

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY GIRL.

At the Turning Point.

Achievements of the Closing Century, and
Glowing Promise of Coming Hundred Years.

Truly the century which with the last stroke of midnight tomorrow will come to a close has been an eventful one. From whatever standpoint it is regarded, its history is marvelous. In the knowledge we have gained of our own globe during its progress it stands unparalleled. There has been wonderful progress also in science, in education and in the adaptation of natural forces to human purposes. Political and territorial changes, too, have made this a very different world from that of 1800.

It is not possible in the space assigned for this article to even mention all the events which have made the century memorable, but it may be interesting to recall a hundred happenings, which, if not the most important, are among those that have had the greatest influence in shaping and developing the affairs of mankind during the last 100 years.

As a corollary to such a list which is given herewith, The Oregonian presents a symposium of the views and ideas of some of the best-known American men and women of the day, on the achievements of the past and also on the prospects and opportunities unfolding with the approaching birth of the new century. For its synopsis of leading events of the nineteenth century, it is indebted to the Christian Herald, of New York. The list follows:

Wars and Revolutions.

Battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon defeats Austrians and Russians, 1805.
Battle of Trafalgar, Nelson sinks French fleet, 1805.
Moscow burned by the Russians to entrap Napoleon, 1812.
Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon vanquished, 1815.
Battle of Navarino, securing Greek independence, 1827.
Crimean War, Great Britain, France and Sardinia against Russia, 1853-55.
India Mutiny, in which native soldiers massacre English men, women and children, 1857.
Franco-Austrian War, 1859, followed by Garibaldi's Campaign unifying Italy, 1860.

The Great Civil War in America, 1861-65. Surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.
Austro-Prussian War. Decisive battle, Sadowa, July 3, 1866.
Franco-Prussian War. Decisive battle, Sedan, September 1, 1870, followed by occupation of German states in German Empire.
Russo-Turkish War. Battle of Plevna, December 10, 1877.
Bombardment of Alexandria by the British, 1882, followed by the occupation of Egypt.
War between Chinese and Japanese, 1894-95.

Americo-Spanish War. Manila, May 1, 1898; Santiago, July 2, 1898.
War by Great Britain against South African Republics, 1899-1900.
France becomes an empire, 1804; a republic, 1848; an empire again, 1852; third republic, 1870.
General outbreak of revolutions throughout Europe, 1848.

Some, said from the Pope, becomes capital of United Italy, 1870.
Earthquakes, Famines, Floods, Etc.
Earthquakes: Caracas, 1812; India (2000 persons killed), 1819; Canton, China (6000 perished), 1820; Calabria (1000 persons killed), 1828; San Domingo (5000 killed), 1842; Southern Italy (14,000 lives lost), 1852; Calabria (10,000 killed), 1857; Quito (6000 deaths), 1859; Mendoza, South America, (7000 deaths), 1860; Manila (5000 deaths), 1863; Monterey (1000 deaths), 1867; Arequipa and district (25,000 deaths), 1868; San Jose, Colombia, (14,000 deaths), 1875; Seio (4000 deaths), 1876; Charleston, S. C., (property worth \$5,000,000 destroyed and 41 lives lost) 1877; in the Riviera (2000 deaths), 1877; Japan (4000 dead, 5000 wounded), 1892.

Famines: Ireland, 1846; Russia, 1891; in India 1873, 1893, 1897, 1899, 1900. In the last two named years there were large American contributions in money and grain through the Christian Herald.
The great fire in Chicago, 1871.
The Conemaugh flood, destroying Johnstown, Pa., 1889.

Tidal wave at Galveston, Tex., 1900.
Tidal wave in Japan sweeps away 50,000 houses and kills 2419 persons, 1893.

Social, Humanitarian and Religious.
Slavery abolished in the British dominions, 1833.
Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, emancipates 23,000,000 serfs, 1861.
Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, 1862.

First International Exposition in Hyde Park, London, 1851.
First settlement of an international quarrel by arbitration instead of war (Alabama claims of the United States against England), 1871.
International Peace Congress summoned by Russia, meets at the Hague, 1866.
Organization of the Red Cross Society at Geneva, 1864.

Organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1873.
First College Settlement established, 1852.
The Christian Herald adopts 5000 children orphaned by the India famine, 1860.
Organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1810. First missionaries sent out, 1810.
Organization of the first Sunday School Union in London, 1802. American, 1834.
British and Foreign Bible Society founded, 1804.

American Bible Society organized, 1816.
First Young Men's Christian Association established by George Williams in London, 1844.
The Inquisition abolished by the Spanish Cortes, 1808.

Beginning of the Salvation Army, 1865.
Doctrine of papal infallibility formally adopted by the Ecumenical Council, 1870.
Bible Revision: New Testament issued, 1881; Old Testament, 1885.
Organization of the first Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, 1831.

Organization of the Order of King's Daughters, 1888.

Literature and Statesmanship.
Goethe publishes "Faust," 1808.
Victor Hugo writes "Les Misérables," 1862.

Thomas Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution" published, 1837.
Ralph Waldo Emerson's essays, 1841-71.
John Ruskin's "Modern Painters" published, 1840-61.

Whittier's Poems, 1835-36.
Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 1851-52.
Darwin's "Origin of Species," 1859.
President Monroe propounds the doctrine that bears his name, 1823.

Sir Robert Peel, Premier of Great Britain, 1834.
John Sherman, United States Secretary of Treasury, resumes specie payments, 1876.
Abraham Lincoln elected President of United States, 1860.
W. E. Gladstone becomes Premier of Great Britain, 1868.

Kissinor made president of the Cabinet of Prussia, 1871.
Count Cavour, Liberator of Italy, appointed Premier, 1852.
Ladislaus, Dictator of Hungary, 1848.

1828; D'Urville, 1840; Ross, 1841; Wilkes, 1842; Borchgrevink, 1896.
In Africa: Livingstone, 1848-73; Stanley, 1874-77; Speke and Grant, 1853.
In America: John C. Fremont's Journey westward to the Pacific, 1842-45.

Invention.
First steamboat, the Clermont, made a voyage from New York to Albany, 1807; the first steamboat to cross the Atlantic, the Savannah, 1819.

First railroad, Stockton and Darlington, England, 1825; Baltimore & Ohio, 14 miles long, 1830.

Lighting the streets by gas, first experiment in London, 1800.

Electric light produced by Edison's application of sub-division, 1879.

The McCormick reaper, invented, 1834.
Howe's sewing machine, 1846.

The electric telegraph, Samuel F. B. Morse, 1837. First line in the United States, 1844.

The telephone, first exhibited, 1876.
The phonograph, 1877-83.

Cable laid across the Atlantic, 1857; perfected, 1866.

Electric railroad at Edison's home at Menlo Park, 1880.

Photography: First experiments by Daguerre, 1825; first successful portraits by Morse, 1839.

The spectroscopic first used, 1802; perfected, 1829.

Röntgen rays found to penetrate solids, 1896.

Miscellaneous Happenings.
Gold discovered in California, 1848; in Australia, 1851; in the Transvaal, 1887; in the Klondike, 1897.

Diamond mines worked in the Transvaal, 1870.

Opening of the Suez Canal, 1869.

Trans-Siberian Railroad operated, 1896.

First session of the Parliament of United Canada, 1867.

The Australian under one government, 1900.

Maximilian executed in Mexico, 1867.

Expulsion of the Emperor from Brazil, 1889.

Assassinations: Lincoln, 1865; Garfield, 1881; Emperor Alexander II, 1881; Carnot, President of France, 1894; Shah of Persia, 1896; King Humbert of Italy, 1900.

Expulsion of Jews from Russia, 1881-82.

Massacre of Christians in Armenia, 1895.

Massacre of missionaries and converts in China, 1894.

Army draft riots in New York, 1863.

Chloroform first used, 1847.

Vaccination legalized, 1803.

Pasteur discovers remedy for hydrophobia by inoculation, 1884.

The Rosetta Stone furnishes key to hieroglyphs, 1814.

