## THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

# FRIGHTFUL ORDEAL OF MISSIONARIES

### TOLD IN A GRAPHIC LETTER BY A SURVIVOR.

### Rev. Alfred Jennings, Fiance of Miss Rose Palmer, Describes a Terrible Journey of a Party of Americans Fleeing in China to Avoid the Forer Uprising.

The following letter is from Rev. Altred Jennings, a missionary in Pingiao, Shangsi province, China, where Miss Rose Palmer, daughter of Mr. G. H. Palmer, of Monroe avenue, was stationed. That she was not in Mr. Jennings' party is due to the fact that she left Pingiao just before the Boxers attacked the missionaries, going on a journey of five days' travel to attend a convention in Ping-iang, and to visit Mr. and Mrs. Droyer, who, it will be remembered, went from this vicin-

Nothing more is known of her beyond the fact that despite the relterated statement in the press of this ountry and Europe, that she had been killed, she has reached Shanghal and will send the particulars of her journey as soon as she is able.

Rev. Alfred Jennings, who sends the interesting letter which follows, is a tative of Bath, England, and is the clergyman whom Miss Palmer is to marry in the near future. Their ac-quaintance contains may remantic incidents, not the least of which was

Although adjoining the Province of Chill, where the "Bears" were creating disturbances, and causing much irouble, our Province of Shansi remained fairly peaceful and quiet, until the degraded governor of Shantung, Ubsien, came to take up his residence in Tal Yorn Fu in April as Governor of Shand. Then things as-mmed a different aspect. Notices were posted calling on the people to join the "Boxers" and turn out the Protestants and Roman Catholics; saying that the drought was beaven's punishment for receiving the foreign ers and their teaching. At Hong-tong and Pinglang Fu, several of the native Christians wer attacked, robbed and heaten, and much threat ening language was used against the foreignes These threats seen became general throughout the south of the province, and in nearly every the Boxers commenced to drill and enroll

menthers. In our own city of Ping-iao, Boyer notice were posted early in May, but beyond rumors of what was to be done to us, nothing serious The second Sunday in June (10th) we heard that two men had bired or rented house in the city and were going to teach the Bexer drill. Very few seem to have joined them, and about the middle of the week the local magistrate sent for them, and told them that hearing they professed to be invulnerable he would like to try a foreign rifle on them. They, as may be supposed, begged off, and he had them escored to the boundary of his district. elling thend not to return. A few days later he, the magistrate, issued a very good proclama-tion in which he spoke of the Boxer movement as vile and called on the people to have nothing to do with it in any way, but to hand over for punishment any who were propagating or prac-ticing the teaching. This quieted things flown semewhat, and we began to feel that our city would be kept free or nearly so from this dis-turbing element, though we knew our provincial governor was doing nothing to stop the rumors, or disturbances, but rather by his ambiguous proclamations, giving these evil men more liberty and license. A lew days after the preela-mation of our magistrate was posted, about the end of the third week in June, the University

oney we found this difficult and offered to pay ntinued our journey along the main road after when we received some money at Nan-kuan, sixy leaving Photien for some two or fifteen II, and miles further on, where we expected to meet a then night coming on prepared to sloop in the We stayed in the inn and three times that Sun-day (July 1) the supposed local Boxers attacked our isn, streve to cut the bolt of the door and break the door in, at the same time throwing quantities of mud, stone, water through the win-day dway shower of tain caused the first attack to quickly cause, but they returned again village, not permitting us to rest until we were beyond their district. While rotting, another attack to quickly cruse, but they returned again very shortly and after a time of distressing and annoving preschere, were again stopped by the arrival of the S-de Then it began to be apparent man came along and gave each of the children an egg, which was all the food they had for nearly thirty hours. Soon after passing this to us that the object of all this was only in-imidation, though from the way the roughs went village a very villainous-looking man overtook us, stripped Mr. Saunders of his only remaining about it, it threatened to be more serious. He wanted more money before we could leave and after an exhibition of the Boxer drill in the inn garment and trock some of the ladies and chil dron's few remaining garments, leaving them in a pitiable condition. The next village we reached we endeavored to obtain some food, but yard, we went a man to Takn to see if our Ameri-can friends would lend us sufficient to be re-leased. Our man returned early Monday more-The interview of the section of the not reach not the bank refusing to pay, but the Lord in file own wonderful way had made produrin's belp.

