

# TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

IT SEEMS hardly credible that China could have gone on during all the long centuries of its existence as a nation without official diplomatic intercourse with other powers until within 50 years; yet such is the fact. For nearly 300 years commercial nations were hammering at China's door, but she turned a deaf ear to all of them. She desired above all things to be let alone. But her resources were too vast and varied, her prospective commerce too great, for her to remain in isolation while every other nation was open to the trade of the universe.

In 1594 the Dutch sent three ships to

between the two signatory nations, and the significance of China's recent action in applying to the United States to use its efforts as an intermediary with the other powers is shown in the following paragraph: "If any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively toward

for which her sister nations were contending. On Dec. 7, 1858, President Buchanan transmitted to the senate for its consideration, with a view to ratification, a treaty between the United States and China signed at Tien-tsin by the plen-

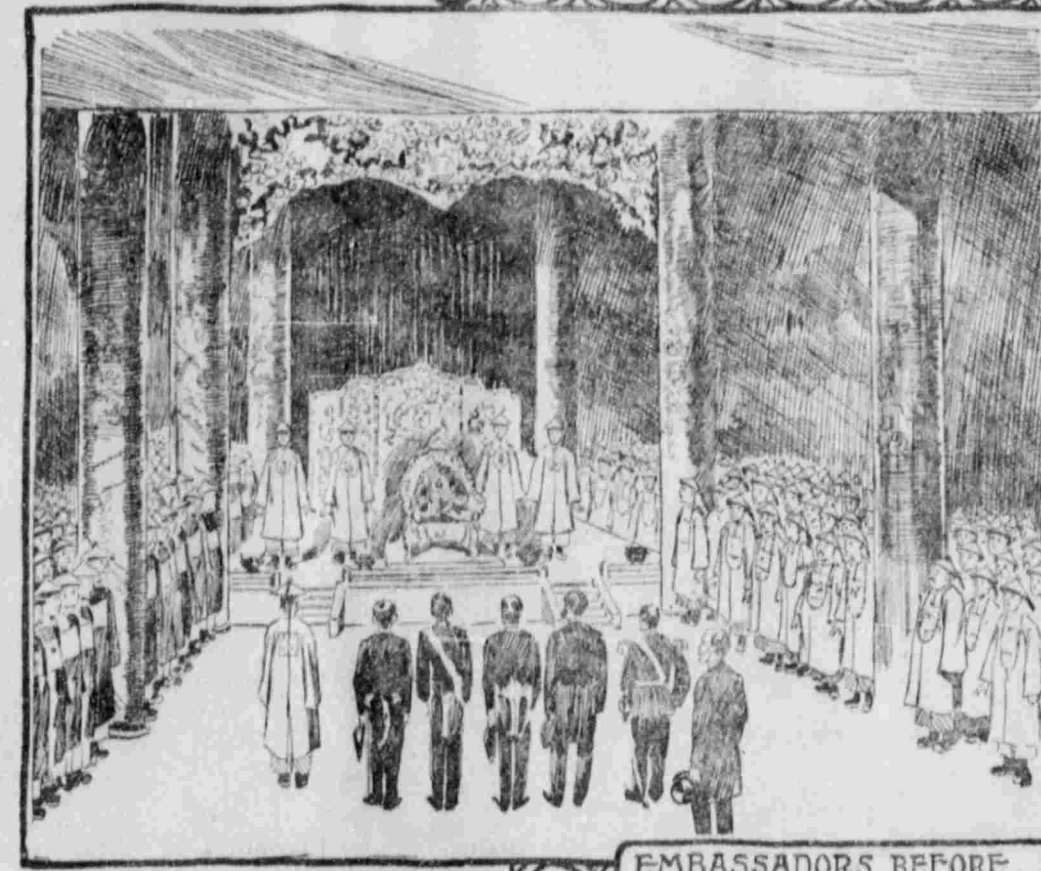
time in her history, China was admitted to the sisterhood of nations. These articles marked the first official acceptance by China of the principles of international law and provided in general that the privileges enjoyed by western nations under that law



CALEB CUSHING.



