

## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894.

## THE WAR NEWS.

The war news by the Empress of Japan is rather meagre. The accounts of the naval engagement at Yalu show that it was nothing like the telegrams represented it to be. The battle appears to be a drawn one, both sides being glad to discontinue the fight, their ammunition being exhausted and their ships considerably damaged. The accounts show that both the Chinese and the Japanese fought bravely. The Japanese ships were the better equipped and worked, but the Chinese vessels were not in the inefficient and neglected state in which they are represented to be by some critics. The damage done to the ships, though in many cases serious, is by no means irreparable, and we expect to hear of the fleets being soon again active in good fighting conditions.

There was some sharp fighting at the battle of Phung-Yang. The description by the war correspondent of Jiji Shimpo is lively. He is no doubt partial to his own side, but he gives the Chinese credit for bravery. He of course gives his readers to believe that they are no match for the Japanese. After a stubborn fight, lasting the whole day, the Chinese retreated in good order. The slaughter does not appear to have been very great. The Japanese war correspondent says that the "loss to the Japanese, killed and wounded, is stated to be about 500, and that of the Chinese killed at about 800, although it is impossible to tell with any degree of accuracy the number of wounded, as many were probably able to run away." He afterwards says that from statements received from captives the Chinese loss in killed and wounded is 2,000. These statements are rather loose, but it is pretty clear that the victory was by no means an easy one. It is evident from the account of the battle that the Japanese are not going to make an easy conquest of China.

## GOLD IN THE STATES.

Great importance is attached to the export of gold in the United States. Our neighbors do not like to see gold going out of their country, and they feel encouraged and pleased when the flow of gold is inward. The diminution of the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 gives them great anxiety. They fear that if it gets too low the Government will not be able to redeem its paper with gold, or what amounts to the same thing, that the people will take it into their heads that greenbacks and other currency will not be worth their face in gold coin. This, we imagine, is why the export and the import of gold are watched so closely in the United States.

For many years the outflow of gold greatly exceeded the inflow. The excess of exports ceased in 1877 or thereabouts. From that time forward for several years the import of gold exceeded the export. The excess of imports in 1881 amounted to the immense sum of \$97,000,000. From 1884 to 1888 as much gold went out of the United States as came into it, and in 1889 the export again exceeded the import. This condition of things has continued ever since. The New York Times, in a recent article, gives the following statement of the import and export of gold for the last four years:

In 1891 there was an export of \$73,000,000 by August 1, and an import of \$39,000,000 during the rest of the year, making a net export of \$34,000,000. In 1892 the exports were unbroken save by \$4,000,000 brought in in October and November, and the net export was \$39,000,000. In 1893 \$22,000,000 had been sent out by August 1, and all but \$7,000,000 was brought back. This year there was light export in the first three months, \$4,500,000; \$9,400,000 in April, \$58,000,000 in May, June and July; and less than \$2,000,000 in August, and since then there has been an excess of imports, bringing the net exports to \$55,901,111.

This continual drain of gold has excited alarm in some quarters, but the United States is really too rich a country in all that constitutes true wealth to make it of a great deal of consequence whether at any given time there are a few millions more or less of gold in the country.

## A VICTIM OF FREE TRADE.

The Canadian advocates of free trade do not like to see any reference made to the condition to which free trade has brought the agricultural industry of Great Britain. But every reasonable person must see that such a reference is perfectly legitimate. If free trade had benefited the farmers of Great Britain the advocates of that system would be very foolish indeed if he did not show that it had done good to one of the most important interests, if not the most important interest in the country. On the other hand, if it can be shown that free trade had worked injuriously to that interest, the opponents of free trade would be wanting in duty if they did not direct the attention of their readers to that very noticeable and most significant fact. It would be exceedingly childish and stupid in the free trader instead of meeting what is an undoubted fact squarely, manfully and reasonably, to attempt to raise a prejudice against his opponent by complaining that he takes a delight in dwelling upon the misfortunes of the mother country, and that he gloates over the misery of her agricultural population. Stuff of this kind is not argument. It is, in fact, the merest rubbish, quite unworthy of anyone who wishes to be considered an intelligent controversialist.

