TALMAGE ATWORLD'S EXPOSITION

America's Great Preacher and Lecturer Paints a Glowing Word Picture of the Many Wonders, Representing a Century of Grand Achievement, to Be Seen at Paris.

tury is the World's Fair at Paris. A management of ourselves, and he who century of such wondrous achievements in art, in science, in-swiftness of locomotion, in invention of all kinds, in capacity to study other worlds, ought to have a brilliant closing. The last sound from its beli-tower ought to be a chime

Sure enough in Paris we have the grandest exhibition of this century, and of all centuries. There has been a steady adwance from the first fairs recorded in Tyre, Horse Fair, Mineralogical Fair and Agricultural Fair (mentioned in the Bible), on and on, until the fair at Dago-bert, in the time of Louis VI., and the Fair on Bartholomew's Day, the Hungarian fairs at Pesth, and Easter fairs at Leipsic, and the Scotch fairs at Perth, and Vienna Fair, and New Orleans Fair, and the Sydenham Palace Fair at Lon-don, and New York World's Fair, and Chicago Fair, and Omaha's Fair-but the ocean of progress has reached its highwater mark at Paris.

Others may have excelled in this or that feature, but take it all in all, the the last 30 years say there have been such presentation of the poetry of cos-sume; no such Street or Nations. The whole Exposition is a glory beyond that which any finite mind can grasp or fully appreciate.

American Exhibit.

The most interesting and best managed department is the American exhibit. General Peck, the Commissioner-General, brought with him his experience at the Chicago World's Fair, and after three years of hard work in Paris and with a tax upon his patience and en-durance that would have destroyed an ordinary man he has completed the work that ought to be the exultation of all Americans and should win for him the congratulation of the Congress of the Of course, he is criticised. He has

many hundred exhibitors to deal with, and they cannot all have first place, or second place, or third place for their exhibits. Each exhibitor naturally thinks he has the most important exhibit, and a more difficult position no man ever had than that occupied by General Peck. It is easy enough to find fault. It requires no genius to do that. But I do not think any other American could have done as If he comes out of his crushing

As a specimen of the injustice to which thousands have subjected him, many have asked: "Why are not our American industries in one cluster of buildings, so that you could walk through consecu-tively instead of having American machinery here and American pictures a half der and botanical display in some other direction?"

French Government made the classithe French Government made the classi-fication, and that General Peck had no more to do with saying where the differ-Horsebreaker." ent exhibits should be located than he had with deciding that Paris should stand where it is, instead of being on the sea coast, or how many rings Saturn should wear, or how high should be the mountains in the moon

Limited Opportunity.

To augment our appreciation of the need to call to mind that while the Commissioner-Generals from Russia, Germany, Belgium and Austria were empowered by their governments to take whatever they wished and display it at Paris. no such power, but had to have the consent of the owner, and so had less oppor-tunity than other Commissioner-Generals, who could command what picture, what statuary, what machinery, what textile, he wished to put before the world.

We should also appreciate the fact that while other countries could, with comparative case, send their products to this many of our American industries had first to cross the American Continest, and then cross 3000 miles of sea, and again take freight train for long distance before reaching destination. The extent and splendor of our American depart-ment is five times more and better than any one had a right to expect.

But many are asking on this side

the sea whether this fair will close with a deficit. I suppose it will. Nine out of ten national expositions do not meet exenses, and he who invests in them with the idea of getting back his money is mentally deficient, and ought to be taken care of by sympathetic relatives.

I stood a few days ago at Vienna, Aus-

tria, in the only building left standing world's fair of 10 or 15 years ago, and I asked one who had much to do with that exhibition whether it had paid its investors. He replied: "We were 17,000,-000 florins out of pocket."

But, while this Parisian exhibition, like its predecessors, may have more outgo than income, it will bring large reward in the wealth it will pour into the lap of Paris. The receipts at the gates of or failure; a man may pay during his wish here no more than \$5 at the fair, but while he stays in the city with his family he may pay \$500 or \$1000. The whole earth is at this moment pouring its millions of gold into the exchequer of the City of Paris; no city under the sun tage from an exposition as this city will

Worse Extortion Elsewhere.