utside the north gate, and after a long delay When leaving Pingsian we were rather amused ome food was given us, also a few articles of lothing, then soon after midnight we were send at the number of silk gements that had found their way into the bundles which our boy had off on small carts to the boundary of this livien havily gathered together, but on arrival at Tsin-Class, time, with Mrs. Saunders' welding ring, A few hundred cash was given us to help us or to the next lating, but we had not proceeded when pawned, gave us just sufficient to pay alart was due to the litter men. We passed on many h from the boundary before two suffuns nearly it from the boundary before two rutinity attacked the one who was carrying the mon-and anatched it from him. Fortunately, or rather in our Lord's goodness, we had had a good meal before this happened, but we saw reery quictly the next two days until within dout fifteen hours of Lu-cheng, when another man by false news attempted to detain us. We paid no herd and passed on, shortly after being propert of nor did we get any more until we remched the city of Kar-tduz-bains, some numly. It further on. All that day (Wednesday, July 11) we went quictly forward, meeting with no violence from the people, but not being allowed muct by Mr. E. J. Compet's exampeliet, who as-sured os things were quiet at the city. Such aftor to reached the mission premises and were made to feel at home by the kind and loving attentions of Miss 1, J. Cooper and the two sisto rest for any length of time anywhere. To word evening, the villagers seemed to take spe ers, Misses Rice and Huston.

### ALARMING NEWS

about 20:25 H from the city.

MET BY A MOB

After a very scanty nucal in the first village

We came to, we managed to hire donkeys for the Indies, but had to pay the full amount before

indices each riding a doubley and currying a child, the male members of the party walking. We had

We started after some little delay, the

that care that we shown hot steep in their dos-trict, each place that we came to very engerly requiring us to "move on." Just when we thought we had found a quiet rosting place in a roadside guard house, sense mor cam' and sroused us, and make us walk through the main Friday attention (July 6) Mr. Hewitt cam over from Un to Lowlong. During the night be received a note from Mr. D. Barrett, who hav been staying with him, saying that he (Mr. Borretty intended that evening escaping to the hills, as matters were threatening at Un. Mr. Hewstreet of a fairly large town. it returned to I'n before dayloreak. Scon after

their separation of more than fifty days, when each supposed the other had been massacred. THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM. THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM. (Friday), Mr. and Mrs. Givver, two children and Miss Gates had escaped in lifters, but no one knew where they very. During Mr. Samder's absence, the magistrate, Laveling, had sent to the ught they certainly intended killing us when we go outside, but the Lord part the fear of us upen them, and only two or three followed us per, ind suggesting that as he had not sufficient soldfiers to protect us, we should go on to Luban Fu. This we agreed to do, if we were provided with an escort from the Fu. Mr. Saunder's news, of course, showed this to be unpracticable, and feeling that now our premises at the Fu (only we had decided to avoid the city, but feeling forty if distant) were booted, it would only be a matter of a day or two at the most before Lu-cheng shared the same fate.

The maile preparations therefore to escape, and we made preparations therefore to escape, and the mail and again were bridly hot, and we had to shelter as great deal from the sub, but soon after the first said he could do nothing for 0s, but news we reached the city and went straight to runners to essort us to his boundary and would by of bread and water, and then sent us off a also have two curts ready for us outside the once on curts, giving us in event to the bound south gate. Soon after dark the people began ary of his district and a little money to help and a little money to help to collect outside the main entrance and became us on to the next city. The encort and carts to cannot called the main entrance due because d is on the next city. The reach, and called the caped by a small gate at the south side of the boundary just after dark, and as we all felt premises, being favored by a very dark and showery night. Our party new consisted of fourteen; we cight who had started from Ping-lao. Xext morning Mr. Saunders and Mr. E. J. Con-

with the soldition of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cooper, their two children and Misaes Rice and Huston. We took with us a donkey to carry some bedding some of whom were quite anable to walk furand a few other necessary things. Another don- ther, but were robbed and driven out of the vilkey, with a similar burden, was never seen or lage. It starting to rain very heavily, the reheard of after leaving the premises, nor the man who accompanied it. We walked on the re-mainder of that night, along a very modely and mainder of the party, with the exception of Misses Rice and Huston, who said they would follow on slowly, sought shelter in a list som wet path, and next morning found we were little distance down the trad.

We had not been in the but very long hefore two men appeared, and one with a stick, the other with a whip, drove us our and heat on

A TERRIBLE MARCH.

down to the village. Passing through the vi-lage another man joined them, and they cot much to leat us, even the poor little laber and children receiving no few blows, until no passed out of their village. Some new is further the male members of the purry when his outside hired to a river some 15 ii away, but has outside the next village, to which notice had evidently a hoen given of our coming, we were not by a next of max with sticks and spricultural imple-

were delayed in crossing the Yellow river a long that we were unable to reach U-tsi-halen that night, but had to step in an inn.

