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CHINESE POLICEMEN.

Queer Officials of the Celestial Cities and Their Duties.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 of Them Required to Preserve Order Within the Walls of the Imperial City of Peking.

In costume a Chinese policeman is something between a circus clown and a football player. His breeches are always baggy and very well wadded--so clumsy you wonder how he gets around in them--particularly when, as is often the case, he wears a coat, also thick and clumsy, coming well below the knees. Dark blue is the prevailing color, set off and accented with bands and facings of lighter blue, red, green, maroon and brown, but never yellow. That is the sacred or royal hue, permitted to nobody below the rank of a viceroy, says a foreign paper.

In the treaty ports--that is to say, those open to foreign influences and commerce--the police force is largely made up of Sikhs from northern India. The reason, perhaps, is that the Chinese themselves are so essentially unwarlike; they have a proverb to the effect that "no good man is ever a soldier." As men in the pay of the Chinese government, whether natives or not, they have taken an active part in the present troubles in China.

The police rank officially as gendarmes. In Peking the head of them is always a Manchu. Policemen must be plainer than blackberries in the Chinese capital. The sacred or imperial walled city keeps between 15,000 and 20,000 of them. This walled city is two miles square, with two great gates in each wall face, half a mile from the corners and a mile from each other. Broad streets stretch straight from one to another, thus cutting the space inside into a big nine-block. Police stations are scattered all along the nine squares, especially around their outer edges, which face upon the passway inside the wall. The head of the police has charge of all the city gates. They are nine in number--since the side next the palace has an extra gate in the exact middle of the two-mile wall. Policemen in this, the Tartar city, belong to what is known as the Eight Banner corps. They do not carry arms, not even so much as the baton of a civilized officer, but keep swords, spears, guns and entlases in racks at the stations, and make a rush for them when they hear the signal gun. This is fired by an officer whose special charge it is, either upon orders or if in his own judgment it is necessary. The penalty for firing it at the wrong time is severe--it may be degradation and banishment or simple strangulation.

Upon parades and reviews the policemen are always armed, especially if foreign devils are to witness the review or the parade. The weapons are curious looking, but wicked in the extreme--the three-hooked spears they all carry in particular make jagged and ghastly wounds. Besides the 20,000 within the wall Peking maintains a force of 14,000 with which to regulate affairs in the outer city. They are under command of the same general officer and governed by the same regulations, though there are variations arising from the differences of situation. Men and officers alike furnish their own uniforms, but are armed by the state, and receive a monthly rice allowance in addition to their pay. The chief gets a fair salary, but the men and subordinate officers are meagerly paid. Notwithstanding, they make and save money enough to retire after moderate terms of service. "Influence" in the shape of cold cash stands the prisoner's friend in China even more than anywhere else in the world. In fact, but for the "presents" the force is allowed to squeeze out of natives and foreigners alike, there might be difficulty in getting men for the service, even though humanity is cheaper than dirt cheap all over the Celestial empire.

Elements of Chinese Disturbance. Long travel through many countries has made it clear to my mind that there are three things which have wrought ruin to those foreign lands wherein honest trade could be built up by honest men. These are whisky, an enforced civilization, and a false use of the Bible. By whisky, I mean the introduction into such countries as China, Japan and the South Sea Islands, of the manufacture of rum and its insidious, fascinating and ruinous effects on the natives. By civilization, I mean the introduction of such methods as are wholly unnecessary to an already civilized people, such as a change in dress, fashions, and other hybrid social customs. By the Bible--and I would say nothing against the good book--I mean the introduction of cant by unprincipled hypocrites, whose only aim in attempting to spread the Gospel has been their personal gain--Robert Mackay, in Success.

Notice to Creditors. Estate of Edward L. Hoffman deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Edward L. Hoffman, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice to the said administratrix at the office of S. K. Williams, in Bisbee, the same being the place for the transaction of business of said estate in said county of Cochise, ARIZONA. REBECCA N. HUGHES, Administratrix of Estate of Ed. L. Hoffman, deceased. Dated at Bisbee, Arizona, this 24th day of September, 1900. First publication October 5, 1900.