"But," say some of the correspondents "the city is full of extortion, and you must give three times what things are have this Summer twice crossed the Continent of Europe, going and coming, and the place we have found most reasonable in its charges is Paris. If you want to get skinned alive, go to Denmark, or Norway, or Russia, or Germany or Austria as Summer tourists. The story of disappearing roubles and floring is more startling than the story of es-

caping francs and crowns,
But the only really economical thing a Summer tourist can do is to go home. There is no maxim one oftener quotes to himself while traveling abroad than the saying which the Sunday School boy quoted, as, marching in procession with other children, he put his pennies into the missionary-box, supposing he was quoting an apporpriate passage of Scripture: "A

tool and his money are soon parted."
How many people in traveling spend such of their time clear out of temper shout their baggage, or their board, or their being crowded. The trouble is, that when they pack their trunks and wallises for their journey, while they put dhism, and Taolsm, the Chinese people have on earth, but who afterwards were canonized in plenty of clothing, and such articles been prolific of idols and votaries of image as they will surely need, they forget to put in a large amount of good, old-fash-The amount of patience which Job had did very well for the slow time in which he lived, but would not be sufficient to see one safely through in a 19th-century world's exhibition. The fact is that the hardest task we shall almost every interest of man. Most of these

The peroration of the Nineteenth Cen- | ever be called upon to undertake is the as any awarded a few days ago at this

Parisian fair. As we passed through the different departments, only one building sadde us, and that was the one constructed by Spain. The walls have a few specimen of tapestry, probably loaned by some of the old castles in Spain, and here and there is a specimen of ancient armor, but the thing that most impressed me was the destitution of the country there represented.

history—those mentioned by Ezekiel, the Poor Spain! She has been fighting prophet, as occurring 600 B. C.: Fairs at progress and enlightenment for centuries. and drowned her last prospect of betterment in the waters before Santiago. We are sorry for any individual or for any nation that is down, by whatever process he or it came down. Would that Spain, he or it came down. by turning her back upon her cruelties and her superstitions and her face to the light, might come to political, moral and religious prosperity, and that at the next world's fair in Europe, she might have an exhibit in painting and sculpture and textile, and literature, equal to any country east of the Pyrenees.

The vacant places which I have seen this Summer in the art galleries of Be Parisian Exhibition is unparalleled. Dresden, Germany, and St. Petersburg.

Those who have seen the great fairs of made me especially desire to see the art gallery of the Paris Exposition. no illuminations like those which have I asked in the Holland, Danish, German set the Summer nights in Paris into a and Russian cities the reason of the abblaze; that there has been no such rich sence of certain great pictures, and con-decoration of pavillons and palaces; no cerning the unoccupied pedestals of cerdecoration of pavillons and palaces; no cerning the unoccupied pedestals of cer-such splendor of slik manufactures; no tain statues, I was told that the painting or sculpture had been loaned to the world's fair at Paris. Rubens and Murillo and Titian and Raphael had gone to France, Indeed the departments of paint-ing and sculpture in this exposition are the heaven of the fine arts.

I can imagine nothing more inspiring than a walk amid the scuipture of all nations, as here you see it. Even that which is done in cast of plaster skillfully gives the thought of the great artist. If you want to find genius exalted, here behold Victor Hugo enthroned on the rocks, his great forehead hovering over the scene, while a figure representing music hands up to him a harp, and another form holds a mask, suggestive of the drama, for which he did such matchiess things, and another lifts a lash, to suggest the chastisements with which he struck upstart monarchy and sham, while the winged angel of fame stands with trumpet to hip, ready to sound his praise through all time.

Everything Represented.

