

THE CHINESE FAIRLY VIEWED

ARE NOT HALF SO BAD AS PAINTED.

Observations of a Close Student Who Went With the Allied Forces Through the Recent Boxer Troubles—That So-Called Civilized People Might Well Learn from the "Heathen Chinese."

Like most people who visit the Peking Mission we were impressed both favorably and unfavorably, being constantly in a dual state of mind—that of disgust, and that of admiration—disgust to witness such universal conditions of filth, streets two yards wide, unscavenged, and unweeded, and well-nigh impassible with garbage that has been accumulating for years, and redolent of the most pestilential odors.

Notwithstanding the narrow and filthy condition of these streets, the air filled with the smell of shops and markets, and markets often combine the slaughtering places for various kinds of meat; these include the pork-market, the fish-market, the dog-market, the cat-market, stands for the sale of edible bugs (crickets), fried-groceries, hoppers, stands, etc.

Along these narrow rooking streets are low one-story buildings that serve both as shops and dwelling-places. These damp, dirty, unsanitary homes would appear to be the most delectable of haunts for every determination of microbes; the sleeping places are essentially on the ground, and the water supply is almost invariably from a source that is turbid with every form of pollution, as at Canton where there is a floating population of 250,000.

These apparently unwholesome and unsanitary conditions that seem to prevail in China, all the new-comer with inexpressible disgust, yet the swarming population intimates no increased mortality therefrom. The universal condition of filth which prevail are to western civilization one of the most repulsive features of the Chinese civilization. We are accustomed to identify cleanliness with godliness, and naturally postulate that crime and barbarism must be closely allied to filth; but in the case of John Chinaman it is probably too rigorous an application of an antithesis. All cleanly people are not by any means godly, neither are all Chinamen dirty.

Accompanied by an obliging and well-informed American missionary, I made a somewhat close inspection of the dog market. I found at the door, as a sign, a tender half-grown pup that had been scalded, scraped as we scrape pigs in our country, and suspended from a beam over the entrance.

I looked white and clean, and the teeth yisibly as though it had, when the last summons came, made a protest against a martyrdom for "chow." On entering the room I found a man enveloped in steam, vigorously at work scraping a medium sized canine corpse. In adjoining room another dog butcher was souping a large shaggy carcass in a cauldron of scalding water.

On the floor in the same room lay another victim sweltering in blood with its throat cut. On returning to the place of entrance, there was a salesman watching over a summing stew-pan that contained finely minced dog-meat. A few plates were ranged along a narrow counter and in these he served to passers-by for a few cash, a ballful of hot savory dog-meat. They say dog-meat gives strength, and that it cannot make the skin smooth, and I cannot say that it is so. In this free country and American girl is free to experiment with cat-meat as a skin-beautifier, and in reference to dogs as models of cleanliness to homes in our own country, he should be reminded also that there are thousands of Chinese ladies and Chinese gentlemen of high culture and refinement, that there are Chinese millionaires and magnificent Chinese ladies unimpeachable, that there are Chinese scholars, artists and artisans of rare skill and excellence.

Now that I have mentioned what I consider the worst of the Chinese, I name as the second? Shall it be his hostility to foreigners? Of course, that is a subject for volumes, while here I am only offering a few opinions. The Chinese were not always hostile to foreigners; for over 250 years during what is known as the Ming dynasty a golden period in her history—foreigners were received with great favor, and the celebrated ruler Kublai Khan invited the Pope to send good and learned men to China to disseminate western knowledge among his people; but that rare opportunity was lost with the fall of the Ming dynasty.

The enlightened rule of the Mings was followed by that of the Manchus who seem to have inaugurated the "foreign-devil" hating period. The cause of this hostility toward foreigners on the part of the Manchus seems to have been a jealousy of foreign trade and influence. The Manchus were so greatly in the minority that they dreaded not only the influence of foreigners, but also of their true Chinese subjects, over whom they exercised a cruel and tyrannical rule. Writers on Chinese history look upon this jealousy of foreign influence on the part of the Manchus rulers as the origin of the widespread hostility to everything western at the present time; and as everyone knows the present wily Empress Dowager is a typical Manchurian, and a foster-mother of Boxers.

