### DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900.



The Sporting Houses and How They Are Managed-Shaking Dice for Meals and Betting on Orange Seeds-Prize Fighting With Crickets and Quails-How the Christians Are Ruining Chinese Morality, or Chinese Vice Versus European Vice-The Spirits and How They Clog Railroad Enterprises - The New Hongkong and Shanghal Bank Building Which Ruined Pekin-And the Jesuit Church Which Brought Trouble to Tien Tsin-Queer Superstitions of a Queer People.

things. If they open a granary on one day they think that the rice will rot, and they will not plant upon another certain day for the same reason, while on a third they never shave because if they do their heads will be covered with

Every day has its own superstition and its own luck. If you dig a well on the day called Mow you will get only bitter waters, and if you eat dog's ilesh on the day called Sut the spirit of the dog will haunt you. On the day Shan you must never weep for the dead or you will have sorrow upon sorrow, and if you make sauce on the day called Sun it will be tasteless. There are ten days called male days, and twelve which are called female days. If you which are called female days. If you wear a new suit of clothes for the first time on the day called Chow you will be sure to die away from home, and 'If you buy land on the day called Moc. you will be unlucky. I take these facts from Archdeacon Gray's book on China, which is long since out of print. These superstitions as to luck extend to the configuration of the country and also to the legends connected with lo calities. Some time ago a telegraph

also to the legends connected with to calities. Some time ago a telegraph was projected between Canton and Hongkong. The scheme was bitterly opposed, the chief objection being the bad luck which it was sure to bring to the two cities. The Chinese said, bad block which it was sure to this to the two cities. The Chinese said, "Canton is known to us as the City of Rams or Sheep and the mouth of the river where the telegraph line is to go is known as the Tiger's mouth, while the district opposite Hongkong is Kow-loon, or the Nine Dragons. What can be concerned when you but up a felyou expect when you put up a tele graph line to lead the sheep right into the tiger's mouth and amongst the nine dragons?"

#### DON'T FAIL TO GET THE NEW YEAR'S NEWS

Tabernacle new century meeting, including President Snow's greeting to

her arrival. After looking the ship over, we all enjoyed a lunch of hard-tack in the cabin.

The harbor is a pretty bay almost en. closed by solid rocks running out into the ocean, but it is entirely inadequate even for the small coast steamers. All vessels anchor out from the shore, the larger ones farther out, and row boats or barges bring the cargoes to and from them. So much had been told us of Mazatlan port that we had expected to see large wharves and many vessels lying alongside, but there are no wharfs to speak of, and, at present. there are only two vessels of any size

But the town itself is interesting, with

at anchor. But the town itself is interesting, with its narrow streets, sidewalks four to six feet wide, low, flat-roofed houses, and strange jumble of people, speaking a tongue but little understood yet by us. There are two points of peculiar inter-est: one, the old church, the other the market. We visited the market in the evening. It was filled with people, some buying others selling. Little stalls and counters fill up the main body of the great room, which is well lighted with dectric lights. There were for meet, fish, a few vegetables, mostly squash, and fruits, coccanuis, oranges, bananas. Sugar cane was as much in demand as anything, and not only in the market, but in every little shop in town it is exhibited for sale. Down one side of the market hot lunch es are served. We were hungry and partly to eat and partly to see what there was to eat we sat down. The table was clean and covered with a clean white cloth. A lady with a big wooden spoon served us from earthen pots kept hot over a fire of coals. In one is fish, another tripe and corn, a dish called Menuda, and much relished by the Mexicans. Beans were in an-other, Pointing to one and saying este, we were served. The dish proved to be Menuda. Another dish was mut-ton and peppers, while another was to be Menuda. Another dish was mut-ton and peppers, while another was beans and tortillas. Our toll was 12 cents American money. The cheapest meals in the world are served in Mex-ter and the served in Mexico. I am not saying the best meals But if one will be content to eat the food of the country he can live as cheaply here as in any other country, and live as well. If he is fond of fruit here are the prices he must pay in

Easy Colds Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying

tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does ycar cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

# Ayer's **Cherry Pectoral**

If you have a weak throat, you cannot be too careful You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always the harder to cure.

