is inside the pill he has to swallow, and to demand of the wretched sufferer a blind and abject faith in the healing power of something whose very name he is forbidden to know. Not only that, but they dress up common, every-day maiadies like rheumatism and wind colle in Latin and Greek mames of learned length and solemn sound to amaze the rest of the world and inflate their own

> Thus Mr. Cleveland indicts the doc tors, and, before undertaking to defend them, one may as well admit that his charges are not groundless. The medical profession has its paraphernalia of vanity-a certain tone in conversation a style of coat, a cut of whiskers, a cast of countenance-but so have minvest is an offering to vanity as unmistakable as the physician's polysyllables, and pray what else is the judge's robe or the college president's cap and gown? As long as common men. whether sick or well, are impressed by pomp and pretentious display, the professions must and will use these means to success. Doctors retain in their demeanor the relics of medieval mystery which Mr. Cleveland denounces, not be cause they love charlatanry, but because their patients demand it. The physician is as frank as he dares to be; but the fact is that most people still believe sickness and health to be matters of magic, sorcery and incantation, They believe that their bodily weal depends upon mysterious and arbitrary forces beyond the control of science. They have little confidence in the laws of chemistry and physiology. Multitudes of people still put faith in astrolinclined to humbuggery by its very nature. Some deep, inborn quality makes us love to be fooled. We will even recover from malignant diseases under the influence of magic ceremonies when all the resources of science have failed. Holtzmann recounts in his life of Jesus that in 1891 the sight of the famous Holy Coat of Treves cured eleven cases of disease, and he adds the testimony of German physicians is possible. Since the Hely Coat is not

its influence with a veil of mystery? Mystery is a valuable therapeutic agent, but it has other uses also. pose every patient knew what me he was taking. If it happened to cure him, then forthwith, in five cases out of ten, he would go about among his As a matter of fact well neighbors prescribing the same remedy for every complaint which had the per on the Pacific Const, the rates least resemblance to his own, and, such

widely available, who can blame the

doctors for doing their best to replace

nally low, so low that there is no profit down with unhesitating faith. It would is difficult to understand make no difference to the apostle senic or bread pills; he would prescribe it with the same bilarious recklessness doctor prescribes and ask no questions. prance of the dose is the only thing that keeps us from murdering our friends with it.

There is something to be said, too, in palliation of the doctors' offense of giving long Greek names to diseases. mee are repellant to ordinary people, and shocking to classical taste, but, for all that, they serve a useful purpose. They are part of the international language of science, understood by learned men everywhere. The periodicals which doctors must read to keep up with their profession are printed in many languages. The labor of perusing them is enormous at best, but it is appreciably diminished by a nomenchiture common to the whole learned world. The barbarous Greek deriva-tives which Mr. Cleveland so dislikes are a long step toward the universal language which is the dream of scientific men. This alone would justify their use, but they have a value greater still. No science our become exact without an exact nomenclature. Its language must be definite and fixed in meaning. Popular names of diseases have no scientific value because their meanings vary with time and locality. Moreover, medical terms are constructed to show the relations between disstatement of the results of investigation and thought. The language of sc ence is one of the penalties we must pay for the benefits of exact knowledge. hould the doctors follow Mr. Cleveland's advice and cease to use their jargon, the result would not be that abolishment of mystery for which he pleads, but a reversion to ignorant charlatanry.

JOINT RATES AND DIFFERENTIALS. Our Tacoma friends have become unduly excited over the recent announce ment of a Portland exporter that his firm would move to Tacoma "if the joint rate on wheat is granted and the present differential in export rates continues." The Ledger has much to say about alleged "discrimination" which it asserts the O. R. & N. has made in favor of Portland. That paper contends that Portland exporters "have enjoyed a joint rate for years over the Northern Pacific and O. R. & N., but they are unwilling to permit Tacoma to have the same privilege." All of which, of course, is so grotesquely erroneous as to be hardly worthy of serious con-tradiction. Mr. Thomas Kerr, of this city, who created such a furore with his announcement of what he would do "if the present differential in export rates continues," is not going to Tacoma because the market price of wheat is higher at Tacoma than it is at Port-

