

HATE ALL INTRUDERS

The Chinese Heart is Steeled Against the Foreigner.

BITTER FEELINGS PREVAIL

Only Things That are of Their Native Land Find Favor With Celestials—How a Mob Acts.

From the Chicago Tribune.

DR. EDWARD BEDLOE, United States consul at Amoy, China, was in Chicago yesterday en route to his home in Philadelphia on a two months' leave of absence.

"These riots have not been directed against Caucasian foreigners particularly, but against foreigners in general. The native Chinaman is proud of his ancestry and his pure Chinese blood that has come down through centuries unmingled."

"Who is it that makes these disturbances?" "First, the Ko-lo-shin, or Society of Elder Brothers. This, though an old organization, never took political action until 1885. It was then put under an interdict like the White Lily society and the Taeping."

"Criminals who take advantage of the opportunity to steal and pilfer and who seldom take part in a battle, are also responsible for much of the disturbance. They hang off until victory declares itself and then join the victors. They rob the dead, kill the wounded, inflict horrible indignities upon captives, loot and burn residences, and give Chinese civil war its peculiar bloody character."

"Disappointed politicians and degraded officeholders also take a hand in the fight. The Chinese competitive system picks one man out of eight applicants for an office. Of the unsuccessful seven one at least becomes a bitter malcontent."

Location of the Troubles.

"Where are the disturbances?" "The so-called riots have occurred in the agricultural districts of the Yangtze river. They have been local in character, and apparently had little or no design or purpose on the part of their authors. The only really political disturbance is still going on in the province of Fokien, of which Foochow is the capital and Amoy the metropolis."

"A second center where there is rebellion but as yet no open warfare is beyond Chian-Chin and Sio-Ke, cities 25 and 48 miles southeast of Amoy. Of this I have received reports from missionaries, who expect hostilities at any moment. There is also a large arsenal and several forts. Reports show that there is discontent at very many other places, but up to date it had not yet crystallized into definite form."

Hated of Missionaries.

"How about the hatred of missionaries, of which so much has been said?" "In the neighborhood of Honan the agitators use vile and obscene placards against the missionaries. These are pictures and are directed chiefly against the sisters and nuns of the Catholic faith and the ministers of the Protestant church. They cannot be described. In other districts the placards are grotesque and blasphemous. In one the crucifixion is caricatured by a pig on the cross; in another the missionary is pictured as a man who receives much money from the credulous which he devotes to wine-bibbing and gambling. In a third the Bible is being burned and is producing foul-smelling smoke, which sickens every one near."

"Near Siao-Kha the proclamations are socialistic. One that I saw read as follows: 'The officials by bad actions have rendered our actions necessary. We are alarmed. Attend to your business and we'll attend to ours!'

"We'll rob the rich to enrich the poor who have been robbed by the rich!" "We'll stop oppression by slaughtering all oppressors!"

"In general, however, the placards and banners of the insurgents contain symbolical sentences which, while they may convey such meaning to the celestial reader, are somewhat vague to an American. Here is a popular one: 'The stars have fallen in all their brightness from the heavens! Who will replace the old sign-board or raise new constellations?'

"Is there a strong anti-foreign feeling in China?"

"In China human nature is about the same as in the United States. There are classes who are opposed to foreigners coming in, in both lands. Each uses the same arguments: first, that foreigners take away the wealth, and second, that they take employment away from their own people."

"This anti-foreign sentiment is not strong. The Chinese are not homogeneous. Each province has its own language and often its own special worship. The fact that a man neither speaks nor understands the language of a place is no evidence that he is not a Chinaman. A parallel would be if every state in the union spoke a different tongue."

Treatment of Foreigners.

"Foreigners are treated very well in traveling, especially if they have money and are free-handed. The Rev. Dr. Kip

has traversed several hundred thousand miles in the interior of China during his 30 years' career as a missionary, and never experienced anything unpleasant. General Legendre, formerly United States consul at Amoy, but now in Corea, has penetrated districts where a European had never been seen, and others where the Chinese had not subjugated the original savages, and everywhere received a warm welcome."