If you would see grief of parting wrought in stone, here it is in "Emi-Would you find devogrants' Adieu." tion? Here it is in "Paternoster," showing a girl at prayer. savagery about to rend and devour, look at Gardell's "Tigress." Would you see work with any nerves left, or any capacity of mind and soul unexhausted, he will be as wonderful as anything in the will be as wonderful as anything in the will be as wonderful as anything in the list agony of those on a wreck at sea, while in the distance, study the a child's glee, look here at the boy carry-Would you realize the ing a ship in the distance, study the way bert Stigal freezes it into bronze, Would you behold a specimen of the sublimest impudence, yonder is Marc Antony, in glided chariot, drawn by three lions he leading the fourth. Would you know how heaven-sent charity illumines the countenance, look at the statues of those philanthropists. Would you see the spirit of play, there it is in Guillonnet's Would you have Illustrated

Would you have demonstrated, so that you can never forget it, helpful sympathy for the wounded, look at Sicard's "Good Samaritan." Would you learn the terror of an offended conscience, stand a while before that "Cain and Abel." Would you realize what Christian eloquence can accomplish, listen, for standing there you can hear, as well as see, Bossuet, in a burst of holy oratory, which moves his audience till some are ready to spring to

their feet and others swoon into tears. In one hour, you can, in this congregation of the world's sculpture, see all the passions, rage or triumph, and all the grandeurs unroll. Coming down from amid the statuary, one feels that he has descended from Mont Blanc, the snowwhite heights of the world's sculpture.

Practical Side.

If you have time, go up and down all the buildings of this World's Fair and see the life insurance exhibits, illustrating, in the most radient way, the best temporal blessing which ever came to benefit suseholds, and feel the enchantment of ceramics, and mineralogy and horticulture, and optics, and tapestry, and metal-lurgy, and hydraulics, and machinery and lithography, and engraving, and bookbindery, and the printing presses, one of which can print in one hour 45,000 copies of a 16-page paper, and fold and count them; and electrography, and compare all the industries of the world's brain, and the world's eye, and the world's band, and the world's foot, but somehow manto come out, at the close of your last visit through the doors, over and beside which are the four gigantic figures repre-senting Architecture, with its compass and scroll: Music, with its bow and violin: Painting, with its pencil and easel; and Sculpture, with its mallet and chisel; so among all your impressions of the World's Fair, your last impression may be the grandest, most thrilling, and most lasting

What a good thing to have this objectlesson of peace at a time when three wars are raging. There are swords in this exposition, but they are all sheathed, or hung up, or asleep on cushions of damask. There are guns here, but none of

worship, and that out of this blending has

sprung the multitudinous crop of Chinese

delties who are assigned functions dealing with

farmers.

riding into battle, but they are in saddles of bronze or marble. Germany and France, Russia and China, but in peace

This whole scene is a tableau of the milm. Is not the 19th century too late SHIP QUITO'S WELCOME CARGO OF an age for wholesale cut-throatry and CORN DISTRIBUTED.

> Deep Impression Made Upon Hindu Population by Relief Vessel's Arrival at Destination.

The cargo of corn sent by the people of the United States, through the hands of the Christian Herald, of New York, to the starving people of India, some months ago, on the steamer Quito, has been distributed among those who most needed it. This introduction of American grain into India shows that India, as a market for our cereals, offers wast possibilities. The arrival of the corn, in good condition, further demonstrates that cereals will withstand the various climatic changes of a long ocean voyage like that

taken by the Quito.

The donation of American maize to In-

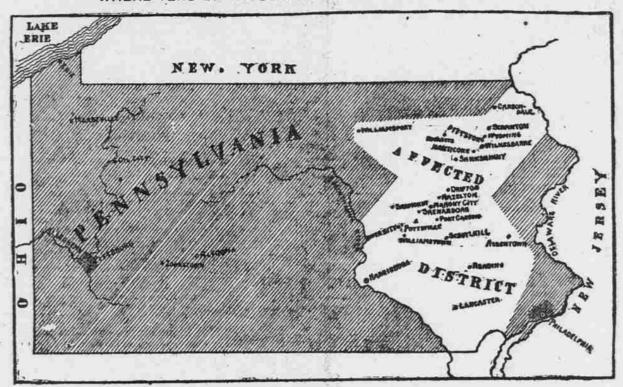
of the company. The native guests were particularly struck with the size of the grains, which were three times as large as those of the maize grown in India Said t a chairman:

"The good ship Quito has arrived, in the nick of time, to supply the cultiva-tors with food, just between seed time and harvest. It has not only brough grain, but also a most welcome rain, and we are grateful to it for its double harvest. There is a proverbial saying that no one should ever look a gift horse in the mouth. There are reasons, and good ones, for refraining from such inspection, in the case of ordinary gift horses, but this particular gift horse cannot only be looked in the mouth with perfect sat isfaction, but taken into the mouth with even greater appreciation. It consists of a splendid gift, worthy of America, of the ery best, kind of 2-year-old American

Good Words for Our Corn.

A Hindu official, who addressed the meeting, said that there was an impreswon in certain parts of India, that American maize was not a staple food, to be distributed in famine time. He would show that it was good food, and one which the people would gladly accept. His experience of a previous Indian famconvinced him that people liked the dia's famine-stricken people was great ine convinced him that people liked the in conception, and in the reach of its corn sent from America on that occa

WHERE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF COALMINERS ARE IDLE.



Industrial centers all over the world are affected by the mammoth coal strike in Eastern Pennsylvania. Here is a map of the state, showing the region in which the miners are playing a grim waiting game against the anthracite operators.

eating out of the manger in which Christ was born. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.
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This Exposition Universal is a mighty

move in the right direction. Among the

most unique things to be found within its walls is the gift from the Czar of Russia

to this Republic. It is a map of France in colored marble, and the chief cities of France are designated by precious stones,

and the rivers are of rock crystal and

the provinces are of gold.

May the time soon come when a map of

another sort will be appropriate at some world's fair in America or Europe. 1

would make it out of the marble of many

lands on both sides of the sea. All styles of precious stones should represent the

Austria and Spain and Switzerland should be indicated by the amethyst, and

topaz, and opal, and Italy should be a pearl of the sea, and Germany should be

the sapphire, and Russia the Diamond, and Great Britain the emerald, as green

as her Emerald Isle, and the United

States the ruby, not crimson as with the carnage of battle, but with the full blush

It is time that the cavalry horses stop

of the morning and of universal peace.

nations in brotherhood.

FROM HEAD TO FOOT.



Male members of the smart set of New York are sion of the news that the Prince of Wales has decreed the double-breasted frock coat must go and a single-breasted garment take its place. The single-breasted frock coat has had huge advertisement, but by no means a huge sale. Next year it will be worn in London, and New York will soon follow. Sad as it may seem, it may be two or three seasons before

new coat is worn in the cities of the Far Rather than be caught in the street, the club, or the drawing-room, in the double-breasted frock, after "that jolly sprig of English royalty." as the Washington Post alludes to the Prince of Wales, had appeared in a "single," the chapples of Washington who watch for hints in dress from the Prince appear to have been shutting themselves up in their

edrooms until their tailors could get them out with the new fashion. The Ragian still holds its own, both as a stylish garment and one of considerable service to mankind and womankind; but, acknowledging at to be a coat of great importance, it is not as fashionable now as it was, and although it is always a desirable thing to have, by reason of its stylishness and serviceability aforesaid the smart man is not swearing by it this

season as being the coat of coats. The overcoat which promises to have a special vogue this Winter is the singlebreasted Chesterfield made from gay coatings, cut decidedly full and reaching down to an inch or two below the knee. The pockets (side) are perpendicular or horizontal. For our climate this coat is very serviceable, and can be worn on

There is nothing new in trouserings. Grey and black angolas and cashmeres and their numberless imitations are the staple stock, so far as material and color are concerned, but in cut they are closer than usual at the thighs, knees and bottoms.