So far from gloating over the misfortunes of British farmers, we sympathize with them and we trust that before very long a British Government will see its way to give them the encouragement and the protection they so sorely need. Like the Telegraph, we do not believe that the British farmer should be sacrificed to what has become the imaginary need of the British artisan. At the risk of again incurring the displeasure of a whining free-trader, we will direct attention to the harm which British free trade has done another industry nearly allied to that of farming. We mean the milling industry. Unrestricted foreign competition has done damage to that industry so serious that millers find the greatest difficulty in keeping up their establishments. This is shown by the following advertisement, taken from the Plymouth Western News, October 6, 1894:

NOTICE.  
BEAVER MILLS, PAR.  
TO MY PATRONS AND TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I am sorry to state that at present there is an absolute loss of capital in the manufacture of flour, which statement is fully confirmed by the public reports of the Milling Industry Companies engaged in the Milling Business and with no immediate or definite prospect of improvement; therefore, I have decided to cease the MILLING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. I am in a position of an interested spectator rather than of an active participant in such perilous and senseless competition as now exists amongst millers. I beg to say my Mill is in the most complete order and that I am prepared to resume the manufacture of such high grades of flour as the "Beaver Mills" has gained the proud distinction of making, at the earliest opportunity warranting such action.

Thanking you for your confidence and liberal patronage,  
WILLIAM LUKES.

The comments which the English paper makes upon this advertisement are well worth reading by those who have been led to believe that free trade has made everything lovely in Great Britain for all classes of the population. This is what the Western News says:

Mr. William Lukes, who has decided to suspend operations at the Beaver Mills, Par. is a miller of wide experience. He was, so to speak, born in the trade, and is a native of Cornwall, with the added advantage of thirty years' practical experience of milling in Canada. His mill is filled with modern machinery, and is well adapted for the trade which has been carried on. Yet the condition of things is such that Mr. Lukes prefers to suspend operations, and to take "the position of an interested spectator," rather than lose his capital by doing business at present rates. It is obvious that he cannot avoid loss, and to take "the position of an interested spectator," he has chosen to take. While his mill is idle he will have absolutely no return on the capital invested, and there are certain fixed charges for rents, rates, etc., which will have to be met whether the place is working or not. It is striking evidence of the condition to which the trade has been reduced that Mr. Lukes should prefer to risk this well-acquainted loss rather than run the mill, and take his share of the trade at the present unremunerative prices. Such facts might well occupy the attention of the Government if they had time to devote to so pressing a matter as the lamentable condition of English agriculture. Milling is a branch of that great industry in which an enormous amount of capital has been sunk, and if a Government who have devoted no inconsiderable amount of attention to the Irish agricultural interest, have no word of sympathy or counsel for English farmers, they might at least consider whether something cannot be done to save off ruin from a trade which now seems given over to disaster. Certain Radical members are fond of talking about getting the people back to the land, and of reducing the congestion of the labor market of the towns by finding employment for the surplus population on the uncultivated wastes of the country. It is apparent that never occurs to them that while they are ruining, and that the best land of the country cannot be made to yield a bare living to those engaged upon it, or whose interests are involved in its cultivation.

It is quite likely that the Western News is a free trade paper, for although, like the London Daily Telegraph, it points out in the most forcible manner that British farmers need protection, it has no courage enough to follow its reasoning to the conclusion to which it logically leads. It is evidently afraid to say "Protection," though it points to it in almost every line of its article.

## THE STAFF OF LIFE.

There was a time when a good harvest was a cause of general rejoicing. To have bread enough and to spare was considered the greatest of earthly blessings. It was then believed to be impossible for the people to have too much food in store. But things are different now. Bread is plenty, and consequently cheap, many think too cheap. Bams and granaries and warehouses are bursting with wheat, but no song of thankfulness is raised. On the contrary the producers of wheat are complaining that raising wheat does not pay, and that when all expenses are met there is not as much as a crust left for themselves. This is a singular state of things.

