

CAMPAIGNING IN CHINA AND WHAT IT MEANS

WHEN the gallant Ninth regiment was ordered from the Philippines to China, there was much rejoicing among "the boys" on account of the prospective change from the hot and humid islands to the comparative-

Peking, but the section between Tientsin and the capital was destroyed by the rebels soon after Admiral Seymour and the allied relief force started on their mission. When, after having been out 16 days, sorely beset by the Box-

After the late summer rains have ceased there is an interim of good weather before the winter frosts, and it was during such a brief season that the allied French and English forces, 20,000 strong, marched upon Peking in

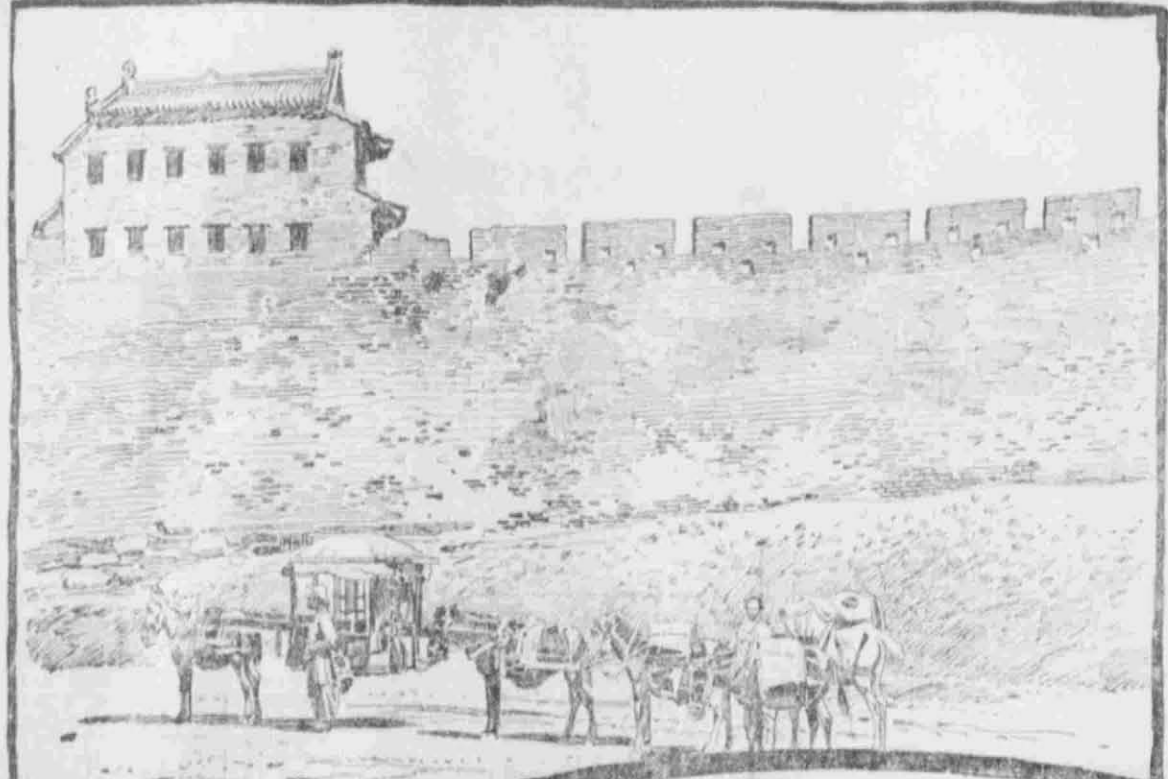
like Arctic explorers, in huts of ice and snow, until the winter is over.

In considering an advance from Tientsin to Peking, with the former city as a military base, the condition of the roads have to be taken into account, even though the distance is comparatively short and under favorable auspices might be covered by a forced march of a few days. The rain converts the entire plain into a vast sea of mud and water, rendering it almost impracticable to make the journey, even if unimpeded by the hordes of rebels who might mass upon the army's flank and rear.

An alternative is offered of taking the longer route, near the eastern hills, about 200 miles, parallel with the great wall; but this, too, has its disadvantages. In fact, Peking could not have been better situated for natural defenses if it had been chosen by a board of modern military engineers.

Situated in a sterile plain, without any important suburbs, the city appears suddenly at a turn of the road, rising grand and grim, with its 16-miled walls topped by lofty towers. It is realized that, even after reaching the outer works of this vast walled city, an army has before it the real "impregnable." How to take it without the largest sized siege guns, which it would be nearly impossible to take along.

The allies did not attempt in 1900 to enter this city, with its outer walls 50 feet in height, 60 feet wide at the base and 40 at the top. That feat has not been accomplished in centuries, for within the outer defenses are other



A SECTION OF THE GREAT WALL NEAR PEKING.

