ASIA DS 796 .T54 S75 1908



The original of this book is in the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in the United States on the use of the text.

THE CHINA TIMES GUIDE

TO

TIENTSIN

and Neighbourhood.

By Mrs. BURTON St. JOHN.

The "CHINA TIMES," Ltd., 28, Victoria Road, Tientsin.

[1908]





THE CHINA TIMES

GUIDE

TO

TIENTSIN

and Neighbourhood.

By Mrs. BURTON St. JOHN.

The "CHINA TIMES," Ltd., 28, Victoria Road, Tientsin.

Asla DS 796 T54 S75



TIENTSIN.

PREFACE.

Tientsin, as far as the traveller is concerned, has for the most part been merely a "stepping-stone to higher things," namely Peking. If one is doing the Orient in fifteen days, let him speed through Tientsin as fast as the train will take him; but if one is not so limited, it will pay him to spend at least three days in this metropolis.

Tientsin may be entered by any one of three different routes: the Siberian railway route; or from Shanghai by ship either direct or by way of Chinwang-tao; or from Peking by rail, having journeyed to Peking from Shanghai by the Peking-Hankow railway. Whereas in former years Tientsin was a closed port for three months or more of the year, now it is easily accessible at any time.

Introductory.

Tientsin, the port of Peking, is about 30 miles from Taku. According to Dr. Drake, the city was probably, two thousand years ago, a sea-coast village. Small sea shells may still be picked up in quantity on many fields and waste lands. The coast gradually extending left the town inland. The land is low and flat, with a net-work of rivers, streams and ponds. Practically all of the portions of Tientsin that are built up, are on ground that has been filled in or raised.

The climate of Tientsin, like that of all North China, is fine or fearful, according to the way one looks at it. The occasional dust-storms in Spring and Autumn are certainly disagreeable, as is also the short rainy season from the middle of July to the middle of August. But the beautiful succession of bright sunshiny days of winter are a joy that one fails to remember only during the long hot days of mid-summer.

The thermometer travels from about zero (32 degrees of frost) in January, when the rivers in North China are frozen over to a depth of about 13 inches, to 105 or 110 degrees in June or early July. It is an open question which of these extremes is the more beneficial to the foreigner's constitution. Later in July, and in August, the presence of moisture in the air brings the temperature down to between 75 and 85 degrees. Mosquito curtains are necessary during this period. The rains usually last only a day or two at a time. During the rest of the year the local umbrella trade is stagnant.

The original City of Tientsin has been a place of commercial importance for many years. To Tientsin came several highways from different directions. As Tientsin was a port of the northern sea, the head

of the Grand Canal and the gateway to the capital, a large part of the tribute rice from the entire Empire passed through its waterways.

Dr. A. H. Smith declared, four years ago, that Tientsin was second in importance only to Shanghai itself among the cities of China, and that in time it would be a "great manufacturing, railway, and educational center, a vast commercial distributing depot." This prophecy is near to being fulfilled. The enormous traffic centering in Tientsin's ten miles of waterways contributes largely to the importance of the city. This, with the railway facilities so rapidly developing, already makes it a distributing point for four provinces, besides Manchuria and Mongolia, while the projected Tientsin-Nanking railway promises still larger things. Even from Tibet come contributions to Tientsin's trade in the shape of wool, sometimes taking twelve or fourteen months to reach here.

Tientsin is essentially a commercial city, although being the official residence of the Viceroy of the province gives it also political importance.

Bishop Bashford said, when he visited Tientsin last year, that the city had seen more progress in the last four years than had any other city he had visited in China. In Tientsin centers much of the history of the opening up of China to foreigners.

The principal waterways of Tientsin are the Hai Ho, Pei Ho, the Grand Canal, known locally as the Yü Ho and more widely as the Wei Ho, and the Lu T'ai Canak, besides smaller streams and canals. The principal stream is the Pei Ho or North River, which flows down from the east of Peking, and is renamed the Hai Ho below its junction with the Yü Ho. A joint Chinese and foreign committee known

as the Haiho Conservancy Board is engaged in improving the condition of the waterway from Tientsin to the sea.

The great quantity of sand brought down by the river gives it a dirty, yellow appearance, and adds nothing to its loveliness, while the sediment has the effect of forming a considerable obstruction off the mouth of the river, known as Taku Bar, upon which, at low tides, incoming and outgoing vessels sometimes unwillingly rest awhile. Engineering experts are engaged in grappling with the problem of maintaining a navigable channel through the Bar, so that vessels of 12 or 14 feet draught may pass without hindrance. Mr. Ferguson, a Dutch member of the Imperial Maritime Customs service, has been very successful in directing operations to this end, and has made a channel through the Bar known as the Ferguson channel.

The water supply of the foreign concessions is obtained from the river, and is passed through the filter beds of one or other of the two water works companies, the Tientsin Water Works Company, Ltd., and the Tientsin Native City Water Works Co., Ltd., The water is quite safe and wholesome to drink, and no outbreak of disease was ever been attributed to this source. Some visitors who do not like the look of the river water in its natural state have been known to express sentimental objections to water which holds in suspense much alien matter, including occasional dead bodies, but residents grow quite used to it, and get to like it. The mineral water company, however, draws its water supply from Shanhaikwan, and the drinking water for the Imperial household at Peking is taken from the celebrated T'ang-shan springs, a water-tank being filled daily and sent to Peking by rail.