BACKWARD AND FORWARD. Next morning we reached the city about nonand soon saw the hand of the Lord in our delay on the river. Miss Hyston had reached this samplace only some two or three hours before us Had we arrived the previous evening we should most probably have left again before she ar rived and thus have missed her. The magistrate not overpleased at our bacing been returned t him, then said he would send us to acress the river to the south side, from wher we must make our way unescorted to the next city (forty li) and there again claim protection. He gave as sufficient money to hire barrows f the children and for other read expenses left again shortly after noon, taking Miss Hustor with us, and early in the forenoon of the nexday (Saturday, July 21) reached the Yellow tiver again. Here we were deceived by our escort. We

went aboard the ferryboat, and to escap the sun, down into the cabin, but in abou one-half hour we were told to some up

go ashore, as , we could not be taker across. Our escort had decamped, leaving in not allowed inside the city, but hept without any passport. We stayed on the nort bank all the rest of that day and until 3 o'cloc the next day without any shelter from the bury ing sun. Fortunately we could buy and the men did not molest or tre in any way. But the heat was ter tible and more than once our hopes sant so low as to fear cur journey would end here But in Bis time came deliverance. Sunday at termoon, July 22, two couriers arrived and a quiring a special boat to take them across t tiver we were allowed to go aboard also, and were landed on the south bank a little t the usual landing place. Two of the boature led us to the right road, and hiring two bar rows for the children we traveled ten li that evening, and had the satisfaction of knowing when retiring to rest, that we had passed herend tal care that we should not sleep in their dis the district of the magistrate who had refused t stowerst the

### ROGUE OF AN INN KEEPER.

The inn-keeper turned out a regular shark, he ie left us with sufficient money to hire three arrows, and part of our company walking and part riding, we reached Chen-Cheo, the next vity shortly before noon. The magistrate in Mon chu) received us in the court of the Yamatr and in the presence of crowds of people, cursed and swore at us and said he would like to kill us. He told us, and how clearly could we new why our Heavenly Father had allowed us to be detained at the Yellow River, that had we ar rived the previous day he would have killed u but that merning (Monday, July 20) on in petial edicit and been received, which said w very not to be killed, but to be coverted to the mart; because of this expression of the em-

rets dowager's grace, he would not kill us. night until we were stopped by a heavy storm sufficient of the same evening. Mix, Cooper and Mix night until we were stopped by a heavy storm pathetic friends attending. The following Pri-thirteen we were only allowed to one party of day meaning, poor little Bernard G addition to ourselves two soldiers, and often-times the carters would sit on the front. The absence of hedding or packing of any sort, to-genu to be with sense. Of the increase party

nether with our crowled and erampid condition, made traveling in these carts very unconfect-vive, three leaving passed from on the journey adde, and when passing over proved roads or bridges enused net a little pain and suffering. From this city of Chenotheo onwards for the next five days, we were treated as prisoners. Though our escort protected as from any vio

lence that might have come from the people, on, with very few exceptions, treat d us more like cattle. For four nights we we lodged, men, women and children, all together in the common prison, the prisoners being separ ated from us by only a wooden barrier. Out From the New York Son. resting place being the hithy ground, without any mats or coverings, and only bricks to rest are heads on Generally the keepers smoked plum most of the night and, with very little entilation, this didn't improve matters.

For three days we could get no water to wash, and in the state we were, with numerous source and wouncis, with the terrible heat, our condition vas not much improved, but day by day becam more unlocatable, especially the poor little who through lack of clothing had been scorehol a their arms and bodies by the in formor years.

### DEATH OF BARY ISABEL

On Friday, July 27, Mr. and Mrs. Samiler of our country sowed, every year, passed away, while in the curt over 1,000,000 acres in buckwheat, Since Isabel dout to il from Siping city, from exhan-For several days she had been toublethe any feed, and at the fact it scenar their horrible treatment and terrible sufferings for the coffin and burial exponses of dear fitth haby's body. It was laid to rest outside the word gate, just as the sum was settling. At the city of Kinh-Shan, two days further on, fean temple and given mats to shop on. The "tai La?" mandarin's which such presents of reliability of the crop, which is some-meetments and nemey to the ladies and clob threes harge and sometimes small. from and next morning, just when we were about resence of the people. A sign of favor we rel-avel after our previous few days' abuse and deentitier. From this place, until we rear stination, so were splendally treated at every parations, especially wheat, place we stopped M Similar the, the fast city we stated at in Horan we want Mr. and Mrs. Glover, with their two children, and Miss Gares, who had to flee from Luhan Fit two days before we left wheat cakes. dover because soldiers possing there, mad read unsate for foreigners to travel. We staved three days and were glad of the quiet rest; toen we all started together, a party new of sevenies. Our mode of conveyants carte to barrows, but these, although beiter traveling in many respects, were none too com-fortable for those who were suffering from eaten it. and, and though not as pleasant for traveling, bruises and sores. The magistrate kinety preming a sentral us with two bads, also providing the of the four beavers for ench, so Mrs. E. J. Cooperand Mrs. Samiders, who at this time were able to sit up, were able to travel with more contribut\_



died in an army hospital at Mildale,

we disembarked, and seen found emertives to the "homelike" atmosphere of the Mission James. The same evening, Mrs. Cooper and Miss Miss. The circumstances of his con-tracting disease were very sad. He had gone to get water for his comrades, and his company had orders t march while he was gone. He tried to overtake them, and the overexertion was more than he could stand, and 1 was taken ill with fever before he had been in battle. He was not brough home for burial, but his name is on the roll of honor on the soldiers' monument at Orange.

