First Impressions #Worlds Diggest Town.

of History, University of Oregon

London as Seen by Joseph Schafer, Professor

him that you will not give more. This baggling with cabmen is one of the unpleasant things about moving one's ef-fects in London. The other is the absurd custom pre-

BY JOSEPH SCHAFER.

tendencies, a subject which in these

days it seems the ambition of every

importance, in the way of contrasts

one is accustomed to seeing at home,

which can probably be best presented by one who is not yet "acclimated,"

before time and habitual contact shall

In the purely physical sense, London

have dulled the perception of differ-

the contrary, on account of her strait-

If we spoke a moment since of Lon-ion as a big TOWN, we must now

iranspose the caps and speak of her as a very BIG town. It is easy to speak of her seven or eight millions of people, but statistics fail to bring home to the unitated the stupendous fact lying be-

he shouts the refram of his municipal

one is tempted to say his Nationa

Take me back to London Town,
London Town, London Town,
That's where i long to be,
With the friends so dear to me.
Trafalgar Square, Oh! ain't it grand,
Oxford street, the dear old Strand,
Lefcester Square, I don't care, anywhere,
London Town, take me there.

Another fact which experience alone

can adequately impress upon the man brought up in the New World is the vastness of the accumulations of the world's artistic, literary and scientific

chose stay is limited to a few months

few of the museums, galleries and li-braries; for, however strong his con-viction that Chicago and other Ameri-can cities are "making culture hum"

these days, he cannot but recognize

that here is one domain in which there is more to be seen every day in London for a few pence spent in omnibus fares than he could find within the wide

borders of our own beloved land, so in-finitely superior to Europe in oppor-tualities of a different description. There is in all America no museum of

the industrial and fine arts like that at

South Kensington, no library like that in the British Museum, with its more than 2,000,000 printed books, its thou-

sands of manuscripts, and its ex-haustive collections of relies illustrat-ing the world's cultured history. Nor is

Palace of Westminster to house a law-making body, or a Hall of Fame like the historic Abbey hard by. But why continue the list? Every in-

telligent reader can expound it indefinitely for himself. Once in a way the pat-viotic citizen of the Great Republic finds

his own country wanting, and he either confesses as much, like a sensible man, or mutually balances the account by throwing into the opposite scale a few of the great things he can momentarily

call up to prove America "ahead of the

world." Some, we suspect, salve their consciences—or save their pride by depreclating what they see, after the manner of the New Yorker in the Nile

Valley who, unable to adduce any new world parallel for the pyramids, con-tented himself with the remark, "but, you know, there's no demand for pyra-

So much by way of general reflections Now for a few of those minor contrasts the observance of which constitutes the main excuse for this long letter, I shall speak first of the thing that

es first in the traveler's experience, peculiarity of the methods of hand-baggage—here universally called lug-e. The English railroads have at last

gage. The English railroads have at his adopted something like the American system of issuing baggage claim checks to helders of fickets, which is a great step forward. Indeed, if you know what your address will be in London, the rail-

