

# CENSORS IN WAR TIME.

WRITERS GREATLY HAMPERED IN AFRICA.

The mystery surrounding the conflicting and confusing dispatches received from the war correspondents in South Africa during the progress of the invasion of Boer territory by the British is solved by Julian Ralph in the London Daily Mail. He lays the blame to the censors of war news, all of whom subjected the correspondents to the most humiliating trials and annoyances when they attempted to send news to their papers. He states that one could not imagine to what depth censorship had fallen in the British Army before Lord Roberts took supreme command. War correspondents, men who had become famous on the world over for their ability in that line and their fearlessness displayed in many deadly conflicts, were subjected to the whim of a commonplace man in gilt buttons—and snubbed in the bargain—in an attempt to perform their duties. In speaking of E. F. Knight, the peer of modern war correspondents and the author of "Where Three Empires Meet," Mr. Ralph said: "There is no abler or braver man or more experienced writer among the purely technical correspondents than he. He is as great in his line as any general under the field marshal, and greater than most, for he has been in the glare of the searchlight of public scrutiny during 13 wars, and no flaw has been found in him. To him Lord Methuen said, 'I am proud to have you with my army.' For the average army officer to pass judgment on what Mr. Knight sends home is grotesquely ridiculous and for such an officer to needlessly hamper him in his work is an impudent and flagrant misuse of power."

During the operations of the British Army around De Aar the correspondents began to believe it hopeless to attempt to get anything through to their papers or the public. They were encouraged to write dispatches so that the censor might amuse himself by tossing them into his wastebasket every night for a fortnight without ever warning the writers of their fate. At last becoming desperate they inquired of the censor if there was any news he would pass. He replied, "yes; you may describe the sandstorm. The peo-

ple at home would like to read about it." A better perspective of this outrage may be gained when it is known that the duty of a censor is to advise and assist the war correspondents not to impede their work, according to the text books of the army. It was at the same place that the story of a runner from Kimberley was destroyed by the censor simply because he did not believe it, though it did not criticize or betray any military movements—the only ground upon which a message can be justly refused under military rulings. Of his treatment at Orange river Mr. Ralph says:

"It was at Orange river that a censor kept for 24 hours an unsealed letter written to the little general in command of my camp at home. Oh, how I holl when I think of that humiliation! I was new to the British army, and took for granted the uselessness of resenting whatever might befall me in the hands of these carelessly appointed, wholly unfit censors. Thank goodness! the time was soon to come when I was to see that this petty tyranny could not stand against the slightest assertion of the greater power of a well behaved, intelligent correspondent who knew, and meant to insist upon, his rights. And there lies the kernel in the nut. The press must send to future wars men whose assertion of intelligence and self-respect is a natural outcome of their personal character; who when they say 'I have the public behind me,' must be seen to be fit representatives of the best that the public comprises."

But with the coming of Lord Roberts to take command of the forces in the field a very favorable change for the correspondents came about. His first injunction to them was: "Gentlemen, go where you like and write what you please. Your letters will not be censored. Criticize whatever demands it, for in that way I can learn what mistakes are being made."

Twelve Officeholders.

It so happened one day recently that twelve men met in the town of Somerset, Pa., each of whom had filled the office of register and recorder in that county within the last fifty-seven years.

## Where Chinamen Atone

Their Hades Conducted on Business Principles

The "Precious Records," a work that came into existence at some indefinite date about the tenth century and which is supposed to supplement the teachings of Confucius, gives in full detail everything the Chinese sinner may expect to have happen to him when his soul arrives in Hades in a sedan chair and is formally received there by the "God of Fate." Hades is conducted like a state department, and is divided into so many halls of judgment, each with its president, staff of officials, and specified number of halls. The decrees of every president and the penalties in every hell are so minutely given that there is no danger of a mistaken address for any soul, although it is recorded that one virtuous man was cut off in the prime of sanctity, and his soul conducted to the hall of judgment by the blunder of a demon who was severely reprimanded. There is no red tape in this administration, and rewards and punishments are allotted with scrupulous care. It sometimes happens that the merits of an accused soul exactly balance his offenses, and he is then allowed another chance, and begins life again with excellent opportunities of well-doing. If his account does not stand to his credit, he may be born again to deformity or intolerable disease. People thus afflicted in China are believed to have misconducted themselves in a previous life. There are inducements to virtue as well as punishments for vice. If a woman should please the gods in one stage of existence she may be born a man in the next. According to Chinese philosophy the principle of good is male and the principle of evil

is female. The lady who has the privilege of changing her sex in a new life must, therefore, feel highly flattered by the favor of the immortals.

