DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.



It Is Regarded With Great Seriousness in Washington -Animated Cabinet Meetings - They Remind the Capital of the Meetings That Were Held During the Spanish-American War-Minister Wu and the Punch.

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(pecial Correspondence. mirers of the chief executive, say that no matter which way McKinley turns Washington, July 8 .- Improbable as it eemed at the beginning of the current loxer troubles in China, little morethan a month ago, the administration ! is now begining to realize that these roubles may present complications at least quite as difficult of solution as hose which were presented by the Cuan situation in 1898. Indeed, it is not a bit too much to say that certain well nformed members of the administra-tion regard the present situation as much mildness,

at the present juncture he is morally certain to put his foot in a hole. If he is too moderate in his course, say they, the militant element among the voters will say he is weakkneed. If he comes out strong, the opposing elehe comes out strong, the opposing ele-ments among the voters will declare that he is going in for militarism. Thus, they hold, is the President em-barrassingly placed between the devil of too pronounced a policy of aggres-sion in the sast and the deep sea of too much mildness.

DAGGER AND TORCH MOMENTARILY MENACE THIS DARING DIPLOMAT.



Sir Claude Macdonald, the British ambassador at the court of Pekin, may mare at any minute the fate of the German ambassador, Baron Von Ketteler,

sadly puzzled by the situation despite all his native eleverness, which is forti-fied by the training of both the occi-dental and the oriental schools. It is brief wars with Japan, France and In a provide the prior of the second se In a previous letter I commented on Mr. Wu's intimate knowledge of the English tongue. I heard a story about him today which demonstrates this. There was a stag reception at the house of a high official one evening, when it was decided to induce the Chinese diplomatist to drink too much punch. Somehow he "got on to the graft"-which was an easy thing to do, by the way-and so managed himself by the way-and so managed hinset that at the conclusion of the reception he was sober, while most of the Cau-casian conspirators were decidedly well filled up. A friend met him a day or two after and rallied him on his capa-city for punch. Wu gently closed his left eye and said quietly and without cracking a smile: cracking a smile;

"The boys found it hard to saturate me, didn't they?" The wife of Minister Wu, unlike some oriental ladies in Washington, goes out freely.

There has been some talk of the pos-sibility of handing Wu's passports to him. It is hardly probable that he would go to China were that course adopted. He does not hanker to be made the victim of a surgical opera-tion.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

which were as severe as this, notably the brief wars with Japan, France and England, and former reballions. Sec-ond, the powers of Europe and Japan are keenly jealous of each other, and will admit of no division that is not satisfactory. They may even become engaged in international war, and China be the least sufferer. Third, the United States, which in a way holds the key to the moral situation, is op-posed to any allenation of territory, while Great Britain and Japan main-tain the same attitude. Fourth, there is a large element of very able men in China despite common opinion to the contrary, that have sufficient statesmanlike qualities to govern China wise-ly and successfully. These would be supported by a considerable part of the population that is ready to take active interest in public affairs, if there be no danger of political exile or punishment, Who can doubt the ability of such men, Who can noubt the autity of such men, for instance, as the eminent Chinese minister at Washington to take the lead in guiding China out of her present difficuities? Fifth, it will be found that China's particular weakness in the present trouble is the lack of national police, or of organized forces of law and order each as a well-trained army

and order, such as a well-trained army. If she had possessed even a small, a small trustworthy, well-disciplined force un-der foreign officers, the present riots Before discussing what may be the territorial l'mits of spheres of induence or areas of control, it is well to bear in mind several influences that will tend



BEGGARS HAVE A KING IN PEKIN

Organized in a "Trust" and Menace the City - More Feared By Citizens Than the Foreign Invaders May

Play an Important Part in the Oriental War That is Now Threatened.

defying his authority.