Three sizes : 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us on dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Ho sure and give ha you pearset express odice. Address, J. C. ATER Co. Lowell, Mass.

money). Apples are in market, but they are of inferior quality. Pine ap ples and peaches are not seen yet Limes and lemons are plentiful and an very cheap.

Continuing down the side of the market we came to the "old woman's" "grandmother's" counter, where a d cheaply here as in any other country, and live as well. If he is fond of fruit here are the prices he must pay in some places: Oranges, six cents a doz-en; bananas, from two and a half to five cents per dozen; cocoa nuts two and a half to five cents a piece; dried figs, eight cents per pound; and other fruit in its season in proportion (American)



sooner through with, easier, Saves much rubbing. Saves paint. Saves temper.

Wherever you can use water for cleaning, use Pearline with it and you'll get the best work. And let the children help. They enjoy cleaning with Pearline, and you'll be training them in the way they should go. 657

(Copyrighted, 1900, by Frank G. Car-penter.) Macao, Nov. 21, 1900 .- I write this in

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the Monte Carlo of Asla, in the great gambling heil of Macao, where fan-tan runs riot. Day and night, Sundays and week days, year in and year out, these gambling houses are open. This is the center of the lottery system of west Asia. The Manila company has moved here, and the fortunes which went to the Philippines now come to Macao. The chief gambling is in fan-tan, in which thousands of dollars are lost and won every night by botting on the num-ber of copper cash under the bowls.

IN A CHINESE GAMBLING HELL

I am sitting in a gambling hell as 1 write these notes. It is in the heart of this Portuguese capital, on the Rua de Jogo, the street of the gamblers. It is midnight, and the pavement is thronged with hard-faced Chinese, running to and fro. The air is full of laughing and joking and of the noises which the Chinese call singing.

which the Chinese call singing. There are male roysterers and fe-males of pleasure. The rest of the city is dark, but the Rua de Jogo bhazes with Chinese lanterns. Its stores are open, and gambling signs invite you to "buck the tiger." The talk is of win-ning and losing. There is an almond-ning and losing. There is an almondeyed, long-queued man who tells how he won ten thousand dollars last week and how a Frenchman came here to break the bank and lost four thousand in one night. Listen! He says the man got it all back the next night and fifteen thousand dollars to boot. The thought stirs the Yankee gambling blood in us, and we look up the house

where the money was won. We go through a well-lighted passage and enter. The ground floor is full of Chinese. That large room at the right is crowded. Yellow men and women are gathered about a long table covered with money and with matting, upon which money and chips and Chinese cards are lying. Look up through that opening which runs to the roof, with galleries at the second and third floors. See the hun-dreds of anxious, almond eyes which we looking down upon the table. No are looking down upon the table. No-tice their owners as they let down litthe baskets with strings. Each basket contains the money which its own-er wishes to stake. When the game is over they pull up their winnings. As the baskets go down they sing out the number where the money is to be placed, and at the close of each game the bankers shout the numbers which

#### HOW FAN TAN IS PLAYED.

In another room they are playing fan-tan in much the same way. Here the betting is all on the number of copper coins under a bowl. The bank-er takes a couple of handfuls of coins from a pile at one side of the table and covers them with a brass bowl. Later on he will count them in fours.



FRANK G. CARPENTER. limmon

## GAMBLING GAME PROHIBITED AFTER 11 P. M.

flower boats of Canton, the most gorgeous palaces of sin to be found in Asia, are accustomed to have such games, and they go on in secret in many such establishments upon land.

GAMBLING FOR MEALS.

Nearly every other cook shop in China is a gambling shop. Here you risk your money as to whether you will get dou-ble the portion you pay for or nothing. Upon some of the restaurant tables are bamboo tubes as big around as a tin cup, and about a foot high, each containing several long sticks of the size of a crochet needle. On the end of each of a crochet needle. On the end of each stick are little dots of ink spots simi-lar to those on dice. The man who wants a meal pays so many cash for a chance. The tube is shaken and he pulls out a certain number of the sticks. If the dots on these are the winning ones he gets double the amount of his meansy in food: if not he sais nothing ants. money in food; if not, he gets nothing. I have seen cake peddlers jingling such sticks on the wharves of Tien Tsin among the coolies who were unloading the vessels. It was at lunch time, and each of the laborers had perhaps a cent or two to spend for his lunch. In nine cases out of ten he would bet with the poddler, taking the chance of getting

two big cakes or going hungry. Another method of gambling is with three short sticks. The gambler ties a piece of money to the end of one of the

sticks and grasps the three sticks in his hand so that the money is concealed. The gambler fastens an equal amount to the other end of one of the sticks. If he puts it on the stick on which the money of the dealer is he wins; other-wise he loses. In this case the man who runs the game has two chances at better.

