

# MUKDEN, THE CAPITAL OF MANCHURIA

(Special Correspondence.)  
**M**UKDEN, Manchuria.—I am in Mukden, the capital of Manchuria. It is a city of a quarter of a million, lying twelve hours by express train almost due north of Dally, and twenty hours or more south of the Russian frontier. By the Imperial Chinese railway it is twenty-four hours from Peking and just twelve hours from Shanghai, at the eastern end of the great Chinese wall. It is the largest city of Asia, lying north of Peking, and is one of the most important of the whole Chinese empire. It is the home of the Manchus, and the birthplace of the dynasty which now rules the 400,000,000 Chinese. It has scores of noble Manchu families, and it furnishes a large proportion of the Chinese officials.

## A TARTAR CITY.

Mukden is emphatically a Manchu town. It may be one thing to the Tartar section of Peking, except that it is better laid out and its streets are smoother and cleaner. The city has two great walls about the inner city. The inner wall is about four miles in length, and it incloses a circle of houses a mile or so wide, comprising the old Tartar camp of the past.

The inner walls are of brick. They are 40 feet high and so wide that two horse-drawn wagons could pass abreast upon them. They run in an almost perfect circle around the inner city, being entered by eight gates, each of which has walled inclosures about it, so that you wind in and out going through. The Manchus do not believe in straight roads, for they think that evil spirits may be lost or turned back by the windings.

## THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Mukden is the seat of the viceroy of Manchuria. The palaces of this man are larger than those of the emperor. They cover, I should say, a half dozen acres, and contain the offices of the viceroy, in addition to the viceroy himself. Tartar soldiers with guns in their hands stand at the gates and richly dressed Manchus may be seen going in and out at any hour of the day. The viceroy's palaces are of modern construction. They are immense one and two-story buildings, surrounded by walls ten feet high. They are of chocolate-colored brick, well constructed, and are among the finest buildings north of the Himalaya mountains.

## A LOOK OVER MUKDEN.

I should like to give you a view of Mukden from the great Drum Tower which cuts the two main streets at right angles. This tower is about 100 feet high. It rises from a pedestal 50 feet wide, through which two tunnel-like roadways cross at right angles. In passing it this morning I noticed the wicket gate open, and without asking permission I slipped in. I found two

flights of stairs with high, narrow steps, up which I climbed slowly to a great drum which is hung among the Pigeon roosts under the roof.

Suppose you stand there beside me and look over the city. Below us extending to the walled inclosures is a gray mass of low one-story brick buildings which cover at least 1,000 acres. Through it run wide streets cutting each other at right angles, and over the whole rise the red walls and yellow roofs of the imperial palaces. The common buildings are of the same architecture. They are made of brick with ridge roofs of black tiles, the round comb of each roof sloping up into little horns at the ends. The wider streets are lined with stores, and there are double roofs, so regularly fitted from house to house that they form a sharp valley, banked with tiles, running through the air along the roadway from one end of the city to the other.

Flowing up and down the street is a wide stream of white, blue and black, made by the clothes of the people as they go back and forth. The carts and horses by scores, and the scenes are as busy as in the busiest cities in China. Mukden is one of the richest places of the whole empire. It has a vast trade, and its people are on the go from daylight to dark.