Notice to Creditors. Estate of Patrick Cunningham, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Patrick Cunningham, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice to the said administratrix at Bisbee, the same being the place for the transaction of business of said estate, in said county of Cochise, ARIZONA. JULIA CUNNINGHAM, Administratrix of the Estate of Patrick Cunningham, deceased. Dated at Bisbee, A. T., this first day of June, 1900. First publication June 2, 1900.

co discovered a means of combining the substances which are used in sensitizing paper for photographic purposes so that they can be applied to the human cuticle without injuring it, and the skin thus be made a sensitive plate for the printing of photography. Diikereseo's remarkable discovery is a combination of photography and the etching process, and that to some extent the image is "bitten" into the cuticle.

At any rate the impression is permanent, the image is clear and distinct, and the skin is not made a negative, but really a sort of sensitized paper. The impression does not wear away with the change of the tissues and the renewal of the surface of the skin because the substances or changes which have been produced by the process of photography are renewed according to the modifications produced by the "biting" process, just as those of a tattooed outline are. And whatever the mechanical means employed, the results are remarkable. By this means every human being becomes a sort of photograph album. The likenesses of his friends, landscape views associated with his childhood or with significant events in his life, portraits of the great men and heroes whom he admires and many other things may be reproduced beautifully and permanently on his surface.

DROWNED IN A FLOOD. Eighteen Hundred Feathered Creatures Were Victims of Elemental Fury.

On the night of August 12, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, after northeastern Kansas had been sweltering without rain for over 30 days, the creeks were drying up and the farmers were beginning to grumble about a "drought," a big black cloud loomed up over the northern horizon. Horton was treated to a display of electrical fireworks and then the wind began to blow. A lull followed and Horton went to sleep. At about one o'clock people living along the creek south of town found water suddenly rising on the bedroom floors and in one instance a man carried his wife through the water waist deep to high ground. The dam which held the town water supply gave way; bridges and culverts were swept out. And all this in about 40 minutes.

The other morning ex-Mayor Leverton discovered a dead bird in his path and a closer scrutiny showed more. A neighbor was called to witness and a painful was picked up. More neighbors arrived and took a hand in the unique harvest. Coal scuttles, wash-boilers, pails and baskets were brought and filled. Sparrows, wrens, blackbirds, robins and every feathered tenant of the grove were represented. One woman picked up 161 birds without moving in her steps. When the count was made it disclosed 1,800 birds.

DIVORCE IS TOO COMMON. The Courts of England Are Granting Them More Than Ever Before.

Official figures show that the divorce court in England was not nearly so busy in 1898 as it had been in 1897. In the latter year 583 and in 1898 43 marriages were dissolved. It is worthy of note that over 65 per cent of the petitions presented to the divorce court had reference to marriages of from five to twenty years' standing. The majority of all the petitions presented were from husbands, but of those relating to marriages of 20 and more years' duration the larger number were from wives. An interesting feature of the figures of the English divorce court indicates the auspices under which the marriages it was in 1898 asked to annul were celebrated. About 70 per cent are to be credited to the established church, about eight per cent to other denominations and about 20 per cent to the registry offices. The fact that two-fifths of all the marriages dissolved were childless leads to the reflection that absence of children from the fireside tends to the dissolution of the marriage tie. There is no doubt that the presence of children is a source of strength to the matrimonial bond, because it adds unspeakably to the happiness of the married couple.

Russia's Way of Raising Money. The recent increase in Russia of all duties on imported goods is destined to pay for the Chinese expedition. Thus, says the Vienna Fremdenblatt, Russia defrays the expense of the alliance war out of the pockets of the allies. The cotton goods of England and Germany, the jewels and the wine of France, the products of America, Italy and Austria must make it possible for Russia to fight side to side with England, Germany, France, America, Italy and Austria. Perhaps the high duties will still remain when the last Boxer has yielded to the international forces. So Russia will be a winner, anyway. Wise Mr. Witte.

Oysters Must Have Salt. Oysters cannot live in the Baltic sea. The reason is that it is not salty enough. They can only live in water that contains at least 37 parts of salt in every 1,000 parts of water.

Protecting the Trees. A beginning has been made with forestry in the United States. New York has adopted measures to protect the headwaters of the Hudson. In the Adirondack park 2,500,000 acres are reserved, of which 1,000,000 is owned by the state, as much more is in private game preserves and the remainder in the hands of those who will sell to the state when they can get their price. Cornell and Yale conduct practical schools of forestry.--Little Chronicle.