He is going there because institution of a joint rate will make so much more territory tributary to Puget Sound that the price of wheat in Puget Sound's immediate and exclusive territory will be depreciated to the great advantage of the foreign buyer, to whom Mr. Kerr's firm sells the wheat. Herein lies the injustice of the joint rate. It does not increase the price of wheat to the farmer in O. R. & N. territory, it depreclates the price in territory contiguous to Puget Sound, and it penalizes a road which had sufficient enterprise build into the Palouse country by forcing it to turn its business over to roads lacking in such enterprise. If the Ledger believes that Mr. Kerr is about to transfer his business to Puget S because he will have to pay his wheat than it is now costing him, it might as well revise its views on the matter. A comparatively insignificant portion of the wheat shipped from the Pacific Northwest now goes out in the form of wheat to Europe (the only destination affected by the 1s 3d differen-

tial against Portland). comparative insignificance of that business is shown by the figures for the season to date, which show wheat shipments (flour included) to Europe of 7,998,000 bushels; to all other ports, 19,307,000 bushels. Portland exporters can charter steamers today at exactly the same figures that are de-manded of the Puget Sound shippers. The steamship is an up-to-date carrier and the up-to-date owners recognize the superior advantage of Portland and send their vessels here without hinting at a differential. The ancient sailing ship, whose ancient owners have put in effect this is 3d differential, as will be seen by the figures above, is practically out of the business. Even these relics of a bygone age, who made the differential, are showing signs of returning reason, and it is almost a certainty that, before another shipping season opens, vessels can be chartered at the ame rate at any of the three ports-Portland, Puget Sound and San

While on the subject of differentials it is noted that the Ledger terms this Is 3d as "incontestable evidence of the superiority of this port" (Tacoms). If the Ledger is eincere in its faith in this evidence, it cannot escape from admitting that San Francisco is vastly sp. perior to Tacoma as a scaport. The same Ancient Order of Fossilized Sailing Ship Owners that levied a differential of Is 3d on grain rates against Portland in favor of Puget Sound have also made a differential of 3s 3d per ton against Puget Sound in favor of San Francisco. Reduced to mathematics, and accepting the Ledger's line of reasoning as correct, this would show quite clearly that San Francisco is superior to Tacoma to the extent of 30 cents per ton, while all the advantage Tacoma claims over Portland is 30 cents per ton. If nothing else were available to show the ridiculous, unfair and unjust nature of this differential fixed by the foreign salling ship owners, that heavy 2s 3d differential against Puget Sound in favor of San Francisco would be sufficient.

Other and even more striking prois available, however, for Kerr, Gifford & Co., who supply the text for the Tacome psalms of rapture, have an asso-ciation ship at Portland, to which port she came with cargo. That ship could secure a charter at Portland, where she is now lying, at 26s 3d, the association rate for Puget Sound. Her port expenses have, with the exception of loading outward ballast to make the trip to Puget Sound, all been paid, and yet her owners will send her to Puget Sound at an added expense of from \$1200 to \$1500 to load at Tacoma at 26s 3d. This transaction, if conducted by escaped lu-natics temporarily enjoying freedom, might be all right, but when it is clearly the work of foreign shipowners premably in possession of such faculties

is human nature, they would gulp it as were given them by the Almighty, it

Commercial idiocy of this type, h ever, is short-lived, and the is 3d differential will fade away just as the 2s 9d differential against Puget Sound as it now is all over the world. The and they would swallow it with the in favor of San Francisco will vanish, only thing accomplished by this combination of owners is the establishment of no other, it is best to take what the matter, as follows:

Even in the face of the fact that high mountain ranges must be crossed, the trans-continental railroads are buying their termi-sal grounds in Tacoms and not in Portland-a city that may be reached by a water grade

It might be well for the editor of the News to read the papers-even his own paper. If he will do so, he will learn that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern jointly are building a railroad down that "water grade" to Portland at an expense for construction, bridge and terminal grounds of approximately \$15,000,000. Thousands of men are rushing work on this line, and fabulous prices have been paid for right of way at disputed points and for terminal grounds in this city. Of course Mr. Hill, the controlling force in this great work, is just throwing away his millions for the fun of it. He has not yet been advised that the Washington Railroad Commission and a few foreign shipowners who carry less than 26 per cent of Portland's grain trade have removed this city from the commercial map. And yet there are people who believe that Mr. Hill is rushing that line down the Columbia River with the intention of using it for hauling freight | Lehr to make the first move. to Portland.

