ANCIENT JEWISH COLONY OF CHINA

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Cut Off in the First Century They Have Kept Their Identity.

EARLY FACTS ABOUT THEM.

They Were Discovered in Modern Times by a Jesuit Father-Some Of Their Pecusiarities.

Although it has been known for a considerable time that Jews in large numbers have existed in China from a very remote period and for centuries lived and worshiped after the fashion of their people in other parts of the world without even guessing the existence of Jews other than themselves, no very complete account of them appeared until very recently, suys the New York Sun.

Edward Isaac Ezra publishes in the last number of the East of Asia maguzine a detailed history of the ancient Jewish colony at Kaifengfu, capital of Honan, based upon the writings of ancient and modern historians and on his own investigations. The greater part of his account of them is new to all save the few who have closely followed the discoveries which have been made in recent years about these remarkable people, and those who are in-

teresting themselves in the work of re-storing the impoverished colony. The early facts about the Jews in China are meager. Inscriptions on a stone tablet found in the synagogue at Kaifengfu indicate that Jews first en-tered China during the Han dynasity, from R C 200 r. A D 226 From let-

ters of the Jesuits it is gathered that they came during the reign of Mingil, A. D. 58 to 75, from "the western regions," which is taken to mean bis knees before a picture of the Vir-

Mr. Ezra says that Persian words in he language and literature of the Chie nese Jews indicate that this is true, but says there is no tangible evidence to warrant the belief of some writers that these Jews descended from the 10 lost tribes. The earliest record regarding them in Chinese annals is found in a them in Chinese annus is found in a work of the Sung dynasty, called "Tung King Ke." in which mention is made of a "heaven spirit monastery" in Kal-fengfu. This work was written in the

fengfu. This work was written in the third or fourth century. In a work by Wei Shuh there is a reference to a "foreign heaven chapel" in the city of Changagan, in Shensi, A work of the Sung dynasty, commenting on this chapel, refers to an officer of the service there as "Sapaou" This word, says Mr. Ezra, is not Chinese, but is a strong reminder of the Hebrew "Saupher" or "sopher," a scribe. From Sis on there is an aburdance of

illes, also with a synagogue.

er native Jews.

From 878 on thele is an abundance of material about the Chinese Jews. An Arabian writer of that period mentions Arabian writer of that period mentions-them as one of the sects that perished in a general massacre at Khanfu, but in 956 and 958 there are records of the district officials of Kaifengfu confer-ring honors on Jews, and in 1162 the erection of a synagogue was began in that town. Chinese records of 1329-54 show, too, that Jews were invited to bedan to join the interfall 2019. Pekin to join the imperial army.

In 1445 Kaifengtu, the headquarters of the Chinese Jews, was a great city of about 1,000,000 people and of great wealth. There are records to show that in the fifteenth century there were many communities of Jews in China, reference being found to establish-ments in Nigpo, Hangchow and Pekin.

er native Jews. About the end of the Ming dynasty the decline of the Jewish colony was rapid. Leiters sent there in 1717 and 1779 were unanswered, and leiters from London Jews sent in 1815, al-though undoubtedly received, were without result Pekin. The best information about the Chiwithout result. nese Jews came from the Jesuits, who obtained a residence in Pekin at the In 1850 Dr. Smith, Bishop of Hong-kong, sent two native messengers from obtained a residence in Pekin at the close of the sixteenth century. Before the observations of the Jesuits reached the outside world European Jews were completely ignorant of the existence of a colony of their co-religionists in China, and the Chinese Jews were equally unaware of their European boothers. kong, sent two native messengers from Shanghai to obtain all possible details regarding the colony. After a journey of 25 days they reached their destina-tion and found the ancient temple in tuins. A number of small apartments in the temple precincts were inhabited by Jews, who allowed the messengers

Father Ricci, one of the first of the to examine what was left of the sacred buildings. The inscriptions on tablets Jesuit missionaries, gives an interest-ing account of how he discovered Jews buildings. The inscriptions on tablets confirmed all that was already known of the colony. In July, 1851, after another trip to Kalfengfu, Bishop Smith's messengers brought back with them many rolls of the law, which it took two weeks of argument to induce the Chinese Jews to part with. Each of the rolls con-tained a complete cory of the Books of in China. Mr. Ezra narrates it as fol-

Early in the seventeenth century, one China are meager. Inscriptions on a summer's day in Pekin, a visitor, prompted by rumors of the arrival of the

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In addition to these, the messengers brought back a number of smaller mangio with the infant Jesus and St. John the Baptist. Near by was another picture representing four of the Aposties. The visitor knelt also, remarking, "We in China do reverence our an-cestors. This is Rebecca, with her sons Jacob and Esau; but us to the other picture, why make obeisance to only four sons of Jacob; were there not 12?" Returning to the former appartment,