There is no litigation in the halls of judgment, for no soul dreams of disputing the "Precious Records." The ledgers of Hades are kept most punctiliously, and as the sacred text remarks impressively, "there is no deception." By way, however, of preventing any cantankerously litigious soul from raising difficulties and wasting the president's time, there is a simple but effectual ceremony at the door. When received by the "God of Fate" the soul is offered a cup of tea, which induces "forgetfulness." The halls of judgment are very severe on suicides, unless the suicide has been committed for some virtuous reason. A debtor sometimes takes his life to spite an importunate creditor, who has to defray the funeral expenses and compensate the family of the deceased. The hall of judgment will decide whether the suicide was due to oppression or to a mean spirit of revenge. Unfilial conduct is about the worst offense with which a soul can be laden; but the most dutiful son cannot escape if he has defrauded the government or neglected to pay taxes. Quacks are sternly treated, but the worst fate of all befalls the scoffers—people who openly mock the "Precious Records." There is a terrible story of what befell certain priests who ordered copies of the "Yu-Li" to be burned. Liars have a very disagreeable portion in this world as well as others. There is a certain temple where an idol devotes itself to the function of striking liars dead.

## HAS SURVIVED MANY SHOCKS.

Elements Which Will Tend to Keep the Chinese Empire Intact.

In view of the fact that the efforts of the powers to restore peace in China may result in the ultimate dismemberment of the Flowery Kingdom, it is well to bear in mind several influences which will tend to keep China intact.

First, she has survived many other shocks, some of which were as severe as this, notably the brief wars with Japan, France and England, and former rebellions. Second, the powers of Europe and Japan are keenly jealous of each other and will admit of no division that is not satisfactory. They may even become engaged in international war and China be the least sufferer. Third, the United States, which in a way holds the key to the moral situation, is opposed to any alienation of territory, while Great Britain and Japan maintain the same attitude. Fourth, there is a large element of very able men in China, de-

spite common opinion to the contrary, that have sufficient statesman-like qualities to govern China wisely and successfully. These would be supported by a considerable part of the population that is ready to take active interest in public affairs, if there be no danger of political exile or punishment. Who can doubt the ability of such men, for instance, as the eminent Chinese minister at Washington to take the lead in guiding China out of her present difficulties? Fifth, it will be found that China's particular weakness in the present trouble is the lack of national police, or of organized forces of law and order, such as a well-trained army. If she had possessed even a small, trustworthy, well-disciplined force under foreign officers, the present riots could have been put down at the moment and place of inception. The rest of the world would hardly have noticed the disturbance.

# NURSING THE SOLDIERS.

Dangers Threatened in Chinese Trouble—The United States Prepared to Care for Sick and Wounded.

The manner in which civilized nations care for their sick and wounded soldiers at the present time modifies to some extent the horrors of war. The conditions which prevail in China may interfere to a great extent with the work of the physicians and nurses whose duty will be to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded of the present campaign against the Boxer uprising. The fighting in the Orient will be between the civilized soldier and the Chinese fanatic whose record puts him on a standing without respect for womankind or pity for the sufferings of the wounded. In civilized warfare, physicians and nurses are considered as non-combatants and are shielded and protected in the performance of their merciful mission. All civilized nations have signed a compact to honor the sign of the Red Cross. To this compact China has always refused to become a party, and for this reason, and because of the savage instincts of the Chinese it is probable that the government of the allied forces will not allow the women nurses of the Red Cross society to accompany the allied forces on the march to Peking and thereby expose themselves to the barbarities of the yellow fanatics.

Ample hospital service will no doubt be provided by all the governments of the allied forces and in this particular the United States is well in the van in the preparation for the great struggle in Asia. We have now practically 150 nurses in the gateway of China. Some of them are in the Philippines and still others are en route across the Pacific on the transports which are carrying the bluecoats to the Celestial empire. On the transport Grant, with Gen. Chaffee, were nineteen nurses, and on the transport Sumner, now well out into the Pacific, are a half dozen more. If present plans are carried out there will be more than 200 nurses in service or en route to the seat of war ere the allies have proceeded upon the advance of Peking. Should the conditions in China be found dangerous, perhaps none of these nurses will be ordered to shore duty, but all will be utilized on hospital ships, which will be stationed at the ports most readily accessible from the field of operations. At the outset it is likely that none of the nurses would be taken farther inland than Taku were they ordered ashore.