The foregoing statements naturally bring in the question as to how far the missionary workers may have exercised an influence to antagonize the East and West. In many places I have been greatly impressed by the noble work being done by these benevolent workers. In Shanghai I visited several schools under American missions. The buildings were up-to-date in all respects; the methods of instruction were excellent. At recess on a beautiful lawn, pretty Chinese girls were hilarious in games of croquet; and most beautiful of all was the af-

fectionate fellowship manifest among teachers and pupils where evidences of good were beyond all question. From all I could see and learn from intelligent Chinamen, it is only an occasional self-seeking missionary, or one lacking in tact in the management of the mysterious Chinese character, who may be in any way responsible for any part of the ill-feeling that exists toward foreigners.

At Peking the school and church property of the Western Mission was entirely destroyed by the Boxers before the arrival of the Allies. During the time I was there the refugees belonging to this mission were under the care of a Miss Smith who had shown great courage during the siege, and afterwards great zeal in preparing to maintain her flock of native converts through the winter. In token of their appreciation of her devotion to them, Miss Smith had at that time been presented with five umbrellas by natives of different branches of the mission work. By Chinese custom the pres-

PICTURE PUZZLE.



Farmer Jones is killing mosquitoes with oil. Can you find his three sons?

Solutions for Last Week's Puzzles: Monday, Aug. 12.—The father and mother can be found on the boy's vest. Tuesday, Aug. 13.—A red's as good as a white to a blind horse. Wednesday, Aug. 14.—The farmer's foot rests on one of the children and his elbow on the other.

Monday, Aug. 15.—Theodore Roosevelt. Friday, Aug. 16.—The cat is in the tree to the right, one rabbit is behind her hat, one at the foot of the tree and the squirrel on limb of tree to the left. Saturday, Aug. 17.—One dog is back of her head, and her face forms outline of the other dog. The cat is just behind her right arm.

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presentation of an umbrella is a high mark of honor and esteem—and Miss Smith is but one of the many devoted women in the field. I have mentioned filthy habits and unsanitary conditions as two of the unfavorable qualities in the Chinese character. I will note further, their extreme adherence to their own ways, usually called conservatism, as another peculiar feature that helps to strengthen on partition between "the East and West. This, however, may be considered as only another aspect of their anti-foreign tendencies. I am quite free to admit that I look upon some points in their conservatism with considerable favor. They do not tolerate the men- tion of foreigners as two of the unfavorable qualities in the Chinese character. I will note further, their extreme adherence to their own ways, usually called conservatism, as another peculiar feature that helps to strengthen on partition between "the East and West. This, however, may be considered as only another aspect of their anti-foreign tendencies. I am quite free to admit that I look upon some points in their conservatism with considerable favor.

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And finest kind of needle, as a sample of our skill in delicate handicraft. It was returned to them with a hole through the point, which could only be seen with a microscope.

As to philosophical conservatism, I will only express a wish that the great numbers of those who have only a vague idea that Confucianism and Buddhism are but two forms of heathenism would make some effort to learn what those two great philosophies taught.

And I wish, in this connection, whether Chinese children might not suggest to American children some points on filial duty which the former have learned in their heathenism; and how about the purity of their social laws which have been observed through thousands of years of history, and this because of their conservatism. Everyone who has been on the field of activity during the Boxer war knows how many Chinese women have committed suicide rather than risk the possibility of dishonor by troops from certain civilized countries.

When the Jonkheer Meester Van de Wall, a Dutch East Indianman, struck the ironbound sea-front of the Lizard many years ago, she went to pieces before anything could be done to save her. Some fishermen from Penberth Cove, while engaged in fishing up blocks of ice, happened to find the vessel's cargo, found a tin box lying in six fathom water. Being opened, it was found to contain coins to the value of 13,000 pounds. It is said that there are other boxes of gold, silver and banknotes lying among the rocks and sands where the ship sank.