and short haul clause," and other beset-ting sins of the profession than some of

more renowned American contem

worth. The fair rate will be

the Western continents

RESIDENCE of a few weeks in the metropolis of Europe does

not entitle one to write auhoritatively about social and industrial

rate other is the absurd enston pre-vailing all over England of having a sep-arate porter for every detail in the handl-ing of such goods. Let it be understood at once that cabmen and omnibus drivers are not. like the American draymen. traveler to elucidate. Months or years would be required to equip the mind for such an undertaking. On the other are not. Hise the American draymen, prepared both to transport your goods on wheels and to roll them by hand into a basement or carry them up two flights of stairs to a garret. By no means; they are a kind of "gentlemen of the ribbons," who would not soil the palm or strain the bleeps in such plebelan toll. All that is left for the distinct class of "porters." At Liverpool, for example, one porter will take your trunks from the Custom House and place them on the omnibus: hand, there are some points of minor between what one sees here and what will take your trunks from the Custom House and place them on the omnibus: when you reach the depot another will take them from the omnibus and range them on the pavement. Still another wheels them into the luggage room where they are checked. A fourth is at hand to carry your valiese into the waiting-room, while a fifth will assist you to the hotel, where a sixth and last porter carries them to your room! Being an impresses the American visitor as a very big TOWN, the word town serving to distinguish, it from New York, which, with its "sky-scrapers" and the things they imply fulfills his idea of a CITY. London has for ages built solid-ty and well, but on the horizontal, rather than the perpendicular plan. Despite the comparative smallness of the hotel, where a sixth and last porter carries them to your room! Being an American, and this being your first day ashore, you find you have tipped these numerous porters with shillings instead of 3-pence pieces, and so have depleted your purse very appreciably. The Liverpool porters are more rapacious than those in London, doubtless because they have the first chance at the julcy American prey. the country whose capital she is, London never seems to have been limited territorially. Whenever more building space was needed, she simply encroached further and further upon the adjacent shires, with her streets, roads, lanes and squares, setting aside the while generous tracts for parks and pleasure grounds. New York, on ican prey.

But to return to the London experience: You have bargained with your cabman to carry your luggage and you from one address to another, say five miles away. He drives up to your door, followed by two or three porters. One of these will bring your effects downstairs, another will at least help to put them in and on the vehicle, and both expect a gratuity. As the cabman drives you toward the new place of residence you become dimly conscious of several large hered limits, built up into the air above her little island even higher and higher, till today the observer aimost stands aghast in the presence of a Singer building several times the height of a Bunker Hill Monument. Speaking roundly, there are no tall buildings in the British Isles, though London presents to the eye many graceful spires, with domes and tur-rets, to enhance the beauty of the sky-line from whatever point of

But to return to the London experience

toward the new place of residence you become dimly conscious of several large boys running behind or alongside. You suppose them to be budding athletes, training for the cross-country run. What is your surprise, on getting out of the cab, to find these boys at your door, ready to play the porter in taking your goods off the cab and carrying them upstairs. Boys in London will run five miles for the chance of unloading a trunk, and they always plead the length trunk, and they always plead the length of the run to justify their expectation of a liberal reward. You divide a shilling between them and inwardly rejoice that in America it is not an infallible mark of "commonness" for a gentleman to hind the figures. The city is so big that when the visitor once finds him-self well inside, and he commonly en-ters by a subway, so that the phenom-

in America it is not an infallible mark of "commonness" for a gentleman to hand his own suit cases on and off a cab, or even to lend a hand in getting his trunk up the front steps.

Apropos of the custom of tipping, we have found it in other respects neither so universal nor so irksome as we anticipated. On the omnibus lines it seems to be disappearing, due no doubt to the competition with the well-regulated system of underground railways which now serves nearly all sections of London unters by a subway, so that the phenomenon breaks upon him all at once he almost consciously loses the expectation of ever getting out. London becomes his world; its quarters, its streets, squares and parks are the countries and provinces of which the world is made up. And whatever the more sojourner's view may be, the true Londoner loves the regional divisions of his city with an almost patriotic fervor. Even the regged, haggard street Arab in the East End exhibits something akin to enthusiasm as he shouts the refram of his municipal to be disappearing, due no doubt to the competition with the well-regulated system of underground railways which now serves nearly all sections of London under the name of "the tube." There is no chance for tips in the tube; and, as this is the swiftest and in many ways the most desirable mode of conveyance, the man who takes a bus really feels that he is conferring a favor and is little cisposed to pay extra for doing so. It is still customary for the passenger who sits in the place of honor, beside or just chind the gentieman with the tail hat who handles the reins, to give something to that functionary. But he does it because he uses the driver as a source of information about places of interest passed on the way—a kind of living, speaking Baeddeker—a proceeding not without dangers of its own from the view point of accuracy. The ordinary passed on to the graph of accuracy. The ordinary passed on the graph of the earlier ten-cent rate. In London three pence (six cents) is the maximum general rate so fas as I have observed. There are plenty of two pence shops, and a goodly sprinkling of one sand a half pence shops. Yes, more; at world's artistic, literary and scientific treasures to be found here. While London shares the above characteristic with other European cities, her "bigness," even in this respect, is noteworthy. It is a common remark here that very few Londoners know London's treasures with anything approaching to thoroughness, and he whose stay is interested.

disappears.