brought back a number of smaller man-uscripts, written on thick yellow paper. Among them were several containing the services of the Day of Atonement. One had at the end of it the names of the Jewish months and days of the week. All of this, says Mr. Ezra, shows pretty conclusively that the Chinese Jewa of Kalfengfu have, been loyal guardians of the law. To Dr. Martin, who visited the colony in 1866 and found it in a wretched con-dition of poverty, the remnants of the Chinese Jews admitted that they had torn down and sold part of their once beautiful synagogue from the pressure of necessity. In 1899, after a visit to the colony by Dr. Timothy Riebard, an organization for the rescue of Chinese Jews was formed, and in response to returning to the former appartment, mutual explanations followed and an unforeseen solution ensued. The stranger was a Hebrew, Ngal by name, who had come to Pekin from Kaltengfu to procure literary honors. He stated that in his city there were some 12 families of Israelites with a following the weather the states of the states of the states with a fair synagogue, in which they pre-served a roll of the law over 400 years old, and in Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang, there were many more fam-Jews was formed, and in response to an invitation sent by messenger, eight Chinese Jews actually undertook the journey from their ancient home at Kalfengfu to Shanghai, arfiving in the latter city in March, 1962, where they were cordially received by the Jewish Scattered over the length and breadth of China there were others of breadth of China Inere Were others of his sect, but these were gradually be-ing lost from having no meeting place. When shown a Bible in Hebrew he con-fessed his inability to read it, though he recognized the characters. He said that his preference for Gentile litera-ture subjected him to many reproaches from the oblet of the supergrave. olony

Questioned as to their observance of their ancient religion, these Jews ad-mitted that their faith was rapidly deinitial that their failt was taking de-clining. At present they do not ob-serve any of the ordinances of the Jew-ish religion, nor do they observe the idolatrous practises of the heathen. Many of them have been scattered, but from the chief of the synagogue. Fa-ther Ricci was able to test the truth of these statements and dispatched some Chinese Christian messengers to there still remain to the seven clans about 140 adults. Their condition is so Kailengfu for purposes of investiga-poil, and soon received visits from othdeplorable that they have no leader, no synagogue and no school for their children

Four of the eight Jews have returned to Kalfengfu armed with copies of the Old Testament in Chinese. Of the situa-tion as it now stands, Mr. Ezra has this

to say: "We have seen that after a prolonged struggle the ancient colony at Kalfeng-fu was at its last gasp, and at this eleventh hour not a moment should be lost in saving these pitful remnants. It is one of the most astonishing facts It is one of the most accousting facts of history that a small settlement of Jews have been able to survive the vi-clasitudes of some 2,000 years in the heart of a country of pagans."

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Boston .- "The assertion made by Boston,-"The assertion made by Alexander Young, the astronomer of Laporte, Ind., that the sun is inhab-ited, is nothing short of ridiculous." This was declared by William H. Pickering, the astronomer of Harvard college observatory. Prof. Young, who, Mr. Pickering alleges, is taking advan-tage of the similarity of names of his own and that of C. A. Young, the Princton astronomer, in announcing that from observations made by him he is confident that the sun is inhabited. With his instruments, Prof. Young says, he saw on the sun's surface moun-tain sides with great and precipitous says, he saw on the sun's surface moun-tain sides with great and precipitous rocks which glow with prismatic colors, mingled with greenness of a perennial vegetation, and with floral radiance more beautiful than that of earth. Be-yond these mountains, he says, he saw valleys and plains where persons live. He says the solar spectrum is a division of the component marks of the electric of the component parts of the electric current proceeding from the sun after it enters the confines of the earth's atmosphere, upon which is electro-graphed the image of the solar fields of color, and which spread over the vast surface of the sunx

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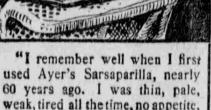
"Alexander Young." said Mr. Picker-ing, "is a crank, while his wild asser-tions are nothing short of ridiculous. It has been proved, by the observations made by Mr. Young of New Jersey and myself that the sun is too hot a body to allow of any habitation there.

"Alexander Young is also incorrect when he speaks of vegetation existing in the sun, for to any intelligent as-tranomer such a thing is beyond the

tronomer such a thing is beyond the range of possibility. "The only solution I can give to the evident mistake made by Mr. Young of Laporte is that he must have confused the sun and the moon. The moon, as has been stated by agtronomers who have made observations of it and also taken photographs of it, is thickly strewn with vegetation and quite a number of volcances. But this could not possibly be so in the sun, as the sun is hotter than the hottest electric sun is hotter than the hottest electric furnace that was ever manufactured upon earth. To the ordinary layman the idea of the sun being inhabited is simply preposterous. The sun is a ball of fire encircled by a shell which gen-erates the heat."-Kansas City Star,

THE FEMININE PRESS.

The interesting thing about the Chicago project to establish a newspaper to be controlled, edited and published by women is that the invasion of jour-



weak, tired all the time, no appetite, could not play as the other boys did.

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fice of any but the first-class with wonalism by the sex has become so gen-

eral as to make this venture possible, with more than a likelihood of success. men of proved competence. The emancipation of the sex has The ranks of pressmen and stereo-typers have not yet been opened to women, but in all other departments of newspaper making they are now repregone far in making it thus possible to recruit a full staff from women newspaper workers. No other nation can point to anything comparable with this sented in numbers. As editors, editorial writers, reporters, business managers, cashiers, auditors, circulators, they now possess a full and intimate ac-quaintance with a realm which in the in feminine progress. The testraining conditions which the German kaiser summarized in his recommended re-striction of women to church, children and kitchen are too powerful on the continent to be broken by the most perlast generation except for a few Jenny Junes, Kate Fields and Elizabeth Cady sistent propaganda of women leaders. The restriction remains intact in tier-Stantons, was exclusively man's. It is now feasible to fill all the re-

many, while here it is a rope of gand, sponsible posts in a daily newspaper of--New York Evening World.