There has been no neglect, however, for the emergency or field hospital service. This will be composed, of course, entirely of men. The Ninth Infantry, which has already performed such gallant service at Tientsin, has with it a full regimental field hospital, an additional outfit for fifty beds, medical supplies for 5,000 men for three months and a hospital fund of \$50,000 in gold to be used in purchasing delicacies, so that there need be no fear lest the men who fell with the brave Liscum are not receiving every attention which can be bestowed. The immense hospital supply depot of the government at San Francisco is busy day and night preparing supplies of every imaginable character and seeing to it that they are rushed to the region of the rising sun.

One of the best features in the preparations of this country is the dis-

patch of the peerless hospital ship, Relief, to Taku. This vessel is a steel steamer more than 300 feet in length and forty feet beam, and can readily maintain a speed of almost twenty miles per hour when driven to her fullest capacity. When the ship was refitted for hospital service the surgeon general of the war department and his assistants set out to make the vessel the finest of the kind in the world, not excepting the best of the seven hospital ships connected with the French navy. The Relief is divided into five wards, in addition to store rooms, mess rooms, operating rooms and officers' quarters. The total capacity for sick and wounded is about 360.

## WOMEN DOCTORS.

Chinese Minister Says They Should Go to the Orient.

Wu Ting Fang, the new Chinese minister to the United States is a veritable genius. Besides being accomplished in Chinese literature and a statesman of rare ability, he is a linguist and a philosopher. He was the principal attraction at the recent commencement of the Woman's Medical college of Philadelphia, and, of course, was set down for a speech. "Since I came to this country," he said, "I have met women doctors, lawyers and journalists, but until I received the invitation to make this address it had never occurred to me that women had advanced so far as to have an institution exclusively devoted to the training of women for the medical profession. I am particularly interested in this institution, because of the Chinese girl, who, after studying here, returned to her native land, where she has since made a great success. In China it is generally believed that there is one sphere for women and another for men. The world has acted upon this belief for ages. I am glad that women have gained such a position in the medical profession that they cannot be removed. There are medical works in the Chinese language, containing medical knowledge gained from the experience and practice of long ages. It is a great pity that this contribution of knowledge cannot be available to the whole world because of the great difference in language. The Chinese attach great value to the practice of medicine. If the good people of the European nations and of America had only sent medical missionaries to China missionary troubles would happen rarely. If you were to ask my advice today, young ladies, I should say with Horace Greeley, 'Go west, young lady,' stop not on this side of the Pacific, but go until you arrive in China. Go to China if you find this country too crowded in your profession. There is room enough and work enough there for all."

## Never Domesticated.

The wild goose is susceptible to a certain amount of domestication. It readily consorts with the tame flocks, learns that no harm is intended and will come to feed as readily as its companions. It never loses its in-born desire for wandering, however, and in autumn and spring will honk constantly to bands of former companions passing over in migration.

# PROVERBS OF THE CHINESE

In no country is the short, pithy proverb more valued than in China. The fashion was set by Confucius, the founder of Chinese philosophy, who habitually spoke in proverbs. Li Hung Chang is known to the Occident chiefly by reason of his genius as a soldier and a statesman, but besides these he is a philosopher and retailer of proverbs and apothegms of no mean order. During his memorable trip around the world he continually surprised Europeans and Americans by his witty and apt sayings, as well as his abrupt questions, both pertinent and otherwise.

Many years ago he laid down a policy for the treatment of foreigners which has become universal in both China and Japan. It is: "Let us use foreigners, but do not let foreigners use us."

When the great Chinaman was in New York he was entertained by Mayor Strong. During his interview Li asked the mayor why he had not taken part in the civil war. The mayor replied that his brother had been in the army, but that he had stayed home to take care of the family, and was in

civil life. "Ah," said Li, "you were a very good soldier in time of peace, I suppose, and a very good civilian in time of war."

At another time he was discussing governments and said: "Five thousand years ago China was a republic, just as the United States is today."

"What made you change your form of government?" he was asked. "The change," he said, "was the most gradual in the world, and our first emperor was a plowboy."

When he was in England he uttered an aphorism, the result of a short acquaintance with the two gentlemen concerned in it. It was as follows: "Your Lord Salisbury is a man who says little and means much. Your Mr. Gladstone is a man who says much and means little."

When Li was in Germany the emperor asked him:

"How do our women compare with those in China?"

"I really cannot tell," said Li, slyly, fastening his eyes on the corsage of a woman who was present. "We never see half as much of our women as you do of yours."

## Grounds for Apprehension.

Fred—Do you know that I am half-afraid to propose to Belle, the more I think of it.

