

CLINK OF GOLD DRAWS CHINESE

Regular Traffic Done in the Smuggling of These Objectionable People to America.

RICHES FOR "CONTRABAND" DEALERS

Ingenious Schemes Devised to Elude the Watchfulness of Customs Officers—Schooner Frolic with Cargo of Coolies, Driven Into the Harbor of Providence, R. I., a Case in Point.

Boston.—It is the lure of wages so high that five years' savings make a fortune that is drawing venturesome Chinese these days into the country by novel shifts and in strange disguises.

Officially the smuggling of Celestials across the borders is dead. Experts in immigration and some inspectors will say when questioned that there is no such thing. As a matter of fact, however, although the Chinese population of the United States is not increasing, and timidity and the severity of the enforcement of the exclusion act deter many who might otherwise attempt to gain this promised land, plans for getting the contraband race into the United States are bolder and more skillfully concocted than ever.

Messages sent along the New England coast a few days ago to intercept the Frolic, a schooner yacht, with her consignment of 35 coolies, called public attention to the fact that the Chinese are still mindful of the opportunities offered in this country. Tactics similar to those attributed to the vessel's charters are used by shrewd speculators, many of whom are Americans. Chinese who have persistence and courage are able to make their way here in spite of the utmost vigilance of the authorities.

From a sentimental point of view it would appear that Chinese would not care to come here for fear they would be subjected to indignities by the inspectors who are stationed at ports of entry and in the principal cities and towns on both the northern and southern borders. This does not apply to the more conservative of the race, but there are hundreds of shrewder and bolder spirits who see a chance to gain wealth and their miss

at the highest figures. To keep up with their work some of the larger Chinese laundries have been obliged to hire white help. Others whose proprietors cannot get along under such an arrangement are selling their establishments. Chinese laundries are at present for sale by the score because of the scarcity in the labor market.

Chinese laundrymen who save \$80 a month out of their wages are common. It costs only four dollars a month to maintain one person in China. A laundryman in this city, for instance, may send money home to maintain wife and children, also his parents and the parents of his wife, if need be, to say nothing of contributing to the support of a needy member of the clan, and yet be able to have a substantial emergency fund.

Within a year or so an expert laundryman may establish a shop of his own or found a little business in oriental wares. If he does he may go to China, visit as long as he wishes and boldly pass through a port of

entry as a merchant, for he is entitled to that privilege under the law. The ironing board, at the present time, however, is the best means by which the average Chinaman may find life smooth and profitable.

To get a chance to avail himself of present conditions in the labor market Chinese who have initiative or are under the direction of some American adventurer who is bold and resourceful frequently make their way here by methods underground and over sea.

Officers Fooled by Ingenious Makeup.

Although smuggling them across the Canadian border is now almost stopped, some of the most ingenious schemes are employed with success. It is a popular fallacy that all Chinese look alike and that no matter how they are arrayed they will betray at a glance their oriental origin. There are white men in Vancouver, B. C., who do not accept that theory, for by shrewd manipulation they are able to convert the most thoroughgoing Chinese into an American or Canadian farmer.

A coarse shirt, a pair of blue overalls and a straw hat will work wonders in the hands of an expert. Parties of Chinese going across the Dominion in bond not infrequently leave the trains 40 or 50 miles before reaching the boundaries of the United States. Here they are taken in hand by one who understands something of theatrical makeup and converted into tramps, farmers or whatever he thinks would be best suited to their talents. After that it is a walk to the border, and in many cases it is possible for the coolies to gain their destination. Once within the borders of this country they usually prowl 40 or 50 miles farther before they think it safe to board a train and proceed in a more conventional manner.

Chinese have been intercepted in the state of Washington making their way on boats in the rivers, ostensibly bound to work as laborers on some of

the large farms. They are disguised as immigrants of other nationalities. Many of them have essayed the roles of Italians, after incasing themselves in corduroy jackets and trousers and tying gayly colored silken handkerchiefs about their necks.

