# TRADE WITH CHINA.

## A NEW FIELD FOR OUR VARIOUS PRODUCTS.

**The Late Visit of Li Hung Chang May Result in More Extensive Commercial Relations with the Inhabitants of the Flowery Kingdom.**

HON. GEORGE S. Bowen, president of the American Textile Manufacturers' association contributes the following article to Wind and Water, a trade magazine:

Cannot trade with China be made profitable? An empire of 400,000,000 inhabitants within easy range of the greatest manufacturing nation on earth ought really to be an object or serious interest, and we might very properly express our surprise that being so near we are yet so far apart in all that represents in a material way the mutual benefits that would accrue to both of these great nations by a more complete system of association than is at present enjoyed between the two countries. Distance is now measured by time, and as facilities for communication and transportation improve, we find ourselves neighbors to a wonderful people, having a great love for home and ancestry and are gifted with infinite perseverance, industry, sobriety, patience and endurance almost beyond comprehension, with a history as ancient as the records of the Ages. The leading minds of the Empire are outgrowing their earlier teaching, and overcoming their former prejudice against improvements and are more inclined to accept modern ideas and become a part of the great universe in which we live.

One of the great minds of the Empire favoring the advance movement, Mr. Li Hung Chang, who recently visited our country and gathered clear information as to our system of life, social, industrial and political, our facilities for transportation, our manufacturing establishments, our banking institutions, our chambers of commerce and our great mercantile houses, gained impressions and information that will hereafter be of immense advantage to both countries. China needs quantities of our manufactured goods, and her people are able to pay for them. They must see them and understand the mechanism and become impressed with the benefits they will derive from their use before purchasing. It seems strange to us that during all these years a great empire of 400,000,000 of people should still cultivate their lands with a spade or a wooden plow, cut their grain with a sickle, travel long distances by land, in the most primitive style, maintain an existence as a government without a mail service, in fact, still live as they did a thousand years before the birth of Christ.

The times are ripe for a new dispensation and an improved civilization in China. They are about to commence this new era by building railroads, providing facilities for more convenient association among themselves, and following the construction and operation of railroads there will be a demand for all kinds of improved agricultural implements, all kinds of hardware, iron, sheet iron, all kinds of wire, copper, brass, tin, lumber, watches, clocks, cotton cloth, woolen cloth, blue jeans, muslin, linen, knit goods, underwear, tools, telephone and telegraph material, railroad material and supplies, household supplies, machinery for handling water, such as windmills, pumps and appliances for irrigating their lands, mining tools and machinery with which to develop their mines of mineral ores and coal, with which the empire abounds. Saw mills are needed, cotton factories are wanted, woolen mills will be constructed, and the demand for iron in all forms, structural and otherwise, must be immense. We are their natural

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source of supplies. It is important that we see to it that the best facilities for communication and transportation are provided, and the manufacturers of the United States may soon avail themselves of an opportunity to introduce their productions through the American-Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who are aranging the construction of an Exhibition building in Shanghai, 200x400 with 250 floor spaces, that will be rented at a nominal price to American manufacturers for the purpose of showing their wares, having their own representatives in charge, or the Chamber of Commerce management will receive orders and attend to the delivery of goods, all of which will be sold for cash, remitting to consignors less a small charge for services. The management will be American absolutely and will co-operate with the American bank to be established in Shanghai.

Col. Denby, our minister to China, and our Consul General Jerrigan, at Shanghai, fully approve the establishment of the American-Chinese Chamber of Commerce as the best possible channel for the introduction of American goods in China, as well as the best means of purchasing such articles as are grown or manufactured in China. Chinese silks, velvets, tea and thousands of articles we are constantly purchasing through British channels may be ordered through the Chamber of Commerce at a saving in the original cost as well as in freight. At present a thousand dollars of Chicago exchange will provide the American purchaser with about $2,000 current money in China, which will purchase their goods at as low a price as they have been bought for at any time within the past twenty years. In selling them goods they provide, of course, for the exchange. Freight charges on American manufactures from Chicago to Shanghai are reasonable, ranging from $1.50 to $3.50 per 100 lbs., and arrangements will be made for prompt shipments. The opening of business in larger measure must be of great and increasing benefit to the manufacturers and merchants of the United States. In 1894 we imported from China $16,442,788, and exported to China $9,203,082. Under improved conditions our exports will exceed a hundred millions.

Our manufacturers need larger markets than we now command. We must go to the markets; they will not come to us. British interests have been and still are dominant in China. Their lines or steamships are frequent and rates are low. They are aggresive; we are submissive. We must go forth ourselves if we would conquer and our commercial and industrial supremacy be maintained.

## JOINS THE SALVATIONISTS.

**A New York Jewess Has Taken Up the Tambourine.**

The unusual happening of a Jewess changing her religion has recently occurred in New York city, where Ra-

RACHAEL KEMP.

chael Kemp, a pretty, dary-eyed Jewess of 20 years, has joined the salvation army.