The steel trust has completed its financial statement for the year 1905, and the net earnings are \$120,000,000. This is very close to the record year of 1902, when \$133,000,000 went into the pockets of the thrifty gentlemen who are nursing this feeble infant industry on much-needed protective tariff pap. Business picked up remarkably at the close of the year, and, after allowing the usual deductions, including the dividend on preferred stock, there was surplus of \$16.616.563, compared with a surplus of but \$3,833,000 for the corresponding quarter in 1904. This material increase is a hopeful sign, and warrants the bellef that the "infant" may increase in strength in the next 200 or 30 years so that it can hustle for its own sustenance, and give wheatgrowing, stockraising, dairying and some other infant industry a chance at the pro tective tariff test.

Mr. Wanzer, who enters the employ of the Union Pacific, may have been woefully short on experience in the game of politics of the peculiar kind that ousted him from office in this city, but his talent as an engineer is not of the kind that is dependent on political favor of the reform brand. The "interests of the city" (political interests) are alleged to have demanded his removal from an office which he filled to the satisfaction of the taxpayers, who foot the bills, but his merit and ability remained unquestioned by men who employ engineering talent without regard to political ability.

They seem to think they can do some thing to restore law and order in Chicage by holding great indignation meet-ings. Absurd. "What is the use to worry about trifling crimes like mur-der, assault and robbery when the only real problem to be solved by Chicago is public ownership of street rallways? When they have public ownership everybody will be happy and there will be no crime. That is the theory on which Mayor Dunne and the city ministration are proceeding. And we know how it is in Portland.

hunting off Cape Horn, is making much larger catches this year than were made last year. The season for the hunters in the Antarctic last year was highly remunerative and herds were encountered of nearly as great dimensions as those which roamed the North Pacific before the Priblioff Island monopoly and Dr. Jordan's theories drove them to new fields.

Mr. Longworth and Miss Roosevelt went down New York Bay to meet a trans-Atlantic steamer, and, says the account, "an attempt was made to lower a companion ladder for Miss Roosevelt, but the delay in doing this was too great, and she boarded the steamer by the pilot ladder." It's none of our business, but we'd like to know what became of Longworth.

"The Oregonian says business is bet-ter in Portland since the Fair. That is as it should be, for did not the state rise up as one man and pass over all the coin it had?" remarks the Salem Capital Journal. If it did, it was a brief interruption only of its historic policy of passing it all over to Salem. But business has now been resumed at

"Be neat in appearance and gentlemanly in dealing with the public," is Captain Bruin's latest injunction to his subordinates in the police department Yes, by all means; and if any unlucky crossing-sweeper happens to soil your immaculate raiment, club him to death on the spot.

The crusade against San Jose scale should not be limited to country or-chards. Nowhere is the pest more plentiful than on fruit trees in the towns and cities. The spray pump or the ax should destroy the pest in city as well as country.

The move to exclude vaudeville from the city schools is a good one. wouldn't do any harm to extend the crusade to the police department, also.

You Can't Beat 'Em

Philadelphia Record. Philadelphia Record.

An attractive and altogether "bonny" young business woman of this city came here with a large stock of propriety and a small amount of practical knowledge of the world to carve out her fortune, after passing her girlhood days in Edinburgh and London. Although without any undue amount of self-consciousness or egotism, she is sometimes annoyed by the very evident admiration she attracts in public places. The other day, while the very evident admiration she attracts in public places. The other day, while dining in a restaurant, she fancied that the man epposite was preparing to speak to her, as he glanced her way, and seemed to be making up his mind to open a conversation. The young woman assumed a most frigid air and looked as unapproachable as the Arctle pole. The man as he left the table made one more half-hearted attempt to speak, blushed red to his ears, then hurried away. When the young then hurried away. When the young woman finished her luncheon and called for her check, the waitress amazed her by exclaiming: "Why, I thought you were with that gentleman. I put your check and his together." The bill had manfully

and his toge been settled.

THE SILVER LINING.