Their prize rings are little bowls. The crickets have been trained. They seem to understand their master's word, and they are urged on to the combat with straws. Some of them are very fierce and many will fight until they die Those which chirp the most loudly are considered the best fighters.

It is the same with the crickets.

The Chinese understand how to feed and groom the crickets for the fray. They give them honey, bolled chestnuts and boiled rice and certain kinds of fish. They do not allow any one to smoke near them, for they think that tohacco is injurious to them. If the crickets grow sick they feed them upon mosquitoes, and, in certain cases, red

In a cricket fight the insects are weighed before they are put into the ring. They are matched as to size and color. The betting is done just as carefully as at an American horse race. The stakes are held by a committee, which deducts a certain percentage for those who own the fighting houses. During the fight the gamblers grow excited. They scream and yell and hop up and down as one insect gets the better of the other and go almost mad when one wins.

QUEER CHINESE GAMES.

The Chinese have all sorts of games. out mostly games of chance. Even in kite flying the boys and men-for even the men here fly kites-will try to see which has the strongest string, one forcng his string against the string of the others so, as to break them. In such contests the strings are often soaked with glue and dusted with powdered glass, that they may cut or saw the

At every feast there are games of guessing, upon which money is staked.

American consulate at Shanghal, a man who started life as a clerk, and who has now a business outside of the con-sulate which brings him in about \$15,000 sulate which brings him in about \$15,000 a year. He says that he has made some money out of the foreigners, but that he would be glad to give up his every cent if they were out of China. He told me that he had seven sons, who might have been good boys, but they had been so ruined by foreigners that their only idea now was to stay out all night and spend money. I have all night and spend money. I have heard the same from rich Chinese at the other treaty ports, and I can see that their sons are, as a rule, worth-less. They have all the old vices of their race added to our new ones. They are gamblers, profligates and spend-thrifts, while their fathers, on the other hand, are thrifty, upright good fellows and good business men. THE CHINESE GOD OF LUCK.

ruined by European teachings. Take

for instance the compradore

One reason why gambling is so uni-versal here is through the superstition of the Chinese. They consider life largely a matter of luck. There is a large class of professional fortune tel-They are asked to point out the lucky and unlucky days for all sorts of ac-tions. There are certain days upon which the Chinese will not do certain



# Not Yet Advised of the Results of the November Election.

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Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, Novem- | try, they were fashioned of wood, were ber 28, 1900.-On the day we about three feet high and weighed 25 or 30 pounds. Two ox-carts were sent reached Culiacan our drive was a for them, one to bring the Cumuripa image, the other the one for Trejo, Now heavy one, for we expected mail, and had heard nothing from home for two it happened that when the carts reached Cumuripa, the one containing the Trejo months, Imagine our disappointment mage could not be drawn further. Thirwhen reaching the postoffice we were ty yoke of cattle were put on and yet it could not be drawn. When more catinformed, "There is none." That night tle were put on the wheels were crushed by the weight of the image on them. as we ate our bean soup and tortillas for supper there was not much joking On the other hand the one containing or laughing among the boys. The next the Cumuripa image could not be stopped. Even when all the oxen were morning, Nov. 20th, we rolled out a littaken off it still rolled on. The pries immediately decided that the image in-tended for Trejo was the right one tle late, as our animals were tired, and passing through the city I called at the postoffice to post a letter, and being recfor Cumuripa and vice versa. After this all went on well Further, it happened that a few years ognized by the clerk was advised that our mail had arrived. All had come after, there was a drouth in Cumuripa The grass was dead and dry, and the but the papers, and as private correspondents supposed we obtained election corn was drying fast. The priest an-nounced that if the people would form news from the papers we are yet in ignorance as to the details of election.