In all these years no one has meddled with the scythe. It has hung there a symbol and visible reminder to hi father of his son's devotion to duty. As the tree grew the scythe has b ome imbedded in the wood, until it i A Crop Once Large in This Country, a part of the tree. The snath, which has been forced off the scythe by the growing tree, is supported in its orig-What is the matter with buckwheat? inal position by a small framework Cakes made of it and eaten warm are The woodwork of the tholes has yieldregarded as very nutritious and are ed to the action of the elements and still a favorite article of food with fallen away., Around the tree, which many thousands, but for all that the is probably a little over a foot in diam-

cultivation of the grain is steadily error at declining. It must be that a great railing, or at its base, has been erected many have stopped cating buckwheat cakes, for there is certainly a great SILK OF SPIDERS' WEB. deal less lunckwheat to be eaten than

#### Marvelous Product of Milked Spiders Thing-flye years are the farmers to Be Shown at Paris. From the Lubore Tribune

then the crop has sometimes been One of the most novel exhibits in the larger, sometimes emaller, but, on the Colonial section of the Paris exposition whole, the acreage and yield have will be a complete set of bed hangings hear almost steadily decreasing. In impurfactured in Madagasear from th

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION MME. A. RUPPERT'S WORLD RE-

NOWNED FACE BLEACH AL-MOST WITHOUT COST NO MATTER HOW BLEMISHED

THE SKIN, FACE BLEACH WILL MAKE IT PERFECT



Madame A. Ruppert says: "My Face Bleach is not a new, untried remvily, but has been used by the best people for years, and for dissolving and removing forever pluples, freekles, moth patches, blackheads, eczema, tan, sumburn, subowness, roughness or redness of the skin, and for brightening and beautifying the complexion it has no equal. It is absolutely harmless to the mest delicate skin.

an anti-foreign Manchu, returning from a visit to the governor, passed through Ping-ian. He saw the favorable proclamation, and fold the mugistrate that he should not here such as that. Our magistrate then had it washed down." and this naturally conveyed t the people the idea that he had made a mistake in issuing it. During the next few days, al-though hearing pienty of runners and news of men and boys drilling in the city and surrounding vil-lages, we did not fear anything across, and on anday worship was held as usual in all our village chapels

### ATTACKED BY A MOR.

The following Wuesday, June 20, Mr. Saunder and myself were about the city and our preach ing shop was open as usual, and we noticed nothing that would lead us to suppose any threatenet disturbance. About dark news was brought to us in our premises in the Weaburt that our preaching shop in the city was attacked by a moh who were destroying the furniture and books. Shortly after we learned that the city gate was being watched, evidently to prevent as atering and seeking refuge in the Yamen. Then ar doors were stoned and we thought it was time for us to make an attempt to escape to the Yamen. Accompanied by one or two natives and led by a faithful Christian carpenter, we started, and by a circuitona route, after many mbles and falls in the darkness, reached the Tamen.

The magistrate informed us he could not not teet us if we remained in the city, and suggested that we should go over the hills toward Lah-ar Fu, where it seemed less disturbed, and he offered o provide horses and an escort to his boundary After discussing the matter, we thought it bettto go to Tai Yuen Fu, as we should there have counsel and advice of other workers, and also, we thought, should there be any disturbance, the provincial capital would be the safest place for foreigners.

Some of our natives returned to the house, an der escort, and had gathered together a few things, clothing for the children (for when we escaped we took them from their bads with only their night clothes on), straw hats and a few other sundry articles, and with an encort of soldiers, and forty-four natives who desired to ny us, we left Ping-lao in two carts just before daybreak.

#### FLIGHT BEGUN.

The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and children, Miss E. Guthrie, and myself, eight in all. At Kihalen we changed carts and es-cort, and just about dark reached Sie keo, the next city, without meeting any disturbance, Next morning (Thursday, June 28), we left this city, under a fresh escort, expecting to reach Tai Ynen Fu early in the afternoon. When within hi of the city we were stopped by church member coming from the city, who told us that the previous evening (Wednesday, June 37) Dr. Edwards' hespital premises had been burned to the ground and one of the lady work-ers, Miss Coombs, had perished. The foreigners were all gathered in McFarthing's (B. M. S.) premises and were surrounded by a large mob, who were making preparations to burn the place that night (Thursday). He said also that the city gates were being watched so that no foreign-er or native Christian should escape, he only doing so by hiding in a cart.

