

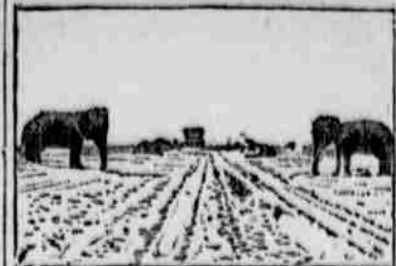
# Sketches Among the Chinese.

From the Notebook of an American Consul.

A GREAT deal has been written about the peculiarities of the Chinaman's character. Fastidious foreigners object to his fancy for a cat and dog diet; they are overcome by the odors which emanate from his habitations. In truth, the Chinese coolie is not a dainty creature; but he is a good servant; he is quick; he is honest; he is faithful; he is as regular in the performance of his duties as clockwork; and he can be forced to some degree of cleanliness.

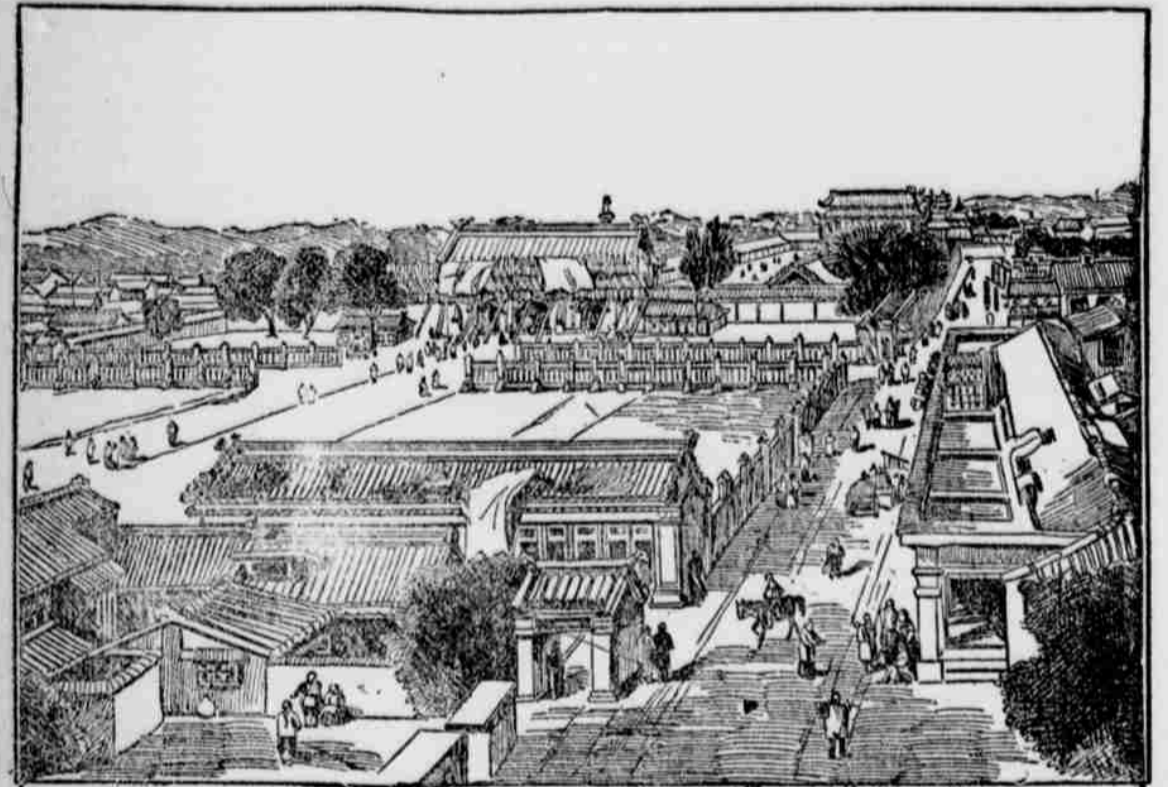
of his dress—a sign of respect—and says, with a deep bow: "Master comes catchee chow." Should he be a little out of temper, and wish to show the slightest degree of disrespect, he will allow a small portion of one hand to be seen, and say: "Chow have got." "Master," in order that the domestic machinery may run smoothly, must adapt himself to the language of his man servant. Should he be asked to "go upstairs and fetch my slippers," he would stare in bewilderment. "John, make go top side and catchee slippers." This is perfectly intelligible to John, the name by which all foreign residents call the servant. The average Chinaman possesses a remarkable memory. He will learn to make himself understood in almost any foreign language in less than half the time it requires an intelligent Englishman or American to make him-

try. Thus commerce has utterly failed to break down the barriers between these strange people and the outside world.