EMPEROR PREPARING TO RECEIVE AN EMBASSADOR



EMBASSADORS BEFORE THE EMPEROR (TUNGCHIE)



TCHIEN-LUNG. THE GREAT EMPEROR OF CHINA

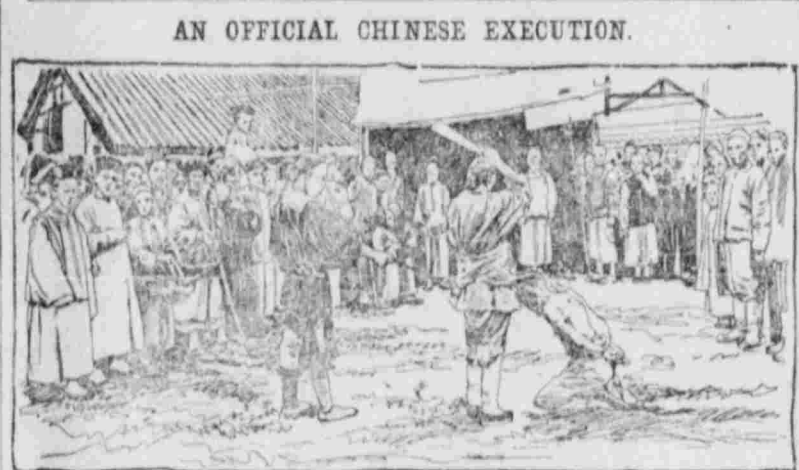
China, but were not allowed to trade. Twice during the succeeding century they tried to break down the barrier, but were repulsed, though the Russians were more fortunate, being in a sense China's nearest neighbors. In 1792 a British embassy under Lord Macartney was well received at Peking, but another under Lord Amherst in 1816 was rejected. British trade on the coast, however, had secured a foothold, but under such restrictions that 60 years ago the famed "opium war" seemed to the Britons the only way to relieve the situation. That war (1839-42) resulted in the first treaty with Great Britain, by which she acquired Hongkong and opened up Amoy, Canton, Fuchow, Ningpo and Shanghai as treaty ports.

The then existing administration—Mr. Tyler's—was not so slow to perceive the immense advantages to be derived from commercial intercourse with China, and Mr. Caleb Cushing, sent out as commissioner, negotiated the first treaty that ever existed between China and the United States. In his annual message to congress, December, 1844, President Tyler says: "I have great pleasure in submitting to the senate for its ratification and approval a treaty which has been concluded between Mr. Cushing, the United States commissioner, and the Chinese emperor." This treaty was promptly ratified by the Chinese emperor and by the senate and is the foundation of that comity which has existed between the two nations ever since.

By the terms of this "Cushing treaty" America secured as great concessions for her trade and citizens as had been granted the most favored nation, which in this instance was Great Britain, but it expired in 12 years, thus making necessary another treaty, that of 1854, by which were obtained even larger concessions. Americans resident in China were confirmed in their privileges, and the principles were laid down which have been in full force up to the present time. Reciprocal relations of peace and good will were declared to exist be-

China, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings. It was at a most unfortunate time for negotiating or ratifying a treaty with China, as not only was she at war with France and Great Britain; but, while preserving or trying to maintain a neutral attitude, the United States was entirely in sympathy with the principles

potentials of both parties on the 18th of June, 1858. This treaty, known as the Ward treaty, held in force for ten years—in fact, holds today—but supplementary articles were signed at Washington July 28, 1858, and ratified by the Chinese government. These articles were secured by our great diplomat, Anson Burlingame, and were the first fruits of his famous mission around the world, when, practically for the first



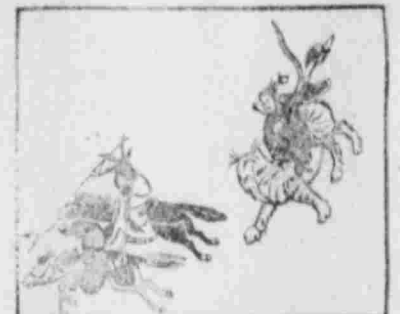
AN OFFICIAL CHINESE EXECUTION.