In 1574, a Spanish galleon went ashore near the Lizard, having on board many thousands of pounds' worth of bar and money, which were being carried to London for safety against the pirates of the sea. The galleon was wrecked on the rocks in Spain. The greater part of this vast wealth still lies awaiting recovery between the rocks, which have, even at low water, six feet of water over them.

Some years ago a company sank a shaft to the rock below high-water mark, and the sea holds so tight, it was imagined that the waves after a storm would drive some portion of the buried specie into the hole at the bottom of the shaft. Before the work was completed, however, the sea broke in, and the shaft had to be abandoned. Another syndicate soon afterwards dragged the bottom of the sea, in the Lizard district, but nothing of importance was found. The treasure is undoubtedly there, for coins and ingots are being washed ashore on the beach.

Treasure to the value of a million and a half sterling, which went to the bottom of the sea with a Dutch galleon, lies awaiting recovery somewhere on the coast of Cornwall, near the sea-tongue, of shingly land near the great convict station of Portland. The Dutch treasure ship was returning from the West Indies laden with precious metal, and when coming up the channel was caught in a gale and driven into Portland Bay, where tremendous broken seas raged when there is an wind. Gradually she was carried toward Chesh beach, and it did not take her long to dissolve into match-wood. The entire freight of gold and silver went to the bottom, and occasionally the fishermen are reminded of her existence by finding a silver or gold bar or two on the beach.

The Aberavenny, which was lost in a storm off Weymouth about the year 1690, had on board several thousand pounds' worth of treasure. In 1896 a syndicate was formed, and by means of a diving-bell, sixty-two chests of dollars, to the value of £20,000, were fished up.

Treasure of vast amount is supposed to lie upon the sea in the Sarn, Ireland, a broken cog, sunk in 1792, and out to sea from the Welsh coast. The story runs that a French treasure-ship, the Bretagne, struck on this death-trap of ships, and caught by one huge wave, hurled completely over to sink with all hands in deep water. Another cause of total loss, involving four and a half millions in gold coins, was the striking of the Infanta, a noble Spanish galleon, on the rocks of Mizen Head, near Bantry bay, in November, 1793. The bulk of the coast road is a difficult, and not a single coin has been brought to the surface. In all probability the treasure will remain in the sea for centuries.

The Carina, having £3,000,000 in gold on board, foundered in Filly Bay on the Yorkshire coast, and another galleon was lost a few miles farther south, near Bridlington Quay. Thirty thousand pounds have been drawn from the sea's clutches at Bridlington Quay, and the remainder lies with the person who is able to rescue it.

The Gunfleet Bank off the Essex coast, is thickly strewn with gold and silver, in coin and ingots, for the Vrouwe Polder, a Dutch vessel, emptied its cargo of half a million sterling in gold and silver there.

About a century ago a Spanish treasure-ship, carrying a freight of a million sterling, was caught in a storm near Beachy Head, and sank with all on board. The treasure lies in deep holes over which a strong current runs, making it impossible for divers to descend.

Much treasure-trove lies off the coast of Ireland. Many Spanish galleons have shed their riches there, and several ships of great Armada, with all their wealth on board, came to grief in the district. Three millions are scattered off a point near Tralee, and their equivalent in doubloons. Numerous attempts have been made to recover the treasure, and one syndicate actually rescued £40,000 from the sea; but the bulk of the wealth remains untouched to this day, and at low tide there is only a foot of water over the scene of the wreck. The ship, however, is buried in the sand; but one day a breeze blew and the sea rose, and then some person will find himself rich beyond dreams of avarice.

IN NEPTUNE'S DOMAINS. Big Fortunes Lie Under the Waves. \$400,000,000 Have Been Lost on the British Coasts Alone, Where Treasure Ships Went Down.

From London Times. There is a popular belief that vast wealth has been buried deep between the sand and rocks or our coasts. Ship after ship, laden with ingots and coinage, has struck on the British beaches and gone to pieces during the last five hundred years. From time to time hundreds of tons of gold have been showered on the shore and picked up and used; yet there still remains something like eighty millions sterling in gold and silver under the sea.