We, of course felt our way did not lie in going on to the city, so returned to Signation-tsl, a mihil town, 30 h from Tai Yuen Fu, where we had dinner. Here we spent the night hardly had dinner. knowing what our fate might be, yet assured that "His way is perfect." An inquirer, who escaped from the city about noon, said that the mon had already fired McFarling's premises and he did not think there was much hope of any being able to escape. The acut morning, very early we'returned to Su-kee with our escort, but on arrival there the official refused to do anything mure for us. Having decided to make a straight course for Lu-cheng (now our only open course), we were able to make arrangements with three soldiers,' belonging to that city, who were re-turning from the Fu, to accompany us.

#### HELD UP.

Then we started in small carts, and reached a small village, Tse-hong, at the entrance to the hills, soon after dark. Here we had to hire lit-ters; this delayed us Saturday. In the evening delayed us Saturday. In the evening we received a visit from the local Si-u (master of the council), who appeared very pleasant and sympathetic. Next day just as we were about to start in our litters, he came again, and in formed us that we were likely to meet with trouble outside, but if we would pay him he

mob of men with sticks and agricultural implemade the ladies alight and promptly re-After a little talking and a great deal of Iwelve in number, continued our paracy, but in threatining language, they (the mob) escorted is through their village, but directly we arrived in the mobile of the mobile second to reagh treatment stored, beaten and is other ways enably treat on the further side they commonsed to pull the faines off the donkey. Then they started on us, tearing at our gaments, and being reinforced is heavy downpoor that our presenters were by stripped us all, women and children as well, of nearly all our clothing, leaving us half naked. WISTAKEN FOR AN EXCEPTION

memored to quarked among themselves for the spoil, and finally everything was so form and de-but the Lord did not permit them to carry out

troyed as to be useless. Our natives were treated in the same way, one a stop to it. The cause of much of the treat due especially hally kicked and beaten. When ment reveixed during this day's lourney was sin being especially bally kicked and beaten. When they began quarreling we statited on in this half maked condition—very little clothing, no hats to' shield from the sun, and most of us without saves. Truly a grant opportunity of invuing, as we did, our heavenly Eather's protecting merry and care. "The sun shall not smite ther by day." We passed through two more villages, but days and the sunders are as a static to more the sunders and the manner danger. In this shall not smite ther brought about this prolonged doorgin. i we did care. "The aim shall not since the dimensional times Mr. Saunders was in transmension of day." We passed through two more villagers times Mr. Saunders was in transmension and also have been determined by the language, and also having a good length of queue, more than could having a good length of queue, more than could having a good length of queue, more than could having a good length of queue, more than could have be a few months, whereas the gentleacross a small river. Passing through the village on the opposite bank, we found the people did not follow us, so sat down to have a rest. We were not allowed to rest long. Soon a numman wanted speke through an interpreter and wore ferrign dress, he, after a little discussion, was generally able to convince them he was ber of lads and young follows began to gather. the gentleman they seemed so cager to get and on our starting to move on they commenced to pelt us with stones and impy of clay mud,

The greater part of this day it raised were using a stick in a very dangerous manner. the mountain path. In one place, becoming TRIBULATIONS GALORE.

We moved on as quickly as we could to the next village, but were all more or less injured by the stones and mud thrown, the blood streaming Lord, for we should doubtless have received more attention and perhaps worse treatment haid the weather been figs. "He knoweth our trans." It cleared up toward evening, but it had been dark some time before we teached Tech Class Fil, our wounds making us look very unsightly At last, in a very exhausted condition we reached the village and felt thankful that our formentors and we found the gates closed and we could stopped outside. We asked for water to bathe our wounds, but could get none and the villagers endcayored to drive us through their village. We

and we found the parts crown and we reach not gain an entrance. We were evidently ex-pected for the people had lighted files all along the street we passed through, to see us, but did not exhibit any ill beling. Some soldiers our other studier reaches and the second second second would not leave, but lay down in a sheltcred spot, For about two hours they fried every way they aide the gate kindly passed us out a good sup could to make us move on, but in vain. Then Mr. E. J. Cooper became unconnectons, and they, thinking him dying, got a rose, placed it around ply of tea and brought us some cakes, and feeling very thankful for this feed, the first since noon of the previous day-and very weary after our sixty ii (twenty English null-s) tramp, we passed his hody and drarged him just outside the vit-lage. We followed, and between us managed to get him to a river, where, after bathing his the night on the bare ground outside the city. wounds, he revived sufficiently, with help and frequent rests, to proceed. We had not, how-ever, proceeded far before contor hand of

DAYS OF AGONY.