One is, on the whole, inclined to believe that the conscience of London is awake to the evils of tipping and that the custom is slowly but surely declining. This should be an encouragement to those American states that have already prohibited the practice by law, to stand by their determination to root it out, and it ought to stimulate other states to take a similar attitude. It is prohable that the ought to stimulate other states to take a similar attitude. It is probable that the attitude of royalty and of the state and city governments have contributed powerfully, together with economic considerations, to bring the system into disrepute here, for in all of the institutions under public control gratuities are strictly forbidden. The visitor to Hampton Court Palace, Windsor or St. James, to the Parliament buildings, the public museums and galleries could not fee an employe if he desired to do so.

and galleries could not fee an employe if he desired to do so.

It is a striking evidence of the magnitude of London's transportation business that you can ride four miles, in or on, a bus drawn by sleek, mettlesome horses, driven by a man who has passed a kind of civil service examination to secure his post, all for two pence (4 cents). Notwithstanding the enormous totals of the daily underground travel, the principal withstanding the enormous totals of the daily underground travel, the principal streets are literally crowded with great, two-story omnibuses, together with motor buses and a multiplicity of private conveyances. Many streets also have "teams," trolleycars, which are likewise two stories high—that, is, they have seats on top as well as inside, as do the omnibuses.

be profoundly interested in all that affects the cost of living, and a few days' experience will supply him with a large number of facts bearing on that point. He must have a flat to live in, so he canvasses this question at once and canvasses this question at once and finds that rents vary greatly with the locality; but on the whole, they are lower than in the leading American cities, especially when the service of the caretaker, which one always obtains with the rooms, is figured into the account. Many items in the cost of maintaining a table, such as meats (except fish), vegetables and fruits, eggs, milk, cheese and butter, are somewhat above what they would be in most American cities, while bread, pastry and ordinary groceries will not vary much from American prices. Clothvary much from American prices, Clothing, and British manufactures of all

cases exactly as much as he would have to pay to ride underground, through the tube, the same distance.

In most of the restaurants and hotels the tipping system still exists in full vigor, but on all the principal streets there are dining places in which either the employes are forbidden to accept gratuities, or the business is so managed by "paying at the counter" as to preclude them. Many of the shaving pariors, too, are operated on the cashier plan, in consequence of which the old-time gratuity disappears.

One is, on the whole, inclined to believe that the conficence of London is awake to the evils of tipping and that the custies and the confirm the streets, costs two pence. Laundry the English barbers held only the chairmanship of a meeting of English barbers held only the chairmanship of a meeting of English barbers held only the chairmanship of a meeting of English barbers held only the chairmanship of a meeting of English barbers held only the chairmanship of a meeting of English barbers held only the chairmanship of a meeting of English barbers held only the chairmanship of a fall ment, to protest against the competition of foreigners in the London papers would be highly amuzing to an American newspaper's constituency, despite the fact that the writer never intended to be humorous. A cabinet member is always "Right Honorable," however awkward in the literary sense the absurd title may appear. When Mr. Lloyd-George met with an injury, the other day, in their business, it was asserted that the writer never intended to be humorous. A cabinet member is always "Right Honorable," however awkward in the literary sense the absurd title may appear. When Mr. Lloyd-George met with an injury, the other day, in their business, it was asserted that the writer never intended to be humorous. A cabinet member is always "Right Honorable," however awkward in the literary sense the absurd title may appear. When Mr. Lloyd-George met with an injury, the other day. In the consequence of which the other day under the chairma

London need not cost more and might well cost less than a Winter in Min-neapolls, St. Louis, New York or Bos-ton. For a family, whose tastes as re-gards food are simple, the difference in favor of London would be apprecia-

as a spectator, one who moves about and observes them in their ordinary doings, particularly in public places.