Foreign Concessions (Tze Chü Lin.)

South east of the city, along the banks of the Hai Ho, are the Foreign Concessions. On the west bank are the Japanese, French, British, German, and a second Japanese Concessions in the order stated from north to south. On the east bank are Austro-Hungarian, Italian, Russian and Belgian Concessions; so that, as Dr. A. H. Smith says, "All the powers, except China, are now accommodated with commodious waterfront." Below the foreign concessions, on the left bank of the river, are the salt heaps, where the salt is collected and stored as a government monopoly, affording much revenue to the Imperial exchequer, by means of salt dues, and to the salt farmers, who are an influential body The brine is collected on the of native merchants. sea coast and is brought up in junks.

Although Tientsin is the name commonly given to the foreign settlement, while the native quarter is known by distinction as Tientsin City, the name of Tie tsin really belongs by right to the native city only, while the Chinese name of the foreign concessions is Tze Chü Lin, this being the name of a Chinese village originally situated in the mud flats and swamps from which the foreign town has The words T'ien Tsin mean arisen. Heaven's If the visitor can distinguish in the town characteristics specially heavenly, he will have done more than most of the residents.

The Concessions are miniatures, with modifications, of the countries they represent. As we come into the German Concession, we find German architecture prevailing, streets with German names, and even the Chinese coolies trying to speak German. In this Concession, we find the old Imperial University buildings, erected by the late Viceroy Li Hung

Chang and afterwards acquired by the German government and converted into barracks for the German troops; also a memorial monument (a fine statue of the old German hero Roland), boat-house of the Tientsin Rowing Club (British), German club house, and other interesting features.

In the British Concession are Gordon Hall, and Victoria Gardens, in which is the old Treaty-Temple bell, the new School for foreign children, Union Church, All Saints' Church, Astor House, Victoria Hospital, Tientsin Club, Masonic Temple, Temperance Hall, Waverley Club, large foreign stores, newspaper offices, recreation grounds, swimming bath, water works, electric light works, and the In Gordon Hall are the Municipal racecourse. Council rooms, and the Municipal Library, which numbers 8000 volumes, and subscribes to twenty-four Here also, around the main audience periodicals. room, are memorial tablets to the soldiers and sailors of the different nations who died in the Siege of Tientsin in 1900. The British, American, Belgian and Japanese Consulates are in this Concession; and here also is the foreign Cemetery where is written in stone much of the history of Tientsin from 1860 to the present time.

In the French Concession are most of the Missions, including the Y. M. C. A., and also the Chinese Post Office, the Arcade, and the Imperial Hotel, and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Louis. A number of the Protestant Missions, American and British, are situated in Taku Road, in territory formerly Chinese, but acquired by the French in 1900.

The growth in the Japanese Concession has far outrun that in any other concession. Indeed, Japanin-Tientsin has had the largest growth in trade, in population, and in building. In this concession are the old Treaty Temple and a Memorial Monument to the Japanese soldiers who fell in the siege of 1900, a tall rough slab of stone, perhaps the most artistic of its kind; and also the monument to the American Colonel Liscum, who was killed on the spot where the monument now stands, during the advance on Tientsin City in 1900. This monument is a small obelisk, standing in the Japanese Recreation Ground. This concession has a large number of stores and small shops. An electric tramway, built by a Belgian company, runs from the Chinese City through the Japanese Concession and the French Concession across the International Bridge to the railway station.

Post Offices.

At least five of the countries have Post Offices of their own. The British, French, and Austrian Concessions have market places.

There are Chinese, British, French, Japanese, German, and Russian Post Offices, and an Indian Field Post Office for the British military, where special postage stamps, much sought by collectors, are in use.

Theatres.

There are Chinese theatres in the Japanese and Austrian Concessions, and a foreign theatre or music hall, the Arcade, in the French Concession. Touring companies perform at the Gordon Hall, from time to time, and here also concerts and dances often take place, chiefly in winter.

population.

According to the latest figures, the population of the Settlements is as follows:

Japanese	1984
British	600
German	500
French	250
American	150
Russian	5 0
Austrian	45
Belgian	25
Others	200

Making a total foreign population in Tientsin of about 3800, exclusive of the military.

Many foreigners living in the Concessions never have occasion to go to the Native City, and do not realize what an interesting place it is. One of the early residents of Tientsin said that in the forty years he had lived here he had gone only twice to the native city, and his is certainly not a unique story. Now, at least, one cannot afford not to know this progressive city, typical of China's awakening life and interest in the rest of the world.

The native population of Tientsin has been variously estimated at from 600,000 to over a million. In 1904 the police attempted a census; but this was in terms of *Chia* or families, and was not satisfactory. The best authorities (who can only guess, or at best estimate) put the figure, including foreign settlements and immediate suburbs, at about a million. Of these, possibly only one-half are of Tientsinese descent, and about one-third of the whole come from other places in this province.

Character of Tientsin.