Promises of the New Century.
In the list of names of noted men and women who furnish their views on the forthcoming developments of the 20th century, none is better known than that of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., the famous Boston pulpit orator, lecturer and writer. Says Dr. Hale:

"The victories of the 20th century are to be moral victories. This means that such plans as those of The Hague commission will be carried out in detail. Just as does the Supreme Court of the United States maintain peace between 45 states, will the Supreme Court of the world maintain peace between eight or ten big empires. The end of the 20th century will see war relegated to the past, as the confederation of mankind will have taken place."

Susan B. Anthony.
Susan B. Anthony, the noted champion of woman's rights, says:

"The first quarter of the 20th century ought to see the completion of the struggle for the equalization of the sexes. The work of the 19th century in this direction has been as brilliant as could be desired. In most of the states, as in Great Britain and other countries, women now are eligible for many of the offices of the state."

ability that the coming century will see such changes in this direction as have been only dreamed of by the social reformers."

Thomas Byrnes.
Thomas Byrnes, New York's famous ex-Superintendent of Police, and the best informed man on the doings of the criminal classes in the country, says:

"The difficulties which have been placed in the way of the criminal by modern discoveries promise to eliminate him as a problem long before the end of the 20th century shall have arrived. The telegraph, photography, publicity and the improved methods of the police department for preserving data of criminals confine the preservation of society from their depredations to a much simpler proposition than it was formerly."

Cardinal Gibbons.
"With the splendid opportunities unfolding before us with the new century, let us



beware of the dangers which also threaten society. Our insatiable greed for gain, the existence of colossal wealth, side by side with degrading poverty, the extravagance of the rich, helping the discontent of the poor, our mad rush through life and our great moral delinquency are traceable to vices which must be eradicated before the world ever welcomes the dawn of the true millennium."

Professor Edward W. Bemis.
Professor Edward W. Bemis, the well-known writer on economics, declares:

"The most important line of social reform which has characterized the passing century after the abolition of negro slavery has been the democratizing of information, meaning the dissemination among the masses of ideas and facts which were hitherto the exclusive property of the few, but which exercises an enormous influence over humanity in the aggregate. Another important factor has been the spread of books on sociology, enormous numbers of which have been written during the past decade."

"The successful assumption, by municipalities and states in various countries, of lighting plants, street railways, telephones, telegraph, railroad and express business is one of the indications of the trend in the direction of nationalizing all big monopolies. There is a strong probability, for many to permanently escape."

away, for many to permanently escape. Society will have less and less to fear from outrages from this class of persons as the years roll onward."

Daniel Frohman.
Manager Daniel Frohman takes an optimistic view of the theatrical situation, at the close of the present century, concerning which he says:

"It is enough to say that there never before on earth so many theaters or places of amusement so lavishly appointed. The taste in the direction of patronizing the theater shows no symptom of waning, and we are producing plays with more costly and better effects season after season. The development of the vaudeville and continuous performance show has not interfered detrimentally with the legitimate performer. The growth of a taste for grand opera is evidence that we are not deteriorating as an artistic people."

Mr. Frohman does not venture on predictions for the future in the theatrical world.

C. A. Briggs, D. D.
Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs, the liberal preacher, whose trial on charges of heresy was the sensation of the day in England, cries a comparatively few years ago, says:

"The next century will probably see the American churches in the same situation as now are the churches of Europe. They are striving to rally about the Sixteen Articles of the Apostles' Creed, their Articles of Faith and Articles of Confession merely remaining official documents. Instead of evidencing a decline of religious sentiment, this really makes an advance, because it defines essential doctrine and eliminates that from doctrine which, while important, is not truly essential."

"It is also an advance in the field of Irenics, because it will inevitably bring about in the Anglo-Saxon world the same reunion which it has accomplished in Germany. At the close of the last century Deism held the field in England and America; in France and Italy atheism was rampant, and in Germany rationalism held sway. This forced Christianity into an apologetic attitude. The century made evident the necessity of a critical examination of traditional theology that it might be sifted and the building done upon what could be verified as true and right. By testing the dogmatic system through philosophical criticism a higher and more beautiful faith was evolved."

Dr. Cyrus Edson, Sanitary Expert.
"One of the greatest features of human advancement in the past century, which will be vastly developed in the dawn of the 20th, is the application of sanitary science. Disease and death lurk in microbes and they things and diseases in a thousand forms. The use of the broom and the bath will do much to create a healthier and therefore happier race on the ruins of the old one."