In selecting a fancy waistcoat one must be careful to give ue consitration to the hue of hair and complexion, with a view to avoiding anything like an inar-tistic arrangement of colors. Very few men, for instance, can wear, with harmonious effect, a pink satin waistcoat worked over with crimson marigolds, and white heliotrope, with crimson rings on it, can be worn only by men with drab complexions. White faces, with red spots, go very well with red waistcoats, with white spots, and vice versa

BEAU BRUMMEL, JR.

ing the issue of the corn to his starving fellow-countrymen and women, turned to a missionary and asked: "Was this grain sent out of pure char-

ity?"
"Out of pure charity," replied the mis-

"Was it given outright, without any

"Not a pice of pay for it; given outright for the love of God and man." "Well, sir," he said, "I am an old man, but I have never seen anything like this."
The fact is, according to reports that have reached this country, that the sending of the corn to Indian from America, has more or less affected the whole Hindu community of Great Britain's chief East- | of the means of livelihood. ern possession, those who have received no help at all, as well as those who have. by footpaths, through the fields, 20, 30 or even 50 miles, to their distant homes, it has attracted the attention and touched the hearts of the remotest villagers. It has been more effective than thrice the value of the corn, invested in native grain will not take it, I will sell it to the fact that it was sent by people living thousands of miles away, across three seas, out of pure philanthropy, has moved the hearts of the people, as a 1000 sermons

Generous Railway Directors.

The United States Consul at Bombay, Mr. W. T. Fee, writes that the railroads which carried the corn from the Quito to the interior districts, originally charged largely reduced rates for the freight. After payment was made, the directors met, and having heard from Mr. Fee the circumstances connected with the gift they promptly refunded to the committee 35,000 rupees (about \$11,666), which meant that they carried the cargo below the actual expenses involved. They said that they made the rebate to show their appreciation of "the gift of the bighearted American people."
A grand reception was given the Quito

on her arrival at the wharf at Bombay. The assemblage was extremely picturesque. Hindus, of several castes; Mah rattis and Gujaratis, Parsees and Mohammedans, mingled with the sober ed Europeans and the native Christian and Parsee women, in their graceful costumes. While the ceremony was in progress, news that something unusual was on spread to the neighboring population, and a whole swarm of the common people perched themselves along the

On the table, before the chairman, lay two silver dishes, containing samples of the Quito's cargo, salted and parched after the American fashion. This had been done the previous night by women of the American Methodist & Alliance Missions, working in Bombay. The corn served, was quite a novelty, and was

IDOLS ADORED BY THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

beneficence. A venerable Hindu, watch- sion, and he was certain it would be acceptable now as well. American malze had become more and more widely known in India: it was superior in flouring quality to Indian maize.

During the distribution of the corn in

the Indian country districts, a mission-ary told this story of a little, 4 months' old baby that was sold by its Hindu father for a small quantity of corn.
One Hariba, a blacksmith, living in the village of Arphal, was burned out of house and home. He would, perhaps, have been able to put out the fire, but there was not water in the stream, and none available elsewhere. His tools, his cooking vessels-all his worldly posses-

Then Hariba carried the baby about in his arms, begging milk, till he lost As the people have carried it on their patience with the bother of it all, and heads all over the stricken district, along the high roads, through country lanes, to sell the child to the Christians for four rupees; coming down finally to two ru-Christian Hindu, pees. But a Christian Vithoba, told Hariba that such a trans-

Vithoba tried to frighten him out of this idea, but not very successfully, so, in order to save the child, he reported how matters stood to the Magistrate. Two the father and child. The Magistrate threatened Hariba with punishment if he hould carry out his purpose. He added:
"Better than to do that, you might give the child to the Christians, who will take good care of it.

"Then," asked the father, "what shall eat? I want to profit somewhat by asked the father, "what shall this transaction."

Here Vithoba, taking pity upon the poor man, offered him four bushels of American corn. The Magistrate then said: "Go, you have the promise of a little corn.

Take proper care of the child. Minded to Cast It Away.

Thereupon Hariba told Vithoba, confidentially, that if no one would buy the child, he had a mind to throw it away somewhere; there would still be two children left, and he must rid himself of such an incumbrance. Vithoba begged him not to throw it away, until he could report the case at Satira, after which help would, perhaps, be given.