Thought for the Day. Lafe is real. life is vivid. And the grave is not its goal: If the gas man turns you livid, And 'tie hard to pay for coal, Think how Winter turns to Sur Think of when your wife's away; Show your dukes to any comer,

Fight the battle and be gay.

-A. H. BALLARD. "This blooming fog to like home, do ye know." The Englishman within our gates is thriving, and bubbling over with

So the Swifts are going to kill meat for the entire Northwest at St. Johns. Several men made a big killing down there in real estate, and the turn of the peef butchers comes in correct rotation.

Keep your money in Oregon is good advice. When it is possible, do a little better than that-keep it in your own pocket.

It is said that considerable progress being made in England in the movement for restoring the use of knee breeche Some fellows in town like the prospe and some don't. A friend of mine who says he has never been able to find a mar who is older or who weighs more than himself, is watching with special interest the spread of the knickerbocker fashion into this country. It is up to Mr. Harry

Definitions.

(Tipe on the race of life.) WOMAN-An absorbent for taking the plor out of men's hair and making male

MOTHER-IN-LAW-Oh, help! help OFFICE-BOY-The root of all evil. STENOGRAPHER-A restaurant cele rated for its lunches. CHORUS GIRL-An invention to mak

nen aak questions. DEAD-HEAD-The man who advertised n a theater programme five years ago and has been asking for free tickets ever

THEATER HOG-A kind of meaningle erebral activity called oscillation. DRESS-A dangerous and partially un terstood element which, like electricity, has killed many people and sent others to

the insane asylum. WIFE-The heroine who shares little of your pleasure and bears all your woes.

Appendicitis has been successfully treat ed in Germany by the use of a silver solution called collangol. What will the fashionable surgeons do now?

There are slot machines in Stockholm which give a glass of warm milk for a copper cent. The slot machine is reform ing by degrees.

If the acreage of the large cities in the United States is as follows: New York. 209,218; Chicago, 122,008; Philadelphia, 82,-203; Boston, 27,251; St. Louis, 29,377; Cleveland, 22,422, and Cincinnati, 26,889, what's the size of Governor Chamberlain's hat?

Last year the railroads of the United States placed orders for 2300 passenge cars, 217,000 freight cars, 4130 locomotive and one hospital car. The last named arrived in Portland yesterday. It is good, and, of course, lonely.

A Symphony in Black and White. TIME-1904.

PLACE-Island of Manhattan, in ethern Seas, near Hell Gate. SCENE-A Baptist Church filled with

the usual belligerents. DRAMATIS PERSONAE-Rev. Thomas Dixon. author-lecturer-playwright: Rev. Mudison C. Peters, pastor of the church in flamed; several other negro religious cour ers; choir of male and female voices. (Whites and blacks mingle in the body of he church. An angry murmur rumble around among the mob threateningly.) (Hymn chanted by choir softly from organ

gallery.) HYMN. Only a little stocking.

A medley in black and white; But the clash was simply shocking, And it kept me awake all night. (Enter Mr. Peters, R. U. E. Dixon an stacks of blues, whites and reds discov-

ered in various attitudes and places near the pulpit.) REV. MR. PETERS-Virtue in negr somen is so rare that any consideration of it is futile. (Chews soap and foams.)

(Clash between whites and blacks so great that the police are called in.) REV. MR. DIXON-The only solution of the negro problem by which a race war within this century can be avoided is by peaceful and friendly colonization of the

African. This has never been tried seriously. President Lincoln would have accomplished this great task had he lived out his year. The man who freed the negro was, at the time of his death, preparing a scheme for removing him from this country. When Mr. Ogden and Mr. Choate enter-

tain negroes in their homes as social equals it is humbug. They are fooling themselves and the public. Let the negr they seat at their tables dare to make love to their daughters and see how quickly they would kick him downstairs. Yet the right to love and wed one's love is the badge of human fellowship. We must remove the negro or we will have to fight him. And this thing, half devil and half child, is supposed to be your equal, and actually claims that equality. He does not get it now, but to years from now 60,000,000 negroes will claim those equal rights, and will take them if they are re fused.

(Hunt butts in from the O. P. side.) REV. GRANVILLE HUNT-Brother Dixon seems possessed of the fear that the negro man would beat the whites the battle of life.