People in Canada are calculating the supply of wheat in sight and when they find it exceeds the visible supply of the corresponding month of last year, they are not in the least thankful. On the contrary, many of them are deeply dissatisfied, because the increased supply of wheat means a much lower price. In October, 1892, the visible supply of wheat was 55,001,000 bushels; in the corresponding week of the same month in 1893 it was 65,267,000 bushels, and at the same date this year it is 75,054,000 bushels. The price last year was 54 cents a bushel, and this year it is 51 1/2 cents. It appears that the same state of things or nearly the same exists in almost all other wheat-growing countries. The supply is in excess of the demand, and the facilities of transportation in these days make distance from the market a matter of small consideration.

The great abundance of wheat has caused those who own it to consider if it cannot be put to a more profitable use than to convert it into food for the sustenance of human beings. In some of the States it has been led to hog, with it, is said, good results; and now we see that bold experimenters are trying to find how it agrees with horses. There are those who say that wheat properly prepared makes excellent feed for those animals. The scarcity of Indian corn in the United States in a sense justifies this use of wheat this year, but there may be a good crop of corn next year.

Those who have studied the subject have come to the conclusion that the price of wheat will, for a long time, be low, for those who raise wheat will most likely continue to be quite as numerous in proportion to those who consume wheat as they are now, and the cost of transport is not likely to be at all greater. So the outlook for a wheat farmer, wherever he may reside, does not appear at all bright. At this moment he is attempting to injure Mr. Laurier's ingenious and plausible indifference, but they cannot succeed. To make a good impression and to raise hopes without really saying anything is altogether beyond them. We have no doubt they are wondering how in the world it was that Mr. Laurier managed to produce a favorable effect while he was speaking. The mystery is too deep for them to fathom. They cannot call up Mr. Laurier's familiar from the vasty deep. If they could they would have little difficulty in making long and pleasing speeches with nothing in them. The man who propounds a new trade policy for the Dominion of Canada must not be possessed by a spirit of indifference. He must have something definite and substantial to say to the people; something that they can take hold of—can assimilate and can communicate to others.

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## NEW NORWAY.

We trust that the expectations and hopes of the Norwegians who are on their way to settle in Bella Coola will be more than realized. Scandinavians make good settlers. They are intelligent, sober, plow, industrious and self-reliant. They do not expect too much. They come from a country where Nature is not very generous—where men have to work hard and continuously to gain a comfortable livelihood, and they are therefore not to be discouraged when they are required to face the difficulties and endure the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life in the best countries and under the most favorable circumstances. We therefore feel certain that the Norwegian colony will be a most valuable addition to the rural population of the Province.

The Government are doing what is most conducive to the welfare of the province when they are endeavoring to smooth the way for these hardy settlers and to make their lot as comfortable as the circumstances permit. The immigrants could not fall into better hands than those of the Hon. Col. Baker, Minister of Immigration. He is, we are sure, well convinced that the great and urgent want of the Province is population of the right kind. He, no doubt, sees in these Norwegian farmers and fishermen settlers who will do much towards developing the resources of the northern valleys of both the Island and the Mainland, and also to make them attractive as a field of emigration for their countrymen. Much depends upon the success of this Norwegian colony, and we feel morally sure that it will succeed.