It is along the Rio Grande border, however, that the smuggling of disguised Chinese is conducted with consummate finesse. The scheme in use there, if followed by a really capable Chinaman, are usually effective. Hundreds of the more intelligent are landed in Havana and at Mexican ports, whence they can make their way to this country.

Chinese immigration is welcomed in Mexico. There is a tradition preserved in the old histories of the Celestial empire that centuries ago trading junks from China landed on the western coast of Mexico and opened up commercial relations with the subjects of Montezuma. The Chinese often have in mind this ancient relation when they go to the country over which rules President Diaz. The Chinese learn Spanish, adopt the Mexican dress and manners, learn to wear a sombrero with grace and often, after waiting for two years to perfect themselves in being imitation Mexicans, they boldly cross the southern border and make their way to the nearest Chinatown.

Many Cross Border Disguised as Nuns.

Some of the Chinese under the direction of shrewd agents have even passed over both the Canadian and Rio Grande borders garbed as nuns. Most of them are born imitators, and once they have seen their instructor in familiar poses they follow his directions to the letter.

Little is heard these days of the spectacular methods of running the blockade which were once employed by eager Chinese and have dropped into disuse. Chinese no longer have themselves packed up in boxes or chests and sent by express; neither do they go in vans, which are likely to be suddenly tipped into rivers. There are seldom wild chases across the snow from Canada to the United States, with accompaniments of baying hounds and barking revolvers. Such methods are irregular and unreliable and they have been supplanted by those which are esteemed as more businesslike.

Chinese are not welcomed in Canada any more than they are here and a head tax of \$500 each is placed upon them. It is regarded as, in fact, prohibitive. Until three months ago, when a law was passed assessing them at \$300 a head, no such tax was exacted in Newfoundland.

Chinese could be carried in bond from Vancouver without having to pay the impost demanded of them in the Dominion, and the result has been that many of them availed themselves of those conditions. It was until quite recently the custom to permit Chinese who were supposed to be on their way to the United States with proper credentials to remain in Canada for 90 days before they were notified to proceed with their journey. By a special arrangement, however, with

Hardly have they been taken into custody, however, when relatives or friends, accompanied by a shrewd lawyer, go to the rescue with birth certificates and affidavits which show that the persons detained were really born in the United States and as such are entitled to admission. It is estimated by a prominent inspector that if all the claims to American birth made by Chinese be true every Chinese family in this country must have 75 children.

Chinese of intelligence who can give any evidence that they are not laborers, but actually merchants, are able to get into the United States with little trouble. One of the familiar schemes—and it is one which is often successful—is employed by merchants for the benefit of friends and relatives here. The merchant will practically close out his business, leaving, however, a few outstanding accounts. Sometimes, if his customers are good pay, two or three obliging friends may consent to be debtors. The merchant, after comfortably establishing himself in China, sends his friend or kinsman over to the United States to close out his business, looking after his bad debts and generally adjusting things. duly certified accounts are shown to the inspectors to demonstrate the necessity for admitting the "merchant" without delay. Frequently such a one is found ironing shirts in a laundry, but his legal status is that of a dealer.

Aside from the Chinese who gain admittance through the gates of the country by means of keys to which they have no legal right, there is a vast majority who as merchants, students, travelers or actors are entitled to all the privileges guaranteed them under the statute. The classes with money do not have to fear being submitted to inconvenience. As far as the Celestials are concerned who get in without complying with the law the



The Returning Chinese Merchant Is Never Molested.

high wages and the industrial opportunities here make the game for them well worth the candle if they succeed.

Rough Weather Ends Trip of "Slave Ship."

In this connection a real life story of the sea, of smuggling and adventure, thrilling pursuits and hair-breadth escapes, and the perilous voyage of a little schooner, under whose battered down hatches was a cargo such as the slavers of the story books carried, ended when the Frolic of Boston was discovered by chance in the harbor of Providence, R. I.

It was the sea that had been its refuge that finally wrought the undoing of the Frolic and foiled its adventure after it had played tag with revenue cutters and customs officers for weeks along the coast. The Frolic was a battered and crippled ghost of a boat when it crept into port with 42 woebegone and starving Chinamen in its hold. In the night, while it was believed the crew of a storm beaten fishing boat was repairing damage, dories went to and from the shore and the Frolic and 27 Chinamen were landed.