THE TOMBS OF THE MING DYNASTY.

"It was at Chin-Kiang," writes the American Consul in his notebook, "that the peculiar lantern custom of the Chinese was brought to my notice. I was to be the guest of the American Consul there, and had just landed with him at the foreign merchants'



IMPERIAL PALACE AT PEKIN FROM WHICH THE UPRISING IN CHINA WAS DIRECTED BY PRINCE TUAN.

In the big foreign hotels which abound in all the treaty ports—Hong-Kong, Shanghai, etc.—as a waiter he is perfect. He wears a loose white robe, immaculately clean; milk white stockings, with black satin slippers; a shiny black pigtail divides his back from neck to heels. He moves about as silently as a cat. His duties once having been explained to him, he never forgets. He is reliable.



TYPE OF CHINESE MANDARIN. (Chang-Chih-Tung, Governor of the Province of Hupeh.)

At the American Consulate he was bookkeeper, chambermaid and butler. He did the marketing, and should any complaint arise in regard to the cook, this head servant considered it his duty to whip the cook, another Chinaman. He wears a clean white cotton gown—that is, of course, in summer—May to September—when the temperature ranges between eighty-five and ninety degrees. His black house slippers have noiseless paper

self understood in any one of the many Chinese dialects. This disparity has led to some curious anomalies in the trade of the country. Thus at all the open ports trade with foreigners is carried on by means of middlemen, or agents, who are always natives. They are called "compradores." If a foreign merchant wishes to buy tea, silk, porcelain or other articles of native product he must do so through his "compradore." If he wishes to sell any article of foreign product to a native house he must again call in the "compradore." The "compradore" employs all the servants of the foreigner's establishment, fixes their salaries and is responsible for their honesty. He keeps the foreign trader's bank account straightened out with the native bankers and makes out shipping lists and invoices. Practically, though nominally a mere upper servant, he is the real head of the house, and his word is law. He is usually a shrewd fellow, and watches closely his employer's interests, not forgetting his own. He has certain legitimate commissions, or "squeezees," as they are called, on all of his transactions. His income is considerable. A foreign merchant, having acquired after a long residence a sufficient knowledge of the language, decides that his business is too much in the hands of natives, and dismisses his "compradore." He goes in person to some native "hong" and asks for samples and quotations. He is politely shown through the establishment and otherwise treated with consideration. But when, with a view to buying, he inquires for prices he gets a "No have got" for answer. He goes to another "hong" and another and another, but always with the same result. No one has anything to sell! All are behind with their orders! Let the foreign dealer return to his office and send his "compradore" on the same errand, and his orders will be promptly filled. This is so in every department of business where foreigners are concerned. In all of the treaty ports the financial affairs of every foreign house

wharf on the Yang-tse, some distance from the foreign settlement. It was about 9 p. m. Two Chinese coolies of my host's household were on the banks awaiting us. They carried each a lantern the size of a four barrel. Congregated about the landing were several thousand Chinamen of all grades and conditions. Every third man among them carried a lantern, none of which, however, were quite as large as those of my host's coolies. "Those are my official lanterns," said the Consul. "In this country size represents rank. Big man, big lantern; little man, little lantern. None but the higher officials can have large sized lanterns." "And who are those grave-looking gentlemen in white nightgowns, each attended by a lamp coolie?" "They," said my host, "are merchants, clerks, 'compradores' and traders. You see their lamps are a little



THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN IN PEKIN.