## A PARALLEL CASE.

Our contemporary the Times went out of its way to direct attention to a decrease in the trade of the Dominion for the first three months of the fiscal year, and drew from it inferences unfavorable to the business prospects of the country. The decrease, though not a pleasant thing to contemplate, is nothing to worry about. The trade of Great Britain in the month of August fell off nearly three times as much as that of the Dominion did in three months, yet no Opposition newspaper in England checks over the decrease or tries, directly or indirectly, to attribute it to the policy of the Government. In that month the imports of the United Kingdom decreased \$16,000,000, and the exports \$4,500,000. Yet so large a diminution of trade is not looked upon by the British public as anything to be regretted. It is regarded as simply one of those fluctuations that take place in every country and under every trade system. It is considered that in spite of this check the business situation in Great Britain is improving. Our contemporary, however, could not resist the temptation of raising a calamity howl when it saw the cheerful accounts which the Finance Minister gave to the English Journalist of the existing state of affairs in Canada.

We see, too, that to expose our contemporary's blunders and to correct his misstatements is considered by it "assurance" and "impudence." The Opposition organ, besides being altogether too severe, is not a little ungrateful. It should be thankful to us for showing it that the story it repeated and endorsed from the Sloan Times was founded on a marvellously stupid misinterpretation of a section of the Land Trade, which any person of average intelligence would think it impossible to misunderstand. We have put it on its guard with respect to that paper, and deserve thanks rather than abuse. The Times has, we see, made a discovery which may well regard as original. It has by some process that deserves to be patented, found out that it is only business concerns which are "hard up" that notify defaulting debtors to "call and settle."

There are some people (very ignorant no doubt) who attribute the hardships of a good many business firms to their slackness in collecting their debts.

## LAURIER'S FAMILIAR.

The Montreal Star speaks of "the demon of indifference" as Mr. Laurier's familiar. It says:

The demon of indifference seems to have dogged the steps of Mr. Laurier all through his sunny western tour. It appeared with a malignant grin in the Winnipeg press at the very beginning of his voyage into the prairie; it turned up with English persistence in his wake all the way out to the Pacific; it inspired countless criticisms of his eloquent and pleasing gentleman in the Pacific; it is complacently spelling the crop he has so laboriously sown along the fertile men of the Northwest and the Pacific Coast for the need of a more sympathetic government policy; the Liberal leader is superlatively the man to lay a sympathetic policy before a discontented people in an effective way. These two compliments have been brought together in the West during these early autumn days, and the result is that the people are asking—But what is the "sympathetic policy"? There is one thing that the most eloquent pleader cannot get along without; and that is a case.

The Star, which, by the way, is by no means unfriendly to Mr. Laurier, has struck the nail on the head. Mr. Laurier's indifference made his fine speaking of no avail. The people of the West liked to hear him, and they were pleased while they listened, but he left them nothing to think about after he had departed. There was nothing to take hold of in his discourses. His most ardent admirers could not frame anything that had the appearance of a policy, out of

the material with which he had supplied them. It was rhetorical froth of the lightest kind, which disappeared as soon as an attempt was made to grasp it. Some of his followers are attempting to imitate Mr. Laurier's ingenious and plausible indifference, but they cannot succeed. To make a good impression and to raise hopes without really saying anything is altogether beyond them. We have no doubt they are wondering how in the world it was that Mr. Laurier managed to produce a favorable effect while he was speaking. The mystery is too deep for them to fathom. They cannot call up Mr. Laurier's familiar from the vasty deep. If they could they would have little difficulty in making long and pleasing speeches with nothing in them. The man who propounds a new trade policy for the Dominion of Canada must not be possessed by a spirit of indifference. He must have something definite and substantial to say to the people; something that they can take hold of—can assimilate and can communicate to others.

## COLD STORAGE.

Artificial refrigeration, as applied to the preservation of food products, has, within the last few years, had a wonderful development. It involves not only the safe transportation of the articles from the place where they are produced, to the place of their disposal, but, as well, the establishment of special storage to receive and keep them until they can be finally delivered to the merchant or consumer.