Next morning we were still kept outside th gate, but some of the Yamen on-cials came to see us. Feeling the utter hopelesaness of con-

ever, proceeded far better scatter hand of regues name after us and and we must return with them to Lubran Fa, where very threatening hangenage, but when they found that we had no money and they had nothing to gain, they al-lowed us to go on, but not before they had very lowed us to go on, but not before they had very had very threatening to gain, they al-lowed us to go on, but not before they had very had very had nothing to gain, they al-lowed us to go on, but not before they had very had closely examined our remaining garments and taken even the safety plus from the children's clothes. Towards evening we came to a river, which we had food and we also informed them of the two ladies left lobind, this pusport was granted, but we found used on the pusport was clothes. Towards evening we came to a river, which we found impossible to cross, and as the villagers close by didu't agree as to the rand we ought to take, we walked on, taking a aide path, until they all left us, then partly retraced our steps to the river and slept that night in a sheltered spot on the bank. Monday morning, before daybreak, we walked arross the river and siruck out in the direction that we supposed the big road, from the North to Hankeo, to be. We went on vere onicht, taking frequent resis, as

the night in the prison, the next day, Sunday, July 15, crossing the border into Honan. We met with a warm reception at the first town we went on very quietly, taking frequent rests, as the day was hot, until about noon, when resting utaide a village we attracted the notice of the villagers, who made us move on to the next vil-lage. This happened for two or three villages, rums to and it gave our escort a rather anxious time. A large fair was being held and it seems according to the local custom, that we should have alighted and walked through. We conbut beyond a little threatening language they

In one village the attitude changed, and he tinued riding, and this raised the people's anger and they pelted us with mud and clay until we decidedly unpleasant, mud was thrown. pools from which we were drinking were stirred up and we were not permitted to rest. Some did get down. No one was seriously hirt, though most of us, especially Mr. Saunders, received some nasty blows. We reached Hun-Ching Fu five or six roughs then followed us and hegan throwing anything they could lay their hands oon after dark and were very comfortably cared for, both as regards food and lodging and many in, urging us to move on more quickly. In this way we were driven on, constantly being hit by the missiles thrown, until we reached the small town of Pao-tien. We were in such an exhausted of the better class, who were acquainted with our work and workers, coming to see us. Next morning, in three large carts and with an es-cort of soldiers we left and passing through state that we sat down in the street and told the people we could not go on until we had rested and been given some food. We had had none some lavely country, amid orchards of ripening fruits, we reached U-tu Hsien early in the af-ternoon, Monday, July 16. At this place we

since 7 o'clock the previous morning, and now it was 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Finding we would not go on, they brought us two buckets re, reshing water and gave us a good supply cakes. After resting a little while we were of cakes. eworted out to the main road and started tramping towards Honun.

### THE GOOD SAMARITAN

A few h from this place the Lord gave us an other pleasant surprise. A man, a perfect stranger to us, gave us about three dozen freshwards arovide us with an escort, Having no in bolled eggs, which praved guite a treat. We I we had come from. We started to return, but the Hankow foreign settlement. Next morning, overtaken by a fatal illnos , and he

### THE SECOND DEATH.

Fifty II from this city on Friday, Aug. ir just after we had stopped at an inn for the n'ght, bessie M. Saunders, eldest girl, suidenly No stig brows how much buildy

ing the poor child how and it was truly put able to hear her during the last few days, sh continually asking for a "comfortable place" While her wounds reased by the senie wer-bring dressed, in the suidst of much suffering

all dropped back, the Tender Shipherd had heard her ery and had taken her to Rusself, where she will never need to ask for a core-

fortable place. Just before leaving, the follow-ing morning, for brute was placed to reat or the crest of a hill outside the village, the Lord again, in His own marvellous way, having provided us with sufficient money for the burial

Passing into Hugeh on Sunday, Aug. 5, jud before arriving at the city of Ing-shan, we were not by the foretunners of some soldiers, and for five or aix li were subjected to a little gh treatment from them, but nothing very serious. Arriving at the city, the magistrate not us outside the Yamen, and made us fee once we had fallen into good hands, he four days that we stopped at his place, noved that our first impressions were correct, n every way he treated us as guests, providing

chicken broth and other suitable food, twice a day for the sick men, and sending to these of us able to take it, food from his own kitchen. The rooms he provided for us were sufficient and very good, our stay being very restful. An evangelist of the London Missionary society, who had charge of a chapel in the city, was a real help and blewing to us. At the magistrate's desire, he afterwards accompanied us to Hankow, and we found him a real treasure on the road.

THE THIRD DEATH.