REV. E. E. JACKSON, REV. M. W. GILBERT, REV. C. E. MORRIS, MR. THOMAS FORTUNE (In chorus)-Yes. res, yes, yes, yes, YES! (Some Southerners in the rear of th audience vigorously sound the yell." Wild pandemonium ensues.)

(Excunt omnes.) And there's your problem.

Love the Magician.

Philadelphia Bulletin.
first be met sweet Mandy Lee, althou her face was fair his nerves a turn, On being asked whose

It does not jar his nerves

KING LEOPOLD'S SOLILOQUY.

(Note.—"King Leopold's Sollioquy: A Defense of His Congo Rule," is the title of a book written by Mark Twain, otherwise known as famuel L. Clemens, and just published by the R. P. Warren Company. Boston. With all that satire and cutting sarcasm for which Mark Twain is noted, he exposes the iniquities of the rule of King Leopold II. of Beigium, in the region of the Congo State. Africa. In 1885, at a confersace held in Berlin, Germany, of representatives of 14 governments. Including that of this country, it was agreed that an association under the leadership of Leopold II should rule the Congo, with Leopold as sovereign. The new state pledged itself to "seek the moral and material regeneration and welfare" of the Congo natives. It is now charged that soldiers acting under Leopold's orders force natives to bring India rubber from the interior, have murdered and maimed so many of these natives that in 20 years of King Leopold's administration the Congo population has been reduced from 25,000,000 to to 15,000,000 Mark Twatn's book contains photographs showing natives whose feet and hands have been cut off by Leopold's soldiers and the selficquy. King Leopold is represented reading various pamphlets in which his ruthless policy is altacked by missionaries and others. Extracts from his collicquy follow.):

"In these 20 years I have spent millions to keen the present of the two heave been cut of the proposition of the congon properties to keen the present of the two heaves the two heaves the two heaves he was heave between the properties of the two heaves here the properties of the congon properties and others. "In these 30 years I have spent mil

lions to keep the press of the two hem ispheres quiet, and still these leaks keep on occurring. I have spent other millions on religion and art, and what do I get for it? Nothing. Not a compliment. These generosities are studiedly gnored, in print. Grant them true, what of it? They are slanders all the same. when uttered against a King.

"They prefer to work up what they call 'ghastly statistics' into offensive kindergarten object lessons, whose pur pose is to make sentimental people shudder, and prejudice them against me. They remark that 'If the innocent blood shed in the Congo State by King Leopold were put in buckets and the buckets placed side by side, the line would stretch 2000 miles; if the skeletons of his 10,000,000 of starved and butchered dead could rise up and march in single file, it would take them seven months and four days to pass a given point; if compacted together in a body, they would occupy more ground than St. Louis covers, World's Fair and all: if they should all clap their bony hands at once, the grisly crash would be heard at a distance of D-n, it makes me tired. And they do similar miracles with the money I have distilled from that blood and put into my pocket They pile it into Egyptian pyramids; they carpet Saharas with it: they spread it across the sky, and the shadow it casts makes twilight in the earth, And the tears I have caused, the hearts I have broken-oh, nothing can persuade them to let them alone!"

(Reads a passage from a diary:) Each time the Corporal goes out to get er, cartridges are given him. He : ring back all not used, and for every sed he must bring back a right hand. used he must bring uses a right hand. As P, told fare that sometimes they shot a carridge at an animal in bunting; they then cu off a band from a living man. As to the ex-tent to which this is carried on, he informed me that in six months the State on the Mam bogo River had used 6000 cartridges, which means that 6000 people are killed or mutilated. It means more than 6000, for the people have told me repeatedly that the soldiers kill the children with the butt of their guns.

"As to the mutilations. You can't

head off a Congo critic and make him stay headed-off; he dodges, and straightway comes back at you from another direction. They are full of slippery arts. When the mutilations (severing hands, etc.) began to stir Europe, we hit upon the idea of excusing them with a retort which we judged would knock them dizzy on that subject for good and all, and leave them nothing more to say; to wit, we boldly laid the custom on the natives, and said we did not invent it. but only followed it. Did it knock them dissy? did it shut their mouths? Not for an hour. They dodged, and came straight back at us with the remerk that, 'If a Christian King can perceive a saving moral difference between inventing bloody barbarities and imitating them from savages, for charity's sake let him get what comfort he can out of his confession!"