Cold storage houses are to be found in most of the great cities, but it is an admitted fact that, even in them, this line of investment has not been worked to anywhere near the extent its importance would warrant. In smaller places there are, as yet, comparatively few such storage houses, and it would seem to be indispensable "that in many of the minor cities of the country, especially those surrounded by the rich agricultural sections contiguous to the great markets, there is room for such establishments for commercial storage by produce buyers, butchers, poultry, milk, dealers, creameries, etc. When the advantages of cold storage are once demonstrated, there appears to be no substantial reason for not believing they could be made a profitable venture. Even under present circumstances the volume of farm produce is rapidly increasing; and as the rural population of the country, the consumer, is increasing much more rapidly than the rural population, the ultimate market for milk, butter, eggs, poultry, etc., must ever be a good one. Such products, however, come from the farm "in a bunch" at certain given seasons; while during the balance of the year they are scarce. The advantage to the middle man, not to say the farmer himself, of having at hand a reliable place of storage for these products, where they may be safely carried until a more profitable market is offered, certainly appears to be a consideration of those most immediately concerned.

More and more each year are investors reaching the above conclusion, and never before has this matter received the attention that is now being given to it. "It is quite essential that the fruit grower of to-day should have some means of cold storage," says S. W. Chambers in an agricultural journal, "for it is only through such means of preserving his fruit for certain markets that he can hope to reap the highest prices. Apples to-day are selling in the rough for about \$1 a barrel, but where they can be kept until mid-winter one is almost certain to get double this price. If properly stored in a cool place the loss from shrinkage and rotting fruit will be comparatively small."

Grapes can be preserved long after mid-winter in a cold storage house, and higher prices will be realized for them than during the height of the season. The saving in apples is something great when a cold storage house is handy; they can be kept in the best condition when properly stored. Later, when prices advance, dealers will wish that they had taken advantage of such a place.

## THE FOOD OF THE FUTURE.

It is said that scientific men who are very seldom heard of and who are working in out of the way places, are preparing changes which one day will startle the world, and revolutionize society. Chemists tell us that the great variety of things that we see on this earth, and even the earth itself, are composed of a very few simple substances. Our food, for instance, no matter what its nature, vegetable or animal, is composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. Everything that we eat and drink is constituted almost entirely of these four elements.

It has entered the heads of some theoretical chemists that since all kinds of food can be resolved into these elementary substances it would not be impossible to make food by mixing them in the proper proportions and under the proper conditions. For instance, a plum pudding are. She knows that if she gets the proper ingredients, mixes them in the proper proportions, and cooks the mixture properly, a plum pudding more or less toothsome, savory and indigestible is the result. In the same way these chemists know exactly what are the constituent parts of a beefsteak. The question they have set about answering is, is it not possible to put these ingredients as they are found in nature together in such a way as to produce a food substance of the very same nature as beefsteak, and equally nutritious? "It is, we believe, possible to do this," is the answer they give, and they are trying to find out the process by which this wonderful result can be produced. There is an inexhaustible supply of the ingredients everywhere; the difficulty is to put them together in the right way.

We are told that sugar has been made in this artificial way and that any quantity of

Reindeer Brand

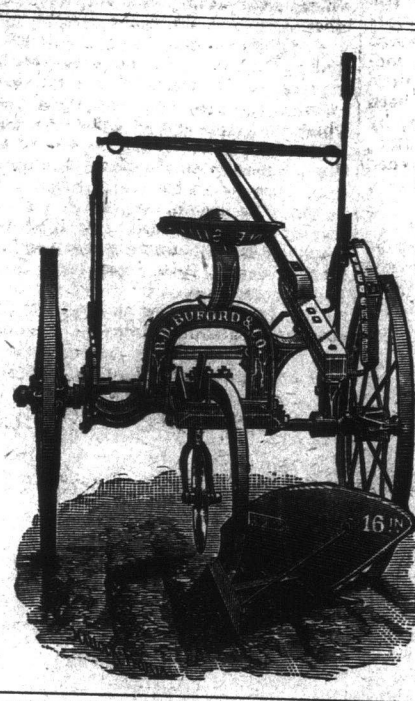


Condensed Milk

For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market.  
See that you get the "Reindeer" Brand.