The Chinese saying is, "Ten oily-mouthed Pekingese cannot get ahead of one tonguy Tientsinese." According to Dr. A. H. Smith, the Tientsin men have such a reputation for violence and quarrelling that in some places in the ceutral provinces inns have a notice up, "No Tientsin men admitted." When the foreigner arrived in Tientsin the Chinese promptly nicknamed him "Mao" (hair). To quote Dr. Smith again, "Of the innate antipathy between the Chinese and the foreigners, Tientsin is an excellent because an indisputable example." Antiforeign Tientsin has seen one massacre and two military compaigns in the last fifty years. But it is at Tientsin where Chinese and foreigners appreciate each others' merits perhaps more highly than anywhere else in China. At Tientsin the great Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai, duringh is vicerovalty (at Tientsin) (1901.7) eclipsing all the efforts of his famous predecessor Li Hung Chang, won the universal respect of foreigners, both by his humane and progressive administration and also by such simple means entertainments given on a large scale viceregal vamen to Cninese and foreigners, when representatives of all nationalities are present, as on such occasions as the Emperor's birthday celebration.

Tientsin has been made commercially by the foreigner. Here are a few figures on the trade of Tientsin:

 1867 (Forty years ago)
 1906.
 1907.

 ImportsTls. 13,5000,00
 64,422,439
 61.208,744

 Exports.... , 1,223,000
 21,825,305
 17.253.215

 Customs ... , 411,297
 3,400,000
 3,215.494

Number of foreign vessel entering port in 1867 was 262. Vessels entered 1907, no., 856; tonnage, 1,095.422. In 1906, the Japanese alone had 290 vessels entering here.

The principal articles of import are: cotton piece goods, cotton yarns, sugar, railway material, flour, paper, kerosene oil, cigarettes.

The principal exports are: sheep's, camel's, and goat's wool; goat, lamb, sheep and kid skius, bristles

and ground nuts.

While the story is not all one-sided, it is certain that the foreigner has opened up to the Chinese a large commerce, and made possible not only a government revenue which we see in Tientsin alone amounted to over three million taels last year; but also is introducing to the government and to the people the wisdom, science and religion of the West. Whatever may be the indications to the contrary, the Chinese, relatively speaking, are not slow to take advantage of these openings made by foreigners.

In 1860 the Tartar General San Kο Hsin who was instructed by the Throne to stop the foreign troops in their advance on Pekingand whose name the British soldiers pronounced "Sam Collinson"-built an earth wall or Wei-tze, a barrier thirteen miles in length, around Tientsin and its suburbs. to defend the city from foreign troops. The Wei-tze is about ten feet high, and twenty feet wide, with a moat on the outer side, and it is known as "San Ko Lin Hsin's folly," The original city is small, only about one mile long, and three-quarters of a mile wide, but its suburbs are many and populous. Two hundred and fifty years before the Wei-tze or earth-wall was built. Tientsin was made a fortified post or Wei, and a large wall of brick was built around it, forty feet high and 35 feet at the top. According to a Chinese narrator. the story goes:

About six hundred years ago when the city wall of Tientsin was built, a fortune-teller placed over each of the four gates of the city one large Chinese

character. The four characters were: tai, wei, kwei, hai; and they meant, "Carry, Tientsin, away (or back to,) Sea." At this time the people all knew the characters, but did not understand what the meaning was. After the Boxer trouble of 1900, the foreigners tore down the city wall, and many of the bricks from the wall were sent to Wei Hai Wei, and were used in building there. So the Chinese now say that the pr phecy of the four characters is fulfilled, and Tientsin has been carried away to the sea.

Tze-chu-lin, the Chinese name of the foreign settlement of Tientsin, means Bamboo Grove, there having been formerly a temple and grove in what is now the French Concession.

Improvements.

Around the city where the walls used to stand is a wide macadamized street, called on the four sides of the city, North, South, East, and West Horse Street (Ma Lu). But now even the horse has been superceded by electricity, and we have eight miles of tramway in operation. Tientsin claims the honor of having the first tram-line in China. this there are three lines now running. One with a white sign-board is a belt-line around the native city. The one with the red sign-board runs from the Railway Station, through the Austrian Concession to Pei Ta Kuan, north of the city. The one with the green sign-board starts from the same place, the Railway Station, and runs through the French and Japanese Concessions to the same terminus at Pei Ta Kuan. The fare is from two coppers up, according to the distance. The Power House of the Tramway is back of the Cathedral at the junction of the two rivers. The barn and repair shops are at the South-West corner of the city.

One of the land-marks at the North-West corner of the city is the tower reservoir of the city water works, the mains of which run through the entire town, supplying good water at a reasonable cost. The Pumping Station is just east of the Mustard Temple. The principal streets of the city are lighted by electricity. The sanitation is better than ever before, and is constantly improving. The policing of the streets, especially at the tram crossings, is remarkably good. A new set of trial regulations for the government of Tientsin city has recently been drawn up, and is a promise of better things for the future. East of the Hsien Yamen are the head-quarters of the new movement known as the Provincial Self-Government Institute (Tze Chih Chii).

Advertising posters are allowed only on certain specified bill-boards; the old familiar circle marking the opium-den has become a thing of history; and the gambling sticks shaken in the bamboo tubes one hears only in some of the foreign concessions.

Steam rollers and sprinklers for the streets, an efficient health department, telegraph, telephone, and fire departments are some of the modern improvements.

