OLD HOMES IN DIXIE.

CHINESE MENDICANTS.

Professional Beggars Masters of the Art of Deception-Horrible Injuries, Frequently Self-Inflicted, Used to Excite Sympathy-Beggars' Guilds Well Organized and Effective.

by the taking of a percentage of the alms collected by the members of his

ating contented by the memory of his guild, and he lives in fine style. He ex-ists in all the walled citles and large towns of China, and in such places a regular tax is levied upon every one who is considered sufficiently wealthy to effort in real to the foreigneer and

to afford to pay it. All foreigners are, of course, included, for by their pres-ence in China their wealth is inferred.

The native who pays his assessment to the guild often attempts to delude himself with the Idea that so doing is

numerous gods he most believes in. The guild divides the city into districts

but, as in every other Chinese profes-sion, there are tramp beggars who bring disgrace upon their worthy trade

by trespassing the boundaries of oth-

Many amusing instances might be given of the tricks played by the beg-

gars upon missionaries. A very well known worker in this field cured a na-

tive beggar of cataract, only to be met with the demand that he support the man, as he had been deprived by the cure of his means of earning a liveli-

Wrecked in the Bleak Sea.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9 .- The Novoe

Vremya says two steamers and twenty

odd sailing vessels were wrecked in the

Black sea during the recent storms, sev-eral foundering with their entire crews.

Express Trains Collide.

Offenbach, Hesse, Nov. 9 .- Two ex-

press trains came into collision today

hood

and assigns to each beggar his district

obedience to the Confucian precepts culcating benevolence. Besides t

Special Correspondence.

San Francisco, 17. 8 .- One who has never visited the native quarters of Chinese cities cannot conceive the indescribable mass of filth and rubbish of all descriptions that cumbers up both streets and houses. Such a thing as cleantiness is unknown, for where the struggle for existence is so keen people have no time to waste on keeping their habitations or their persons in a reasonuble state of cleanliness. Pekin, being cos of the largest, has an equally large proportion of dirt, but even in that phenomenally unclean place no other spot can vie for repulsiveness with the Bridge of the Beggars. Not alone are all varieties of inanimate refuse on exhibition there, but also the riffraff and remnants of Chinese humanity.

The Chinese beggar resorts not alone culcating benevolence. Besides this, he knows that to refuse the demands of the guild is to bring down upon his head a host of troubles. Unless his usual contribution is forthcoming the king leads upon his place of business a host of beggars of all sizes, shapes, and descriptions, and if he has any goods left in his shop when they de-part he may thank whichever of his numerous gods he most believes in. to personal appeal and unending lam-entation, but also on personal mutilation, in the hope that the sight of his deformity, natural or artificial, will deformity, natural or artificial, will awaken pity in the breast of the pass-erby. Many horrible instances might be noted of the manner in which the Chinese mendicants deliberately muti-late themselves in order to be fitted for their calling. One method is to bind an insect upon the eye and allow it to destroy the sight. When this is ac-complished, the beggar may go forth to present his claim in consideration of his blindness. This is but one method of many similar ones. Every device that Chinese ingenuity can in-vent is adopted to produce deformity, and the human form divine is twisted out of all resemblance to its normal out of all resemblance to its normal self in some cases. Of course a vast self in some cases. Of course a vast amount of patience and perseverance is often necessary, but these traits are inborn in a Chinaman of whatever rank in lifs. The hideous repulsive-ness of the results obtained is such as to spoil the dreams of the foreign the provide the traits are unsuella observer unless he have unusually

strong nerves. In this respect the Chinese beggars resemble closely those of Italy of the present day or of those of medieval Eu-rope, although the injuries of the latter rope, although the injuries of the latter were for the most part only feigned. The Chinese likewise are also too shrewd to needlessly mutilate them-selves when they can avoid it. As is well known, they are past masters of the art of deception, and some of the imagined injuries and deformities are so clearly simulated as to defy all so cleverly simulated as to defy all inspection and fear of detection. Beggary is an established institution

and recognized occupation in China.