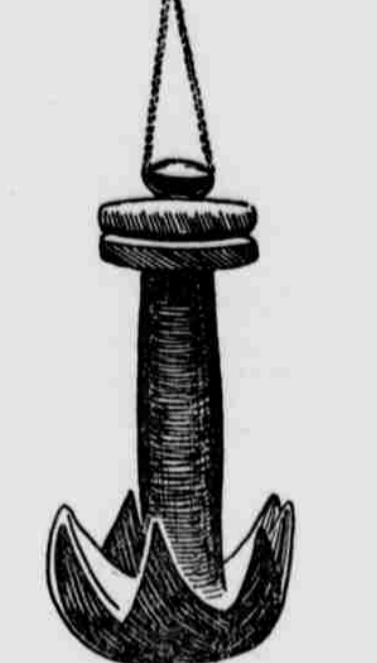
under the medium size. The common coolies not attending as servants carry the very smallest sized lamps. All are required to carry them; it is the local municipal regulation. "It seemed to me an absurd custom for the American Consul to have to spend his evenings out with a couple of lanterns the size of barrels in constant attendance, and I announced my intention of having one only, large enough for practical purposes. "In that case," said my host, "you will be set down as a small and insignificant person, whose wishes may be safely disregarded." The pictures which accompany the article are reproduced from the Chicago Record. Chang-Chih-Tung is Governor of the Province of Hupeh. His costume is the type of that worn by the mandarins. The Temple of Heaven is the edifice where the Chinese Dowager Empress worships her Josses and here the young Emperor used to find a quiet retreat before his step-mother deposed him and began her intrigues with the Boxers. The most sacred spot in all China is the plain near Peking, where repose the bones of the Ming Dynasty. It has been proposed that their tombs be destroyed by the Allies as the most terrible blow that could be struck at Chinese pride.—New York Tribune. A single journal in Paris causes the destruction of 120,000 trees a year as material for paper. In China, twelve miles from Lion Chek, there is a mountain of alum, which yields 100 tons yearly.

## ODDITIES FROM FIJI.



A FIJIAN PILLOW.

How would you like to use this sort of a rest for your head while sleeping? It is the kind of pillow employed in Fiji and is of this peculiar form in order that the one who uses it may not disarrange his head-dress. The trough is made to contain offerings to propitiate evil spirits and protect the sleeper from spells. The second illustration shows a hook used by the Fijian to hang his food out of reach of the swarms of ants that in-



A FOOD HOOK FROM THE FIJI ISLANDS.

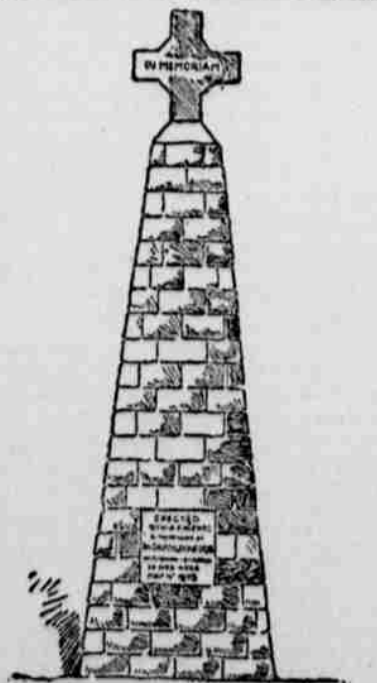
fest his dwelling. It is cut from a solid block of wood, and is intended to be suspended from the rafters. Both of these illustrations are reproduced from Everybody's Magazine.

**South Dakota's Wind Cave.** Few people realize that Wind Cave, near Hot Springs, S. D., is the largest and most beautiful cave in the United States. No one knows how large it really is. Over 100 miles of passages and 3000 chambers have been explored. And that is only the beginning. There are fourteen different "routes," only three of which have been opened to the public. They are known as the Garden of Eden, Fair Grounds and Pearly Gates.—Omaha Bee.

**A Danger to Be Escaped.** "The whole civilized world ought to be interested in putting down this Chinese uprising." "I should say so. Why, an historical novel written in Chinese dialect would be simply awful."—Indianapolis Journal.