Whenever a house or shop is burned or falls to decay, a slice of a few feet from the property is annexed to the street before the permit for rebuilding is issued. In this way the main streets of the city are being gradually widened.

Other reform proclamations issued by Viceroy Yuan over a year ago include the reward of a copper a head for all rats brought to the police station; and instructions to reform the Chinese dramas to make them a means of education.

Temples.

While Tientsin is not noted for its temples, it has a few very interesting ones; and some that it would pay any resident of Tientsin to see.

The historic one, which indeed is not now a temple, is the Sea View Temple (Hai Kuang Ssu). Here the Treaty of 1858 was signed by Lord Elgin. In this temple for many years hung a large bell presented by Krupp to Li Hung Chang. In 1900 the bell was removed to Victoria Park, where it rings alarms of fire; and the temple which had previously served as an arsenal for the Chinese was turned over to the Japanese for military barracks.

The land-mark of Tientsin at the center of the city is the Drum Tower (Ku Lou). Climbing the stairs inside the quadruple arch you come to a temple where worship is constantly going on. One storey above the temple part is a police station, with telephone connection. As one looks from the telephone at the head of the stairs to the god at the foot of the stairs, one has a strange feeling of the incongruity of it all. From the balcony leading out of this room one gets the best possible bird's-eye view of the city. For, like the Capitol building at Washington, from the Drum Tower radiate streets, north, south, east and west. These streets divide the city into four sections.

Another interesting temple is the Temple of the Queen of Heaven (T'ien Hou Kung), or Mother Temple, as it is commonly known (Niang Niang Kung). To this Temple come sailors to pray for good weather, women to pray for sons, and people afflicted with eye or ear trouble, who buy cloth eyes and bring them to leave with incense before the proper gods that they may be cured. Anyone may buy these eyes or ears at the temple for two coppers a pair.

The Confucian Temple (Wen Miao) is just inside the East Gate.

There are four Mahomedan Mosques, three of them in what is known as the Mahomedan section at the north and west of the city. The roofs of these mosques are quite prominent in a view from the viaduct at the Railway Station, or from the Drum Tower. The Mosques are called Li Pai Ssu.

Perhaps the most beautiful temple is the Memorial Temple to Li Hung Chang (Li Kung Ssu.) This covers several acres of ground, and has a beautiful pond with artistic bridges and little pavilions, making it one of the prettiest spots in Tientsin, and a refreshing place to go to in hot weather. It is back of the Viceroy's Yamen.

The temple where most of the officials worship is San T'ai Yie Miao, back or west of the yamen of the Customs Tao T'ai.

Schools.

Perhaps the reform which is most far-reaching in its effects, and strikes deepest at the root of China's conservatism is in the matter of education. Discontinuing the old examination system and turning the temples into schools throughout the Empire is a more important step and a more radical one than friends of China could have dreamed of ten years ago. And yet this conversion of the temples is rapidly going on. Especially is it noticeable here in Tientsin. Of the more than thirty former temples, seven are now turned entirely over to school purposes, five official headquarters of some kind, three are occupied as charity institutions, while in others the main part is used as school, and a small part reserved for temple worship. What is done with all these castaway gods is an interesting question; and we hear that somewhere in the city is a large temple that is now to be given up to receiving all the gods from these converted temples. We do not know where this temple is,

Tientsin City is peppered with schools, from the kindergarten to the technical school. They spring up like mushrooms. Perhaps what might be called the hot bed of education is in the section north-west of the city; though the girls' schools seem to prefer the region west of the Viceroy's Yamen.

I.—Boys' Schools.

One must first mention the North China Imperial University. It was organized by Dr. Tenney about ten years ago. In was formerly located in what is now the German Concession; but after 1900 moved out north to a place that had previously served as an arsenal. The President of this University is a Mr. Wang Hsiao Lien and there are about eight foreign teachers, besides the Chinese staff.

Near the city Railway Station is the North China Normal School, and the Law School.

There are two Medical Colleges. The North China (Peiyang) Medical is on Taku Road near the Anglo-Chinese College, and numbers nearly a hundred students. The North China Army Medical School is under Dr. Hsü, and the building is in the Ch'ang Lu district, near Mr. Sun's palatial residence.

The Provincial Industrial College (Kung Yie Hsue T'ang) is now near the south-east corner of the city; but is soon to move into fine new quarters opposite Mr. Sun's residence.

An Interpreter's School is located in the compound of the Board of Education.

A Provincial Normal School is north-west of the city.

These are all higher schools Of the middle schools there are:

The Salt Commissioner's, near Mr. Sun's.

The School for sons of officials.

The Ju I An in the former Heart's Ease Temple, some distance west of the city.

The First Private Middle School under Mr. Chang Pai Lin. This is a beautiful new building just outside the south-west corner of the city.

These, besides three commercial schools, and primary schools too numerous to keep track of. Boys' schools of all grades in Tientsin number about 116.

The preponderance of teaching is on scientific subjects. By far the greater number of those students who are studying in America are taking engineering courses.