WE ARE NOT going to say anything about "After the Ball," etc. We're just going to mention that Cork-Soled Boots are a great thing to keep your feet warm and dry. Get a pair; the price is all right. A. B. ERSKINE, corner Government and Johnson Streets.

## PLOWS, HARROWS, SEEDERS



Barford Sulky Plows,  
14 and 16 in. out, \$45.  
Oliver Chilled Plows,  
From \$6 and upwards.  
Oliver Steel Plows,  
From \$7 and upwards.  
Essex Centre, Advance and  
Frost & Wood Plows.  
Spring-Tooth, Disc and  
Drag Harrows.  
Massey-Harris New Style  
Combined Hoe Drill and  
Spring-Tooth Broadcast  
Seeder.  
E. G. PRIOR & Co.  
(LIMITED LIABILITY)  
VICTORIA,  
VANCOUVER and  
KAMLOOPS.

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It can be produced at a cost not exceeding a cent a pound. The process has, in fact, already been patented. It is said that tea, coffee and cocoa, or substances identical with them, can be artificially produced. The chemists have found out that the essential principles of tea and coffee are identical. It is called "tea" and "coffee," but these are two names for the same thing. This substance, we are told, has often been artificially made out of its constituent parts. Respecting the principle of tobacco, nicotine, Professor Berthelot, a French chemist, says: "We have obtained pure nicotine, whose chemical constitution is perfectly understood, by treating salomela, a natural glucoside, with hydrogen. Synthetic chemistry has not made nicotine directly as yet, but it has very nearly reached it, and the laboratory manufacture of nicotine may be expected at any moment."

The tobacco is simply so much dried vegetable matter in which the nicotine is stored. This chemist is simply trying to do in his laboratory what is done naturally by the organism of the tobacco plant. In the same way he proposes to produce food without the instrumentality of plants and animals. If he succeeds who can imagine the changes which success will make in the occupations of men and in society generally? Some may say that these chemists are trying to do what is impossible. But who is to say what is impossible to science? It is not so long ago that photography was regarded as impossible. Many remember when the idea of the transmission of sound by electricity was regarded as an idle dream. What is more

wonderful than to materialize speech—to be able to pack a conversation in boxes and to reproduce it in the very tones in which the words were uttered a hundred years or so after the speakers are in their graves. The "impossibilities" which science has performed in our own day, as the reader knows, are many; and there may be hundreds, like the chemists we have alluded to, who are quietly inventing others no doubt equally wonderful, and in the present state of knowledge, equally incredible.

## DOMINION OF CANADA STOCK.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Bank of Montreal, London, has issued a prospectus, inviting tenders up to the 29th inst., for two and a quarter million pounds sterling three per cent. "inscribed stock of the Dominion of Canada, identical with that already listed. The minimum is 95 per cent, with interest in full from October 1. Five per cent. is payable on application and on allotment. Such sum is payable as will reduce the outstanding to 70 per cent. The balance is payable 20 per cent. November 26 and 50 per cent. December 31. No interest is allowed for prepayments.

## LISTOWEL MURDER.

LISTOWEL, Oct. 24.—It is almost certain that the man Chappel, arrested near Erin for the murder of Jessie Keith, near here, is the culprit. A special from Stratford says that a woman of Allas Craig has identified the woman's garments found on Chappel, a value found near where the Keith girl was murdered, a petticoat that was wrapped around the girl's throat, and a comb and brush found on the prisoner, as her stolen property. This constitutes strong evidence against the prisoner.

## THE FORM

One of the Races of  
Still Exist  
China

Some of Their Characteristics—Impulse  
of the Chin

From the New  
China is a land whose  
originally invaders, who  
but never altogether de-  
tribes who once possessed  
There are civilized sav-  
savage and wild savages.  
like the redskin, is usual-  
Where the latter takes  
takes heads. Both get  
opportunity; both are di-  
able, and both were away  
of the progress of civilization  
In Formosa, where the  
are found, when the Man-  
same belief as an Indian,  
they get out their weapon  
agency and decide upon  
clerks, secretaries, body gu-  
They take all the persons  
lay hands to as an in-  
back happy and serene  
ground. The next Man-  
is exceedingly polite and  
a twelve-month.