"It is needless to say," remarked the missionary who told the story, ...at when we heard the whole pitiful tale, our sympathies were aroused and we wanted to adopt the baby. It was brought to us at once in a basket. There was a mutual exchange of presents; the baby was made over to us, and we gave Hariba a blanket, plus two rupees.

The American corn bags, have served --famine children as umbrellas during the rains. The eager little ones find it hard to wait their turn till the bags are emptied, one by one. They wear them proudly over their heads while going to and from school, or while working in the

CHINESE ARE NOT RETROGRESSIVE

Thus Says Margherita Arlina Hamm, Who, Basing Her Deductions on Personal Observation, Asserts Further That, in Their Own Way, They Are Quite Up to Date.

error is found in the assumption that China is stagnant, or, as some writers put it, is retrograding. Such clever writers as Miss Gordon Cumming, Miss Scidmore, Bishop Williams, Lord Beresford, Archibold Colquhoun, Dyer Ball, Sir Stewart Lockhart and even Professor Giles have adopted this view in their able writings upon the subject.

Only Archdeacon Moule and Dr. Arthur Smith have recognized the true condition of affairs. Though differing entirely in its civilization from any and all of the Western powers, China is not stagnant, and is not retrogressive. On the contrary, it is in a state of active growth, and, according to its own law of development, is as progressive as the United States or Germany. The error has arisen by measuring Chinese social and National life by Western standards.

This course is unscientific and in many ways incorrect. It would be just as fair to measure the growth of a pine by that of an oak tree, or that of a mollusk by an articulate. Few observers have noticed that Chinese society and Government are based upon and are an extension of the family system, while European civiliza-tion is essentially individualistic. Both the East and the West started their civilizations alike and grew alike. They be gan with a polygamous family unit, and not with an individual. This stage of evoution lasted centuries, if not ages. Henry Sumner Maine and other jurists have pointed out that this system continued in Europe to quite a recent date, and that there are still many relics or

Similar Development.

In Europe, as in China, the village settlement or village community developed into the village proper and the clan. Here the heads were the fathers or grandfathers. They exercised the same general power that the specific pater familias did over his own household or households. An ancient survival of this political stage is found in the word alderman, meaning sim ply an old man, and also in the Latin word which has the same significance. The Anglo-Saxon alderman and the Ro man senator were in the beginning the same officials as the village elders who still rule China, as they did thousands of

How Europe and America broke away from the system of family unit is difficult to say. Christianity was very potent in this respect, both in its teachings and in the practices and customs which grew us under its auspices. Chivalry and feudalism were also strong causes in producing the effect. Migrations and invasions cannot be overlooked, and it may be that the maritime disposition evinced by the dwellers on the Mediterranean and the Northern Atlantic contributed to the result. At any rate, the transformation of the village community and the family unit into the individualism of the Chris tian world marks the era of progress which we have now had for 500 years. While Europe made a departure from its line of growth, China kept on undevi atingly. Her entire fabric is based even and not the individual as a unit. If a

Chinese citizen receives an honor, or degree, it ennobles his father grandfather, and scarcely ever his children, and still more seldom his descen-

His Heart Broke.

I recall once, when the son of a moder ately well off farmer in Fuhklen, where I lived, passed an official examination with high honor and took the degree of Sou Chai. The news was carried to his father by friends and neighbors, who presented him with rich gifts, and treated him the old man was so overjoyed that, according to a native physician, his heart broke with delight

This custom is encouraged by the Chineso Government, which seems never tire of paying honors to what is called "filial worth" or "filial piety." Thus where a girl of 18 cut off slices of her own body to feed her starving father, and died finally from pain and exhaustion, authorities erected a magnificent arch to

her memory.

As applied to real estate the family unit system works what to the European mind eems chaos. All the land of China is held by the Emperor, who is a sort of All-Father, but in trust for his people. There is no such thing in Chinese law as the fee simple; the richest as well as the poorest man is a lease holder, upon a moderate ground rent, of the Imperial crown. The ease itself belongs to the head of the family, in trust for the family.