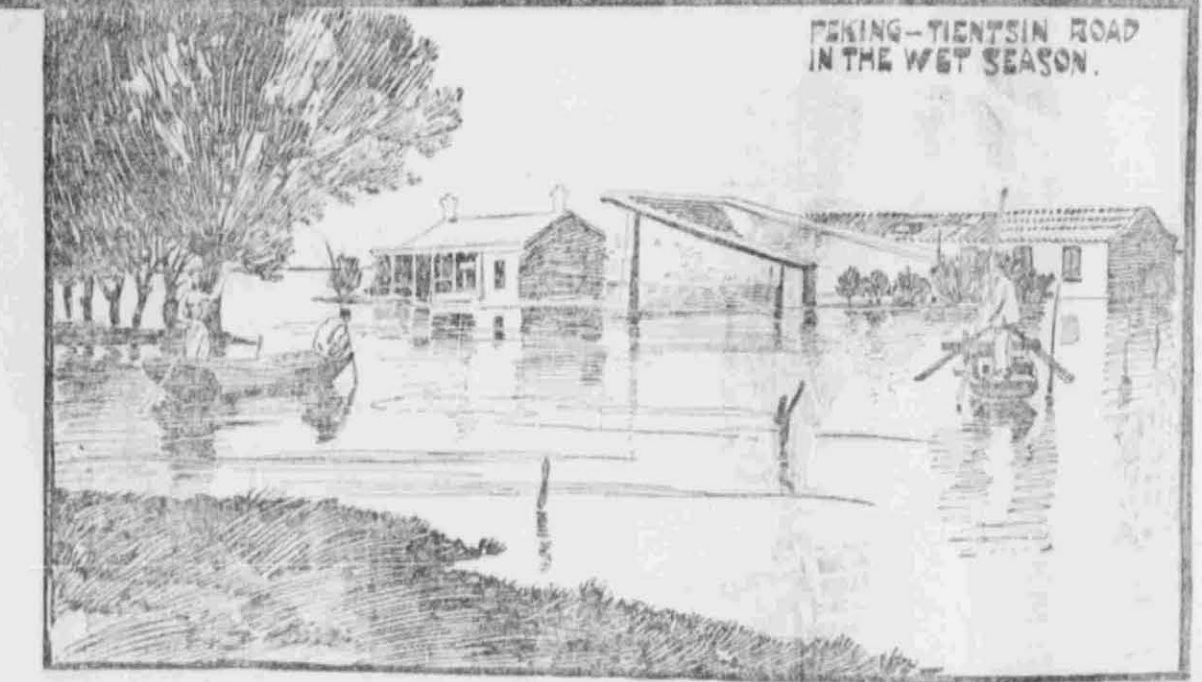


TAKU-TIENTSIN ROAD IN THE DRY SEASON.

ly temperate mainland. To some extent they were right, for, taken as a whole, the climate of north China is less enervating than that of the Philippines; but it all depends upon the time of year in which that region is visited.

During the first months of summer, before the rains commence, the temperature is agreeable, though high, and the vast plain stretching from the gulf of Pechili to Tientsin and from that city to Peking is traversable in every direction, though the traveler may be enveloped in clouds of dust. The distance from Taku, where are situated the forts which were bombarded and stormed by the allied forces, to Tientsin, the city which was more recently taken by them, is about 27 miles. In the hot season the main road between these two points is hard and dry, though in places worn into deep ruts by the traffic of centuries. This main thoroughfare in a busy hive of humanity is luxuriating continually with Chinese workers, human beasts of burden pushing native barrows piled high with immense loads—not a drone among them.

The main road of the great highway from Tientsin to Peking, which is about 25 miles long, making the entire distance between the coast and Chinese capital a little more than a hundred miles. A railroad from the coast at Taku ran to a near suburb of



PEKING-TIENTSIN ROAD IN THE WET SEASON.

ers almost every moment of the time, the relief force finally reached Tientsin again, worn out and with shattered columns. It was reported that the railroad to Peking was practically nonexistent.

October, 1900, encountering no insuperable obstacles by the way. After November the Pei-Ho and the canal and frozen solid, and small vessels caught in the interior are surrounded with mud walls, within which their crews live

walls, dividing Peking into its different sections, as the Tartar, Chinese, Imperial and Forbidden cities, and the destruction of these various fortifications has heretofore been regarded as an all but interminable task.



IN A COURT OF JUSTICE, CANTON.

The Chinese courts of justice, so called, as a whole constitute a travesty of justice as it is understood in more civilized countries and are acknowledged to be the most corrupt in the world.

This illustration shows the interior of a mandarin's yamen in Canton. In the foreground are the kneeling prisoners, abject and servile, awaiting the verdict that is pretty sure to be against them unless they have "seen" the mandarin and the petty officials in advance and parted with all their available cash and convertible possessions.