The McAlpin Homestead Near Savannah a Mecca for Sightseers. annun munun munun munun munun mu Special Correspondence. Savannah, Nov. 2 .- What seems to be a general awakening of interest in the fate of the numerous old colonial Children are trained to it from their Children are trained to it from their birth, as any one who has been assail-ed by the vociferous calls for aims from Chinese begrars of all ages will readily testify. The mendicants have their well organized societies and guilds, in this resembling all classes of Chinese tradesmen and workingmen. At the head of the guild is the "king of the begrars." who is often a person of homesteads scattered through the south

is now taking place in the minds of many people. Not from mercenary motives has this sentiment sprung, the term "investment" having hardly entered at all into the considering of the subject. the beggars," who is often a person of considerable local importance. He is generally possessed of means gained

To the traveler journeying along the highways of Georgia, Virginia and oth-er of the Southern States the sight of once imposing and festive but now weather worn and deserted mansions where society and gayety held full sway is one typically indicative of the metamorphosis in southern home life after the Civil war.

The old McAlpin homestead near Sa-vannah is one of the first that will be restored to a condition such that the most if not all of its former prestige can be regained. The McAlpin dwell-ing is in conjunction with its surround-ungs one of Savannah's star avhibition ing is in conjunction with its surround-ings one of Savannah's star exhibition places. Sightseers are always guided there by friends who are apt to consid-er a visit to their eity incomplete with-out the trip. The only remaining rela-tive of Rodney McAipin, the builder of the house, has already laid out exten-sive plans for remodeling and when fulfilled will take his family there to fulfilled will take his family there to

The Hermitage, as the old homestead Is usually called, is on the Hermitage road about a half hour's walk from the city limits. It stands well back from the roadway, and the grounds slope down to the Savannah river, which flows past the rear of the building. The Hermitage has a history known to out few and well worth relating. Trag-cal in the extreme are the events asleal in the extreme are the events as-sociated with the gloomy and echo haunted structure. Spirits from the nether world are said to hold high revels and uncanny are the tales of ghouls, goblins and grinning ghosts that belated passersby claim to have seen during the wee sma' hours, but luckily, as in the case of Tam O'Shan-ter in his escape from the famous witches of Kirk-Alloway. witches of Kirk-Alloway,

Now do thy speedy utmost, Meg. And win the keystane of the brig: There at them thou thy tail may toss.

A running stream they dare not cross, flowing water, the picturesque Savan-

which they could safely retreat. The foundations of the Hermitage were laid in 1830 by Rodney McAlpin. then a middle aged man. He settled down to a life of ease and enjoyment between this place and Frankfort on the Main. A gas reservoir exploded, setting fire to the wreckage, and seven persons were burned to death and four developed many eccentricities. He beame very morose and for days at a

time would sit in one of the upper time would sit in one of the upper rooms muttering and talking to him-self. His overseers were forbiddden to punish any of the slaves, no matter how serious the offense, and he insisted on having the huge whipping post near the stables draped with white ribbons as a sign that it had entered on a sea-son of outer and disisted.

the stables draped with white ribbons as a sign that it had entered on a sea-son of quiet and disuse. Finally the civil war was declared. The five sons, their mother having died several years before, decided to re-spond to the Confederacy's call for troops. The father objected and be-came frantic when the cuinter of fu-ture fighters left home. The two elder sons, Leonard and Robert, enlisted and fought under Lee. At the battle of Antietam they fell while fighting side by side, mortally wounded. When the news of their death reached the Hermitage, the now aged and feeble size burst forth in a torrent of rage against the northern army and threat-ened to go to war himself. The next year, 1865, two more of the McAlpin boys met their doom. They had gath-ered under the standard of Colonel Mosby, the famous ranger chieftain. One was shot and killed in the Chan-tilly raid, while the other suffered death during a sudden attack on Phil Sherldan's wagon trains.

Sheridan's wagon trains. But a single son remained, and he was the recipient of many messages from his father uring him to come home. Henry McAlpin's heart, how-ever, had been won by the glamour of horits and the freemagenry of a solbattle and the freemasonry of a sol-dier's life. He persisted in staying with the wearers of the gray, and that but for to die. While assisting in the defense of Atlanta against the legions that followed the victorious Sherman in his march to the sea his head was blown from his shoulders by a burst-

ing shell. The head of the McAlpin family was never seen in public after this. He shut himself in his house and kept but one servant to minister to his wants. He would pay no attention to callers and lived a hermit's life until his death in 1871.

Church Furniture Trust.

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 9 .- The Church Furniture trust, which controls the National Church Furniture works in this city, has closed its local plant for an Indefinite period.