The impressions of difference between Englishmen and Americans are striking, if not numerous. In general, one would say that the Briton takes himself more seriously than does his coustin across the sea, a characteristic which need not be imputed to him as a fault. He takes much greater pains to maintain what he deems a proper dignity. He walks more stiffly, speaks more circumspectly and more formally—he lacks the American's dictionary of slang—and dresses more carefully. Whereas with us the business suit is the favorite attire of all gentlemen for six days in the week at least, in London the Prince Albert coat and the tall slik hat are in evidence everywhere every day.

English formalism shows itself in a variety of ways: In the almost defiant reserve maintained by men under circumstances that would seem to call for some unbending—one may sit for 15 minutes in a crowded car without observing the slightest premonition of the prince along the correct pointed in the newspapers and be convinced.

Whatever the American may think of the London tradesman's "Thank you" is really a greatly overworked phrase. It is used when you give your order, when the goods are delivered to you and again when you pay for them. It becomes so far an unconscious reaction that when the tables are turned and you ask a favor of him, as to give you small change for a gold coin, he still, by force of habit thanks you instead of awaiting that courtesy is here a universal trait. The London police are noted for their civility as well as for their manly bearing and their natty uniforms. All classes, high and low, rich and poor, show themselves prompt to help the stranger find his way about or to answer any proper question. One need never hesitate here, as one might in several leading American cities, to accost a gentlemon on the street corner to inquire for

S HANGHAI has 12 precinct police sta-tions and one court, known as the

sentative of the several consulates sits

tions and one court, known as the "Mixed Court," because some repre-

Smiling 'Round the World

Shoe-shining, which is not done in shaving parlors but by men and boys with movable kits, who permbulate the streets, costs two pence. Laundry this are at least one-third less than with us.

On the whole, therefore, a Winter in London need not cost more and might deficiency. The American's National proposity in follity probably leads him to London need not cost more and might well cost less than a Winter in Minneapolis, St. Louis, New York or Boston. For a family, whose tastes as regards food are simple, the difference in favor of London would be appreciable.

It remains to say a word about the London people. On this point I speak as a spectator, one who moves about and observes them in their ordinary doings, particularly in public places.

circumstances that would seem to call for some unbending—one may sit for 15 minutes in a crowded car without observing the slightest premonition of conversation; in the very general requirement of letters of introduction, which must be produced in many cases as a preliminary to one's reception as a lodger in a public lodging-house, and even as a condition of being permitted to deposit money in a London bank.

Formalism appears, as already suggested, in the ordinary speech of the Englishman; but it is more noticed in all printed utterances which refer to royalty, nobility or even to the official class. Some of the accounts of the world.

received even a slight blow on the ankle bone, can appreciate what a flendish imagination must have prompted such a torture. During this scene, a little Chinese girl in the courtroom, laughing and prattling, wilnessed it unmoved. She was the daughter of the jailer and presumably hardened to such things.

The making change, the smallest boy, as salesman, will keep back two or three

daughter of the jailer and presumably hardened to such things.

Pirates are frequently brought in from the interior, chained together by rings fastened through cach man's collarbone, and sometimes prisoners who are being carried from one place to another are hamstrung, to prevent any possibility of their escaping.

The most dreadful of all executions in China is the ling chee, or hundred cuts, where the condemned man is given 99 cuts on different parts of the body, contrived with such devilish cunning that death does not come until the last cut, reaching the heart, puts them out of their agony.

This execution is only administered for three crimes: attempted assassination of the emperor or empress, the

ning that death does not come until the last cut, reaching the heart, puts them out of their agony.

This execution is only administered for three crimes: attempted assassination of the emperor or empress, the killing of father or mother or the killing of a husband by a wife. The killing of a husband by a wife. ing of a husband by a wife. The kill-ing of a wife by a husband is not so serious a matter.