Where human life is held as cheaply as in China and where a man can be sent to the block or raised from it by a money payment to the magistrate, an execution always attracts a crowd. Nobody seems to be repelled by the horrors of the place or drawn further by sympathy of any sort with the victim. It is more curiosity that draws the crowd together, as it might be attracted by a circus or theatrical performance. Some one has termed the decapitation of a Chinaman a game of "Heads I win, tails you lose," for both head and pigtail are left in the hands of the executioner as the sharp blade flashes and the torso falls over minus its chief adornment. There is grim humor in decapitation from the viewpoint of outraged justice, for it is the most deadly insult that can be offered to a Celestial, who, unless his severed head can be rejoined to his body, stands a very poor chance of admittance into the Chinese heaven, it is said. It has been asserted that decapitation is one of the cruellest modes of execution, since the blood vessels of the brain are a long time in being emptied and life is not immediately extinguished.

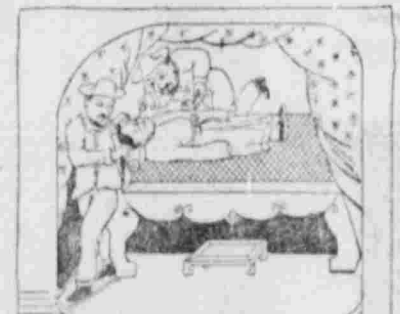
## SOME CHINESE ANTI-CHRISTIAN CARTOONS THAT CAUSED THE BOXER OUTBREAK.



This cartoon represents "The Pig-Goat Hybrid"—foreigners, of course—who are compared to beasts, some of which have pig heads and goat bodies, while others have goat heads and pig bodies. Some, again, have wolf heads and dog lungs, others dog hearts and wolf lungs; but all are vile and bestial.



"Human Exterminating the Monsters" represents the great Hong Shan, one of the five sacred mountains of China, sword in hand, destroying the (Christian) pigs and goats. As a probably acceptable gift, two of his ministers are offering him the head of a pig and a goat to eat.



It seems to have been a firmly fixed idea with the lower class Chinese that the missionaries desired to make converts only for the purpose of gouging out their eyes, which, by some secret process, they transmuted into silver.



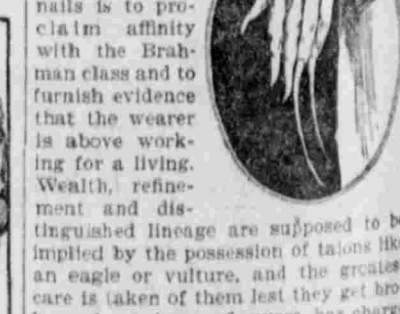
This shows "The Tigers Destroying the Goats." The lion symbolizes the military power of China and the tiger the Manchurian "braves," who in this picture are seen tearing the feeble goats to pieces. The Chinese legend says: "Let the troops rise, and all that is foreign will be exterminated."



"Beating the Devils and Burning Their Books" is the title of this cartoon. The wish is evidently father to the thought. The devils are Christians, who are beaten with bamboo poles and prodded with halberds.



Here the "goats" and "pigs" are seen fleeing before the genius of China, mounted on a panther and bent upon spitting his enemies with his mighty halberd. Heresy in China generally means that the one denounced is opposed to the teachings of Confucius and Buddha.



One of the strangest fads of certain Chinese is that indicated in this illustration, for growing the finger nails to an unnatural length. It is not confined wholly to the Chinese, either, as some other people in the world have imbibed the notion that to possess long finger nails is to proclaim affinity with the Brahman class and to furnish evidence that the wearer is above working for a living. Wealth, refinement and distinction are supposed to be implied by the possession of talons like an eagle or vulture, and the greatest care is taken of them lest they get broken. A manicure, of course, has charge of these extraordinary freaks of perverted nature, and they are constantly oiled to prevent them from becoming brittle. In the first stages of their growth they are fastened to a board or the fingers strapped to a rest, in order to give them the perfect curve or shape sweep which experts pronounce perfection.

MUCH IN A SMALL SPACE. Prof. workers, according to statistics which have been published recently, are long lived. Five hundred and thirty eminent men and women of the present century were taken, and their duration of life gives an average of about 68 years and 8 months. The Roman roads were built with more care than is expended upon the beds of our railways even. They were

made as straight as possible, and natural obstacles were skillfully overcome by the use of cuts, fills, bridges, culverts, embankments and even tunnels. Still grades were avoided, and a level, once reached, was doggedly maintained, even at the expense of making cuts, fills, etc. The width of a flash of lightning has been measured by George Rumker of

the Hamburg observatory. A photograph was secured last August as lightning struck a tower a third of a mile away, and from the distance of the tower and the focal distance of the camera objective it was possible to calculate the breadth of the discharge. Pearl fishing is said to be failing off. In Ceylon a short time ago it was found that immense banks of oysters had absolutely disappeared, and now, at Miragul, across the sea from Madras, the