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THE TRIBUNE'S "WANT" DIRECTORY.

4 Lines 10 Cents. More Than Four Lines, 3 Cents for Each Extra Line. SITUATIONS WANTED FREE. 3 Insertions 25 Cents. More Than Four Lines, 6 Cents for Each Extra Line.

For Rent.

About 1200 feet of floor space on 4th floor of the Tribune building, suitable for light manufacturing. Including heat, light and power. Enquire at office of THE TRIBUNE.

For Rent.

FOR RENT—6 rooms, modern house, very desirable, in moderate rent. Inquire 1520 Washington avenue.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A small farm and a good paying business, good reason for selling. Address S. S. Day, Tonkhampton, Pa.

For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Single house, 904 West 10th street, near steam heat, G. F. Reynolds, Conell building.

Money to Loan.

\$50 to \$5000—AT ONCE—4 and 5 per cent. interest. Easy terms to repay. George W. O'Neil, Coal Exchange building.

Lost.

LOST—Near corner Wyoming and Lackawanna avenues, pocketbook containing small sum money, valuable receipts and railroad tickets; suitable reward paid if returned to office, Josiah Long's Store.

Wanted.

WANTED—An intelligent (Catholic) lady or gentleman to fill a light, pleasant position; good pay; suitable. Address P. O. Box 29, Scranton, Pa.

Boards Wanted.

WANTED—Table boarders. Mrs. Tompkins, 251 Washington avenue.

THE MARKETS.

SATURDAY STOCK QUOTATION.

The following quotations are furnished by Tribune by M. S. Jordan & Co., corner 705 7/8 West building, Scranton, Pa. Telephone 5502.

NEW YORK GRAIN MARKET.

WHEAT. Open. High. Low. Close. September 177 1/2 178 1/2 177 1/2 178 1/2. December 176 1/2 177 1/2 176 1/2 177 1/2.

Scranton Board of Trade Exchange Quotations—All Quotations Based on Par of 100.

STOCKS. Bid. Asked. Lackawanna Depts. Co. Pr. 60 60.00. Lackawanna Depts. Co. Pr. 60 60.00.

WELSH HILL.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Welsh Hill, Aug. 15.—Thomas E. Thomas has returned to his home at Scranton, after spending a month at this place.

SUNDAY BASE BALL.

National League. At St. Louis—R. H. E. Cincinnati 10 0 0 2 11 0. Pittsburgh 6 0 2 1 0 6 0 0 3 7 1.

Help Wanted—Male.

WANTED—Registered drug clerk, C. Lorenz, 314 Lackawanna avenue.

WANTED—Boy, 18 to 20 years of age, to work as errand boy at the Charter.

WANTED—Boys to work on our approval shoes. No per cent. commission; 25 different styles of all answering ads. Scranton Excelsior Shoe Co., upstairs, 212 Spruce street.

WANTED—Boys to work on glass cutting. Scranton Cut Glass Company, 1233 Washington avenue.

MACHINISTS, competent to work on large tools, can secure steady work and good wages. Apply Allen-Chalmers Co., Scranton, Pa.

BRANCH WANT OFFICES.

Want Advertisements Will Be Received at Any of the Following Drug Stores Until 10 P. M.

Central City—ALBERT SCHULTZ, corner Mulberry and Webster avenue. CUSTAV FICHEL, 650 Adams avenue.

West Side—GEORGE W. JENKINS, 101 South Main avenue.

South Scranton—FRED L. TERPPE, 720 Cedar avenue.

North Scranton—GEO. W. DAVIS, corner North Main avenue and Market street.

Green Ridge—CHARLES P. JONES, 157 Dickson. F. J. JOHNS, 920 Green Ridge street. C. LORENZ, corner Washington avenue and Marion street.

Petersburg—W. H. KNEFFEL, 1017 Irving avenue.

Dunmore—J. G. BONE & SON.

Physicians and Surgeons.

DR. W. E. ALLEN, 512 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE.