## THE STREET TRAFFIC.

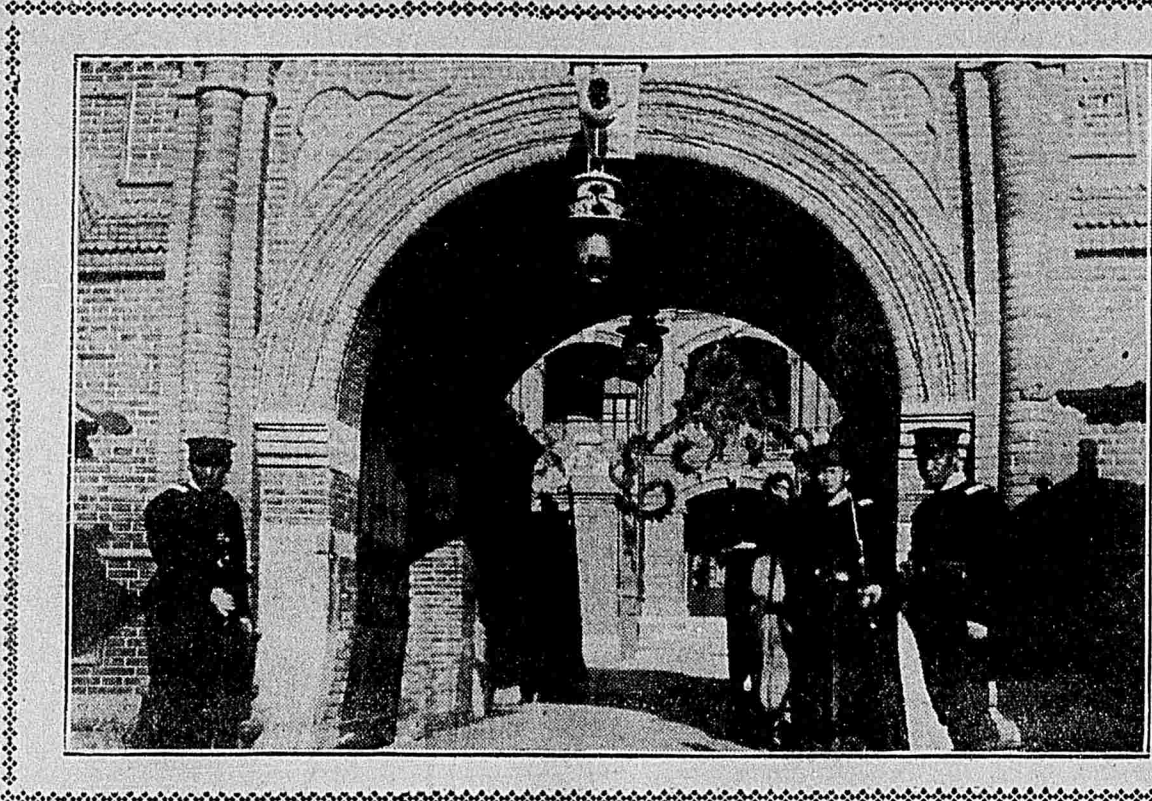
But let us crawl down the steps and take a walk through the streets. The Manchus are quiet, and we can go wherever we please. We have to pass our way, however, and must now and then jump into the stores to keep from being crushed by the crowd. In addition, the street is filled with bean cakes, coal, grain and all sorts of merchandise, hauled by donkeys and mules, single or double or three or four tandem, there are innumerable pleasure vehicles, great two-wheeled cabs without springs, covered with blue cotton, drawn by superb mules, which go on the trot. Some of the cabs have out-riders wearing white hats and red plumes; and now and then there is a foreign carriage with coachman and footman in livery. The street has some of the horses of which have great hooves over their shoulders. There are numerous jinrikishas brought in by the Japanese. There are also huge wheelbarrows pushed by sweating Chinese, and last but not least, I must mention the long three-seated backboard of the Asior hotel. This was brought to Mukden by an American patent medicine man, and for a long time had the name of President Roosevelt painted upon one of its sides. It is now the hotel bus, and it makes daily trips to the railroad station four miles away.

## AMONG THE TARTARS.

The crowd on the streets is far different from that of the cities of China. These Manchus are not like the small-boned, sawed-off Celestials we have in America, with yellow complexion, and eyes which look like beads. They all have more or less Manchu blood and many look like pure Tartars. They resemble one of our American Indians. They are giants in comparison with the people of Canton. I see many men who are six feet tall, with big frames, heavy hair and large heads. Fastened to broad, full shoulders. Their complexions are more like copper than cream; their eyes seem wider apart and their noses are of a more prominent. They are not unfriendly looking; and as a rule they do not run when we point our cameras their way.

## FINE-LOOKING MANCHU MAIDS.

The Mukden women are especially fine. They are big-framed and broad-



THE VICEROY'S PALACES ARE OF MODERN CONSTRUCTION.

Photographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

hipped, and they stand straight as they walk along the streets with a swing. Their feet are not bound like those of the Chinese women, nor do they wear shoes.