2.—GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Nearly four years ago the first Girls' School was opened by Chinese in Tientsin, The school was called The Public School (Kung Li Nu Hsue T'ang), and was situated near the Viceroy's Yamen. The Principal is a Miss Lü. There are about sixty girls in attendance, about twenty of whom come cities and live at the school. The from other semi-foreign and dining room are in dormitories style. The girls are taught Chinese classics, history, arithmetic, geography, natural history, Japanese, English, music, drawing, and calisthenics; and they pay a tuition fee of two dollars a month, addition of one dollar for English. The boarding pupils pay four dollars a mouth for board.

. Perhaps the next school to be established was what is known as the Girls' College, and the next was the Government Normal School. The pupils at the latter school are a little older than those of the other two schools; and instead of paying tuition, they are paid by the Government an allowance ranging from two to ten dollars a month according to their scholarship. This allowance is made to induce capable girls and women to leave their homes or whatever work they may be engaged in, and take up the study of teaching. The first class graduated. in the spring of 1908, and was a class of 25. These should be a great help to the primary and secondary schools that are coming up so fast, not only here in Tientsin, but in other parts of the Empire. The students here are so industrious that in summer the classes begin at seven o'clock. A Private Normal School is managed and financed by a Mrs. Chu, and the building is in the Russian Concession, just behind the municipal building.

Within the last few months, about ten self-supporting schools have been established in the city. These are for girls from about six to twelve years of age, and are more or less the outcome of private benevolence. But as there are no boarding pupils, and they mostly have but one teacher, who need not be of specially high attainments, the expense is largely covered by the tuition of the pupils.

Besides these, there are six Government primary schools for girls in different parts of the city, with a

total attendance of over 400.

North west of the city is a most progressive and delightful little school, a Kindergarten and Normal Training School. This was an enterprise started by Yien Han Lin in his own home, and is now superintended by his sister, Mrs. Hwa. It is called the Pao Mu Hsue T'ang. This is perhaps the cleanest, bestregulated and most satisfactory school of all. There is a class of twenty or more women, largely wives of officials and wealthy men. This class is a regular normal class, and these pupils also observe and assist in the teaching of the Kindergarten, which thus serves as a sort of Model School for them. The Kindergarten is under a Japanese, Miss Ono, and consists of about twenty tots, who come marching in to the strains of "Shall We Gather at the River?" Although a foreign Kindergartner would amazed at some of the methods and appliances, yet this is a very advanced Kindergarten in both particulars, for Kindergartens are a new thing even in progressive Tientsiu, and there has not yet arisen a Chinese disciple of Froebel who can adopt, adapt and invent and call Chinese parents to come live with their children.

Another phase of education is in prospect for next year, when Mr. Lu hopes to open a Fine Arts School for girls in his own home.

When one thinks of Tientsin four years or so ago, as having done nothing in the direction of women's education, and when one visits the twenty schools or more as they are to-day, one begins to grasp the fact that there is "something doing," as the small boy would say.

Other Educational Enterprises.

Besides schools there are other institutions that should perhaps be classed with them as of directly educational purpose:

Industrial School.

Industrial and Educational Exhibits.

Popular Lecture Halls.

Newspaper Reading Rooms.

Board of Education Compound.

Taking the last named first, it is situated on the Viceroy's Road, to the right as you go out. Besides the School for Interpreters already mentioned, there are here many other buildings—headquarters for provincial and city Educational Boards. A building for billiards and bowling is open to the public, and there is a building where is manufactured scientific apparatus, and also an Industrial Exhibition (Kiao Kung Chang). This is an exhibit of various manufactured articles, which are supposed to be for sale. The admission is one copper, with an additional copper for entrance to the beauties of the Japanese room upstairs. Friday is reserved as Ladies' Day. The restriction in favour of ladies on this day is strictly observed, on account of Chinese usage. Husbands or male escorts have to wait outside.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

One of the departments of the Broad Charity Hall at the south-west corner of the city is an Industrial School for women and girls. This school is entirely a Government enterprise. The principal is a Mrs. Te. Nearly three hundred girls and women find employment here. Small children, seven or eight years old, get only four cents a day, besides their mid-day meal. The expert women receive as such as ten dollars or more a month. They embroider,

weave coarse cotton cloth, make straw braid, learn to use a sewing machine, knit and crochet, and make all kinds of Chinese garments. Visitors are welcome-that is, ladies are. Men are not admitted under any circumstances. Indeed, the inner gate is locked after every one who enters. The products of the school are on sale to visitors, but the large part of them are sold at the Industrial Exhibition. Unlike most of the government schools there is no day observed here-perhaps on the principle that every day one must eat. There is a very interesting Kindergarten here, with forty pupils, and the equipment is good. There is also a school-room in connection with the Industrial Department. Here the workers are gathered in classes for an hour each day. There is also a Savings Bank where one may deposit earnings.

Perhaps the largest Industrial School is the Manual Training Institute (Shih Hsi Kung Ch'ang),

near the Army Medical School.

The Double Dragon matches sold by Viccajee are made in this school.

INDUSTRIAL PRISON.