On Monday afternoon, Aug. 6, while in this city, Mrs. E. J. Cooper was called hour, "Patient in suffering" truly describes Mrs. Coo-per during this journey. On Saturday, Aug. 11, soon after arriving at the city of Uln-mong, Miss Huston died rather unexpectedly, from the effects of the wounds in her head, received when Miss Bice was killed. How she had borne the suffering of the twenty-nine days since she ecived the wounds, is truly another wonderful example of the power of our God. Thanks to the kindness of the magistrates both Miss Huswere treated very kindly, and the next day being wet, we did not leave till Wednesday ton's and Mrs. Cooper's bodies were convertes Hankow, and buried in the foreign cemetery After traveling for 70 li we came to the Yellow Leaving Unimong early Sunday morning, we reached Heiau kan before noon, and spent the remainder of the day very pleasantly among our river, which we crossed without any difficulty and very quickly, and then went on about an-other 15 li to Chen tu haien. Here we were given a room in a "kuan tien" (official inn), but native brethren, at the London mission prem next morning we were told that owing to some tess. In the evening we emharked on three mistake about our parsport the magistrate would beats, and after some twenty four hours very do nothing else but take us back to the city irg, arrived at our landing place, a few li from

150% the acreage was 678.332, only a lit- silk obtained from the halabe, an ener the more than half that of thirty-five mous spider that is found in great of money for read expenses, more than frace times the nonal allowance. At not we didn't know why, but it proved just sufficient to pay 11,700,690 hushels, which was just about island. It was a misisonary, Father one-half the yield at the close of the Camboue, who was the first to conceive eight way. the idea that these insects might be No explanation of this great docling made to replace the silk-worm. He suc-

DECLINE IN BUCKWHEAT.

but Steadily Decreasing.

in backwheat rabing has been made. ceeded without difficulty in obtaining It is probable, however, that the una sufficient quantity of silk to be of practical use, but he did not pursue his efforts beyond the purely experimental without any apparent reason for the stage. The matter has since been variation, has discouraged a great taken up by Mr. Nogue, the head of the Antauanarivo Technical school. many farmers. Another reason for The the decline may be the large use with- | results he has aircady achieved show In the past few years of cereal pre- that the production of spider silk all of should quickly become a highly imporwhich come under the general desig- tant industry.

mation of hygicale foods. These pre-The chief problem to be solved was to parations have probably won many find a practical process for extracting persons from their allegiance to buckthe silk from the female spiders. M. Nogue has invented a most ingenious If buckwheat raising continues to appliance for this purpose. It should decline, perhaps the bees most of all be said that the female halabe allows will miss the fields, for they are very herself to be relieved of her silken

partial to the flowers of this plant. storf with exemplary docility, and this which secrete a great deal of honey, in spite of the fact that she is distingthat is not, however, of the first qualuished for her ferocity; her usual treatity, as everybody knows who has ment of the male who pay her court is to eat them, and she feasts without Buskwheat is not raised widely over computation on weaker members of

the world, and this fact makes its deher own sex. ellne in America, where is is most largely grown, all the more interesting. M. Nogue's apparatus consists of a

sort of stocks, arranged to pin down Russia and France are about the only on their backs a dozen spiders. The countries in Europe that produce It, spiders accept this imprisonment with and Great Britain has never taken resignation, and lie perfectly quiet

kindly to buckwheat cakes and imwhile the silken thread issuing from ports very little of the geals. their bodies is rapidly wound off on to a reel by means of a cleverly devised machine worked by hand. Each of CURIOUS WAR RELIC.

The Evolution of the Pocket.

the twelve spiders thus "milked" ultaneously yields from three to four The Soldier's Scythe Still Hangs on hundred yards of silk. As soon as a the Tree. spider has yielded up all its silk it is re-

Pesa the Soringfield Republican

-

Thirty-eight years ago young Augusof reeling off the thread thus goes on tus Bliss, of Warwick, quit cutting with very slight interruption. brush on his father's farm, hung his spiders whose threads have been exhausted are set free, and ten days afsevilae on a pine tree and went off to

war. The soldier boy never came back, terward they are again ready to unand the seythe has never been taken dergo the operation. The slik of the down from the tree where he hung it, spiders, which is of the most extraorbut has become imbedded in the grow- dinary britiant golden color, is much ing pine until it is a fixture. This finer than that of the silk worm, but its

pathetic reminder of the great civil power of resistance is remarkable, and struggle is a famillar sight to mem- it can be woven without the least diffibors of the Sheomet club of this city, culty, as the tree stands near the club's comfortable quarters in Blissville, a ham let just across the North Orange Ininto Warwick. When young Augustus Bliss left home and parents, to fight his country's battles. Blissville was a busy center of small industries, traces of which remain to tell the story of the shifting of the scene of manufacturing from the small country hamlet to large centers. The tree has witnessed all these changes, has seen the mill standing near slowly falling into decay, the population changing, but still soythe hangs there, summer and winter, a mute testimonial to the devotion to duty that animated young Bliss, His father, Milton Bliss, was engaged