On one occasion a circus came to Amoy where I was visiting. The manager hired or leased a tract of land from a wealthy merchant. The lease was only for four weeks, but the receipt was signed by six male members of the family. Two days after the signing of the document, the manager was waited upon by three ins who demanded payment for their interest in the rent. The next day there were two and upon the third day four. Altogether 50 members of the family appeared upon the scene before the luckless manager was able to go ahead with his entertainment.

Some Curious Facts.

You hire a house and surrounding gar den in China for 100 years or 1000 years, as the case may be, and pay your money for it. In going over the ground you will find six or eight ancient, dilapidated graves. They are mere ruins, and around them have accumulated the debris and

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 .- A very prevalent | garbage of years or centuries. In the wall which surrounds the property just oppo-site to each grave is a grillage or brick honeycomb which enables the passer-by on the road to look through at the grave, and, according to the Chinese, also enables the ghostly tenant of the tomb to see his friends and acquaintances as they

Now if you should desire to clean the property and remove or bury the tombs, or close the unsightly openings in the wall you would get into serious trouble. The Chinese Government would complain, and your Consul would be compelled to forbid it, and if you still persisted, you would ecome the victim of a so-called anti-foreign riot of the most blood-thirsty kind. The ramifications of the family unit syster extend throughout Chinese life. In a family each son should have the same opportunity as the rest; therefore under Chinese law, there should be no laws re-stricting or limiting opportunities. Thus the Chinese are bitterly opposed to such legal fictions or creations as patents, copyrights and trademarks. Their theory is that if a man makes an improvement in a tool or a process the benefit should go to all of his fellow-workers. Human nature is the same in China as elsewhere. While the law enables no single man to

take advantage of his fellows, it does per-mit a society or guild to do this. China is a network of guilds, each one of which owns one or more trade secreta. The guild itself becomes the family on a larger scale, and as the membership is hereditary, it enjoys the benefit of inven-tions or discoveries, without recourse to courts or statute books. It works well

except in the case of great wars, when a guild is liable to be destroyed. Network of Guilds. Before the Manchu Conquest, the Porcelain Guilds of the Yang-tse excelled the world. They were destroyed by the Tartar invaders, and although the Chinese have worked patiently in their kilns and

potteries, they have never regained the marvelous skill the dead guilds possessed. It is the duty of a father to see that every child is employed upon some gainful pursuit, in order that the family shall have a minimum burden, and the policy of the Chinese state is so to rule as to give employment of some shape to every citizen. It carries its policy into execution. It does so stupidly, wastefully, ru-inously, but it does so nevertheless. It opposes the introduction of all laborto save labor.

The bitter fight against steamers on China's coasts and rivers, against railways, telegraphs and the postal system is not based upon superstition in the least, but simply on the fear that these Western nnovations will throw myriads out of employment. Nor is the fear groundless. The making of Canton a treaty port utterly ruined several hundred thousand souls of whom many must have died of starvation, Time and again the European tea hongs have attempted to introduce tea-curing

machinery. Each machine would have one the work of 100, or maybe 500 men. in every instance there was a terrific pro-test from the men whose labor was to be displaced; the authorities intervened, or else there would have been a strike or a

The first railway from Wu Sung to Shanghai was a complete success in every respect from a Western point of view, out it threatened to destroy the livelihood of a great army of junkmen, porters, chair coolles and others, so the Chiway and its equipment at the price set by its owners—and a very fancy price it was—threw one-half of the road into the river and sent the other half over to the Formousa wilderness.
A thoughtful father takes his son away

from his work upon rocky ground and places him in a fertile meadow. So with the Imperial Chinese Government. They the Removal of Surplus Populations More Advantageous Localities. At one time the bareau was a great power for good but the awful political corruption of the empire has rendered it a fossillized institution. In the old years it transported thousands and even myriads from one district to another, and did, upon a vast scale, what the little colonization bureaus a new countries are doing today.