Indeed, they seem to dress for the streets. And such dressing! They wear pantaloons, but over them long coats coming down to the ankles. The coats are often of silk lined with fur. Every girl paints her cheeks and eyelids with rouge, and her head is more gorgeously dressed than those of any other women of Asia. She has a silver framework, which rises over her crown like the comb of a rooster, and about this she twists her black locks in a gorgeous creation. The marvel wave or the pompadour would be Puritanlike in Mukden.

Some of the women have plates of silver, gold or other metal, 10 inches long and two or three inches wide, which they fasten on the back of the head. They look like great wings on each side. They go out upon the streets without hats and seem proud of their hair.

These women have shoes of various kinds. Some wear footgear of silk and satin with thick sole like those of the Chinese, and others wear shoes built upon soles three times as high as the spool-heels used by our ladies, and such shoes are even more inconvenient for walking. The soles themselves are of wood, and are attached to them are wooden supports, which extend down from the center of the shoe, much like a French heel. Such shoes are bad for a lady, or no working woman could wear them. Another badge of high blood is the long finger nail, protected by a sheath of silver or gold to keep it from breaking.

## THE STORES OF MUKDEN.

No one can go through the streets of Mukden and not be impressed by its

business. There are miles of one-story booths, back of which are warehouses filled with fine goods. There are streets of fur stores and streets devoted to the making and selling of silver, copper and brass. There are innumerable peddlers, who go along crying their wares, and places where the goods are put out in the open during the day and taken in at night. Some of the latter are odd, as, for instance, the peddlers selling false pistols. Each of these has a white cotton sheet stretched taut over a framework of bamboo. This is leaned against the wall of a house where the crowd is the thickest. Upon it are pinned many long black switches of human hair of the length of one's arm. Each switch is divided into three strands, so that they can easily be braided together, and a beautiful queue. Many Chinese men are inclined to baldness, and they buy this hair to braid into their few remaining locks, thus making a false plait of luxuriant growth. Sometimes black silk is used for this purpose.

Mukden has a large trade in hats, caps and shoes. There are winter shoes and summer shoes, shoes for workmen and shoes for officials. There are men's boots of leather, and boots of felt, and creations of all sorts in silk, satin and fine leather for women. The shoes have soles an inch or more thick, with uppers of wood or leather, and are decorated with a pattern of gold or silver. They look clumsy and heavy, but are wonderfully light and comfortable. The coolies wear shoes of leather, much like moccasins, and the officials have high boots of black silk and velvet.

The shoe merchants display their wares on the sidewalks, and there the cobbler sits and mends your boots while you wait. Near my hotel a wooden boot is hung out as a sign. It is painted white, green and red and is quite as big as the shoe in which the old woman lived with all her

children. And then the caps of Mukden! They are of all kinds, and can be seen by the hundreds on any main street. They are made of fur, silk, cotton, and are decorated with beads, jewels, and other ornaments. They are laid up along the walls of the buildings. They are made of fur, silk and felt, with rules which can be turned down to cover the ears. There are also hats and cap stores, and places where fur ear-taps are sold.

## HOT WATER PEDDLED.

One of the queerest of the Mukden street sounds is a shrill whistle which may be heard in almost every block. It is long and loud and continuous. Still it took me some time to learn whence it came. At first I thought it might be the whistles these people tie to the tails of their pigeons to scare the hawkers, but I afterward learned it was the advertising cry of the hot water on the streets as a business. This is the occupation of many men in Mukden. They have great Tartar samovars made like gigantic tea kettles. The kettles have a stove pipe in the middle, connecting with another pipe which runs in from the side near the bottom. In the latter pipe some charcoal is lighted. As it burns the pipe warms the water, and the steam is forced out, not through the spout but through an opening on top which is a whistle, of the same shape as the tin two-penny affairs used by our schoolboys. The steam blows the whistle and the boiling water thus advertises itself. The people come to such men with their tea kettles and gruel. They pay a fraction of a cent for enough to make tea for a family, and thus save the expense of keeping a fire.