Mergul pearl fishing is reported to be declining, because returns in the shape of valuable pearls are decreasing, while, on the other hand, the cost of pearling is greater than it was. Half a dozen London clubs of importance have complained bitterly that their bar receipts are falling off discouragingly since their members came to accept as the proper beverage for summer what is now the popular London drink. This is made of barley wa-

ter, properly mixed with lemon, sugar and ice, and it originated in the Guards' clubhouse. Its fame spread from that headquarters, and other clubs were not slow in borrowing the recipe. The time required for a journey round the earth by a man walking day and night, without resting, would be 425 days; an express train, 40 days; sound, at a medium temperature, 23 1/2 hours; cannon ball, 2 1/4 hours; light, a little over

one-tenth of a second, and electricity, passing over a copper wire, a little over one-tenth of a second. Colorado has sold 60 acres of timber near Devil's Head mountain, where it is estimated there are 25,000 gray squirrels, which have lived and multiplied there for years, protected by public sentiment. The squirrels will be evicted by the woodcutters. The arch, that beautiful structure from the scientific, as well as the ma-

thetic 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 appears in certain specimens of Hindu architecture, it is of false variety—that is, a succession of protruding corbels. 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.



THIS BOY INVENTED A GUN. That genius may be hereditary is shown in what has been put forth by William Starling Burgess, a junior in Harvard university, who has invented an automatic machine gun that has received the approval of several experts. Burgess is only 21 years of age and is a son of the late designer of those famous "Burgess boats" which revolutionized yachting and were so successful in keeping the America's cup on this side of the water. His father was himself an enthusiastic yachtsman, and, at his summer home in Beverly, Mass., spent more time on salt water than on land. The son did not have the advantage of his father's training, but seems to have inherited his inventive genius and, although passionately fond of yachting, has turned his attention to gunnery. He was only 15 when he conceived the germ of what has been pronounced an improvement on existing models of machine guns, and he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war before he had perfected it. His experience, however, was of service to him, and after his discharge he turned again to his invention. It is said to be marvelously effective because so simple in construction and light of weight.

### CANTON'S TEMPLE OF THE 500 GENII.

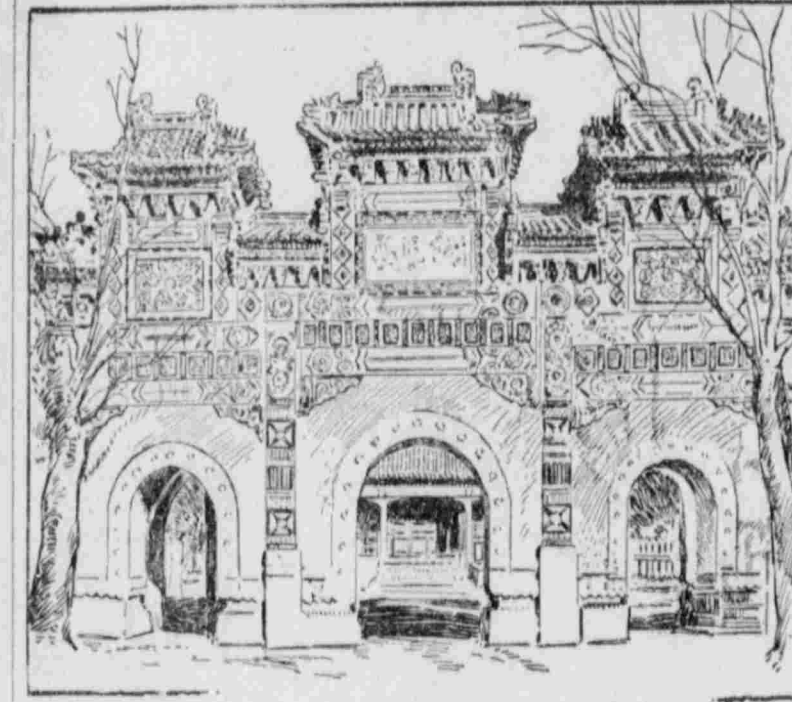


One of the most interesting relics of moribund Buddhism in China is the Temple of the 500 Genii, situated in the outskirts of the famous city of Canton. It is one of the show places of Canton, dividing the attention of visitors with the gruesome execution grounds and the Temple of Horrors.