### IN MEMORY OF LIVINGSTONE.

Funds have been raised in England to erect a memorial to Dr. Livingstone, the intention being to mark the site where the great explorer died with a permanent monument, to take the place of the famous tree beneath which his heart was buried. It has been decided that the memorial shall be an obelisk, twenty feet high, surmounted by a cross. As suitable stone is not found in the region the material chosen is the best concrete, which will be taken to Africa in 450 air-tight cylinders, each weighing fifty pounds. Moulds have been prepared for the formation of the blocks, of which 300 will be used. Two tablets, placed on opposite sides of the monument, will bear the following inscription: "Erected by His Friends to the Memory of Dr. David Livingstone, Missionary and Explorer. He Died Here May 4, 1873." On the other faces of the obelisk two



MEMORIAL TO LIVINGSTONE.

more tablets will be placed, on which the following will appear: "This monument occupies the spot where formerly stood the tree, at the foot of which Livingstone's heart was buried by his faithful native followers. On the trunk was carved the following inscription: 'David Livingstone, Died May 4, 1873. Chuma, Souza, Mlatsere, Uchopera.'"

## THE REALM OF FASHION.

New York City.—No woman's wardrobe is complete without a morning gown that is comfortable at the same time that it is well fitting and attract-



WOMAN'S WRAPPER.

ive. The excellent May Manton model shown here is tasteful and smart, yet is loose enough for ease. For immediate wear it can be made from washable material without the fitted front lining. If preferred; for later, cool weather use it will be found admirable in cashmeres, challie, veiling and all light weight goods, and with the lining, which means additional smartness. The single dart can be stitched as indicated, so making a permanently snug fit, or can be laced to allow of such change as becomes necessary in cases of illness. As illustrated, the material is a cotton foulard made over the lining and trimmed with needlework. The sleeves are cut at elbow length and

bon or a linen collar can be substituted.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size two and a half yards of material thirty-two inches wide, or three and a quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, will be required. To trim as illustrated will require four and a half yards of insertion one and a quarter inches wide.

**Pretty Shoulder Scarfs.** Many little shoulder scarfs are being worn this year. They are pretty little things, not much wider than a sash, as they are seen when not in use, though, of course, not as long. They come in delicate shades and in all sorts of pretty soft materials, and make a pleasing addition to the costume. They are useful, too, for even so a light protection over bare shoulders or an unlined frock when worn from exercising, is all that is needed to prevent a cold. They are much more sensible and are better in many ways than larger wraps.

**Narrow Girdles.** How narrow the girdles have become, a mere line of black velvet about the waist, to all appearances. Black velvet belting is a useful article for the purpose; the under side is already stiffened with some webbing that resembles closely woven Hercules braid. You can get the belting in two widths; one a trifle narrower than the other. The assortment of gilded or silver clasps and buckles is generally at hand to make a selection while you purchase the belting.

**Pale Cherry Pink For Silk Dresses.** A pink used frequently upon gray silk dresses is vivid in spite of its being an undertone. If you can imagine a pale cherry-pink, you have it exactly. It looks like cherry juice weakened with water. Velvet ribbon of this shade outlines a design around the chemise and paneling of a gray ottoman silk for afternoon wear. A line of it follows the foot of the bodice and



AN AUTUMN SHIRT WAIST.



SHIRT WAIST WITH ELBOW SLEEVES.

finished with frills, and the chic little bolero is included in shoulder and under arm seams, its long terminating ends being tied in a bow. At the throat is a soft-draped collar of harmonizing silk.

To make as illustrated for a woman of medium size six and three-fourths yards of material forty-four inches wide, or eight and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide will be required.

### The Ever-Popular Shirt Waist.

Whatever changes autumn may have in store, it is certain that simple old waists will be generally worn. The smart May Manton design illustrated on the right of the large cut is suited alike to the thin goods of immediate wear and to the silks, challoes and crepe de chimes which will come later. Made with elbow sleeves and the plastron and revers of lace, it becomes dressy enough for dinner; with long sleeves and plainer finish it is not too elaborate for general morning utility. As shown, the material is Liberty foulard in tea rose pink, with plastron and revers of striped Valenciennes. The fronts and back are attached to the lining after which the waist is seamed at the shoulders and underarms. The plastron is attached to the right side and hooked over at the left. The revers are faced and edged with narrow lace. The sleeves, which are cut in one piece, made in elbow length, are finished with rollover cuffs of the lace. At the throat is a soft stock of plain pink silk, and below the revers falls a four-in-hand scarf of lace.