The Chinamen were still being taken ashore and hidden in coal heaps, when a man employed on one of the pockets on a dock stumbled across a shivering group of Chinamen and gave the alarm. A little later customs and immigration officers swooped down on the Frolic and captured 15 Chinamen and two of the crew. Skipper H. K. Colby, of Boston, who led the adventure, and his mate, "Al" Adams, slipped away in a dory and escaped. On shore officers captured John C. Lehmann, of Boston, whose part in the adventure was conveying and smuggling Chinamen to the refuge of the Chinese quarter in Providence.

The two members of the crew of the Frolic who were captured said the little vessel had been beaten about the coast for two weeks, dodging revenue cutters and coast guards, and buffeted by storms. They said the Frolic's captain only took the desperate chance of running into Providence when the little vessel had been so battered it could not stay at sea any longer.

A Good Fellow.

"What kind of a man is Bliggins?" "He's a good fellow. He'd borrow your last dollar in order to lend it to somebody that he thought needed it more than you do."—Washington Star.

PAPERS WALL WITH CHECKS.

These checks he has always treasured as souvenirs of his prosperous days and when he came here in 1898 and bought a small house between River Denys and Port Hood he papered the walls of one of his rooms with them. They are drawn on at least 20 banks, and De Costa declares that he can tell what each paid for. This is all the more remarkable, as the man settled his personal as well as his business obligations with paper. He never carried more than a dollar in cash in his pockets at one time, and if a man didn't want to cash a check he made no sale.

De Costa says that he would rather look at the checks than eat his dinner, and this is literally true, for all his meals are served in the check room.

Suspicion Aroused.

"The population of St. Petersburg is still growing," said the census official, jubilantly. "We'll have to see about that," answered the czar. "The police are evidently not doing their duty in sending people to Siberia."—Washington Star.

FOR THE BEDROOM.

PRETTY THINGS ARE OFFERED IN PROFUSION.

Knitted Bed-Spread Is Coming Into Favor—Cover for the Pillows—Bolster Rolls for Furnishings of Cretonne.

Various materials for making bedspreads may be found in the shops in the heavy dimities, cretonnes, denims, art tickings and linen taffetas. Some of the newest spreads are of white taffetas printed with different flowers to harmonize with the furnishings of the room. A spread with a border of cretonne to match the border on the curtains, and even the wall paper, with a trellis or border of the same design, is very attractive. Hand-embroidered linen spreads are also quite the fashion. They are beautiful as well as durable. There is nothing prettier than a bed covering entirely of white. For those who want their bed to look dressy, many new patterns in lace and net coverings are shown.

With the return of old-fashioned furniture, the knitted bed-spread is also somewhat in favor. As a rule, the work is done in squares that are fastened together and then finished with a border of plain knitting or crocheting. This sort of spread is durable, but it is very heavy to launder.

A small spread for the pillows is just as necessary as the large one. Very often the bed-spread is made long enough to cover the pillows. For those who do not care for the old-style pillow sham, a cover is made of an oblong strip to match the spread. When this sort of covering is used, the pillows should be laid flat on the bed. If one has plenty of room the pillows may be stored through the day, and a bolster roll of pasteboard covered with material to match the spread, can be substituted. These bolster rolls, however, are used rather when the bed is dressed in cretonnes than when in the simple white.

DISHES LIKED BY JAPANESE.

Recipes Worth Trying by the Western Housewife.

Japanese Sushi.—Cook a cup of rice in boiling water. After boiling about ten minutes uncover the kettle and add any salt fish. Cook until done, turn out on a platter and pour over it a mayonnaise.

Japanese Shiruko.—Cook rice in salted water until well done. Form into cake on a platter and pour over it a sauce made of red beans cooked in a syrup of sugar and water.