DR. S. W. LAMOREAUX, OFFICE 333 WASHINGTON AVENUE. Residence, 1318 Mulberry. Chronic disease, lungs, heart, kidneys and genito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours, 1 to 4 p. m.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE ELK CAFE, 125 AND 127 FRANKLIN AVENUE. Rates reasonable. E. ZEIGLER, Proprietor.

SCRANTON HOUSE, NEAR D. L. & W. PARKER BOULEVARD. Conducted on the European plan. SCOTCH ROCH, Proprietor.

A. B. BRIGGS CLEANS PRIVY VAULTS AND cess pools; no odor; cleans pipes, drains, A. B. Briggs, proprietor. Leave orders 1109 North Main avenue, or Rick's drug store, corner Adams and Mulberry. Both telephones.

Wire Screens.

JOSEPH KUTTELL, BEAR 511 LACKAWANNA AVENUE, Scranton, Pa., manufacturer of Wire Screens.

Miscellaneous.

DRUSSMAKING FOR CHILDREN TO ORDER, also ladies' waists. Louis Shoemaker, 212 Adams avenue.

MEGARIDGE BROS., PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, ENVELOPES, paper bags, twine, varnishes, 120 Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD at Scranton at the news stand of Betts Bros., 406 Spruce and 500 Linden; M. Norton, 322 Lackawanna avenue; L. S. Schuster, 211 Spruce street.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—Reliable man at hotel, restaurant or kitchen work or any other similar employment. Address J. Bernard, General Delivery, 137.

SITUATION WANTED—House-cleaning or Any kind of work, or washing or ironing. Mrs. Lee, 414 Halstead court.

SCOTCH WOMAN desires position as maid to cook, or could wait on invalid gentleman. Address Box 113, P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—By man in grocery store; eighteen years experience; good references; can care for city or country trade. Address Sam Roseberry, Montrose, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—To go out by the day washing or cleaning. Mrs. Russell, 1219 Cedar avenue.

SITUATION WANTED—A position in widow's family, by a middle aged lady. Mrs. Jennie Smith, 630 Dix court, city.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, to work in office; has a good education; can give good reference. Address E. A. care Scranton house, city.

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application for the probate of Joseph Buchsinn will be made to the Board of Parishes of Pennsylvania, in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., at 10 o'clock a. m. on the third Wednesday of September, A. D. 1901. Said Joseph Buchsinn was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna county, and convicted of murder of the first degree, and sentence having been pronounced, is now confined in the Penitentiary.

FINANCIAL.

OLDEST WALL STREET SAFEST! Money Will Earn Big Monthly BEST! The Investor's Fund Pays Semi-monthly Returns.

The oldest established in America. No certificate holder has ever lost a cent. Payments made to all subscribers every 15 days. No trouble. No delay. Money refunded on demand. Write today for particulars, free to any address. C. E. Mackey & Co., Hudson Bldg., New York.

PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant. EDWARD C. SPAULDING, 23 TRADERS BANK BUILDING.

Architects. EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONSELL BUILDING.

FREDERICK L. BROWN, ARCH. B., REAL Estate Exchange Bldg., 126 Washington avenue.

Civil and Mining Engineers. H. L. HARDING, 606 CONSELL BUILDING.

Dentists. DR. C. E. EISENBERGER, PAULI BUILDING, Spruce street, Scranton.

DR. C. A. LAUBACH, 115 WYOMING AVENUE.

Lawyers. FRANK E. DOYLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms 12, 14, 16 and 18 Burr building.

F. R. TRACY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BLDG., 100 Washington avenue and Spruce street.

WILLARD, WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and counselors-at-law. Republican Building, Washington avenue.

JESSUP & JESSUP, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW. Commonwealth building, Rooms 15, 17 and 21.

EDWARD W. THAYER, ATTORNEY, ROOMS 1002-904, 6th floor, Meany building.

L. A. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOARD of Trade building, Scranton, Pa.

PATTERSON & WILCOX, TRADERS' NATIONAL Bank building.

C. COMEGYS, 9-13 REPUBLICAN BUILDING.

A. W. BERTHOFF, OFFICE MOVED TO NO. 211 WYOMING AVENUE.

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