"They have called me 'The King with ten thousand murders on his soul.' They imagine Death coming with his scythe and hour-glass, and begging me to marry his daughter and reorganize his plant and run the business. For the whole world, you see! By this time their diseased minds are under full steam, and they get down their books and expand their labors with me for text. They hunt through all biography for my match, working Attila, Torquemada, Ghengie Khan, Ivan the Terrible, and the rest of that crowd for all they are worth, and evilly exulting when they cannot find it. Then they examine the historical earthquakes and cyclones and bliz-zards and cataclysms and volcanic eruptions; verdict, none of them with me. At last they do really hit (as they think), and they close their labors with conceding - reluctantly -that I have one match in history, but only one the Flood. This is intem-

"One Englishman offers to

one Englishman offers to give me the odds of three to one and bet me anything I like, up to 20,000 guineas, that for 2,000,000 years I am going to be the most conspicuous foreigner in hell. The man is so beside himself with anger that he does not perceive that the idea is foolish. Another madman wants to construct a memorial for the perpetuation of my name, out of my 15,000,000 skulls and skeletons and is full of vindictive enthusiasm over his strange project. He has it all ciphered out and drawn to scale. Out of the skulls he will build a combined monument and mausoleum to me which shall exactly duplicate the Great Pyramid of Cheops, whose base covers 13 acres, and whose apex is 451 feet above ground. He desires to stuff me and stand me up in the sky on that apex robed and crowned, with my 'pirate flag' in one hand and a butcher-knife and pendant handcuffs butcher-knife and pendant handcuns in the other. It is remarked further that my output is 530,300 corpses a year when my plant is running full time, and that if I am spared ten years longer there will be fresh skulls enough to add 175 feet to the pyramid, making it by a long way the loftlest architectural construction on earth."

(Reads) Men intimidated by torture of their views and saughters. (To make the men

wives and daughters. (To make the men furnish rubber and supplies and so get their captured women released from chains and detention.) The sentry explained to me that he caught the women and brought them in (chained together neck to neck) by direction of his emiliorer. An agent explained that he was forced to

catch women in preference to men, as then the men brought in supplies quicker; but he did not explain how the children deprived of their parents obtained their own food A file of 15 (captured) women

Allowing women and children to die of starvation in prison.

(Musing) "Death from hunger. A lingering, long misery that must be Days and days, and still days and days, the forces of the body failing, dribbling away, little by little—yes, it must be the hardest death of all. And to see food carried by, every day, and you can have none of it! Of course the little children cry for it, and that wrings the mother's heart. . (A sigh) Ah, well, it cannot be helped; circumstances make this discipling circumstances make this

## HOW THE BOYCOTT SPREAD.

Thomas F. Millard in Scribner's.

The chief agency employed in the extension of the Chinese boycott agitation was, naturally, publicity. Several channels were used; newspapers, placards, and cartoons being the principal ones. In the course of several months hundreds of thousands of placards, pamphlets and pictorial caricatures were circulated throughout the empire. I have seen a large number of these publications. Some were amusing, some interesting, and some were amusing, some interesting, and some alarming. The cartoons usually repre-sented a Chinese being maltreated by a white man, presumably an American, although no particular pains were taken to preserve national identities in many of them. How these posters were circulated was at first hard to discover. Naturally, the provincial and local officials were anxious to keep their skirts clear, fearing reiribution in some form, and pre-tended to, and in many instances did pro-hibit the distribution of boycott circulars

But a convenient agency was found. Within the last few years thousands of Japanese, many of them Buddhist priests, have gone to China and are now scattered to the remotest parts of the country, where other foreigners are seldom, if cver, seen. Some estimates place the number of these Japanese now in China as high as 26,000, although this is prob-ably a mere guess. However, it is cer-tain that thousands of Japenese trades-men and commercial agents have settled in various remote parts of the empire in various remote parts of the empire, adopting the life of the people and often their dress. Since other foreigners are not permitted to live or engage in business outside the treaty ports, it will be per-ceived that considerable present and prospective commercial advantage promises to accrue through this condition, which will not be shared by other nations. Dis-missing this phase of the matter, there is good reason to believe that these Japa-ness were instrumental in furthering the circulation of the boycott propaganda. In fact, many instances where they did so are positively known. As time passed and reports of the spread of the movement in the interior began to reach the foreign population centers, it became known that many of the placards and cartoons circulated outside the established sphere of foreign contact were of an absolutely incendiary character, couched in the same general anti-foreign spirit that the "box-er" movement took root in.