A great many of the Manchu cooking utensils are made of brass or copper. Not far from the Drum Tower is a long street devoted to brass stores. In each of which a half dozen men in blue jackets and trousers sit before chafin boxes with holes below them

for charcoal incense burners, candlesticks and the great brass gongs which are used by the mandarins to warn the common people to get out of their way when they ride through the town and made something like a dog market, where one can find most gorgeous hairpins and bracelets of silver decorated with enamel. Such wares are sold by weight, the extra charge over the actual weight of the silver being for the workmanship.

## MUKDEN'S BIG FUR TRADE.

This place is one of the chief fur markets of Asia. The country about Mukden swarms with wild animals, and their raw skins and furs are brought here for sale. There are more than 40 tanneries in and about the city, and one sees leather and fur stores everywhere. The fur shops are all open. The skins are displayed just as they come from the tannery and also sewed together in the shape of the mandarin coat. Such a coat is made of full, the fur being afterward cut and fitted to the shape of the wearer. Many such furs are used for linings, the outside being of broadcloth or silk, and some are worn by the Chinese with the hair outward, the lining being of silk or other materials. There are also rugs of various sizes and furs for sale for foreign dealers. There are also foxes. There are buyers who come here from all parts of Asia, and large shipments are made every winter to Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking.

During the coldest weather the Tartars in the northern part of the empire wear almost nothing else but furs of one kind or another. The coolies have suits of sheepskin and goat skin, while the nabobs wear foxskins, mink and sable. The Manchu houses are poorly heated, and fur-lined clothes are worn indoors and out. A rule is that the best furs are exported. I have thought to have bought an overcoat here, but am told that I can purchase one at a much lower price in Peking. The value of the fur trade, it is enormous. In addition to the vast quantity used by the natives several hundred thousand skins are annually exported. A large part of the product goes to America, and among the things sent there are thousands of dogskin mats and dogskin rugs, as well as bales of squirrel tails and fox tails for muffs and hat decoration.

Some of the furs are fine. There are tiger skins, which bring as high as \$400, and leopard skins at from \$20 to \$80 apiece. Something like 5,000 sable are annually exported, the best of them yielding \$45 a skin. Last year about 2,000 silver foxes were sold, some of which netted \$50 a skin. About 20,000 red fox furs brought from \$10 to \$30 each, and as to the skins of wolves, badgers, goats and lambs, they were sold by the tens of thousands.

## MANCHURIA'S DOG FARMS.

The biggest part of the fur trade with America is in dogskins. The country is so cold that this animal grows a long thick coat worth so much that dogs are raised for their skins. The best skins bring \$4 apiece, and they make beautiful rugs. I am told there are many dog farms between here and Siberia, where the animals are bred for this purpose. They are killed just before spring, while their coats are still long and warm. The skinning is done by strangulation, for the reason that a knife might injure the fur. The dogs of the cities are treated in the same way. I see many Mukden dogs which I doubt not will be turned into American rugs in the next year or so.

## JAPANESE SPECULATION IN DOGS.

The people here look upon dogs as so much live stock, and bitterly resent

their being killed on the ground of hydrophobia or for sanitary reasons. At the close of the Russian war when the Japanese took possession of Mukden they cornered the dog market, and made something like \$50,000 in the process. The scheme was originated by a party of Japanese traders, who are charged with bribing certain of their military officials into passing an order that all the dogs of the city should be destroyed on the grounds of hydrophobia. This order enabled their own killers to accumulate the skins, which numbered some 20,000 or so. Among these were many net dogs. The people would not stand such an outrage today.

## DOGS FOR DOWNIES.

In the northern parts of Manchuria it is said that dog farming is carried on much after the manner of sheep farming in Australia. In some places the dogs are reared in kennels, and a single farm may have a hundred or so. In such regions dogs are used for wedding presents, and a girl may receive a half dozen as her dowry. Inasmuch as a dog is ready to breed in eight months it will be easy to see how the force could easily arise from such a beginning. Such dogs are fed upon millet; and they have also what they can get by foraging outside. The flesh of these animals is used for food, dog meat being largely eaten in both Manchuria and Korea. In Seoul there are certain dogs which are considered "tasty." I have tasted dog roast in Seoul and in Canton I once visited a restaurant where a dog stew was cooking.