in building the dam standing by, and sent his son to cut some briers that were in the way of stone that were needed. After the briers were cut the scythe was hung on a small pine tree standing near, probably without thought of how long it would remain there. In a day or two Augustus Bliss went to the front, having enlisted for a three-years' term of service in the army some time previous. The youn

soldier never came back. He was but eighteen years old whom he enlisted, August 4, 1862, in Company H, Thirty sixth Massachusetts regime it. While with his regiment in the south he was

It is absolutely harmless to the meet deltate skin. The marcellous improvement after a few applications is most apparent, for the skin becomes as nature intended it should be, smooth, clear and white, free from every importing and blenish. It cannot fail, for its action is such that it draws the impurities out of the skin, and does not cover them up, and is invisible during use. This is the only thorough and permanent

This is the only thread to be all a buring this month, I will offer to all a trial bottle of my world renowned Face Heach, sufficient to show that it is all that I chaim for it, and any reader of this can bend mo if courts in stamps or silver, and I will send the trial bottle, securely packed in pinin wrapper, scaled, all charges

My book 'How to be Beautiful' will be mailed free to all who will write for it." MADAME A. RUPPERT,

ADADATE A. ROPPERT, 6 East 14th Street, New York Ame. Ruppert's Gray Hair Restorative neturally restores gray hair to its natural color. Can be used on any shade of hair, and is not a dye, and does not discolor the skin nor rub off. Terfectly harmless and always gives satisfaction. Mme. Ruppert's Deplatory removes superfluous hair in five minutes, without natin; will not injure the most delicate skin.

Skin, "Ime. Ruppert's Egyptian Balm for soft-ening and healing the face and hands." Time. Ruppert's fair Tonic positively removes dandruf, all scalp disoness, stops failing hair, and in many cases restores have

Mme. Ruppert's Almond Oil Complexion Soap, made of pure almond of and wax, beightful for the complexion and war-ranted not to chap the most delicate skin.

ranted not to chap the disparations are All of the above toilet preparations are shown hept in stock and can be had from nir .ocal agent.

Mme. A. Ruppert's Celebrated Complexion Specialties are for sale in Scranton by

Jonas Long's Sons

## BEAUTY, THE CONQUEROR placed by a fresh insect and the work BELLAVITA

Arsenic Benuty Tublets and Pills. A per-fectly asfound marinteed treatment for all kin disorders. Restores the bloom dyouth to faded faces, 10 dr.ys' treatment 50c; 80 days' 81.00, by mail Song for circular. Address, EPVITA MEDICAL CO., Clinton & Jackson Sts., Chica Sold by McGarrah & Thomas, Drug-

gists,, 209 Lackawarra ave., Scranton, Pa.

NEW YORK HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place, NEW YORK.

American Plan, \$3.50 per day and upward European Plan, \$1.50 per day and upward 1. D. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* For Business Men In the heart of the wholesale district. For shoppers t minutes' walk to Wanamakers, 5 minutes to Slegel Cooper's Big Store. Easy of access to the great Dry Goods Stores. For Sightseers One block from B'way Cars, giv-ing easy transportation to all points of interest. HOTEL ALBER NEW YORK. Cor. 11th ST. & UNIVERSITY PL. Unly one Block from Broadway. R00 M3, \$1 Up. Prices Reasonable 

The ancient were a single peuch at his belt; the modern has how many pockets in an ordin-ary costume for outdoors? Let us count them: In the trousers five, in the waintcoat five, in the jacket five, in the overceat five, unking twenty in all-a full score of little pokes or tacenty in an-a run near or other power of bings, and arranged so conveniently that they are source noticed. Truly this is an evolution! How long may if he before we have powhets in our hathands—where the Frishman carries his pipe, the American soldier his toolldrush, and, puge, the American and the instrument, show internally, the periference dis logal papers, the papers that his predecessors in England threat into the typical "green hag?" How long before there may be potents in our glows-for there are, I believe, paterts covering this insettionand in our shoes? The case also, with its screw-top, begins to be a metul receptacle. Two conturies from now, so the man with a long foresight can clearly see, the main idea underlying the wearing of clothes will have entirely changed. The chief purpose of garments will no longer he considered to protect the body. They will be regarded, first of all, as textile foundaa for innumerable pockets .- Tudor Jonks in Woman's Home Companion, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup MITS. WINSIOW'S Soothing Syrup Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLONS of MOTHERS for their CHILLREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARBHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. He sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Socthing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bettle.

The