"Sanitary science is a growth of recent years. At the beginning of the century it was unknown, and hence the scourges which swept the earth in the shape of epidemics."

In Other Fields.
Captain William R. Hamilton, military expert: "While we are not a military Nation by choice, the records of our Army will bear comparison with those of that of any other country. Our fighting capacity has stood us in good stead during the past century ever since its dawn, or even a little earlier than that. The twentieth century will see our Army more permanently established as an institution than ever."

Frederick R. Hutton, writer on science: "The development and extension of those departments of science which have to do with the application of motive power to machinery is probably the most important feature of nineteenth-century progress. In this direction still vaster strides will doubtless be made, uniting the whole human race in one vast family on account of the cheapening and facilitating of locomotion."

Naval Author Edgar S. Maclay: "It is necessary but to point to the splendid progress made by our Navy during the past century to forebode the vast power it will become long before the dawn of another. Our ships will swarm in all seas of the world as they have never before swarmed, and to our Navy will be due their safety and freedom."

Alfred R. Wallace, sociologist: "Predictions lurk even in the brightest minds, and against the ideal socialist's hope there seems to be for the present an impassable barrier raised. But against the equality of opportunity there seems to be far less prejudice, since it really causes a greater intensity of competition, giving all, as it does, an equal equipment both mental and material. Under such a just system society will be sure to advance through the influence of the greatest minds."

William M. Chase, the well-known New York artist: "This century has had almost every possible fad and fashion in the art of painting. It can be recorded as having produced something in the way of a departure from beaten tracks. It is not likely that we shall lose the ground gained by us as a people in the field of art, for there never was a time when so many men and women enrolled their names on the books of art schools as during the passing years of the nineteenth century. The prospect is that the coming century will witness no decrease in this direction."

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ONE-FIFTH OF A BILLION.
Value of Carnegie's Holdings in the Carnegie Company.

Stock in the new Carnegie Company was recently quoted at \$100 on the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange. There was no sale, as the stock is held at \$100 a share. The bid price, however, is the actual quotation, and estimates of the value of Carnegie's holdings in the great steel property which his genius has created must, of course, be based on the price the stock would bring in the open market. The par value of the Carnegie shares is \$100.

At the time of the formation of the new company last March, Mr. Carnegie subscribed for \$95,000,000 in stock and received \$56,000,000 in the bonds of the company.

Indifference to Pain.
All through the far East, animals of all kinds—cats, dogs, horses, water buffaloes, fowls, etc.—seem to grow as stolid and indifferent to physical pain as the Chinamen themselves. Possibly Darwin's theory of long-inherited instincts, developed by special environments, would account for it. Certainly it is that a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals would have its hands full in China.

In strange contradiction to the Chinese indifference to pain, the writer was once in the city of Shanghai, where he witnessed a funeral procession which he witnessed on the first day of his arrival in Shanghai. Some small merchant Chinaman was being borne to his last resting-place, and immediately behind the coffin, followed four rickshaws containing four wives of the deceased, each following in the order of her relative position and importance in the family, and modulating her grief to exactly correspond with her position and relation to the dear departed.

No. 1 wife was sobbing most demonstratively, and floods of tears were pouring into the large white handkerchief she displayed. Wife No. 2 was similarly overcome with grief, but to a mathematically proportioned lesser degree, as befitting a No. 2. No. 3 wife was not crying at all, but, like an automaton, placed a handkerchief to her quiet eyes at regular and proper intervals, while poor No. 4, bringing up the tail end of the procession, simply looked subdued and slightly pensive, like an April day, when the thin mists and shadows are liable to be swept away at any moment and leave the sun brightly shining.

Chinese Human Nature.
Human nature seems about the same in China as in other parts of the world, post-mortem grief being strictly regulated by social convention. But in China widows have good reason to cry, as their condition is most unhappy and undesirable in many instances.