Cullacan is the capital of the State of Sinaloa. It has about ten thousand nabilants, and is second in the state in commercial importance. The streets are well laid out and paved, the buildings are solid and substantial, but like all Mexican buildings are low and flat. roofed. To an American all the houses are odd from the absence of windows or having windows, for the iron grat-ings before them like the windows in a jail. One feature of a Mexican city or town, however, is worthy of imitation. It is the beautiful plazas. Culiacan has two well kept and tastily arranged. Around the outside are orange trees, now bending under their delight of yelfruit. Inside are trees of many kinds, from the dense umbrella tree to the almost leafless mesquit. Benches are arranged conveniently both in shade and out, and in the center is a band stand. On every clear evening until nine o'clock, the band plays and both the rich and the poor, the bond and the free mingle together to Commercially Cultacan is a shipping center for the mines round about; and is the terminus of the narrow railroad running up from the coast. It has also a soap factory, several shoe factories, and saw and planing mills. The great enter of attraction for visitors, how-ever, is the old church, a large stone building with two towers, in the very center of town and just opposite one of the beautiful plazas. The expedition created no little stir in town, and as we marched down the Filipino General Who is Making Things Lively for Ameriprincipal street the natives gazed at us as we would at a circus parade. Following southeast from the capital our road came through a country more and more rolling, until we reached what might be called mountains, but for the fact that those still further east were so much higher. Everywhere was a thick growth of thorny brush and cactus, not only the brush but the trees have thorns, except one, called by the natives the holy or sanctified tree, from the mere fact that it has no thorns. At every few leagues along the road we would pass ranches, some with one house, others assuming the dignity of a village and having a dozen. The houses are mean and poor, with dirt floors, and thatched roofs. Pigs roam floors, and thatched roots. Pigs roam at will inside or out. Close to the house is a little sharty with a peculiarly constructed stove made of brick and plastered over. There are three holes and as many fireplaces. No place is arranged for the smoke to escape, hence the sharty is so full at times it be-comes unbearable. By the stove is the ever-present metete stone on which the corn after being boiled in lime and washed, is ground to a paste. This paste is made into small pancakes or tortillas by the patting of the hands, and these in turn are cooked on the fire close by. Many of these ranches manufacture what the natives call ceso, or choese, but which bears but slight resemblance to the genuine article. It is pressed in a peculiar way. A few days ago Mr. Henning and I called at a ranch to ob-tain pasturage. In a dingy room six or eight persons stood aroung a low table or bench, each having his hands on something and aparently pressing down We thought someone was sick, or had drowned and was being resuscitated; but when the owner came out to walt on us we were informed that they were pressing cheese. Besides pigs and poor dogs around these ranches, there are always a great many children. These are dirty, un-kempt, but not ragged, at least many of them are not, for their wearing appare consists principally of a straw hat, and sometimes the hat is wanting. But they play as other children, roll in the dust, play in the mud or paddle and wade in the water. The ranch and village people, more than those in the larger towns, are superstitious, and are firm believers in the saints to whom they pray. One story, believed by all, is to the effect that a number of years ago, how many is not stated, two towns were in need of an image of Saint Francisco, Cumuripa and a town beyond called Trejo. The images were accordingly made in Spain and shipped to Guaymas, the port of en-

TUESDAY NEXT It will contain the full report of the the world. A special article on the old century and the new, written specially for the "News" by Captain Geo. L. Kilmer; a beautiful half tone art illus-tration. "The Twentleth Century," and the complete story of the famous Exercited drama new published for the

and the betting is as to whether they will come out even or whether one, two or three cash will be left.

The bets flow in from all parts of the room. There are hundreds of dol-lars upon the table, and the croupler calls "Stop!" He raises the bowl and begins to pull out the coins with two observities four out at time. chopsticks, taking four out at a time. He does it so slowly that there is no chance of deception. The game looks fair, and I put my

money on No. 1, only to find that 3 wins the stake. The next time I put is on 2, but luck is against me and it goes into the pile of the banker. Had I won. would have gotten three times my stake.