A most interesting institution is the Western Industrial Prison (Hsi I Soa), about a mile directly west of the city. This institution has been in existence for twenty years, but after 1900 it was moved here, where it covers many acres of ground. There are two distinct parts to it. One Division is occupied by prisoners of all grades from the petty thief put in for a few weeks' term, to the criminal in for life. The other Division is more like a Poor House, where beggars may go to find work. Indeed, beggars are picked up off the street, and sent there willy nilly. Both the prisoners and the poor receive wages, according to their ability. At the end of two

years, the poor workers are supposed to be able to work at a trade, and are sent out. The prisoners dress in brick red garments that are quite as distinctive as the stripes of Sing Sing. Some of them have chains on their feet that clank as they walk. They sleep in rooms that accommodate eight men each, and they eat in the hall-ways on adjustable tables, like those of the Pullman car, but not so elegant, Their rooms have no fires in winter, but they spend their days in the work-room, and only go to their fireless rooms for the night. There is an exhibit room where products of work are on display and for sale. Officials from other provinces come to inspect this institution with a view of introducing similar ones their own territory. Unfortunately, the prison has not enough funds to provide material to keep all the men at work, so some must sit idle part of the day. In connection with the place is a large hall, where ethical teaching is carried on. Every man must attend every other day. The text for the day's discourse is writen and hung on the wall of each work-room. Large yards for athletics afford an hour a day of out-door exercise. There is a woman's ward to the prison; but it is empty and locked, because the Chinese have not yet developed plans for managing women prisoners—other than through the men of the family. In the Prison Department there are over 700 men, including soldiers and attendants. In the Poor House are about 500. The place is free to all visitors, and attendants are courteous in showing one around.

LECTURES HALLS, ETC.

Of the popular Lectures Halls there are four in different parts of the city. From 300 to 600 people gather in these halls every evening from eight to ten o'clock to hear four half-hour lectures on various popular and instructive subjects, Government, History, Political Economy.

Four Newspaper Reading Rooms are already open to the public, and two more soon to open.

It is interesting to notice that the Chinese Schools, Exhibits, and Prisons observe Sunday According to our information, they do not call it "Worship" as the Christians do, but "Star Day."

Charities.

If anyone has had an idea that China—or Tientsin, at least—does not take care of its poor, maimed, halt, and blind, let him investigate the charities of the city.

Most of the charities come under the direction of the Salt Commissioner. As the salt revenue is the largest and most permanent income, the Government charities are less likely to lapse for want of funds.

Near the city Railway Station, in a row with the Normal and Law Schools are the new quarters of the Infant Asylum (Yu Ying T'ang), in common tongue known as the Wa Wa T'ang. Wa Wa is a Chinese popular designation of a girl baby--a plaything. This is one of the oldest charities in China. It was established in the time of Ch'ien Lung, who was contemporaneous with George Washington. said that the Tientsin Massacre of 1870 was brought on by fancied abuses of some of the little girls who had been taken by the nuns of the Catholic Church into their Orphan Asylum to raise. The story gained credence among the people that the nuns cut out the eyes and hearts of these little girls. So that, until quite recently, the directors of this institution have been loath to let foreigners into the grounds. Some of these children are waifs, some are the children of parents too poor to care for them. For instance, a poor woman with a small baby comes to this Asylum and is admitted. Her own baby is given to another woman, and she takes charge of two other small children for a period of two years. This is to insure impartiality of treatment. The woman and child are clothed and fed, and at the end of two years are allowed to go out, or the woman may go out and leave her child as long as she likes. What few boys

there are who enter here leave at an early age, as it is not hard to find people to adopt them. Many girls from here are married to young men who will furnish testimony of good intentions and sign necessary legal papers to make it a proper marriage. Some girls, especially if they have a deformity, are practically here for life. All girls are supposed to have unbound feet when they enter or to unbind them on entering. Over two hundred children are being cared for here now. In connection with this Asylum is a recently opened Dispensary and Hospital and also a newly-established training school for nurses, which it is hoped will develop in a few years into a women's medical school.

Just at the south-west corner of the city is what has been already spoken of as the Broad Charity Hall, where the Girls' Industrial School is. This charitable institution occupies the grounds and buildings of what was once an ancestral temple of the Imperial family. Li Hung Chang petitioned the throne for the use of this property for charitable purposes. Besides the department already mentioned, there is a Home for Widows, and a Girls' Rescue Home.

A widow, to become an inmate of this home, must be introduced by a reliable person. She receives food, clothing, and care for herself and children. Her husband's grave is taken care of, and she is also given a small allowance in money. Thus does China honor a widow. There are over forty widows and about twenty children now in the Home. The children are sent to school during the day. The widow is not allowed to come and go as she pleases, but must have permission even to visit the grave of her husband.

The girls' Rescue Home was established only recently, and seems to fill a real need. Here are

about 20 girls from seven to fifteen years of age, though most of them look younger. They are mostly slave girls who have been illtreated; and by applying to the Police Station, they may be taken away from their masters, and placed in this Home. From here they are married as occasion offers. A poor man may want a wife, but be unable to marry one who requires a dowry. If he can show himself able to support a wife, he may marry one of these girls, with little extra expense to himself, only it is required to be a real marriage, and the proper papers must be signed.

In at least five different quarters of the city are grain depots, where poor people may buy millet and corn meal a little cheaper than at regular shops.

The Yü Lin T'ang is under the Board of Sanitation, and is a place for coolies out of work. Poor men may come here, and are given a badge, and sent out to work at digging ditches or cleaning streets. They get their food and a little money according to the amount of work they do. Between 500 and 600 men are there in the winter, the number decreasing in summer time.