The desire and duty to prevent suffer-ing, causes the government to encourage polygamy. The poor have but one wife, the wealthy many. There are no old maids, and the number of harlots is smaller in proportion to the population than in any civilized country. There is ter-rible poverty, but it is not one whit worse than the pauperism of Great Brit-ain, Italy or Spain, and there are practically no tramps, in which respect China sets an example to the United States.

There are many ways of measuring national prosperity. We speak of Spain, Postugal and France as declining pow-ers, because their populations are decreasing and their national debt increasing. According to these standards, what shall be said of a political system which endures for at least 4000 years, and which and stupendous inundations, has increased

Population.

steadily and is increasing today.

Bishop Williams gave this matter con siderable study, and his figures are of great interest. In the beginning of the last century the population is estimated to have been 125,000,000; in the middle of the century, 150,000,000. In the beginning of this century it was about 300,000,000, and today it is suposed to be 400,000,000. China never had a national debt until it

was brought under the influence and par-tial control of the great powers. Even today its entire indebtedness is less than 50 cents per head of its entire population. Quite a contrast with France, with its A wise father wants his good children

to marry and have offspring, but is adverse to an evil child reproducing his kind. This feeling is the basis of Chinese common law. It metes out death to almost every crime, partly as punishment, but chiefly as a preventive of continuation of criminal tendencies. It has re-duced crimes of violence to a minimum. In all of the Empire there are fewer mur-ders, highway robberies, burglaries, cases of arson, jails and jail inmates than inany one of the great countries of the

With individualism there is greater liberty and activity of each human unit. With the family unit system, there is less specialization and les heterogeneity. The former conduces to what we call progress; the latter opposes our kind of progress and has a progress of its own. The two tendencies are antagonistic and ound to increase in their mutual antipathy.

The breaking out of the present war is providential. It precipitates the conflict when Christendom is thoroughly prepared for battle and when the imperial devilfish is still unarmed and unsupplied with fangs and claws. Ten years hence, equipped with Mausers and Krupp guns, it would have swept Europe from the North Cape to Gibraltar. Today we will sweep it from the Amur to Hai Nam-

Margherita Arlina Hamm To Maidens.

But believe what you please When they swear they adore you Let them rest on their knees, But believe what you please-Let them argue and tease If the thing doesn't bore you When they swear they adore you

Out of its mingling of Confucianism, Budfilism, and Taolsm, the Chinese people have on earth, but who afterwards were canonized are three pigeon-holes where the family gods as saints.

Literally they number millions, for each hill scribed the words, "Heaven, earth, rulest." the god of war. He was Kwante, who figured figures are out of proportion, grotesque, and just after the beginning of the Christian era.

even hideous. An image shop may have sevIn 1856 he is said to have appeared in the
eral hundred of these deities, ranging from
heavens and turned the tide of battle to the
3 inches to 10 feet in height. Across the street been profife of idols and votaries of image worship. Some one has written that the first of these religions was based upon morality, the elements, the occupations of men, and the the second on idolatry, and the third on spirit thoughts and desires of the people are dominated by these religions. imperialists, for which the Emperor raised may be daubs of mud drying in the sun, ou

nated by these creatures of a superstitious rev-erence. In some sections of the country even clods of earth are set up and worshiped by the In every house, save the hovels of the poor-

parent, teacher." To the left, also inscribed, are the words, "We burn incense to the holy multitude of family gods." On the right are the ancestral tablets, placed in order of rank, with the oldest in the rear; The door gods, who were ministers of state in the Tang dynasty, are Wel Tsukung and Ching Sohpao.

him to the rank of Confuctus.

Of which these gods are made. Wood serves
There is a god of thunder, of lightning, of as a skeleton, mud for fiesh, paint for skin,
the earth, sea and sky. There is a god of with a sliver or pewter heart. A hole is left cruelty and a god of revenge; of smallpox, of in the back, and into this a frog snake, lizard measies, and, strangely enough, a god of lice.

This manufacture of images of worship is an living deity.—Chicago Tribune.