This game of fan-tan is played throughout the Far East. There are different ways of counting, but. of course the chances are always in favor of the banker. In some games the chances are almost even, but the banker has a commission of 7 per cent on all that passes over the table

There is a game where the gambler has one chance of winning, two of re-taining his stake and one of losing it. This is called ching-tow. If at the close of the count one coin is left, he gets an amount equal to his stake; if two or three, he saves his stake, but if four he loses it. Another game allows the gambler one chance of winning double the amount he puts down, two of losing and one of retaining his stake. There is still another where he has a chance of winning three times the amount he puts down and three chances of losing The game is, in many way roulette, although there is no wheel for the rolling ball.

THE CHIEF GAMBLERS OF THE WORLD.

The Chinese are among the greatest camblers of the world. You find gate bling houses in every Chinese colon in every Chinese city and in every vil-lage. The people gamble on the road-side, in the tea houses and on board ship. The steamers which cross the Pacific from San Francisco to Shanghu often carry a thousand or more Chin-in the steerage. They are usually m who have made money in the Units States, and are going home to spend in They gamble all the way over. A dozen different games are running at our time, and in some cases the stakes are

Upon some of the steamships the of ficers and sallors come down and jak in the gambling, and I have seen Ameri cans, both women and men, sit down with these dirty Chinese to play. Dur-ing my last trip across the Pacific 1 saw the agent of one of the big Milwat kee breweries love \$997 while a very pretty American widow who was, I fear, not as good as the should be, lost more than \$500 in th same way. This woman, as well drease and as nice looking as any girl you meet in six months, squatted dow her Parls-made dress on the dec her Paris-made dress on the deck of the steamer with piles of silver dollar before her, risking from \$10 to \$30 mi-time on the cash under the bowl. The sight was a disgraveful one, and the fact that gambling is permitted of steamers carrying the American the is a disgrace to the United States. heard it hinted that the Chinese Keep ers of the game paid a monorthm. ers of the game haid a proportion of their winnings to the American officers, and the latter told me that the Chinese must be permitted to gamble or they would take other heats.

CHINESE SPORTING HOUSES.

Gambling is forbidden by law in China, There are many people who de-neutree it, and many who would no more think of gambling than a Presbyterian parson would of betting on a horse rare. Gambling, however, is tolerated by the officials, who make money out of it by levying blackmail upon such houses. Indeed, there are gaining shops right at the doors of some of the government offices. They are to be found in the back and side streets and sometimes in the business streets. the business streets.

the business streets. Many spuring houses are conducted by joint stock companies and some by private parties. It is against the law for women to open such houses, but the

winning. One of the most common ways of betting here is with oranges. You see this going on at the fruit stalls and also in private houses. The bet is on the number of seeds in an orange. Some-times it is as to whether the number is odd or even, and at others as to the exact number of seeds the orange con. tains. If at a fruit stand the dealer will pay the lucky guesser five times his debt, but the loser must pay the value of the orange and also five times as much as he has wagered.

THEY FIGHT QUAILS AND CRICK. ETS.

There is little gambling on horse rac. Ing except at the open ports and at Hongkong. Bird fights and insect fights take the places of bull fights and races. There is some chicken fighting in the interior, and almost everywhere there are

Quall lights and cricket fights. Qualf fighting is done on a table with a little fence about its edge. The fight-ing quals have been starved for some time. As they are put into the pen a few grains of rice or wheat are laid before them and they at once begin to fight over them. They are trained for the purpose and a good fighter is worth \$100 and upward.

One is guessing how many fingers a man throws out at you, and another is quickly flinging out one or more fingers and showing a number, when the oth-ers who are playing must instantly fling out as many fingers as will when added to the number mentioned by the first man make up a total of ten. At the same time they must shout but the number of the fingers they throw out. In this case those who lose have to pay so much money or drink so much wine as a forfeit. The Chinese are very fond of this game. They grow so bolsterous in playing it that the European of-ficials of Hongkong have prohibited it there after 11 o'clock in the evening. CHRISTIANS RUINING CHINESE