Returning to the subject of Chinese duplicity, the testimony of Bishop Moule is to the point. He says: "My experience is that when we break ground and build a new neighborhood, in renting or purchasing the land, the seller will pretend to hand you good title deeds, but all the while will conceal the vital fact that one or more of the past owners (whose consent is indispensable), is absent or non-participating. Sometimes a reprobate Buddhist monk, in temporary charge of a convent, will pretend to be a good man for a season, as soon as he has your dollars, will promptly decamp and leave you to encounter the exasperation of his returning brother monks, and, possibly, the whole neighborhood besides, who have to wish to see even a dilapidated convent given over for foreign occupation."

"Of course, we do our best by cross-questioning, by using the avowal of those whom we have learned to trust, and by submitting the various matters to the Yamen for investigation and registration, to mitigate the situation, but too often with unsatisfactory results."

Almost every old resident in China has had similar experiences, having learned by bitter teaching to distrust the Chinese, except in the case of some few of the most reputable merchants, whose long dealings with Europeans have taught them the necessity of commercial honor, as the only basis for continued business. As before remarked, the Chinaman is a bundle of contradictions, and it becomes impossible to make any general rule apply to him. FRANCIS R. WARDLAW.

man's indifference to pain, is his remarkable responsiveness to the influence of European medicines or of stimulants. One-half, or even one-fourth the dose required with us will produce an equal effect upon the Chinese. I have heard a Chinese merchant, after sipping less than half a small wineglass of port wine, complain of the tingling and burning sensation running even to the ends of his fingers. Drugs have an immediate and marked effect, and a native, changing from his usual diet of rice and vegetables to the meats of Europeans, is often made acutely ill, thus illustrating anew that "what is one man's meat is another's poison."

Still another peculiarity, and probably the most marked, is the Chinese conservatism, or slowness to adopt new and unfamiliar ways and ideas. In this he

Mr. Carnegie's holdings are, therefore, worth, says the New York World, according to the public estimate of their value, \$157,800,000, expressed as follows:

\$5,000 shares stock, valued at \$100.....\$500,000
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Total.....\$25,500,000

The value of the holdings of the Carnegie Company at par are: Henry Phipps, \$1,200,000; H. C. Frick, \$1,500,000; F. T. F. Lovejoy, \$1,000,000; Lawrence C. Phillips, \$1,000,000; W. H. Singer, \$2,500,000; Thomas Morrison, \$500,000; Charles M. Schwab, \$3,500,000. The profits of the Carnegie Company for the fiscal year just closed were \$25,000,000. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000,000. All the partners but one started life as poor boys.

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Crafty John Chinaman.

Residence in Flowery Kingdom Helps But
Little to Know Its Almond-Eyed People.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9, 1900.—It is a frequent remark among old residents in China that "the longer one lives among the Chinese, the less one knows them"—an apparent paradox that involves a truth. For instance, at Tuen Tsin, just before the Boxer attack, Chinese servants who had been employed in a family for 15 years, and had been treated with uniform kindness, utterly failed to give warning of the impending danger, or in any way show interest in the family, although themselves well informed of the situation.

It is also frequently said that the Chinese have no such sense as gratitude. On the contrary, others have found them occasionally most devoted to their interests and ready almost to lay down their lives for those whom they have served.

These strangely contradictory testimonies by experienced residents give one clue to a most marked Chinese peculiarity—they are a people of contradictions. With them it is unexpected that happens. Just as, from an Occidental point of view, they live on the bottom side of the world, so their mental and ethical standards also seem inverted.

For example, I have yet to find the first Chinaman who would be embarrassed if caught in a lie. A lie seems to him a perfectly natural and proper kind of "diplomacy," and the other party is shrewd enough to unmask him, the perpetrator simply grins good-naturedly, and without a blush (no Chinaman was ever known to blush), and gives increased respect to the superior acumen of the other.

So, in bargaining, you never, for a moment, take a Chinaman's first-named price as final, or as bearing any relation to what he will finally take. In this respect, John Chinaman can quite overreach the most plausible "old clothes man" in Chatham street, New York.

When General Grant made his tour through China, he was asked what was the most remarkable thing he saw in the Flowery Kingdom. He replied that it was the spectacle of a small retail Chinese dealer underselling and actually crowding out a Jew who had started business in the neighborhood. Ladies, when shopping