Burning San Jose Scale.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 9 .- The department of entomology last night burned 30,000 trees from a Nashville nursery, which, it is alleged, were infected with the San Jose scale. State entomologist Scott left this morning for Woodbury to destroy 20,000 more trees, which he has collected there. The trees, it is said, have been shipped into the State without the proper certificate







The greatest invention in 2000 years. It is Nature's Own Remedy. No Drugs, No Electricity, No Suffering.

IT CURES

Rheumatism of all kinds, Pheumonia. La Grippe, Constipa-tion. Insomnia, Asthma, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Piles, Typhoid Fever, Appendicitis, Scratica, Catarrh. Dyphtheria, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Hay Fever Dropsy, Gout, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Paralysis, etc.

HOW DOES IT CURE?

It cures by introducing the pure oxygen of the air, the greatest germ destroyer known, directly into the circulation through the pores, capillaries, and veins. It is particularly efficacious in cases of PNEUMONIA and TYPHOID FE-VER. Hundreds have been saved after having been given up by their doctors. REMEMBER that the highest Fever can be broken up in from seven to twenty-four hours.

THE PERFECTED OXYGENOR KING is the wonder of the century.

When persons have been absolutely cured of Rheumatism and Paralysis of years' standing say they would not take \$10,000 for their Oxygenor King, is it not the strongest possible endorsement of its curative power? It certainly is. Bear in mind that the treatment and cure of disease by means of the Oxygenor King is no experiment, on the contrary it has been phenomenally successful for years, but has reached its highest state of perfection during the past year and a half. No other oxygenating instrument on the market has the means of regulating the force like that possessed by the Perfect Oxygenor King. This late IMPROVEMENT is the greatest triumph yet, of the scientists who have worked the Oxygenor treatment up to its present state of perfection.

DO YOU KNOW

That Constipation is the cause directly or indirectly of nine-tenths of the diseases which afflict humanity? Cure your constipation, and your other trouble will vanish. THE PER-

OXYGEN.

FECTED OXYGENOR KING will positively CURE the worst cases of Constipation and Piles.

If you have been led to believe your case is hopeless, come today and see us, we may be able to give you both hope and health.

REMEMBER that the "PERFECT OXYGENOR KING" makes no mistakes in diagnosis, and that you are in no way obligated by calling at our parlors to consult the doctor and have the philosophy of this wonderful Drugless Healer explained.

READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS: Powerful Endorsement by Prof. N. B. Johnston,

Until Recently President of the Salt Lake Business College.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 39, 1900. Having had my attention called to the wonderful curative qualities Having had my attention called to the wonderful curative qualities of the Perfected Oxygenor King, I took special pains to investigate it. Through the courtesy of Messrs, Epperson and Sharaden, managers of the Oxygenor Co, of this city, I was permitted to visit a large number of persons who had purchased Oxygenors, many of whom are represent-atives of the very best families of Sait Lake City, and with one accord, they spoke in boundless praise of the instrument. In many instances I found that cures had been effected when doctors had profibunced the case horaless. Being therapylic convinced through mystications case hopeless. Being thoroughly convinced through my investigations that the Oxygenor was all that was claimed for it. I purchased one, that the Oxygenor was all that was claimed for it, it purchased one, which I have used in my family with results that have simply aston-ished me. It gives me pleasure to say, also, that I have found the managers of the Oxygenor Co., of this city, to be men of unquestionable integrity. Whatever they may say concerning the merits of the Oxygen-or, may be strictly relied upon. In conclusion, I unhesitatingly say to all: Don't doubt the power of the Oxygenor for a moment. It is simply wonderful. Very respectfully, N. B. JOHNSON. wonderful,

Rheumatism and Appendicitis Cured.

. Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 17th.

To the Oxygenor Co.: Dear Sirs:-For some time I have felt it my duty to testify to the great good that I have received from the use of the Perfected Oxygenor King, for there is absolutely no question as to its meetits. While I adndt I was skeptical when my friends insisted on my getting one, I am now a thousand times glad I did it.