MORALITY. Speaking of Hongkong, that city and Shanghai are among the fastest places in the empire. Shanghai leads in all varieties of vice. It has all the wicked-ness of the Chinese married to every vicious habit that is known in Europe The older Chinese at the treaty ports deprecate the presence of foreigners in China because of their vicious example. They claim that their sons are being

a procession and carry the image of San Francisco in the lead, praying to the saint at the same time rain would come. The people did accordingly, and as they marched on the other side of the saint at the same time rain would come. the ravine the rain began to pour and in a few minutes the floods came down. It continued to rain for three days, un til there was danger of everything be ing choked out by the water. The priest again came to the rescue with the announcement that the rain would not cease until the image was again back in the church. Two strong young men were therefore chosen to swim the flood and take the saint back. With great difficulty they succeeded, and no sooner was the saint again in the church than the storm ceased, the floods went down and all was well again. At Trejo, just before the celebration

of the day in honor of Saint Francisco a man was sent about 60 miles away for candles, as the celebration could not be carried on without them. Although a wicked man, he nevertheless accepted the mission, and soon had the required number: but on returning home it be-gan to rain. Wrapping his blanket around the candles to keep them dry,

ie was soon wet himself. So he prayed o the saint to have the rain stop continued in spite of his prayers, Be-coming out of patience, he pulled the blanket off the candles, wrapped himself up, and told the saint he could either stop the rain or have his can dies wet, jusz as he pleased. This mir-acle was performed: While it poured rain all around him, not a drop touched him or the candles, and he arrived home safety

On Sunday, the 25th, we came to the On Sunday, the 25th, we came to the town of Quelite, camping on the river banks, and obtaining good pasturage for our animals in a field, close by, One of our number being behind missed our camp, and went on about two miles further, where to the surprise and de-light of all, he found Prof. Wolfe and party. We parted at San Luis on the Mayo river. Prof. Wolfe, Van Buren and Adams come the shorter road, and by traveling slowly made collections while the rest of us would go around by Navojoa to visit the Mayo Indjans, The professor's party had had a successful time so far as collecting was concerned for they had obtained fifty choice specimens of birds, and may reptiles besides plants and flowers, but otherwise they had had an experience they do not card to repeat. Some of their animals on account of poor feed, and scarcity of water were worn out and were hardly able to go further, while the boys and the professor even had been forced to walk for over two hundred miles. Bu was for over two hundred miles. But such is the life and experience of a traveler. As we had extra horses we could fit them out, and since then we have traveled together. We mourn the loss, however, of a little burro which we were forced to leave by the road-wide. Ho had come with us force to side. He had come with us from Oxaca had borne his burden over the Jesus Maria mountains, the worst trails in the world, had swam the Mayo river, and now, when all the hard work was over, and we were about to enter a land abounding in grass and corn, and everything a burro and a mule naturally likes, the little fellow could go no farther

ther. On the 26th, late in the evening, we reached Mazatian, one of the princi-pal sea ports of Mexico, on the western eoast, and the chief sea port of the State of Sinaloa; and as we saw the ocean, heard the dulf beat of the waves on the creat saw a counte of sollies on the coast, saw a couple of sailing ships standing out at sea, saw the large grove of cocoanut trees with two an three crops of fruit still on the trees saw the banana orchards, the Mange trees and the papala groves, most of the

The

boys realized more than ever that we are truly in a foreign land. Of course, a bath in the surf was on the program, also a visit to a ship an-chored in the bay. The boys enjoyed both: the waves, in spite of the ducking ord, the salt water, and sand in their both: the waves, in spile of the ducking and the salt water and sand in their mouth and ears, and the ship in spite. of the smell that always accompanies a ship, and that reminds one who has been sea-sick of that most disagreeable experience. The ship proved to be a German barque, Professor Koch, just from Hamburg around the Horn. She had had a rough experience, had lost a had had a rough experience, had lost a man in the sea, and one on shore since



Willions Pearline

Also all kinds of spring wagens. The Mitchell steel skein wagons are the in the market, and are made expressly for the Utah trade. Call on the Utah Implement Co., Salt Lake City.





This is the first photograph reaching this cout.ory of Gen. Juan Callies, the Filipino guerilla whom our boys in blue are chasing. It was taken in a studio at Hongkong during the Spanish-American war. Copies of this photograph are Issued by our commander-in-chief at Manila to aid in the capture of the out-

# PHOTOGRAPH OF JUAN CAILLES.

can Troops.