The Chou Ch'ang, or Porridge Kitchen is a half mile beyond the west gate of the city. Here are between 300 and 400 beggars, most of them unable to work. They are given food and lodging free. This number also lessens in warm weather.

There used to be a Charity Hospital (Yang Ping Soa) west of the south-west part of the city. The building is still known by that name, but is now occupied by a lower primary school.

There are two Government hospitals. To what extent they may be called a charity we do not know. One is in connection with the Medical School on Taku Road. One is a very large institution known

as the North China Hospital, east of the Cathedral, and facing the river. Four Japanese doctors are in charge and there is total of eighty assistants and underlings. There is also a Dispensary in connection with it.

We have heard also of a Magdala Home (Chi Nu Soa), where girls are fed, clothed, and cared for, and also a Society for the Repair of Graves. Of these we have not been able to get very definite information.

Bovernment Civil Offices.

Of Government Civil Offices and Institutions, Yamens, etc., there are such a multitude that, with charitable institutions, schools and temples, one is reminded of Yankee Doodle. But unlike him who "couldn't see the town, there were so many houses," we wonder where the houses are, and where the people live, and how they carry on their business.

The main Yamens of Tientsin number about eight. First, of course, is the Viceroy's Yamen. It originally served as Naval Board Headquarters. In 1898 it was re-modeled for the expected visit of the Emperor and his court, and was known as the Imperial Travelling Lodge (Hsing Kung). After 1900 it became the yamen of the Viceroy of Chih Li. It is just across the bridge over the Pei Ho.

The former Yamen of the Viceroy, just across the bridge the bridge over the Canal, was used as Headquarters for the Provisional Government, and is now the Yamen of the Customs Tao T'ai (Hai Kuan Tao).

The Tientsin Tao or Magistrate has his Yamen a little way inside the East Gate.

The Prefect's yamen is in the north-west section of the city.

The Salt Commissioner's Yamen (Yien Tao) is just north of the Drum Tower.

The Office of Foreign Affairs and the Higher Court of Justice are west of the Viceroy's Yamen.

The Public Works office is between the Viceroy's and the Customs Tao T'ai's Yamen.

A Customs Station (Pei Ta Kuan) is where the street running north from the central part of the city meets the Grand Canal. Here on the Canal is usually a congestion of river traffic, boats and cargoes

waiting to pass the Customs. There are also Customs Stations at both Railway Stations, at the Hsi Ying and Nan Ying Gates of the Mud Wall, and also on the Lu Tai Canal.

The two mints, Provincial and Central Government Mints, are not far from the Viceroy's Yamen, one on each side of the street.

Christian Missions.

The first Protestant missionary to visit Tientsin was the Rev. Chas. Gutzlaff in 1831.

In 1860, Rev. Henry Blogett, under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions came to live in Tientsin, and in 1861 the first chapel was opened.

Rev. John Innocent, Rev. W. N. Hall, Rev. C. A. Stanley, Rev. Jonathan Lees, Dr. Edkins, Dr. John Kenneth Mackenzie, Rev. G. R. Davis, Rev. W. F. Walker were among the early missionaries.

For many years, the four missionary societies working in Tientsin have held adjacent properties on Taku Road. The A.B.C.F.M has recently moved all of its work except the business agency to a new location near the village of Hsi Ku. The Methodist Episcopal Mission plans soon to make a similar move. The new property is south of the South Gate on the road to the Hai Kuang Ssu.

LONDON MISSION.

Men's Hospital with Dispensary open from 11.30 a.m. to 1 p. m.

Women's Dispensary open from 10 to 12 a.m., daily except Sunday.

Church services 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Sundays.

Anglo Chinese College students assemble for prayers at 9 a.m.

Friends are welcome to visit any of these services.

Under this mission is also one missionary doing country work, and there is also street chapel preaching at Ku Lou Hsi, west of the Drum Tower.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.

Business Agency—Mr. C.A. Grimes, Taku Road. Boys' School, and Girls' School at the Village of Hsi Ku, north of the native city. One missionary gives his time to country work, and there is a chapel and day school at Tsang Men K'ou, east of the Drum Tower.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION, Taku Road.

Church Services at 10.30 a.m. Sunday.

Women's Dispensary open at 1.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

Boys' Intermediate School, chapel exercises at 8.30 a.m.

Girls' Primary School.

To all of these activities visitors are welcome.

Business Agency, Mr. O. J. Krause.

Street chapel inside the West Gate.

Three other Girls' Day Schools and two Boys' Schools in different parts of the city.

The country work is also superintended from here.

UNITED METHODIST MISSION.

(Formerly the Methodist New Connexion Mission of England).

Bible Training Institute for Preachers—gathering for prayers, in summer 7 a.m., winter 7.30 a.m.

Chapel services at East Boulevard, Sunday, 10.30 a.m. Also preaching in this chapel every afternoon except Saturday.

Chapel services at Old Union Church, Taku Road, Sunday at 3 p.m., also at the Chapel at Shui T'i-tze.

Y. M. C. A.

City Branch, inside East Gate, Ching Tze Hu T'ung, P'u T'ung Boys' School, and evening classes.