I was for years troubled greatly with Rheumatism so that it was almost impossible for me to get about, but after using the Oxygenor for two weeks I felt like a new man, and some three months after I knocked out the Rheumatism I was taken with Appendicitis and the pain was so out the kneumatism i was taken with Appendicity and the pain was so intense that I forgot all about my Oxygenor and sent for a doctor, and later the second one, and he said I would have to go to the hospital and have an operation performed, and I said no I would not, and he said that I would die if I didn't, and I told him I would die whole if I did and not in pieces. A friend of mine came in to see me who had an Oxygenor and he was very much surprised to think I had not used my Oxygenor, so he got it and put it on me and to my surprise the relief was almost instant, at least I was able to resume my work in three days and have been all right ever since,

I know many people who have Oxygenors and they all speak in the greatest praise of them.

greatest praise of them. Some of them tell me that \$1,000 wouldn't tempt them to part with theirs, and twice that would be no temptation to me if I couldn't re-place it. Sufferers, do not let your skepticism keep you from enjoying the greatest blessing ever offered to suffering humanity, The Oxygenor

Yours for the good of the afflicted, FRED J. ANGIER, 25 East First South Street.



Removed to 128 South Main Street. Salt Lake City.

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past has been dragging along at a duil pace, finally has gained an impetus which will guarantee prosperity for some time to come in the districts where the industry centers. The revival started back in the early spring, but has just now reached the stage where the boom is looked on as having "come to stay." The shipyards re-sound with the incessant pounding of hammers and the discordant screech-ing of countless buzzsaws. For many years the new tonnage figures have been so small as to be scarcely worth the mention, but the prospect has as-sumed a brighter and more promising sumed a brighter and more promising aspect. Reports from all the builders are to the effect that their men are be-ing worked to the utmost, and it is evident that for many months there will be no occasion for an exodus of ship corrector from Maine. carpenters from Maine,

Above all other features of the modern shipbuilding trade in these parts towers the fact that the small sailing vessels except for coastwise traffic be-tween local ports have had their day. From Eastport and Machias to Belfast, Bangor and Bath the stays and stocks are burdened with vessels of from 2,000 to 2,000 tons. The schooner confrom linues to be the favorite type of car-rier, he other style having ever been found equal in point of service and adaptability to the regulation "fore and

At famous old Bucksport, on the Penobscot. McKay & Dix, the New York contractors, have already launched one four master, with two more on the stocks, one of which is to be launched in a few days and the other is Desember At Carden thet ploin December. At Canden, that pic-turesque old Main seaport, overshad-owed by frowning Megunticook, the "sentinel of the seas," H. M. Bean re-Centry launched the skas, H. a. Bean re-centry launched the sk masted schooner George W. Wells, 2,750 tons. He has also a 2,100 ton five master on the stocks, a four master, and has signed a contract to build a five master of about 2,300 tons. Rockland, that bustling city remembered by the writer as where trolley conductors ring up fares at every lamppost and charge for the getal land was renowned.

Farther down the wave eaten coast at Bath, there are two large steel ships. several barges and a cruiser for United States navy under way, the The next launching will be that of the Eleanor A. Percy, 2,700 tons, six masts, from the yards of Percy & Small. So great has become the demand for

building space in the various Maine yards that there has been a deal of talk among those interested as to the advis-ability of turning to use the yards at Blue Hill, on Blue Hill bay, near Blue Hill, on Plue Hill bay, near Mount Desert Island. These yards are now in a deplorable condition, having been in disuse for ten or twelve years A quarter of a century ago to see the name "Blue Hill" across a vessel's stern meant that she was the product of hands that could not be excelled in their particular line. Then the quaint little town, with glistening church spires in vivid contrast to the lowering, sullen mountain overhanging the bay was at the zenith of its career. The

copper mines in the surrounding hills gave forth abundantly, and the fickle but profitable mackerel swarmed the deep waters near by. It seemed almost instanteous, so sudden was the change which shortly took place. Without warning the bot-tom fell from out the price of copper. The mines shut down. The rivet, cast-ing mold and steam hammer supplanted the auger, broadax and adz, and the Blue Hill shipyards through excessive cost, being unable to keep abreast the innovationa, were forced to cease operations. Even the mackerel appeared to feel the influence of the everses which had swept down as the whirlwind over the town, and since those fateful days it is a matter of

ed into its waters. Blue Hill has two shipyards. One is within a stone's throw of the town wharf on an arm of the inner bay. The what on an arm of the inner bay. The other and more important is situated at the Falls, on the old Sedgwick stage coach road. The latter yard was founded before the Revolution, and on its stocks were erected many of the stanch ships for which New Eng-

most part from active business a num-ber of years ago.

and take his place in the ranks of the surveying corps simply that he might

earn the business, The \$5,000,000 fortune of the senior

The so,000,000 fortune of the senior Bell all descended to the surveyor and one brother, who is engaged in the practice of law in New York City. A part of Bertrand Bell's fortune consists of stock in the Baltimore & Ohio South-western company, which he holds in his own name nearly and partly owns by

grammanannannannannannannannannannannan

Millionaire Who Works for \$1.25 a Day.