Another method of execution pecu-

liar to the Chinese is to put a man in a wicker cage that is fitted closely about his neck, his nead appearing through a hole in the top. He stands on several bricks, and each day a brick



He Prances in Curvetting Handsomely.

is taken from under his feet, letting is taken from under his feet, letting his weight be more and more suspended from his neck. He is given nothing to eat or drink, so besides perishing from hunger and thirst he is slowly choked to death. No man can endure this dreadful combination longer than three or four days at the causide. three or four days at the otuside,

In China a man must sign his own death warrant by inking his thumb death warrant by inking his thumb and making the impression of it on the paper. Chinese law, when once it has a man in its clutches, is loath to give him up whether he is innocent or guilty. So if he does not sign the warrant willingly he is tortured until he does it in sheer desperation.

Political prisoners, who are sentenced to banishment, seldom reach the place of their destination, for after a sentence there is almost always an ac-

sentence there is almost always an ac-cident, either by the chair in which he is carried being tipped while on a bridge by one of the coolles stumbling and thrown into the river, where there is no hope of escape from the clumsy, tightly-closed affair, or else the banished one is mysteriously attacked by highwaymen and murdered.

All executions of any sort are free for anyone, man, woman or child, to witness. And the effect of that universal and deadly system of bribery is only too apparent, a system that saps the strength and ability of China to become a great country, for from one end of the kingdom to the other there is no disinterested desire for advancement; only a case of the big fish eating up the little ones—and no man so great that he cannot be because.

bought.

If a prisoner condemned to be beheaded will pay the executioner a fat bribe he may expect to be sent out of existence with neatness and dispatch after being heavily drugged with opium. But if he Safe against a man or woman patronizrefuses, he must suffer a clumsy execu-tion that will be attended by torture and pain before the end finally comes. Even in the simple and less painful bambooing. a bribe will induce the whipper to hold the bamboo stiff, causing much less pain than if allowed to bend and spring. The than if allowed to bend and spring. The captain of a British barque lying off Canton described the execution of 29 pirates who had attacked a tug manned by coolies and slaughtered the greater part of them. As all executions are free to the public there was a general request by the crew of the barque for a holiday, and permission being granted by the cap-tain, there was a general exodus to the

It appeared that only those of the criminals who could not purchase ran-som were executed. Those who had \$50, or friends that could supply that sum, were liberated on payment of the same to the mandarin of the district. The luckless 29 had apparently neither friends strong guard of

The United States Constitution plainly sets forth that it fosters and protects all manufactures. You may in all honesty and sincerity vote for prohibition but to stop the production of liquor, the Constitution will have to be amended by striking out the word "all" and put in an exception. striking out the word "all" and put in an exception.

Does prohibition prohibit? I am bold enough to say emphatically, no. I need not refer to the state of Maine, but take my own native state, dear old Iowa. Prior to 1884 we had local option. The river counties of course were wet and wide open, the wet districts waxing rich on the desires and thirst of the dry. Then came the greatest struggle of all, personal liberty or a state prohibiting amendment. The Prohis carried by 37,000 majority. The Republican party upheld the amendment, the Democrats voting for it as an experiment. What was

justice, among other delinquencies, is not

even above blackmall.

It is not surprising that among the people are such sayings as "Tigers and snakes are kinder than judges or runners," or "in life, beware of courts; in death, beware of hell!"

Repress Your Desire

for Strong Drink

Advice to Oregon Voters on How Best to Minimize the Evils of the Traffic in Liquor.

BY WILLIAM H. FEHSE.

of all spirituous and malt liquors as a beverage—not the drinking thereof as that is a personal privilege, prohibition or no prohibition. I wish here to make a plain statement:

ROHIBITION, what does it mean? As is generally understood, it means

to prohibit the manufacture and sale

the amendment, the Democrats vot-ing for it as an experiment. What was the result? Under local option we had in my little home town and place of busi-ness a German club, whereby we could get good lager beer shipped to us in bulk. A good number of our members were re-ligiously inclined who would attend divine service Sunday morning but in the after-noon most of them would, with their wives and families, come to the club, enjoying social and neighborly intercourse enjoying social and neighbory intercourse with music; eating and drinking; wine, beer, soda pop or lemonade; dancing, cards and other games. Now comes the state prohibitory amendment making it a misdemeanor for a common carrier to haul or handle spirituous or malt liquor. This of course put an end to the Gc. man Social Club. Social Club. What followed? The river counties con-