Tunged on either side of the worthy judge are the various attaches of the court—police and constables—and in the background from some of the instruments of torture which are used to force a prisoner to confess, if guilty, or to wring from him a confession of guilt, even if innocent, in order to escape the extreme penalty, which may be decapitation, preceded by the lashing.



A CHURCH SELDOM USED.

There is in England a quaint little structure, barely large enough to hold 100 persons, which was erected long ago to commemorate the battle of Towton in 1461 and as a memorial to Lord de Clifford, who fell in that fight of more than four centuries ago.

The knights are dust, their good swords rust, and the noble soldier and his companions might have been forgotten were it not for this memorial chapel, in which services are held but twice a year for the purpose of praying for the repose of their souls. Even this infrequent service might have fallen into disuse but for the fact that the chapel is situated, receives the tithes from more than a thousand acres of land that are dedicated to this historic sanctuary for this particular purpose.

Russian law allows a man to marry only four times, and he must marry before 50 or not at all.



A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT MIDNIGHT.

This group of golfers was photographed at 15 minutes past 12, midnight, at Lerwick in one of the Shetland islands. At this season of the year the sun sets for less than five hours, while in the winter it is absent for more than 18, so that there is quite a difference between the two extremes.

The Shetland islands, known to the ancients as the "ultima thule," the utmost limit, or furthest land, are nearer the coast of Norway, from the North cape of which the "midnight sun" is visible, than to Edinburgh in Scotland, although they form the northernmost Scottish county. They are said to be the only arctic islands within Great Britain's jurisdiction where golf may be played and photographs taken by daylight and at midnight at the same time.

The plate from which this print was made was exposed for only 30 seconds, which shows that the light was strong and not deficient in chemical force.

There has not been a New Yorker in the speaker's chair of the house of representatives for 75 years. The latest New York member to hold the speakership was John W. Taylor, who served from 1825 to 1827. There have been Democratic speakers from other states since the close of the war—Indiana, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Georgia.

CULLINGS OF THE NEWS.

name and title of the late poet laureate of Great Britain, has advertised his beautiful Surrey home at Blackdown to rent for a period of three years. Lord Tennyson will be absent for that length of time in South Australia, of which he was recently appointed governor.

There has been found in London a letter written by Gladstone which leads

to the belief that the only reason the former premier did not accept a title was because he insisted upon becoming the Earl of Liverpool, which was successfully opposed by the Jenkinson family.

Dr. James M. Safford, who for many years has been professor of geology at Vanderbilt university, has retired at the age of 50. For half a century he has been state geologist of Tennessee.

The Central Underground railway of London, which is operated by electricity, had all its engines and nearly all of its other machinery built in the United States. It has just been opened for business, but is not the first construction of the kind in London, as other underground roads have been in operation there for many years. The system is not an experiment, but a proved success, yet, with the exception of a railway tunnel or two, there is not a single road of the kind in any American

city, although they are urgently needed in many of them.

An ex-Mexican soldier named Leon who died recently in a lunatic asylum near Tampico is said to have been the last survivor of the firing party who shot the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian on June 19, 1877. Leon, together with one or two comrades, protested against being selected for the duty, but the soldiers were assured that they would be shot themselves if they did

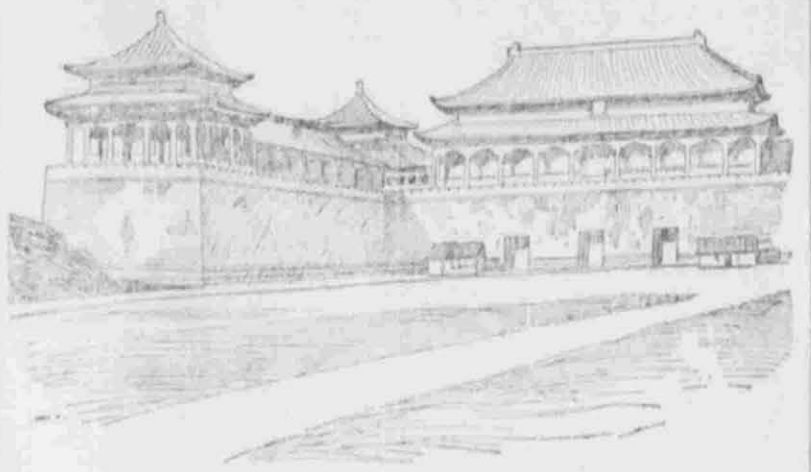
not obey orders. Leon served in the war with the United States in 1857 while quite a boy and was wounded at the battle of Buena Vista.

Elwood Hofer, who has made a living for many years as a guide and hunter in Yellowstone park, has gone to Kaniak island, in the Gulf of Alaska, on a difficult errand. He has been commissioned by the Smithsonian institution to capture one of the monster bears which live on the above named island,

none of which has ever been taken alive.