"Much of the so-called ill-treatment of foreigners comes from their violating sacred customs of the Chinese. For example, such things as disturbing the flowers or tinsel or papers on or near a grave by the wayside; obstructing the right of way of a funeral, a joss procession, a line of bonzes, or a mandarin; interrupting a person who is eating; laughing at the wrong time or place; often these discourtesies appear as deliberate insults to the celestial mind, and when they are done to irritable or hot-headed people lead to riots and quarrels."

"The Chinese are a great people in a great many respects, but my travels have been the means of making me understand the greatness of America. The American mind, I believe, stands supreme, and American inventions and manufactures or their counterfeits, take precedence everywhere. In Japan the almond-eyed Celestials ride in luxurious Pullman cars made in Chicago; at Hong Kong a steamship called, which included in its cargo a Baldwin locomotive for Australia; in Sumatra I saw a Georgia Yankee working a Pennsylvania oil derrick."

The Modern and the Ancient.

"An American telephone wire connects the ancient Sphinx and Pyramids with hotels in Cairo. American beef—often rechristened as 'Bevon Short-Horn'—dominates the food market of Asia. Vintages of California, Ohio, and Missouri are drunk by effete Parisian connoisseurs as Chateau La Rose, Chablis, Beaujolais and Sauterne. In Florence and Marseilles the juicy extract of Georgia cottonseed becomes the finest virgin Lucca olive oil. Potted 'Italy herring' from the coast of Maine is reborn in Bordeaux as 'Sardines aux Montarde.' American axes, Disston saws, Mulh's jewelry, Wamsutta muslin, South & Wesson revolvers, Remington and Winchester rifles, and a hundred other American manufactures, are considered 'standard' in every quarter of the globe."

HE BOUGHT TURKS.

Experience of a Farmer Who Came to New York to Speculate. Henry Warden was the youngest son of a well-to-do farmer in one of the interior towns of St. Lawrence county, and 15 years ago was living at home with his parents, says the Ogdenburg News. He tells this story as at one time a neighbor, and when, in 1881, my old friend 'Hank,' as we used to call him, came to see me at my home in the Maple City, I was glad to meet him. He had been named after an uncle who was a merchant in Brooklyn, and quite wealthy. When the uncle died he left \$8,000 to his nephew, and Henry had just received the money when he called on me. He was somewhat excited, and said he was going to New York city to speculate in stocks."

THE PARIS HORSE-MEAT MARKET.

A Visit to the First Butchery—The Profits and the Sources of Supply.

Paris Letter in the Boston Journal. We were on our way to make an inspection of a lunatic asylum, the American surgeon being greatly interested in the study of lunacy. On the way to this asylum, when on the exterior boulevards in a working district, the driver pointed with his whip and said, 'Voila.' We looked. We had stopped before a butcher's shop. We saw nothing but sides of meat, strings of sausages, and the like; but in great gilt letters we soon read, 'Viande de cheval,' 'Maison Antoinette.' 'Horse-meat,' 'Antoinette's shop,' 'meat imported by government.' We knew we could see crazy people any day, and stopped. We had 'stumbled on to' the object of our search on the way to a lunatic asylum. There it was—horse meat—nothing but horse meat. There were entire sides of meat. On little marble tables there were steaks and pieces of 5 cents, for 10 cents, and for 20 cents—a heart for 12 cents. Bowing beneath festoons of equine sausages, trimmed with faded ribbons, we entered."

I sought an interview with the proprietor, which he readily granted, and to my surprise offered to give me statistics for the western public. What do you think I found? 'The eternal Yankee,' or at least a Yankeeized Frenchman, a resident of the United States for 15 years. He was glad to see me; knew America; had taught French in the United States for 15 years. His pupils had become generals, rich men, everything."