Miss Kemp works in a rubber factory and is a great favorite among the girls employed there, who say Miss Kemp is particularly gentle and kind in her manners and has endeared herself to them all. In speaking of her act Miss Kemp said that while it would grieve her parents, she expected no violent objection. She thinks the salvation army is doing a noble work and has been interested in it for some months.

At any rate, she does not expect to share the fate of another young Jewess of wealthy parentage who told her family she had joined the army and renounced the Jewish religion only to have her father cast her off. She is now earning her own living. Once when she met her relatives in the street they tore off her bonnet and tried to beat her.

## HOW COFFEE WAS DISCOVERED

**A Traveller in Abyssinia Stumbled Upon the Shrub.**

The following is given as the original discovery of coffee: Near the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was travelling through Abyssinia, and, finding himself weary and weak from fatigue he stopped near a grove. Then being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveller discovered that the half-burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of these, and, on crushing them with a stone, he found that their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this, he accidentally let fall the substance in a can which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The almost putrid water was almost instantly purified. He brought it to his lips. It was fresh, agreeable, and in a moment the traveller had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could and, having arrived at Aden, in Arabia, he informed the musti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor that, in gratitude to the tree, he called it cahuah, which in Arabia signifies force.

### Highest Building in the World

The highest building in the world, not counting the Eiffel Tower and the Washington Monument, is the Cologne Cathedral. The height from the pavement to the top of the cupola is 511 feet. It is 511 feet long and 231 feet wide. It was begun August 15 in the year 1248, and was pronounced finished August 14, 1880, over six hundred years after the corner stone was laid.

## SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Hollow shafting gains favor.

There are aluminum duck boats.

The Krupp Works have 1500 furnaces.

There is a project on foot for supplying Lyons, France, with electricity by damming the Rhone at Jonage.

Dr. Max Wilf, of Heidelberg, Germany, has discovered five new asteroid on photographs of the heavens. This brings the number of minor planets up to 423.

Over ninety-five per cent. of the vessels which passed through the Suez Canal during 1895 used the electric light, so as to be able to continue the trip through the great waterway during the night.

A new instrument, called the phonendoscope, enables the skilful medical man to hear the sounds emitted by all the organs in the human body; the heart, the lungs, the liver, etc., and discover if they are in a healthy condition or otherwise.

Professor Liversidge, of Sydney University, has made chemical experiments which show that there are over 100,000,000,000 tons of gold dissolved in the ocean water of the world if the rate of one grain per ton, which he found on the Australian coast, holds everywhere.

The mountains of the moon are immensely larger in proportion than those of the earth. The moon is but one-forty-ninth the size of the earth, but its mountain peaks are nearly as high. Twenty-two are higher than Mt. Blanc, which is within a few feet of three miles high. The highest is a little more than four miles and a half.

A twelve-year old boy at Parma has just had his heart washed. He was suffering from acute pericarditis, and his doctor, using an instrumant invented by Professor Riva, drew off the purulent serous matter in the sac, and then washed the heart and its serofibrous covering with a solution of sodium biborate. The boy recovered rapidly.

Balloons were used in the recent German army manœuvres. Each corps had a balloon handled by sixty men. Six gas carriages, drawn each by six horses, belonged to each balloon, and the unloading, filling and sending up took only fourteen minutes. The balloons were kept at a height of 3200 feet, from which the officers telegraphed to headquarters and sent sketches of the enemy's position down the rope.

### Life in Great Cities.

And as to the tendency of the growth of great cities to enervate Nations, there is no proof of it at all unless we identify the life of great cities with the passion for idleness and pleasure and self indulgence, which sometimes, but by no means universally, accompanies their growth. When you get a large proletariat living, as that of ancient Rome and possibly of Nineveh and Babylon did, on the alms of the rich and powerful, then, no doubt, you have the conditions of a thoroughly unnatural and unhealthy life, and no one can wonder at the rapid decay of such cities and of the Nations which gloried in them. But where the honest working class far outnumber the proletariat, where the middle classes of distributors and manufacturers and professional men are laborious and energetic, and even the class that live on its accumulated wealth contains a considerable sprinkling of serious and disinterested workers, we do not believe that there is the smallest evidence of any greater danger in the life of the agricultural village or the pastoral tribe. Indeed, we should regard Olive Schreiner's picture of the life of the modern Boers as indicating a condition of things more prolific of morbid elements, with its almost complete absence of any stirring or active intelligence, than any kind of modern life that is honestly laborious at all. The Boer life is too sleepy, too destitute of stirring thought or effort, to be altogether natural. It needs at least the old element of danger and necessary vigilance to render it even bracing.—London Spectator.

### The "Academy Headache."

A new disease has come to the rescue of the young art students of both sexes who are looking for a respite from labor. It is known as the "academy headache." Still, it applies to others than students, and is oftentimes so unpleasant that it may well be shunned.

A well-known oculist has discovered that when it is necessary to direct the eyes considerably above the horizontal line a number of times a great strain is thrown upon the muscles which rotate the eye upward, as well as upon the muscles of the upper eyelids, which have, of course, to be correspondingly raised to accommodate the eye-ball.