## SOME QUEER MEDICINES.

Connected with the fur business are certain drugs, which come in as a by-product. Among these are tiger bones and claws. Several thousands of pounds of tiger bones are annually exported from Manchuria to China, and the deer horns used for hair pens purpose number 1,600 pairs in the year. A good pair of such horns is worth \$25, and one with many antlers will bring as much as \$200. The Manchus use dog meat as medicine, and as a rule the flesh of a black dog is considered the best. Not long ago a German consul came here bringing two pet dachshunds along. One was brown and the other black. At about the same time a Chinese doctor, a Manchurian mandarin, one of his patients, and was trying to cure him. The mandarin had the dachshund, against which the doctor's servants and the dachshunds were sent to the soup. When the consul came to look them up, he was told that he would find them in the right and left hand of the offender.

## FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Everyone would be benefited by taking Foley's Kidney Remedy for constipation, stomach and liver trouble, as it sweetens the stomach and breath, restores the bowels and is much superior to Pepsin and ordinary laxatives. Why not try Foley's Kidney Remedy today? F. J. Hill Drug Co., (The Never Substitutors), Salt Lake City.

## DR. JOHNSON'S MEMORY IS TO BE HONORED

(Continued from page eleven.)

"most chaste and one of the most perfect in the world." Lichfield is a real "treasure of the past," quite aside from Dr. Johnson. It is related, in fact, that a visitor—an American, one would guess—on being shown the lions of the city, and having had rehearsed to him a long list of eminent people who have left their names behind them there, in the city, said that he had long thought he had been born in the wrong place, but now he knew it.

The history of the city begins with Oswy, the Northumbrian king, who in 656 founded at Lichfield the first Christian church, and ends, this far, with the late Dr. Richard Garnett, the famous scholar who, in the year 1890, was "worthy" of Lichfield must not escape mention—the estimable Dr. Robert James, who compiled a medical dictionary in which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson, and who "put up" the fever-powders that killed Oliver Goldsmith.

## HAYDEN CHURCH.

To avoid serious results take Foley's Kidney Remedy at the first sign of kidney or bladder disorder such as backache, urinary irregularities, exhaustion, and you will soon be well. Commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy today.—F. J. Hill Drug Co., (The never substitutors) Salt Lake City.

## A New Stunt.

A shoe store on the top floor, Boston Building—Butler.

## INSIGNIFICANT CONSUMPTIVE ONE OF EUROPE'S MASTERS

(Continued from page eleven.)

naval sentiment in Austria, but the combined Austro-Hungarian delegations which vote money for defense are traditionally contemptuous of the idea of Austria as a naval power. This did not daunt Franz Ferdinand. With characteristic resolution he set himself the Herculean task of creating a naval sentiment in a vast population of 50,000,000 persons, of which not one in a hundred has ever seen the sea. At his instigation lectures were organized to prove that Austria had a glorious naval past. Was it not Don John of Austria, asked the lecturers, who defeated the Turks at Lepanto, perhaps the most decisive naval battle in the history of the world? Was it not an Austrian admiral, together with a tiny fleet of rotten wooden ships routed in 1566 the Italian admiral, Perano, at Lissabon, and put a magnificent navy of new-built ironclads, then the third in Europe, to ignominious flight? To add sentiment to this movement, on the last anniversary of Admiral Pashoff's death, the archduke ceremoniously laid to his monument in the Prater, and laid at the base a wreath of laurels tied with the Austrian national colors.

## MADE SENSATION IN ENGLAND.

The news that Austria would build four Dreadnoughts, each of 19,000 tons, made a sensation in England. Alarms at once added them to the German fleet. It is certain, however, that the archduke's real aim is to have an offensive force against Italy. Franz Ferdinand makes no concealment of his

dislike of the Italian kingdom. First, he is a pronounced Clerical; and the Christian Socialist party which supports his plans is ranged on the side of the Italian, and against the queen. Secondly, the active foreign policy inaugurated by the archduke is fatal to Italy's ambitions. The annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina was a deadly blow to Italy's hopes of expansion in the Balkans. The archduke's fierce insistence on the essential historic unity of Austria-Hungary as it stands today, is yet another blow to Italy's hopes of recovery. Trieste, and to establish herself on the semi-Italian, semi-Slavonic east coast of the Adriatic sea. When, therefore, the Austrian minister, says admiral Montecitorio declares that the building of ships for the defense of Trieste and Fiume is a purely peaceful plan, he is saying what no Austrian believes. The archduke's avowed ambition in naval affairs is to terrorize his own ally, Italy, and to hold together the Austro-Hungarian empire against the machinations of the "Society of Dante and Petrarca."