What followed? The river counties continued wet, public sentiment being against all sumptuary laws, but to us in the intarior where religious zeal and, I must say, in some localities rank fanaticism prevailed. They say our boys are saie. The old topers will have to go on tile water-wagon. Yes; the boys were safe, the German Social Club was superceded by a young mer's club, eathbound passby a young men's club, oathbound pass-word and private passkey. On Saturday night they would have come by express a box of bananas.

The open saloon was a thing of the

past, but in my home town, before local option, there had been six well-conducted saloons compelled by city ordinance to close at 10 P. M., and remain closed until 6 A. M. Then we had three or four drug stores; now they main-tain and support 11 drug stores. The proprietors of some have built for themselves palatial residences and, I am told, hold first mortgages on fine

ing a blind pig or a drug store?
What do our most ardent supporters of prohibition put in place of the saloon? Absolutely nothing. saloon is the poor man's club; it is a free information bureau; it is a place for a thirsty man to get a drink of cold water just for the asking; it is a place where a stranger is always welcome, a place where he can leave his hand baga place where the clerk, generally speaka place where the cierk, generally speak-ing, is an encyclopedia of facts concern-ing the city or town. Ask him a civil question and % times out of 100 you will get a civil answer. Should you have a call of nature, where else could a

stranger go?

And right here let me ask who knows of a law making the drinking of liquor or becoming intoxicated a crime? A person may become intoxicated with joy and delight. Take for instance our old-fash-loned revival meeting or an old-time camp meeting. To get drunk with liquor is beastly, but not a crime in itself. If arrested by a guardian of the peace, the charge in each and every instance is drunk and disorderly. I need not here mention in comparison the case of the Holy Rollers in Tacoma which has recently come to public notice through the

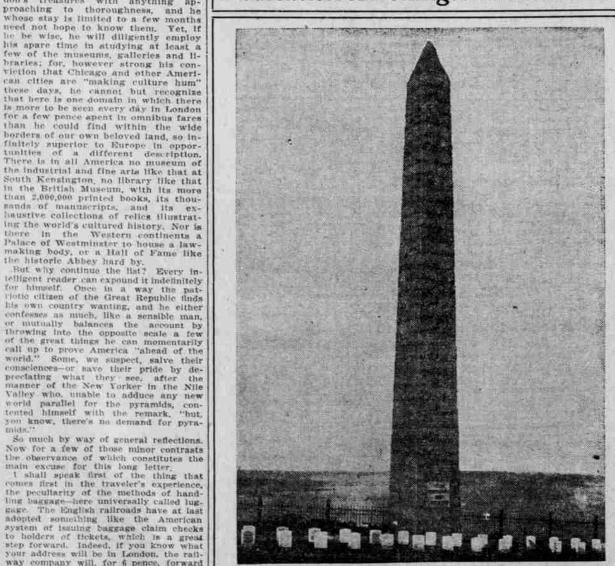
the strong drink question, as well as that of the social evil. They have found that regulation does regulate only to a certain degree. Suppression does not suppress, and latterly prohibition does not prohibit. The voters of the grand old State of Oregon are confronted by these same old problems. Again suppression does not suppress, regulation does not regulate and prohibition does not prohibit. What then is the solution? Let me tell you, the word is "repression." Take down your unabridged and see if I am right or wrong. Take the words of Milton: "Your desire for who and all deliclous drinks which many a famous warrior overturns thou couldet repress." Don't this bring back the question to the Individual him or herself? Repress your desires and don't depend upon legislation the strong drink question, as well as that sires and don't depend upon legislation to curb your abnormal desires and ap-petites.

business is wrong, a higher and unrea-sonable license doesn't make it right. The one great trouble is the drinker and patron of saloons. Members of high-toned clubs have ostracised the bar-keeper, but have forgottlen the beams in their own eyes. Is the mixer any worse than his customer? Being thus os-tracised, he says to himself: "I've got the name, so here goes the game." Where can you find a more liberal and generous class than the average barkeeper? Let a civic question arise, some public im-provement involving the greatest good for the greatest number, he is one of the

for the greatest number, he is one of the first to contribute.