To make in the medium size, as illustrated, three and one-eighth yards of material twenty-one inches wide, or two and one-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of lace eighteen inches wide, two yards of edging and one and one-half yards of lining, will be required. The other shirt waist design illustrated is certain to appeal to all lovers of pretty clothes. As shown it is of white madras, with bands of embroidery, and is unlined, but it can be rolled upon to mean equal success in all washable stuffs and in silks, cashmeres and challoes for cool weather wear. The lining is in two pieces only, adjusted by under-arm seams and single bust darts, and fits to perfection. The sleeves are in shirt style, with stiff cuffs. The neck is finished with a stock over the fitted band, with which is worn a plisse bow, but rib-

it is used as piping to the gored breadths of the skirt.

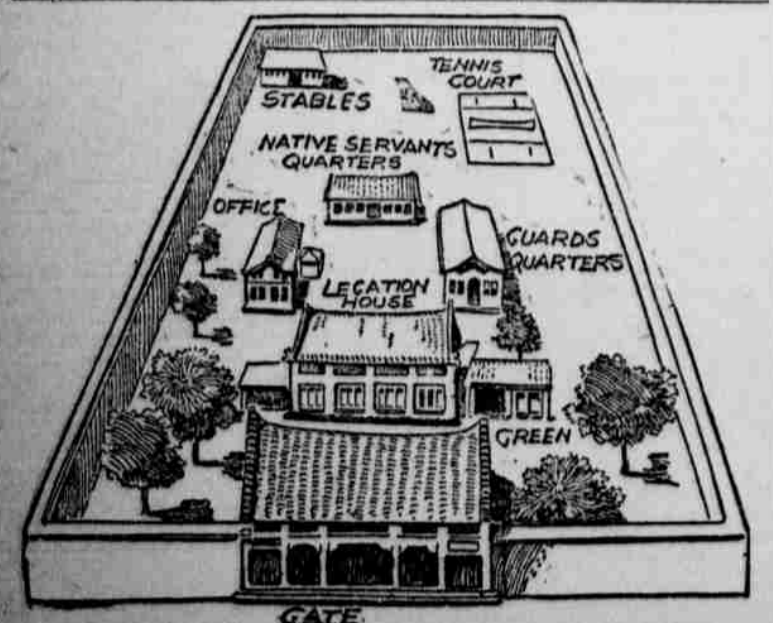
### Popular Garment For Autumn.

The Eton Jacket gives every indication of continued and increased popularity. It will be the most general outside garment for autumn, as it was for spring. The jaunty May Manton model illustrated is simple of construction, and has the merit of becoming open or closed at a touch. As shown, it is of mixed gray chevrol, and makes part of a general utility gown, but the design is equally well suited to black and tan cloth that can be worn with any skirt, and to pique, duck and the like. The fronts are fitted with single darts. The back is seamless, the snug effect being gained by under-arm gores. The collar and revers are self-faced, finished with rever tailor stitching. The sleeves are two seamed, and fit snugly, with just enough fullness at the shoulders to prevent overtightness. They are stitched to simulate cuffs at the wrists. The closing is accomplished with a single button and buttonhole. When worn open the fronts are thrown back, as shown in the sketch. The model is lined throughout with white satin, and can be worn with the daintiest white waist without danger of soiling it, but any color preferred can be substituted. To make as illustrated, for a girl



MISSES' ETON JACKET.

fourteen years old, two yards of material thirty-two inches wide, or one and a quarter yards fifty inches wide, will be required.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BRITISH LEGATION AT PEKIN, WHERE FOREIGNERS GATHERED TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST CHINESE REBELS.

soles. He speaks the jargon of the treaty ports, known as "Pidgin English." When dinner is ready he presents himself, with hands carefully concealed in the loose, flowing sleeves

practically are in the hands of the natives. Foreign merchants cannot hope to reach the market except through a class of middlemen. This is the irrevocable custom of the coun-