The Formosa savage is  
Malay race, but is larger,  
formidable than his coun-  
the people of the Loo-Choo  
of the Philippine islands.  
savage all of the great  
lives, but in some un-  
across the mountains, he  
divide the country into two  
conquerors, a semi-civilized  
a lighter skin than the Chi-  
no the skin of the Chinese.  
the Hakka have been dis-  
and driven into the wild-  
savage still holds his own  
as he did centuries ago.

The Formosans are clan-  
gree. Although they have  
the Chinese, it seems im-  
their many tribes, some not  
strong, in one organization.  
and far more bitter and  
among themselves. The  
advantage of this and of-  
sides with weapons and food,  
sure the killing of as many  
ble. In person they are not  
ing. The complexion is  
bright, and in many inst-  
large brown eyes and ruddy  
old are very tall—almost  
no the skin of the Chinese.  
Like all people who live  
fishing in a fertile coun-  
cular, agile and graceful.  
the drudgery, and are short  
heavy. The girls, how-  
models of physical beauty.  
Unlike other barbarous  
and not the men tattooed.  
Vegetable dye for the pig-  
a lighter skin than the Chi-  
played by sailors and by the  
favorite style of marking the  
drawing parallel horizontal li-  
as at the side of the nose and  
ward to the chin, and over the  
rarely tattoo the other parts  
although in a few cases they  
either temple. They ornament  
but slightly, and then give the  
the shoulders, arms and legs  
shirts buttons, copper coins, and  
similar objects.

In fine weather the costume  
an gentleman is very simple  
It consists of a pipe insert-  
or stuck over the waist, a  
reaches nearly to the waist,  
lace, a bracelet, a sharp, short  
two or three ones from defun-  
In cool or wet weather, he  
trousers of a cloth-like mat-  
deerskin cloak. The entire  
played, in the middle of which  
and sits large enough to pass  
and fits the neck of the wearer.

The women, both single and  
modest in look, demure and  
marry or mate early, and have  
live. What with childbearing  
of living, they age early, and  
Despite their appearance they  
strength and activity, and at 40  
immense amount of hard work.  
live in the most luxurious and  
trials are very heavy, and  
ing, those in the jungle and  
are of a sickly appearance at  
sight. In the far north of  
found blonde savages. They  
scentants of the Dutch settlers  
who once held that part of the  
solaced their leisure hours with  
of stinky womanhood.

Their civilization is of a low  
make leather, pottery, matting,  
cows, spears, swords, pipes, etc.  
wove, sew and embroider. Str-  
they have invented a written  
which many of them can write  
but few ever use. It is said  
designed by a Jesuit mis-  
lived and died in one of their  
countries ago, but there is no  
verify the tradition. The char-  
simple and legible, and bears  
resemblance to the Siamese as  
Korean alphabet. Another curi-  
the passport issued by the chief  
It consists of a special kin-  
knotted in different patterns  
lengths. The pattern of each  
number and relative positions of  
convey the name of the chief  
straw and the places and chiefs  
is directed. Those who have  
passports in the interior of For-  
that they are always received with  
and their bearers welcomed and  
entertained.

The implacable hatred of the  
for the Chinese is not extended  
people. They are very friendly  
negroes, and as for English  
Americans try to meet them with  
and the cheerful salutation,  
brother savages."

The war between these people  
Chinese never rises over the  
afraid to come out into the open  
cannon and rifles, while the  
equally afraid to go into the jungle  
marsh and face a party of soldiers  
of the tiger and the snake. The  
encounters on a large scale.  
The mandarins have a standing  
of every savage, and of  
and then a party of soldiers will  
brutal and shoot him at a dis-  
bring his head into camp. In re-