Japanese Salad.—Put half a cup of well-washed rice in boiling water, cooking rapidly for 25 minutes. Drain and dry. Put half teaspoonful salt, a good dash of pepper and six tablespoonfuls olive oil into a bowl, and after mixing thoroughly add a tablespoonful fine shredded onion and two tablespoonfuls vinegar. Pour this dressing over the hot rice, toss and stand aside until cold. When ready to serve, cover a round dish with the Japanese cress, which you can get in the Chinese quarter, and turn the salad in the center, mound fashion. Around the base of this mound arrange a row of sardines, as though swimming, then garnish with red beads cut in narrow threads like fine noodles. Failing the cress, use lettuce or cress.

Nut Cocoa Cake.

For nut cocoa cake, cream one cup of sugar with two-thirds of a cup of butter, add three well-beaten egg yolks. Add two and one-half cups of flour, sifted with two and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one cup of sweet milk. Beat the whites stiffly and then add to the batter, with a quarter of a cup of cocoa and one cup of mixed chopped walnuts and pecans which have been slightly floured. Bake in a shallow pan. For an icing mix two tablespoonfuls of butter with half a cup of cocoa, add one cup of confectioner's sugar and a quarter of a cup of thin cream or rich milk. Boil about five minutes and then beat until creamy. Flavor with a little vanilla and spread over the cake.

One Way to Cure Toothache.

The abrogation of the Dingley law to "smash the trusts" would smash them last of all. Before this were done it would smash the small independent concerns which can maintain themselves against the highly paid labor competition of the trusts, which could not maintain themselves against the cheap labor competition of foreign producers. It would smash the wages of American labor, which must come down to the level of foreign labor or be thrown out of work. Any man can cure a toothache by blowing out his brains. To repeal the Dingley law as a means of breaking the power of the trusts would be to kill the national body when only the trust tooth required attention.—N. Y. Press.

Dried Apple Pudding.

Two cups of dried apples, soaked overnight, chop fine; 1½ cups of sour milk, ½ cup of sour cream, a little salt, 2-3 cups of molasses, 2 teaspoonfuls of soda, flour enough to stir it stiff. Steam two hours. Serve with sauce.

Sauce for Pudding.—One cup of sugar, ½ cup of butter, 1 heaping tablespoonful of flour. Beat to a cream. Pour boiling water on it, stirring briskly till of the right thickness. Set it on top of teakettle to cook and season it with lemon or anything to suit the taste.

First Washing of Blankets.

When washing a new blanket for the first time, begin by soaking it for 12 hours in cold water, then rinse in clean water. This will remove the sulphur used in the bleaching. After this wash the blanket in a lukewarm lather made of boiled soap and water. Rinse well in clear water, shake thoroughly and hang out to dry.

A Refreshing Odor.

To obtain a lasting and refreshing odor of sweet violets, put half an ounce of orrisroot, broken in small pieces, in a bottle with two ounces of alcohol; cork it tight and shake well; then leave four or five days.

Proper Care of the Hands.



Exercise for the Hands and Arms.

"I'd give \$1,000 for a nice pair of hands," said a business woman, "and more if it would do any good. I am doing pretty well now, for a woman. But if I had nice hands I would be a rich woman in a little while."

"Hands do a great deal for a person. You can wear a veil over your face and you can shade your complexion with a hat. You can partially cover your bad features with your hair and you can drape this and arrange that so that your face is not brought out into the broad, clear light of day. But with your hands it is different."

"A woman can wear her gloves in the street. But even in gloves one's hands show. The minute the gloves come off the hands are displayed, piteously and shamelessly. A woman cannot put her hands behind her, no matter how stubby her nails may happen to be. And she can't sit on them or wrap them in her apron or get them out of sight in any way. They have got to show."

"A good pair of hands wins the day many a time for a business woman. If she can lay her hand upon her desk, well shaped and perfectly cared for, it is worth good money to her. There is something that is so prepossessing in a good hand."

"The woman whose hand is short and thick and whose nails look as though they were chopped off with a coupon clipper has much to contend with. Nobody likes her and everybody fights her. The sight of her hands makes people warlike. They can see at a glance that she is the heroine of many battles, and they do not take the trouble to shield her from further attacks. Anything is good enough for her."