As to the origin of this temple of wooden statuary, a very ancient Chinese legend relates that one day the worshipful Buddha Yi Lui Foo was passing through a thick wood, when he saw about 500 bats crouching on the trunk of a large tree. The idea struck him that they must be there for some wise purpose, so he devoted himself to fasting and prayer for a long period, until at last he succeeded in converting them into genii, after which he gathered them together and allotted the collection a place of worship in this temple.

This was so long ago that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," but they sit today, a silent concourse of hideous wooden statues, no two of which are alike. Before each one stands an incense pot for the reception of the burning joss sticks which deluded worshippers place in front of them.

### PEKING'S GREAT PORCELAIN PAVILION.



The "pavilion," or commemorative arch, is to be found all over China and is particularly noticeable in Peking, where there is the finest example of this strange structure made of beautiful yellow porcelain. It stands in front of the "hall of classics," where annually the applicants for official positions undergo their examinations. It is a triple arch of quaint construction more than a hundred feet across and surmounted by three tiled towers of ornamental design, with tablets bearing inscriptions in Chinese characters in its facade. There is a wooden pailow at the west end of Legation street, and a collection of rickety arches stands in the great highway of commerce in the Tartar City, at its intersection with another street, near which is a famous teahouse called the "Four Pailow Teahouse." Most of the pailows are merely frameworks of wood, with carved posts, while others are of granite or marble; but all were intended to perpetuate the memory of departed Chinamen and generally bear grandiloquent epitaphs setting forth their superlative talents and transcendent virtues.

### THE DEPOSED GOVERNOR OF PEKING.

The personality of the governor of Peking, whose authority was usurped by the anti-foreign Prince Tuan, was not so obtrusive as that of the boxer ally who caused the legations so much trouble. He was a kindly old man, polite and courteous, but procrastinating to a most exasperating degree. He had to promise a great deal more than he could perform, he explained, in order to "keep face" with those in power above him. It is notorious that the streets of Peking are the worst and filthiest of perhaps any city in the world.



A prosperous Chinaman, a friend of the governor, tried for many months to get the old man to pave the street that runs past his place of business. The governor promised and promised, but never had the work done. At last, in desperation, the man had it done himself during the governor's absence from the city. When that functionary returned and was informed of the improvement, he promptly dispatched a gang of coolies to tear up the beautiful pavement, and, when expostulated with, declared that if he allowed it to remain there in office over him would take it as an indication that he possessed some hidden source of vast wealth and would "squeeze" him until he was bled to the last drop.

### THE SPORT OF FALCONRY REVIVED.

The sport of falconry or hawking has been considered by many as one of the lost arts in a certain sense, it has fallen into such disuse since the invention and universal use of firearms. But of late there has been a noticeable revival of hawking among the country gentlemen of England, and there are indications



that it may soon be introduced into this country. Our broad prairies would afford in some sections an ideal field for the practice of hunting game with birds, as it is absolutely necessary that the country be open, like the downs and moorlands of Scotland, and with the least possible cover. Not only must the falconer have an unbroken range of vision, but the quarry always lies close at sight of the hawk. When hunting partridge, for instance, it is necessary to have a brace of hawks.

### REMARKABLE CELTIC RELICS.



In the year 1896 a plowman on the northwest coast of Ireland turned up some remarkable gold relics as he was working in a field near the shore. These objects, which were all of gold, consisted of a bowl in miniature, with rowing benches and a place for a man; a bowl, two chains of fine workmanship, two twisted neck rings and a hollow collar in repoussé work, the whole forming the most magnificent of its kind ever discovered.

The workmanship of these articles seems to be Phoenician, and the golden bowl was doubtless intended to represent the ancient "coracle," still in use on the Irish coast, in which, a thousand years ago, three Irish missionaries are said to have sailed from Ireland to Cornwall, notwithstanding it was only a frame of basket work covered with skins.

### ORGANISMS IN THE SOIL.

Experiments recently made in England have shown that the soil contains normally specific organisms which are destructive to the typhoid bacillus. If these organisms could be identified, they might be used to combat typhoid fever.

### THE CHINESE FINGER NAIL FAD.

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