Vote Oregon dry and thereby enrich California and Washington. Force our young men into private drinking clubs. Increase the quack doctor business by writing prescriptions, etc. Vote Oregon dry and foster the blind pig and bootleg dispenser. The only way to regulate the saloon business is for the drinker to regulate himself first. Repress your desires. Don't vote for a sumptuary laws to regulate your own personal desires or appetite.

Dedication of Benington Monument



way company will, for 6 pence, forward your trunk from Liverpool to that ad-dress, exceeding in this respect both the convenience and the economy of the American system. But if you must leave your goods at a temporary address till a permanent one can be found, as we did, your troubles and vexations are Army and Navy of the United States, various. In the first place, you will doubtless have to employ a cabman to take them to your destination. Now the vill dedicate a beautiful granite monument to the memory of 57 of their comrades who were killed by the explosion London cabman is the one feature in the the one feature in the one feature in the otherwise admirable transportation system of the city which needs "reconstruction," or at least more perfect regulation. The cabman always charges "what the traffic will bear," and he has no more compunction about "discriminations," "rebates," yiolations of "the long of the gunboat Bennington's boilers in the harbor of San Diego, Cal., July 21, 1905. The exercises will be held under the personal direction of Rear-Admiral

Goodrich. This monument, a picture of which is shown herewith, is 64 feet high and was erected by popular subscription on | Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis and the plat of ground set aside as the last poraries. He always expects a customer to bargain with him, and whoever pays a cabman his first price for a service will usually pay at least double what the resting place of the Bennington boys. It stands upon the summit of Point to the officers and men of these ves-Loma, directly above Fort Rosecrans, sels there will be present hundreds of and overlooks the Bay of San Diego. stated only when you show that you the ocean, parts of Mexico and the In full uniform.

N January 7, 1908, officers, saflors | mountainous regions of Southern California. The unveiling of this tribute several thousand, representing the is looked forward to as an important and solemn occasion. A holiday will be proclaimed in the City of San Diego and excursion trains will be run from all the surrounding towns,

While the complete programme has not yet been decided upon, that no less than 7000 officers and men will particlpate is certain. "path-finder fleet," consisting of the Washington and the Tennessee, will have joined the cruisers Charleston, the torpedo boats Paul Jones and Pre-

each day with the Chinese magistrate. Visitors are welcome at this court, as they are at the police stations. When I visited one of the latter, a curious cerenony was taking place. The courtyard was filled with rickshaws, there looked to be hundreds of them, all clean and shining. It was the monthly inspection required by the police and the rickshaws were being tested by pretty rough usage from a hammer and the well-developed muscles of a big Irish sergeant, while the coolies-rickshaw men-looked anxiously on. If the rickshaws stand this very thorough examination they are considered safe to go another month.

The mixed court opens at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the day I visited it, the the Vice Consul, was sitting with the Chinese magistrate, a mandarin of high rank.

I was introduced to the magistrate by Dr. Barchet, and found him very gracious and possessing a fair supply of English. He was dressed in full ma brown satin coat, beautifully embroid ered, and a black velvet hat turned up about the edge, and decorated with the button, the horse-tail and the peacock's feathers that indicate a mandarin's rank. We went into the courtroom, everyone quickly took their places and the hearings began. All prisoners when brought before the magistrate must kneel during

the entire proceeding.

Though all the prisoners were Chinese, and the cases were conducted in that language, I could follow most of them, as

The charges were mostly petty ones, the sentences being light—a fine, or dismissal with a reprimand.

Nature has given the police a great advantage over prisoners in China, for the cue is a handy and safe mode of comabout with. When a policeman brings a man before the court he drives him by his cue, and when he takes him away, he pulls him by it, or if there are several prisoners, he knots their cues together and pulls them along in a bunch. With such persuasion, a prisoner is not apt to hesitate long.