Turning to purely internal evidences of the awakening of China, they may be found on every side. And while foreign and quasi-foreign influence will be deeply felt in the forthcoming transformation, the fundamental factors are to be found in the people and country; for whatever political manifestations attend the evolu-tion, these will always remain the chief elements with which they must be worked out. After several visits to China, and observation of and association with them in peace, internal disorder and war. I confess to a sincere living and admira-tion of the Chinese people. This is no sudden or sentimental impression, but rather one which has evolved gradually from an originally adverse predisposition. In so far as any general characteristics can be associated with a race it seems to political manifestations attend the evolucan be associated with a race it seems to me that the Chinese are industrious, re-liable, law-abiding, good-humored, capa-ble, and tolerant. These are good qualities, and intelligently directed in the path of modern progress cannot fall to accomplish great results.

In the prevalent Western conception of the Chinese there are. I think, several radical errors. One is that they are ad-verse to modern improvements; another that they have no military capacity; another that they are incapable of playing a significant part in the political regeneration of the nation, owing to absence of a national spirit. Without pausing to discuss these propositions in detail. I will ask if these things could not have been said, with a considerable semblance of said, with a considerable semblance of truth, about Japan half a century ago." And they were no more true of the Jap-anese people then than they are of the Chinese people today. The Chinese as a Chinese people today. The Chinese as a people have never been averse to modern progress, except as their government has incited them to be, and used its authority and influence to keep them as they were. And this is true, I think, of the history or all peoples. Take the matter of rall-roads in China. For many years, or so long as the official classes circulated among the people fantastic reports about the foreign ateam monsters, so long as they were taught to believe that the passage of a railway would be a desecration of the graves of their ancestors, the peo-ple were bitterly bostile to the building of such roads and were easily incites attack surveying parties and the like. incited to

## Senator Heyburn's Speech.

Boise Statesman:
His long-promised arraignment of the forest service and the newspapers was gonator Heyburn in the Senato yesterday. The public will agree that the has not done himself credit making this attack. What appears to be his purpose is so indefensible that any-thing he might say would be regarded with suspicion, and what he did say seems to have been so far removed from candid consideration of the governing facts that

it is to be regretted he spoke at all. The unfortunate animus of Senator Hey-burn's attack upon the forest service, and indirectly upon the President, was empha-sized by the manner in which he criticised Governor Gooding. In his speech he attacked the latter for having entered into an understanding with Mr. Pinchot rela-tive to the relations between the state and the forest service, and he stated the Governor had taken steps in pursuance hat agreement that were contrary to law What the Governor has done in tion with these land matters has been done with an eye single to the best in terests of the state, and it does not soun well for a Senator from the state to at tack his acts on the ground that they are illegal. If the good accomplished is to be attacked, the assault should come from some other quarter.

## The Woman Who Talks.

Exchange. woman came to my couldn't stay.

Remarked that she was hurried and would have to haste away:

And so, as I'm sagactous, I took my rod and line
And opined that I'd go fishing. was looking fine.
And I stayed and I stayed till the sun began to meta And I stayed and I stayed till the sky Then I took my rod and line and 1 Do you think the woman'd flitted? She was

standing by the door.

Just to talk and to talk and to talk and to talk. And to talk and to talk. Then I took a little She was standing by the door and was talk-

ing, talking yet.

I love the tribe of women, and have loved it since a child, But when one says that she's in haste I want to be extled-

very far, but far enough: so Perhaps to Madagascar or the hot Sahara's And when she lifts her alto voice

cannot stay,"
I wonder where I'd better go to pass the b day.
Of course are goes—I know she do to the door; But there she stops to talk a bit, and then to talk some more; To talk and talk and talk and talk

and talk and talk-There's not a thing beneath the that torrent calk.
Oh, yes, I love the women, and I will:

But I hope for some approval when I