In the kammatograph nearly 600 pictures are taken on a plate 12 inches in diameter, the turning of a handle causing a slow rotary and lateral motion with the necessary stop for exposure at every fourteenth second. The pictures, thus impressed in a spiral, combine in an "animated photograph" when a positive plate is passed through the camera in front of a lantern.

THE IMPERIAL PALACE, PEKING.



It is one thing to say "On to Peking" and quite another to get into Peking after the great wall is reached which incloses the composite city known as China's capital.

Walls within walls, temples and palaces wall surrounded, and in the heart of all the Imperial and Forbidden cities, where are the official residences and where dwells the emperor. He may not choose his own dwelling, for that has been fixed by laws as immutable as those of the Moles and Pyramids. He has gardens and pleasure grounds, with every adornment the Chinese fancy can suggest, but he must not wander in them lest he be seen by some "barbarian" from the outer world. Even in his imperial palace, poor Kwang-Su, beset and surrounded by eunuchs who are more spies than servants, to go the royal bidding, cannot stir abroad without provoking a storm of protest.



CHINESE GUNBOATS ON THE PEI-HO.

The Pei-Ho, or river of the north, takes its rise near the borders of Mongolia, and, after flowing past Peking and Tientsin, discharges into the gulf of Pechili. Along its course of nearly 350 miles it is crooked and shallow and is not navigable for boats of over 12 feet draft above Tientsin.

The Chinese gunboats which patrol the river are little more than scoops, mounting inferior guns, but making up for their lack of armament by an excess of hunting and banners. They are hardly to be taken into consideration in the scheme of invasion, but the allies feel the necessity for gunboats of light draft for the purpose of keeping open communication with the warships and supply vessels off the mouth of the Pei-Ho and in the Pechili.

THE CZARINA AND HER YOUNGEST DAUGHTER.

The czar of Russia, it is said to be very fond of his wife, the czarina, and more inclined to domesticity than war, which, if true, constitutes a safeguard upon the "little white father," with his absolute mandate of life and death over



so many millions of subjects and control of so vast a portion of Europe and Asia.

It is thought to have been the moving cause of his abolition of exile to Siberia, with its attendant horrors, but it will be recalled that his grandfather issued an edict forever doing away with serfdom in his dominions, and yet the ultimate goal of freedom in Russia was far from attained.

Whatever may be the influence his wife has over the czar, it is to be hoped that her counsels will prevail and that the temptation to set in motion the machinery that might end in a world war will be resisted.

DENVER LIMITED TAKING ITS OWN PHOTOGRAPH.



The great advance in amateur photography is illustrated in this picture of the great 12-ton locomotive of the Denver limited taking its own picture as it flies along at the speed of 70 miles an hour. The process is an invention of Allen Ayrault Greese, a student at the University of Chicago, and the camera he uses, a very expensive one, is worked by the train itself by means of electrical connection with the track.

Connected with the camera is a six cell dry battery, which furnishes the current to work the shutter. Two wires are strung from the camera to the rails, between which a small stick is inserted in the ground. A cord is attached to the stick, and when the latter is knocked over this cord jerks out a piece of pasteboard from between two metal springs nailed beside one rail. The circuit is thus closed, acting upon a heavy spring at the side of the camera, which suddenly squeezes the bulb, and exposure is made automatically.

The exposure lasts only a thousandth part of a second, but in that brief period of time a train running 70 miles an hour moves something like two inches, yet the photographs resulting from the application of this ingenious contrivance are, as shown above, wonderfully accurate and clear.

BURNING BODIES OF CHOLERA VICTIMS.



The last phase of the great famine in India is brought home vividly by the accompanying illustration, which shows how the bodies of the cholera victims are disposed of by burning. That the photograph from which this reproduction was made is genuine is vouched for by the presence in it of two well known Americans—Mr. Wilson Gillett and Mr. Louis Klopsch, the latter the publisher of The Christian Herald, who was prompted by his desire to afford relief to the stricken people to visit India and investigate the conditions there.

No description, however filled with hyperbole, can exaggerate the horrors of the situation in the famine district, where the relief works were taxed to their uttermost before the advent of that last plague of cholera. "The condition of the stricken patients," says Mr. Klopsch, "simply beggars description. Everywhere I met the most shocking and revolting scenes. The famine camps have been swept by cholera and smallpox. Fugitives, scattered in all directions and stricken in flight, were found dying in the fields and roadside ditches. In the hospitals every day I saw new patients placed face to face with corpses. In every fourth or two there was a corpse. I can fully verify the reports that vultures, dogs and jackals are devouring the dead. Dogs have been seen running about with children's skulls in their jaws."