"This being so," says the oculist. "It is time that those who are responsible for the distribution of the pictures in galleries should recognize the fact that the human eye is not constructed for looking upward for any length of time, and if considerations of space oblige the whole of the available wall area to be utilized the higher pictures should be tilted at a suitable angle in order to minimize the strain on the eye muscles."—New York Journal.

### A Discovery of Perpetual Motion.

At Freeport, Ill., a new industry is to be started. On a quarter section of land an enterprising Kansas farmer will establish a thousand black cats and 5000 rats, on which to feed the cats, estimating that the cats will increase 15,000 in two years, their skins being worth a dollar each. The rats will multiply five times as fast as the cats, and will be used to feed the latter while the skinned cats will furnish food to the rats. Thus has perpetual motion been discovered at last.—Warren Sentinel.

## THE ROSE AND THE THORN

I seek my garden for the rose
That blossomed in the early morn;
But lo! the twilight gleams disclose
A bud of all its petals shorn,
And 'neath it frowns the naked Thorn.
—George H Conrad, in the Angelus.

## HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Take care of the poor Indians and the poor Indians will take hair of you.—Texas Sifter.

"Is she rich?" "Yes, but she doesn't know anything?" "Why don't you propose?"—Truth.

She—"They say he married her for her figure." He—"That was quite natural." She—"Oh, no, it wasn't."—Pick-Me-Up.

A West Union man, after training a dog for several years, can at last make the dog do almost anything it feels like doir g.—West Union Gazette.

Teacher—"What is the true test of greatness?" Little Johnnie—"To have your hired girl interviewed by reporters whenever you do anything."—Cleveland Leader.

Dora—"And now, Augustus, how do you like my new coiffure?" Augustus—"Weally beautiful, 'pon honah; makes you look thirty years younger, bai Jove!"—Standard.

Bess—"Why didn't you either accept Tom or refuse him when he proposed?" Kate—"Why, you see, we've got a philopena and I couldn't say yes or no."—Yale Record.

The Fiancee—"I'm surprised at you! I saw you flirting with her!" The Fiance—"I swear, Priscilla, you are mistaken! Beauty has no charms—never had any charms—for me!"—Puck.

"This," said the stranger, pointing to the passing cortege, "is a very scantily attended funeral." "Well," said the resident, apologetically, "you see the deceased was a baseball umpire."—Waterbury.

"You don't make allowances for our boy," said the fond mother. "That shows how little we are appreciated," said her husband, as he finished drawing a check. "I don't do much else."—Washington Star.

Nell—"Miss Bjones uses French phrases in the most peculiar manner." Bell—"Does she?" Nell—"Yes, indeed? Why, at breakfast yesterday I asked her how she liked her eggs, and she said they were very chick."—Philadelphia Record.

Ah, radiant rose, with your grace so demure,
Your beauty the eye and the spirit contents;
But there still lurks the thorn. None would guess, I am sure,
That you cost me a dollar and twenty-five cents.
—Washington Star.

Voice (at the telephone)—"Major, will you please bring your family and take supper with us next Sunday?" Servant Girl (replies back through the telephone)—"Master and mistress are not in at present; but they can't come to supper as it's my Sunday out."—Boston Globe.

### The Scaly Ant-Eater.

An animal made of tin-plate, of the shape of an elongated fir cone, about three feet in length, which crackles and rustles with every movement, is one of the latest acquisitions of the Zoological Society of London. Its name is the pangolin, or scaly ant-eater, and it belongs to the same family group as the armadillo and platypus. It has excited great attention at the "Zoo," for it is—if we are correctly informed—the first animal of the kind which has been exhibited there. Its home is where the termites, or white ants, are found; for the animal feeds on these destructive creatures, and possesses claws which are designed to break down their strongholds. The claws are also necessary for burrowing in the ground, for the pangolin excavates a cave for himself and his mate eight feet or so below the surface of the earth, and in this strange home one or two young are produced every year. The pangolin at present at the "Zoo" is fed upon ants and their eggs, and also exhibits a partiality for cockroaches scalded in milk. The scales with which its body is covered are hard and sharp as steel, and it can give a terribly cutting blow with its powerful tail. It can roll its body up into a ball like a hedgehog when it so wills.—Public Opinion.

### Moving a Running Factory.

A remarkable feat which was recently accomplished, moving of a factory in which the machinery was maintained in operation is described in the American Machinist. The shop referred to is situated in Boston, and was moved to make room for the work being done in the elevation of the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The movement of the shop was about three hundred feet in one direction and fifty feet in another, and was effected without suspending work, the shop being operated just as if nothing unusual was going on.

The building is of brick, 350 by fifty feet, about one-half its length is three stories high and the rest two stories. Electric motors were attached to the shafting to supply the power, they receiving their power by wires run from a generating plant put up for the purpose. The shop was thus moved bodily a distance of 350 feet and kept in operation during the transition, which was particularly desirable on account of rush of business.

### Sea Signaling by Flags.

The flags to be hoisted at one time in signaling at sea never exceed four. It is an interesting arithemetical fact that, with eighteen various colored flags, and never more than four at a time, no fewer than 78,642 signals can be given.—Cincinnati Inquirer.