There had been to that time many efforts on the part of the hippogalists to obtain 'their favorite papulum,' and within a year or two preceding there had been banquets in France, Switzerland, and, I think, in Germany, to conquer popular prejudices, and to obtain converts by proving that horseflesh was good. Many army officers in France had used their influence to obtain cheaper meat for the poor, and thus put to some use the vast number of horses sound physically, but of no value for army purposes. Authorization could have been obtained from the French government any time after 1863 for the sale of horses. But it was only in 1867 that the business was established in Paris, and meat sold to the public. The man who furnished me with this information at that time was the founder of the first establishment of the kind. He opened his shop for the sale of beef the 9th of July 1867. It was on the 11th of October when he visited him. He had just before him his balance sheets for the first three months. The greatest opposition he had encountered was from the regular butchers, which was quite natural, as he sold for about one-half the prices of the regular trade, and obtained a very large custom among the poorer classes. From the regular horse market, all the horses he had no opposition. The best beef he sold for 5 cents a pound. Good beef of the cheapest sort there then was seldom less than 10 cents a pound. This man had a slaughter house and two shops, where he retained been in different parts of Paris, and he employed 12 men in his business."

He sent circulars all over France calling the attention of the farmers to his business and invited offers of stock. In this way he received offers from the country continually, but he seemed to reject them all at auction sales of condemned artillery and cavalry, omnibuses and cab horses. He received more or less from accident, but should judge, a comparatively small number from that source. He also bought from the regular horse market. All the horses were taken for these butcheries—stallions, mares and geldings. The omnibus horses of Paris at that time were nearly all gray stallions. Black horses, the tender meat, white horses, the government did not permit him to kill, it was claimed that they were universally

disseminated. All white horses were assumed to have pneumonia.

A veterinary surgeon appointed by the government examined every horse, and if it was fit to kill branded it with his mark. I asked if a bad horse could ever pass his hands and receive the 'Vade.' He replied that it was not possible.

But how is all this profitable? How can you kill your valuable sound horses?

The prices paid range from 30 to 115 francs a head, never more than 125 francs, and from 20 to 25 francs. This man has bought 60 horses at a time at a government auction at from \$6 to \$10 each. According to the balance sheet of the business for the first three months, which he had made out the day before I met him, he had killed in all 235 horses, with a net profit after the wages of 18 men, rents, etc., were deducted, of 42,000 francs (\$8,400), making an average profit of \$40 a head and a business of \$33,600 a year. He had killed from two to three horses a day. These were figures which he gave me, and I saw no reason for doubting his statements. He sold 500 pounds of sausages every day, on which more profit was made than on the meat. A great quantity was sent to Toulon for sailors, etc., and some was sold to soldiers in the army. These poor fellows were required to work their horses to death and then to eat them. A butcher would do a good business on a battlefield. With this favorable balance sheet this pioneer hippogalists did not think that the business would be good for more than a year or two, because so many would go into it that the demand for that class of horses would raise the price and spoil the profit. He feared competition. Within a week from this time there were seven establishments of the sort established in Paris. My informant did not care to start at his trade in England on account of prejudice. But he intimated quite broadly that the articles of food known as 'Parisian sausages' were really made of horse meat, and were the famous saucissons de Chateaufort. There was one notable drawback to his business. For a reason which he did not understand the meat did not keep well in summer."

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I laughed at him and told him he would be stripped of every dollar in a week by the Wall street brokers. But he insisted that he had read up in the business and had the ropes as well as any of 'em. He went, and in seven weeks came back with \$15,540, bought a nice farm and became a contented granger, and is one yet."

How did he make so much money in so short a time? Well, he went to New York, secured board at a hotel, deposited \$400 with the clerk and invested daily in the Wall Street Reporter and studied it industriously. At the end of eight days he made up his mind."