During weddings and funerald hun-

dreds of beggars infest the neighbor-hood of the ceremony. They consider

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Pekin is a city of beggars par excel-lence. There are at the lowest compu-tation 160,000 hereare in the control for the king of beggars. tation 100,000 beggars in the capital 🖬 tation 100,000 beggars in the capital **37** and instead of paying a particular tax the Chinese empire, says the Cincinnati to a special beggar, they pay a yearly Enquirer. The streets of the Yellow City literaly swarm with them, and owing to a remarkably clever organization these beggars are a state within a state. Even the court has been obliged at various times to reckon with this peculiar social factor, and formal treaties are in existence between the "king of the beggars" and the palace of the emperor. While Paris boasts a "syndicate of people in necessitious circumstances," the Pekin organization is less euphoniously named, but much more powerful.

KING OF THE BEGGARS. The beggars of the Celestial city belong almost without exception to one "Beggars' Guild," under the command of a king, whose orders are obeyed without fall, and who has power of life and death over the disobedient. Pekin of the French embassy, declares that

****** CHINESE CONVERTS AT CHEFOO WITH THEIR AMERICAN TEACHER, REV. PERCY GRANTLING TRAVERS.



Nothing terrifies the celestials so much as the wonderful marksmanship of our sea soldiers. This bugier on the poop of a Chinese cruiser is dropped by a ball sped from the unerring rifle of a Yankee sharpshooter a thousand yards nway.

sum to the king, and receive a sign on yellow paper: "Brethren are requested not to molest this house," The store-keeper may be certain that he will not be molested, for a complaint would secure the speedy execution of the of-fender. The king does not believe in beggars raided several business houses and plundered a quantity of rice. They were more feared than the Japanese, WEDDING AND FUNERAL HAR-VESTS. and many a mandarin deposited his rash in some of the foreign legations, as well as decided to seek refuge there in case of a general beggars' rebellion. The Chinaman is a born beggar. Nearly all travelers say that while traveling in the neighborhood of Pekin well-to-do children approached them and, bending their frame implace to be guide some It a good opportunity to squeeze money out of the pockets of celebrants and mourners. But as the appearance of a their knees implore to be given some hundred or so crippled and disgusting vagabonds is very irritable to both classes, notice is given to the king, a certain sum paid, and the funeral or "cash." In Corea there is, on the con-trary, not a beggar to be seen. In Ja-pan the beggars do not molest the pass-er-by or the householder. What the bewedding may proceed unmolested. Both morally and physically the beghavior of these hordes will be during the present disturbances is merely a matter of conjecture. As none of them is armed, evcept with huge knives, merely robberies of Chinese may be expected. The foreigners need apprehend no harm from them. Their cruelty and impertinence is only equaled by their cowardliness, and only once have they attempted to waylaw a European, who had no trouble in dispersing them with merely a show of a revolver. They did not wait for him to fire, but scampered

CAPITAL SURPLUS. The State HEBER J. GRANT, W.M. B. FRESTON, HEBER M. WELLS Utah Lithographing Co. Lithographers, Printers and Book Heber J. Grant, Joseph F. Smith, Makers. Calenders, Labels, Advertising Novelties, etc. Salt Lake City, Utah. Wmi, B. Preston, Telephone 249. PUTIAM



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SHOE BUILDERS, 124 Main St.

murdered by a maddened mob of fiendish fanatics, inspired either by the empress dowager or by Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent to the imperial throne.

much graver than was the situation | two years ago. These are scanning the world's horizon with anxious eyes and are watching every cloud for po-litical sign. They go even further than is indi-cated above-they believe the Chinese problem is today to be-potentially at least-the most threatening to the whole world that has come up for soluwere the mer of 1898.

they have world that has come up for solu-tion in three quarters of a century. They hope for an easy and peaceful termination to the present disturbed conditions, but even as they hope they are afraid.

WASHINGTON'S WORRY.

Naturally, there is more worry among White House and cabinet circles over the situation than anywhere else, though the representatives of all the strong powers are plainly on the qui vive. The alertness of the diploqui vive. dui vive. The alertness of the diplo-matists, however, is largely profession-al and can hardly be accounted nerv-ousness. But with some of the adminis-tration folk it is different. They re-alize not only that the current problems are of greater magnitude than any other President, since the time of Lincoln, anyway, has had to face, but also that Mr. McKinley must deal with these problems all through a presi-dential campaign. Some of the more optimistic express gratification that this is so, believing that the President

will deal wisely with each problem that comes up and so strengthen him-

PRINCE TUAN, FATHER OF THE CHINESE EMPEROR.