The Fashionable Hand is White and Well Groomed.

"If her hands, on the contrary, are nice and soft, white and well shaped and if the nails are long and tapering and pink to the very tips then people like her. They feel that she is a lady and they want to be gentle with her. It is entirely different with the woman with a warlike hand."

"Hands are sometimes deceptive and it often happens that people who have done no hard work at all are the owners of hands that are scarred as if from battle. There isn't much excuse for it, the maudices say. And bad hands mean bad management."

JUST WHAT TO BUY

BEST MATERIALS TO SUIT THE MODEST PURSE.

One Gown of Voile, Preferably Heliotrope, Should Be First Selection—Serviceable for All Nice Occasions.

"Just what shall I buy?" asked a woman of her modiste. "I must make a nice appearance, and I must wear my gowns a long time. And under the circumstances I realize that I ought not to buy carelessly. What would you get if you were in my place?"

"The modiste hesitated a moment. 'I am trying to decide,' said she. 'But there is really no reason for indecision. If you are going to have only one dress, it is best to get a voile. Let the color be a pale heliotrope. And be sure that you have a number of violet things to match. Your umbrella, your gloves, your hat and your wrist bag can be in violet or heliotrope.'

"Your voile gown must have a lining and for this purpose you can get a linen taffeta. You will have a drop skirt and you will want a waist lining. When you have these you will be gowned. Trim your voile with black and white satin, using just enough of it to give it the French touch."

"The voile is serviceable for calling and all nice occasions. And you can feel that you have one dress-up gown. It wears well and looks dressy until it is gone. You can, if you so desire, have two drop skirts and two waist linings. But let one be white, which makes the heliotrope look much softer and more delicate. Your other drop skirt should be a deep purple to make your voile look entirely different."

"If you can have two dresses, let the other be a medium blue cloth, in one of the new shades of blue. Let it be made in street style with belted jacket and side-plaited skirt. Let it be as snug as possible, and trim it elaborately with braid."

"If you can afford, still, a third dress, let it be one of the new novelty mixtures which resemble men's suitings. They are both smart and durable and they make up charmingly into coat suits. Let the skirt be plain and cut with a foot flare and let the coat be an Eton. But do not let it be too severe. It is smart to trim such a suit with green and blue plaid, which is always pretty."

The modiste might have added that, with these suits, there are small and very pretty hats with a touch of fur upon them which make the costume very smart. These fur hats come trimmed with silk and made up in turban shape, or in irregular shapes that become all faces.

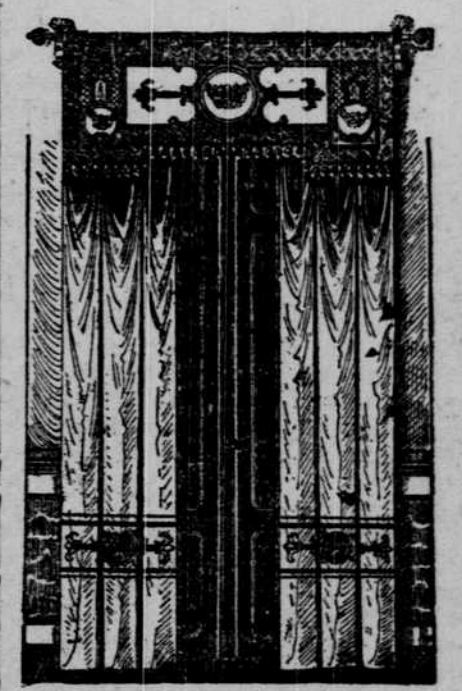
A Hint from Paris.

Hats of plaited and ruched tulle or malines, with a sable animal laid about the crown are topped off by long and voluminous plumes. The effect is exquisite. One model of white ruched tulle, as sheer as mist, had a sable animal laid about its frothy masses and from one side poured a vaporous and abundant black paradise plume held by a beautiful ornament of brilliants. One of pale pink tulle had a dark sable animal and a tan colored aigrette springing off at one side, after the coquetish Parisian manner.