Dick—Pshaw, man! Why are you faint-hearted?

Fred—Because, from what she said last night, I have got an idea that she will decline to accept me.

Dick—What did she say?

Fred—She said I was a "poem."

## Defined.

Mrs. Jones—This paper speaks of a "lobbyist" as though it was a term of reproach.

Mrs. Plagore—Of course. A lobbyist, I take it, is one of those deceitful men who sneak out between the acts for a drink, claiming that they are merely going into the lobby.—Philadelphia Press.

# THE DEWEY HOMESTEAD.



The above picture shows the house where George Dewey was born December 26th, 1837. It was occupied by the Dewey family until after the death of the Admiral's father. It then came into the possession of Captain Edward Dewey, who sold it to its present owner and occupant, T. R. Gordon, Esq., in the summer of 1889. Mr. Gordon moved it to its present site in the following February, 1890, and has occupied it until the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are unfeeling in their courtesy to the thousands who visit this shrine, the birthplace of Admiral Dewey.

A recent letter from T. R. Gordon to the Peruena Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, Ohio, reads as follows:

"It is with great satisfaction that I find myself able, after an extended trial, to write you in this emphatic manner of the good your Peruna has done my wife. 'She has been troubled with catarrh from childhood, and whenever she has a cold, or any unusual condition of the weather, it was worse than usual, and seemed more than she could bear.' The dropping in her throat at night prevented refreshing sleep; in fact, we had come to look upon it as incurable, and from the many remedies used in vain we had reason to say:

"We are thankful and happy to say that your 'Peruna' has been of great benefit to her, and I confidently look for a complete and entire cure. High praise is not too much to bestow upon your remedy." T. R. Gordon. Address The Peruena Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free book on catarrh.

## English-Made Mummy Cloth.

Sir William Bailey, head of the well known Albion works, at Salford, told a good story the other day. A certain Manchester merchant saw a mummy in Egypt and brought away a portion of the mummy cloth. This was handed to a buyer of a large Manchester warehouse, who was asked if he could tell where it was woven. After examining it carefully with his glass, he said he thought he could put his finger on the mill where it was produced if he could borrow the piece for a few days. Afterwards he reported that it was made where he had thought, near Oldham. Manchester men are known to be acute.—Liverpool Post.

## Emblems of the Tonsorial Artist.

"Is this a tonsorial parlor?" asked the hard-featured man, thrusting his head inside the door.

"Yes, sir," answered the man at the first chair. "Come in. You're next."

"I guess not. You'll want to know what makes my hair so harsh, and try to get me to have it singed, and you'll want to part it in the middle, and charge me 35 cents. I think I'll hunt a barber shop. Good-day."—Chicago Tribune.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

## Very Little Space.

"My parents may come between us," she faltered.

"If they do," he replied, hotly, "they must be pretty small."

And he pressed her still closer to his manly breast.—Philadelphia Record.

Carter's Ink is Scientifically compounded of the best materials. If your dealer does not keep it he can get it for you.

## A Peaceful Exit.

"Did you have any words with your mistress, which caused you to leave your last place?"

"Never a word, mum. Shure an' Oi locked her in the bathroom, and tuk all me things, and shipped out as quiet as yez place."—Harper's Bazar.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing.

## One Thing We Escape.

Towson—There's no use trying being up-to-date in slang.

Yorkode—Why?

Towson—There is no Chinese equivalent for "trek."—Baltimore American.

Loss of hair, which often mars the prettiest face, prevented by PARKER'S HAIR BALM. HINDENBERG, the best cure for corns. 15c.

## Cause and Effect.

"I wonder why the Swellers have quit inviting us to their parties?"

"I suppose it was because we always went."—Chicago Record.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucca. You can ride further and easier.

Woman came after man, and has been after him ever since, but he doesn't give her many lurdies.

He—at what age do you think a girl should marry? She—When asked.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the greatest men.—Anon.

# BOOKLETS FREE BENNE PLANT

CURES Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints. NEVER FAILS! In the market since 1841. Recommended by leading Physicians. Used by our Army and Navy. J. & C. MAGUIRE MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

# FREE Wm. Donaldson & Co. GLASS BLOCK STORE, MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

Your name and address on this slip sent to us will secure for you FREE our FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE OF FASHIONS.

Name.....

Address.....

This Catalogue of some 250 pages, beautifully illustrated, will bring right to your home our great store, with all its possibilities of money-saving. Send for it at once—FREE.

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth. ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY ENTERED IN ALL MARKETS.