This powerful potentate, whose nam sometimes is spelled Ch'un, is the seventh brother of the late Emperor Hien-Fieng. Beside him on the chair sits the present emperor, while standing at Prince Tuan's left is the emperor's brother and heir. It is to raise this younger brother to the imperial throne that the unnatural parent is conspiring to have his eldest born assassinated,

Of course no one not of the cabinet is allowed to be present at any meet-ing of the President's officials, but it is well known in Washington that the cabinet meetings of July so far have been quite as animated and as impor-tant in the eyes of all concerned as cabinet meetings of the sum-

It is the general impression, based on leakages from cabinet members them-selves, that in ordinary times their meetings are mainly of a routine na-ture, often lasting for a few moments

only simply because there is nothing of real consequence to consider, and that when the gatherings are long and ani-mated it is generally the suitability of some proposed appointee to his place than anything of graver importance. Late in 1897 cabinet meetings began to assume greater importance, and this, of course, continued all through the Spanish war. Within the past few weeks the cabinet meetings have resumed their importance, and it is high-ly probable that nearly or quite all the cabinet members will remain here all summer, foregoing their usual warm weather vacations, or at the most that they will not venture many hours from the capital.

MINISTER WU.

The conduct of Minister Wu at the mented upon in all quarters. He was especially happy in declining to speak on July 4 in Philadelphia and in stick. self immensely at the polls. Others, some of whom are great ad- ing to his declination. He is no doubt

hatred. All the hostile Mongolians detest foreigners, but their abhorrence of the compatriots whom they regard as renegades cannot be expressed in occidental phrases,

ing for the unhappy victim but submis-sion. The police are entirely unsympa-thetic, and themselves make contribu-tions to the guild. Every house is assessed, and every householder has to sessed, and every householder has to pay a certain tax to the guild according 'o his income. Woe unto him if he re-fuses. The next day he will find a horde of beggars blocking the street and demanding money with threats. Finally he has to give in, or his house will be burned before dawn. More than

hinese throne.

fender.

son of heaven-the emperor-can pass. The whole sity is divided into a number

of districts, which can be only exploited by a number of beggars. One of the

greatest breaches of beggars' etique te is to venture into a strange district-

and severe punishment awaits the of-

"ANTI-TRUST" MENDICANTS.

Usually such a breach is committed

by the so-called "false brethren"--that ls, beggars outside of the combine, "anti-trust" mendicants. For many centuries the Beggars' Guild has ob-served communistic principles. Every begger turns in his medicate into a com-

served communistic principles. Every beggar turns in his receipts into a com-mon treasury, and the whole is the equaly divided. The temptation to en-rich one's self at the expense of the communistic principles, however, is great, and, in spite of the remarkable honor which is said to exist among thieves, the beggars of Pekin are a veritable plague upon the rest of the inhabitants. They terrorize the popu-

inhabitants. They terrorize the popu-lation in a manner which leaves noth-

will be burned before dawn. More than the loss of his house, the Chinese house-holder fears the threat of the beggar to commit auicide near his door: There is nothing more dreadful for a China-man than that anybody commit suicide through him. For, according to the marvelous laws of the Chinese empire, he who drives another person to suicide

gars deserve the least shadow of pity. They are the bulk of the patients treat-ed at the French hospital, and they He is but seldom seen by his subjects, and he stands in close contact with the have never shown the faintest true of gratitude for the treatment accorded them. They are past masters in fraud fficials of the empire. With these he bes not deal personally, but through a and in thieving. They generaly turn up totally naked at the portals of the inrd protector of the guild-at present ne of the seven princes of the iron rown-descendants of some Manchu hiefs which had been instrumental in stitution, and are given some clothes before being accepted for treatment. The foreign devils then find that at once after receipt of the garments a number ssisting the present dynasty to the fiee to the nearest pawnshop. Others stay two or three days, and then dis-appear in the middle of the night with anything they lay their hands on. The headquarters of the Pekin Beg-gar's Guild is to be found in the Chi-nese town near the gate which only the