For thieving, prisoners are sentenced to a certain number of strokes with the bamboo, or the cangue for so many hours a day—sometimes both together. The cangue is a large square board that fits about their necks, and besides being fits about their necks, and besides being very heavy and uncomfortable, is considered a great disgrace, for it has the prisoner's name and crime pasted on it. In order to make the punishment more severe, the prisoner is often condemned to be taken to the place where the crime was committed, and made to stand near the store or house where the nature of his crime, as well as his name are plainly to be read by every passerby. This is a terrible punishment for them, for the Chinese are very sensitive about being publicly shamed, "losing face," they call it.

In the afternoon I went back to the mixed court and saw some men bam-booed. It was done in a different place from where the trials take place, being at one side of an open court, where a deek was placed, behind which the as-sistant magistrate sat. The prisoners are brought out, and

stand at one side, waiting their turn. stand at one side, waiting their turn. The magistrate calls a name, Wan Hus, for instance, and a prisoner steps out. The magistrate gabbles off a Chinese jumble of words that mean, "You, Wan Hus, are convicted of stealing a coat and three quilts from Mrs. He Soy, and are sen-tenced to 200 strokes with the bamboo." Then he proceeds with his reading and writing and pays no more attention.

The prisoner throws himself on a china whe plece of matting laid on the top step leading to the magistrate's desk, his trousers are pushed down, exposing his thighs, and two men in ridiculous to a jelly. Uncle Sam's soldiers and artillery, all i red sugar-load hats trimmed with blue. Any one who has had an argument la full uniform.

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HANGHAI has 12 precinct police stations and one court, known as the "Mixed Court," because some representations of the court of the c



Tells Just What He Is Going to Do-

side when one begins and deliver side when one begins and delivers about 25 lashes—then rests, and the other takes it up, counting aloud as they beat. The prisoner howis and cries and begs, tears streaming from his eyes, for although it does not break the skin, it is extremely painful.

The men sitting on the prisoner joke and laugh the officers standing about

the English sergeants preferred their charges to Dr. Barchet, who is a pro-ncient Chinese scholar, and he in turn translated them to the magistrate. carry on animated conversation, and as this all takes place in a courtyard, open to the street, children run in and out, playing and laughing, mothers nor money. So they were marshaled out with bables in their arms look stolidly of prison under a strong guard of



PEOPLE SIT BY THE RAILING WHICH IS BROADENED OUT INTO A SORT OF TABLE.

a little crowd of curious men stand Sing Sing who are allowed for their last about the entrance. The mixed court, being jointly under

the jurisdiction of foreigners, is necessarily more merciful and lenient than an unmixed Chinese court.
In the native city, inside the walls

and away from outside influences, the most brutal cruelties, for which Chinese justice has long been famous, or rather infamous, prevail; Reside the cangue, a man has to carry a heavy chain about his neck as

well, and prisoners before the court are obliged to kneel on chains.

A gentleman told me of witnessing a courtroom scene in the interior of China where a man who refused to confess was struck on the ankle bone with a mallet until he fainted from the hideous pain—the bone being chushed to a telly and prisoners before the court

meal the best that the prison cuising affords, these malefactors were furnished any mode of conveyonce at the disposal any mage of conveyonce at the disposar of the authorities to convey them to the place of execution. Most of them elected to go in state in palanquins, or what is the same, hamboo baskets borne between two soldiers, while a few walked.

The condemned were marshaled in line, and required to kneel on "all fours" be-fore the mandarin and his suite. All fore the mandarin and his suite. All knew the procedure, and there was no confusion. The headsman, armed with a keen, broad-hiaded sword, stepped out. If this gentleman should fail to sever the head of his victim in three blows, his own would be forfelt. But in this instance he did his work with both certainty and celerity. Approaching the first in line he gave a swift swincing. first in line, he gave a swift, swinging blow on the back of the neck and a de-capitated head rolled onto the sward. The bodies weer gathered up and buried

This dreadful system of bribery and tite.