THE HEALTH OF CUBA

Bad Climate Almost a Thing of the Past.

Sanitary Observances Have Wrought a Wonderful Change in the Island--Army Methods.

People who knew Cuba in the days before the Spanish war, when there was yellow fever on the island at all times of the year, and when there were few places there where people from the north could live comfortably in the summer months, were pleasantly surprised to see the members of the Expeditionary Corps, and showing more of the signs of the healthiness of the Cuban climate, inquiry among the officers and men demonstrated that the climate of Cuba is to a great extent a matter of the past. It is just as warm there as it ever was, but instead of the cause of disease being rain, it is now a matter of such an extent that they have been rendered generally harmless, says the New York Tribune.

Dr. W. P. Lawrence, assistant surgeon, who returned with the troops, says: "The improvements in the sanitary conditions have produced the greatest change for the better. Drainage, clean streets and cleanliness have changed the places in Cuba to an extent that is remarkable. In the town of San Juan, which has a population of about 12,500, the death rate was 450 a month last year, and now it is about 20. The troops enjoyed good health in the place, and we rarely had more than one per cent on the sick roll. There are occasional yellow fever cases, but they are sporadic, and not epidemic, and the dread of the disease has passed away."

Dr. L. S. Hughes, who was stationed at Calbarren, and Dr. Shelly, whose work was at Matanzas, made similar reports, but all agreed that the facts that the troops from Cuba looked well and that the rate of mortality is low do not indicate that Cuba is a desirable place as a permanent residence for people from the north. With proper care and attention to the rules of diet and mode of life laid down by the army surgeons, they say, men may thrive in Cuba for a year or two, but after that time they will become thin, bleed and malarial and it will become more difficult for them to throw off the native fevers. For that reason nearly all physicians advocate the system by which troops may be returned to the north after being on the island 12 or 18 months, having their places taken by men fresh from a more temperate climate.

In proof of the assertion that army methods do much to avert disease at the Cuban military stations, surgeons point to the fact that at all the posts the rate of mortality among the natives is much in excess of that among the soldiers, and wherever a post has been established the general health becomes improved.

MONOPOLY IN CAMPHOR GUM. The Entire Trade of the World is Now in the Hands of a Strong Syndicate.

Within a year the camphor trade of the world has become a monopoly. The trees which yield this fragrant and useful gum are to be found all over Asia and the East Indies, but the principal production from them is confined to the island of Formosa, which belongs to Japan. China was never able to furnish more than 200,000 pounds a year, and Japan now produces about 300,000. But Formosa's annual output for several years past has been between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 pounds. Little is to be had at present from any other source and there is no prospect of any change in the situation for a long time to come, says the New York Tribune.

In deciding to exercise control over the production of camphor Japan has been actuated by two motives. In the first place she wants to obtain revenue therefrom, as France does from the manufacture of cigars in Haiti. But she also seeks to avert the killing of the goose which lays the golden eggs for her. In other words, she has undertaken to protect the camphor forests, which were in danger of extinction. A recent consular report from Tamsui declares that no fewer than 1,500 armed guards are to be placed on duty on the edge of the forests, in order to enforce regulations which have recently been adopted. The destruction of young camphor trees and of shoots from old stumps has been prohibited by law. The gum is obtained by felling the larger trees, splitting them up and boiling the wood. In the past it has been common to cut down young trees for fuel, but this practice is now to be stopped.

China to Outstrip Japan. When the outside interference which is now inevitable shall have removed or modified the existing barriers to trade China will leave Japan far behind from the industrial standpoint. The Chinese are as remarkable for their commercial morality as the Japanese are for the opposite; they are more solid, better balanced, take longer views, and are, in short, more merchants and less peddlers than the same class in Japan, and the natural resources of their immense country are such as Japan cannot hope to compete with, poor as she is in mineral wealth and subject to the most disastrous natural convulsions.

The Split of Discontent. Wary William--De courts are run in de interests of de rich. Us fellers don't stand no show at all.

Count De Ties--Dat's right! When odder chaps gets hurt on de railroad de company pays 'em fer de damages. When us fellers gets hurt dey usually promotes de brakes.