Their simulating talent is simply in-credible. With their real defects of body and mind they combine the most remarkable ability to simulate the most repulsive diseases. From their earliest days they practice this art, and they could give pointers to the most skilled masters of simulation in Europe or America. Their depravity is simply beyond belief. There is nothing human about them beyond a certain similarity

about them beyond a certain similarity in shape with the human being. They undertake ofter raids into the neighboring villages, and after having thoroughly cowed the poor peasants and relieved them of their movables, the king treats with the chief of the village, and for a requestion marches of and for a remuneration marches on-ward. Their depredations can only be compared with the devastations caused by a swarm of locusts.

BEGGARS' DAY IN PEKIN.

Twice a year-in the spring and in the autumn-a Beggars' day is celebrated in Pekin. From sunrise to sundown the beggars may help themselves to a handful of rice from huge bags piled up outside of every store. The emperor makes a present of a yellow suit to every applicant. They loaf about in their yellow garments, and then pawn them-for they may not sell a garment with an imperial seal-and gamble their earnings away or spend it in drink These hordes of beggars have proved at various times a menace to the peace of the capital. Especially in times of trouble, war or rebellion they have shown themselves from a very danger-ous side. In 1880, when the French were marching to Pekin, the beggars became

so threatening that the emperor was Manufacturers of the old reliable MITCHELL wagon, monarch of the road. Also all kinds of spring wagons. The Mitchell steel skein wagons are the best in the market, and are made expressly for the Utah trade. Call on the Utah Implement Co., Sait Lake City. obliged to sign an ignominious treaty with their king. When in 1895 it was rumored that the victorious Japanese army was advancing upon Pekin the

off in every direction. As a trouble to the Chinese troops, however, the em-press dowager will hear from them before long.

THE ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA.

In solid, stationary structures, the Chinaman can supply his own needs un-alded; but the field for producing those aggregations of engineering and me-chanical skill based on the theory or application of movement, especially of economical movement, lies unbroken and the soil is rich. The idea of econo my in movement is absolutely lacking in the Chinese—a singular circum-stance, as there is no other nationality statuce, as there is no other nationality so strongly economical, even to the point of parsimony, as the Chinese. This trait is shown in his dwellings, in his clothes, and in all his details of liv-ing, except in those where movement is the main theme. The development that is to come will be, therefore, along this line, and will show itself primarily in methods of moving people and goods-namely,in means of transportation; secondly, in methods of moving the great untouched mineral wealth from its existing subterranean hiding places to the surface, that is, in min-ing; and thirdly, in all matters of construction whose parts are moving-namely, machines.

If, therefore, I were asked to enum-erate the relative importance of en-gineering development, I should reply-means of transportation; hydraulic machinery; mining; and then, those ma-chines which can compete against a very low-priced manual labor, and which can, if possible, enter a field of work not now undertaken, such as electric lighting.-Wm. Barclay Parsons, in The Engineering Magazine for July.

THE ARCH OF CHINESE ORIGIN.

The Chinese structures that Impress he engineering observer most strongly are the bridges, the pagodas, the city walls and certain details of building construction. The arch, that beautiful structure from the scientific as well as the æsthetic point of view, is generally believed to be of Roman origin. It was not known to, or at least never used by, the Greeks: and although the shape ap-pears in certain specimens of Hindoo architecture, it is of false variety-that In China, on the other hand, we find it of most widespread and general application, and examination shows that the principles involved are thoroughly understood. The universal use of the design in all parts of the country and undoubted antiquity of so many of the existing examples clearly demon-strate that it long antedates any possible foreign suggestions, and go a long since foreign suggestions, and go a long way to establish it as of Chinese origin -a department, however, which, like printing and gunpowder never passed beyond the national borders



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******* police leave the affairs of the Beggars' | not one out of a thousand of these beg Guild severely alone. The king need fear no interference with the exercise functions by police authorities.