On His Day Off, However, Young Bertrand Bell Lives

in a Swell St. Louis Hotel.

history that they have seldom ventur-

this It was necessary to know what railroad is, He expressed himself as emine pleased with his work, and said

pleased with his work, and shid would continue just as long as he glu satisfaction to his employers. has the idea that he is "aw out west," in Illinds, and says will carry back to his New T home a fund of lessons and experies the second of lessons and experies in the practical affairs of life which t be great service to him in after yea There is no one in all the corps w works harder or more enthusiastica

than Bell. He rises at an early hi eats a simple, substantial break without any delicacles or side dist ind starts away to his work at 6

He is a tapeman, his duties consist of holding the lines and driving state to mark the measurements, but no of laint ever comes from him as t

to miark the mensurements, when him as to nature of his services. He always p forms cheerfully and promptly ev-duty assigned him by his superiors, noon he comes to his boarding pl-here, hurriedly eats another meal hies himself away to his afternoon to At 6 o'clock he quils work, now supper and spends his evening in sm ing and reading in his room, in talk with his companions in the corps o occasionally taking a stroil down to He usually retries early. He is of unusually cordial and agreeable position, and every man in the c has everything good but nothing i say about the millionaire surveyor. Bell is a man of striking eccent in his personal appearance and cond

say about the minimum end of striking eccentri in his personal appearance and cond The thermometer may register S o in the shade, or the mercury may down below the freezing point, but never wears a hat. He says he not need one: that hats are only in way, and besides one's hair will be better and be in more satisfactory of dition without the use of hats. Although he has an abundance of gant clothing, he seems to care foul for it, but likes better his blue far shirt and drilling trousers. Not obb his work does he go thus, but has known to go to St. Louis and he dr direct to the Platters' hotel, was his coarse clothes with sieves ro up above his clows and shirt fr above his elbows and shirt fr

his coarse clothes what and shirt fr open. Indeed, it is related of Bell that w he first went to that house and originate clerk's eyes carefully explored guest's uncouth appearance, and he's rolls of bills caused him to change mind and furnish him what he man Since then Bell gets what he and Sundays in St. Louis, where he's much of his correspondence. Though Bell is by no means a spe thrift, but rather is careful with wealth, he spends in the course of week many times the amount of meager salary, buying everything wants, both for himself and his frier wants hout for that. He is ab five feet eight inches in height, shi five feet eight inches in height, shi to whom he is especially generate. His work in the sun and what five feet eight inches in height, shi to a decided "down east" accent in speech.

ber of years ago. Young Bell was reared amid luxury and refinement. He was finely educat-ed, graduating from Harvard last June, and has had every opportunity which wealth and position could afford, but all this he pushed aside to come west and the big black in the ranks of the

He does not use the leverage of He does not use the leverage immense wealth to gain solid pri-ment, for which he seems to have desire. When he leaves the maines which he came west the mill maines which he came west the mill maines to live and enjoy some of the mean of life, of which he is now denying himself.—New Yor Journal

WHITE'S CREAM VER w HITE'S CREAM VEI moves the unhealthy tiesn worms thrive: it brings, a healthy condition of body. cannot exist. Price, 15 co

In the corps of surveyors engaged in | came very wealthy, retiring for the construction for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Co., at Lebanon, Ill., working for \$1.25 per day, from early morning till night in sun and rain, with his sleeves rolled up above his elbows and his shirt front thrown open, with no hat upon his head, is a multimillionaire.

He is Bertrand Bell of New York City, a stockholder in the roads whose grades he is helping to establish. His father was Edward R. Beil of New York, a railroad magnate and a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern company up to the time of his death last March.

pany up to the time of his death last March. The senior Bell was in the early part of his life a civil engineer of note, hav-ing been one of the surveyors who laid out the northeast corner of the United States under the provisions of the Web. ster-Ashburton treaty and having also assisted in the survey of several im-portant railroad stock, and finally be-