## TUMOR OF FOUR YEARS GROWTH

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

South Bend, Ind.,—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removed a cyst tumor of four years' growth, which three of the best physicians declared I had. They said that only an operation could help me. I am very glad that I followed a friend's advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it has made me a strong and well woman, and I shall recommend it as long as I live."—Mrs. May Fay, Lindley, Ind.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy—tumor. If you have any of the above named ailments, or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation, but try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and such unquestionable testimony as the above proves the value of this famous remedy, and should give confidence and hope to every sick woman.

If you would like special advice about your case, write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Alighieri," and other Italian Irredentist movements and leagues.

## HAS FANATICAL ADMIRERS.

Franz Ferdinand has his fanatical admirers, and fanatical foes. Clerical Austria, which comprises practically all Vienna and a great proportion of the provincial Germans, Bohemians and Slavs, is on his side. Even his Liberal foes admit his brilliant gifts. From friendly quarters pour forth pamphlets and articles have beautiful hopes of the destined restorer of Austria's lost glory. One of the archduke's friends, a certain Baron von Falkenberg, has circulated a pamphlet in Germany in which he describes the future kaiser as faithful heir to the Roman Empire, and at a great festival of the famous Italian house of Este he has inherited gifts of diplomatic finesse with which no other European ruler is endowed. The Clericals go even further in mystical hero-worship. Some of them affirm that the goddess of the machine is Franz Ferdinand, the morganatic wife, the Princess Sophie, born Countess Chotek of Bohemia. The prince's friends are a woman of remarkable gifts, all of which are devoted to the service of the Catholic church. She influences, she leads, she bests, even the Kaiser Wilhelm II. She urges consistently on her husband that it is his duty and privilege to restore the glories of the Habsburg dynasty. Her enemies ascribe this political activity to a desire to shine as legal empress of Austria. Her friends go to the other extreme which is even ridiculous, as the following instance shows.

Nearly four hundred years ago, the Habsburg Kaiser Maximilian entertained at Vienna the kings, Sigismund I of Poland and Wladislaw of Hungary and Bohemia, and at a great festival arranged the marriage of his two children. By these marriages at a stroke the Habsburg came into possession of Bohemia and Hungary, which form the greatest part of their empire as it exists today. Thereupon was circulated the famous Latin saying: "Bella gerant, ut felix Austria nuberet," meaning "Other states have to wage war to gain territory; all happy Austria has to do is to marry." A fanatical admirer of the archduke has just published a pamphlet to prove that this saying is prophetic and referred to the affairs of today. By marrying such a clever woman as Sophie Chotek the archduke, he argues, Austria has been enabled to secure Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Habsburg dominions, and to restore the position of Austria to the position it occupied three hundred years ago when the Emperor Charles V. claimed to rule the world.

## FERDINAND'S WEAKEST POINT.

His critics declare that Franz Ferdinand's weakest point is his ambition to strengthen and unify Austria in the opposition of the Liberal Germans to his clerical associations and allies; the archduke's admirers retort that he uses the Clericals as his tools and that they will never become his masters. But both parties agree that whether the Clericals succeed or fail, policy will not be supine or inglorious. The archduke's strength lies in his dogged indifference to facts. He ignores internal disorders. He refuses utterly to strengthen and unify Austria in the opposition of the Liberal Germans to his clerical associations and allies; the archduke's admirers retort that he uses the Clericals as his tools and that they will never become his masters. But both parties agree that whether the Clericals succeed or fail, policy will not be supine or inglorious. The archduke's strength lies in his dogged indifference to facts. He ignores internal disorders. 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