He went down to Wall street, employed a broker, instructed him to buy \$7,500 worth of Turkish bonds and put up his margins. Turks were then selling at 27, and the broker and his head clerk exchanged satirical grins as Henry left the office. He felt 'rough' and wretched for Turkish bonds to rise; but they didn't rise. The next day they were 26 1/2, the next at 25 and the third day sold at 24 1/2."

The broker called on him on the fourth day for more margins, and he had to fork over. Coming back to the hotel, he explained the position to the landlord, in whom he had confidence, and asked him what he had better do. He was told that he had better by all means sell out and save what he could."

The Turkish bonds will never be paid in this world—they can't even pay the interest, said the landlord. 'Well, I'll sell out,' said Hank, and added, 'Let's go and take a drink.' They took a drink and then took another, and our friend started for the broker's office. He felt 'rough' and wretchedly unhappy, and procured another drink. Then, after taking two more drinks, he proceeded to take a drink. Then a policeman who knew where he boarded, took him back to his hotel, and for the next 28 days Henry Warden didn't know Turkish bonds from United States 7-20s."

At the end of that time he cooled off, and going into the reading room glanced at the stock reports and sprang to his feet in astonishment. The Sultan had laid another tax upon his long-suffering people and was going to pay up, and Turkish bonds were at 53 and still rising. Hank waited four days, until they reached 58 1/2, and then sold out and came home with his money almost doubled. He has never had a fit since and never intended to be, and never has any desire to speculate in stocks."

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'I suffered severely from bronchitis; but was

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saved my life.'—Geo. B. Hunter, Grove River, N. S. 'About a year ago I took the worst cold that ever a man had, followed by a terrible cough. The best medical aid was of no avail. At last I began to spit blood, when it was supposed to be all over with me. Every remedy failed, till a neighbor recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took half a teaspoonful of this medicine, three times a day, regularly, and very soon began to improve. My cough left me, my sleep was undisturbed, my appetite returned, my emaciated limbs gained flesh and strength and, to-day, thanks to the Pectoral, I am a well man.'—H. A. Bean, 28 Winter st., Lawrence, Mass.

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NOTICE TO CO-OWNERS.—To George Labram and Alfred Ropp: You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the Golden Eagle quartz lode mining claim (said Golden Eagle quartz lode being in the Flint Creek mining district, in the county of Deer Lodge, state of Montana, and filed for record in the office of the county recorder of said Deer Lodge county, state of Montana, Aug. 1, 1887, and recorded in Book '94' of Deer Lodge county, state of Montana, and which for a more definite description reference is hereby made; in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2224, revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891. And if within ninety days from the service of this notice, or within ninety days after this notice by publication, you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under said section 2224.

JOHN BROWN, Anaconda, Mont., Jan. 29, 1892. [First publication Feb. 1, 1892.]

WM. L. HOGE, President, MARCUS DALY, Vice-President, W. M. THORNTON, Cashier.

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NOTICE TO CO-OWNERS.—To George W. J. Penn, Edwin S. Penn, John Claybaugh, J. K. Lake, Edward Dunkle, Thomas, your heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns: You are hereby notified that I, Claus Oldhaber, your co-owner, has, in accordance with the provisions of section 2224, Revised Statutes of the United States, expended in labor and improvements upon the Crescent quartz lode mining claim, located at the head of the West fork of Cheyenne gulch, about 10 miles from Anaconda, in Deer Lodge county, Mont., for the year 1891, and you, George W. Penn, Edward S. Penn, John Claybaugh, J. K. Lake, Edwin Dunkle, Thomas, reputed owners, and all other persons whom it may concern, are hereby notified that you fail to pay to the undersigned your respective portions of said sum according to your red interest, if any, your said interest, if any, in said claim will become the property of the undersigned, pursuant to law.

CLAUS OLDHABER, Dated Anaconda, Mont., Feb. 1, 1892. First publication, Feb. 2, 1892.

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