Artistic Effects in Drapery of Windows.

German Exhibition in Connection with Development of Art in the Home.

In connection with the movement for the development of art in the home, the interest of Germany was made manifest recently in the form of a most interesting and artistic exhibit of furniture and other accessories. It took place in Berlin. It



New Effect in Heavy Drapery.

was claimed that if home is to be the cherished and sacred shrine of all that is good, it should likewise be the meeting ground of all that is beautiful. The eye should be pleased, the taste should be gratified as much as the heart and affections engaged. It was to prove the possibility of this that the exhibition had been organized, and furthermore, to demonstrate that the craft of the furniture and cabinet maker had raised itself at last from the standing of a trade to that of a fine art.

There was a splendid display of curtains in the exhibition. One set were remarkable for a clever device for lightening the effect of heavy drapery. The curtains were thick velvet ones, embroidered. The top piece was also of velvet, but there was a strip of net, embroidered with the figures of swans let into it, through which the light of the window showed. This quite neutralized the dull and heavy effect of the rest, and made it almost light and airy.

Dresden Girdles.

Dresden ribbon girdles should be confined to frocks of thin or cream fabrics. The striking inappropriate sight of one with a heavy, dark woolen skirt, and a cheviot shirtwaist is not infrequent.

French Waists.

The French waists are made up before they are embroidered, and in this way they secure a certain uniformity of style and design. The trimming is sure to be straight, which is not always the case when the waist is made up afterward. The embroidery, the ruffles, the little buttons and even the ribbon trimmings are all symmetrical. There is a complete look which the hap-hazard waist never has. All waists should be made up before being embroidered, or ruffled.



As Italian Laborers.

no means of gaining admittance to this country. They are eager to take the places of the thousands who are now leaving the United States for good with fortunes and competences.

Thrifty Celestials Send Money "Home."

Express companies which have branches in Chinatown in the larger cities are busy transferring accounts of thrifty Celestials to Peking, Hong Kong and Canton. Hundreds of the returning Chinamen are buying large establishments in the trade centers of their native country, while others are investing in farms and plantations. They return with stories of how they are often ill treated in the United States, but they also clink the American gold which they have garnered. The depletion of the Chinese population is, as investigations made in the principal colonies in the United States show, hardly met by the birth rate or by the influx of the orientals across the borders. The result of all this has been to increase the wages of Chinese workmen in America to exorbitant figures.

Chinese are in demand not only for work as laundrymen, but as highly paid servants. The prevailing rate for laundrymen is from \$15 to \$20 or more a week, with board. Once a Chinese has learned the uses of irons and starch his services are in demand

a day, taking half an hour each time."

"Always, señor." "But she doesn't look to me like a kicking cow." "Perhaps she is not. I do not know."

"I cast off all the ropes," said the ex-soldier, "and then took the pail from him and sat down and milked. The cow stood as quiet as a monument. During the performance a score or more of men and women had gathered around, and when it was over I said: 'There, now. But why tie your cows up to be milked?'"

"Santa Maria!" gasped an old man, as he looked around on the crowd and crossed himself. "If we are not to tie our cows up to be milked how long will it be before these Yankees will be telling us that it is not necessary to keep our eggs four weeks before eating?"

"You say he is a golf expert?"

"Yes. He knows all the profanity in the English language."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Remind Owner of Time When He Was Prosperous.

Sitting many hours a day gazing reminiscently at the walls of a square room papered with canceled bank checks, Gerald de Costa, a queer old character, is passing the last days of his life, says a New York World correspondent at River Denys, Cape Breton. Physicians say that he has an incurable disease and order him to lie down, but he insists on sitting up, that he may look at the checks.

De Costa went from London to Chicago after the great fire which devastated the Windy city and became a prosperous grain merchant. He continued to wax rich until the panic of 1893, when he was forced to the wall and left practically penniless. While wealthy he did a big business through banks, and as he always kept the checks after they had come back through the clearing house he had nearly a trunkful at the time he failed.