Settlement Branch, Rue de Paris.

Evening classes in various branches. Sunday services in English at 3 p.m.

The Scottish, and the British and Foreign Bible Societies have headquarters in the British Concession; the American Bible Society has a sales-depot in the city, while the China Inland Mission has a business agency under Rev. G. W. Clarke.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TROUBLES.

In 1870, when the people of Tientsin rose against the foreigners, they made their first attack on the Old Roman Catholic Cathedral, just off the Bundnot the one at the head of the Hai Ho. This was because of reports concerning an Orphan Asylum conducted by French nuns in that place. The nuns were supposed to sell little girls into lives of infamy, and to cut out the eyes of the boys to make foreign medicine. The latter story was fostered by the deaths following an epidemic among the children at that time. The mob therefore slaughtered the sisters, and with dreadful inconsistency buried the orphan children alive. When the cathedral was restored, a small monument was erected to the memory of each of the martyred sisters. The memorial was placed on the spot where the martyr was supposed to have been cut down. Several were inside the Cathedral itself, and the remainder in the courtyard. In 1900 the place was again destroyed. In the spring of 1907 the ruins were removed, and the ground levelled off. leaving only the memorial pillars.

At the junction of the Pei Ho and the Grand Canal is the second French Catholic Cathedral built in 1865 "upon ground reclaimed from Chinese." It was destroyed in the riots of 1870; rebuilt under difficulties in 1897, and again destroyed in 1900. That is, the main building was destroyed. We understand that the façade now standing is that of the original building, and has never been demolished.

Church Services.

ST. Louis' Church.

From Easter Sunday to 1st November:—
1st Mass at 7.30 a.m.
2nd Mass at 9.30 a.m.
Benediction at 4 p.m.

From 1st November to Easter Sunday:—
1st Mass at 8 a.m.
2nd Mass at 10 a.m.
Benediction at 3 p m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (CHURCH OF ENGLAND.)

Meadows Road.

Sundays: -8 a.m. Holy Communion.

10.45 a.m. Matins (Parade Service), followed on the first Sunday in the month by Holy Communion.

6 p.m. Evensong.

In the Summer months the Holy Communion is at 8 a.m., and Morning Prayer at 9.30.

Daily:—10.15 a.m. Matins.
6.30 p.m. Evensong.

The Church Expenses are defrayed by the voluntary offerings of the congregation.

All seats free and unappropriated.

J. H. SEDGWICK, M. A. (Incumbent.)

Union Church. Gordon Road.

Sunday, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Wednesday at 6 p.m.

Minister: J. S. Griffith, M.A., The Manse, Gordon Road.

Hon. Sec. F. A. Kennedy, Meadows Road.

Services are also held either in Chinese or English at the Anglo Chinese Church, Taku Road; Wesley Chapel, Taku Road; and the mission churches of Tientsin; and a religious meeting is held on Sundays at the Y. M. C. A. building, Rue de Paris.

Build Balls.

The population of Tientsin City, like that of the foreign concenssions, is very cosmopolitan, and one development from this condition in the City is the Provincial Guild Hall.

The provinces largely represented here are:

Kuang Tung, including Canton. These men are largely of the compradore or Chinese business-manager class, with a few officials. They have a beautiful new Guild Hall at the southeast corner of the Drum Tower.

The Chiang Su men, including those from Shanghai, are of the compradore class and owners of large Chinese stores. Their Guild Hall is just inside the East gate.

The Shan Hsi men, who are the bankers of North China, have a Guild Hall on Ku I Chieh.

The Shan Tung men have small retail ships. They have no Guild Hall.

The Ho Nan men, among whom was his Excellency Yuan Hsi K'ai, have a fine Hall on the Viceroy's Road. (Chung Chou Hui Kuan.)

The Che Chiang men have a Hall in the northeast section of the city, near the Lung T'ing Temple.

The An Hui men have their Guild Hall in the Memorial Temple to Li Hung Chang, who was from the province of An Hui.

The Fu Kien Guild Hall is on Chien Shih Chieh, north of the City,

Miscellaneous.

Of the theaters, two very popular ones are in the Japanese Concession. One of the largest used to occupy what is now the Arcade building in the French Concession.

There is a Chinese city market across from the south-west corner of the city.

In the open space at the south-west corner of the city near the car barns, on certain days of the month, is a market for mules, donkeys and horses.

A mile north-west of the city, in the region of the Mustard Temple, are greenhouses and nursery gardens.

Industries and Trades.

The Northern Chinese do not seen to have the same skill at handicraft as do the southerners. Many other industries, both native and foreign are rapidly being introduced, but perhaps the only specialty that Tientsin has at present is rug making, and it is said even that is imported from Peking.

The native city is a fairly good place to buy gifts and curios. On the Ku I Chieh, one may buy Mandarin garments, old embroideries, furs, fans, baskets, porcelain, jade, pig-skin trunks, pewter and brass ware, silks, linens, lacquer and many interesting Chinese articles and utensils, such as pillows shoes, chop-sticks, mandarin buttons, strings of beads, dolls in bas-relief of silk and satin, and Chinese wall pictures of all kinds.

The North Temple Street is a clean well-to-do shop street—mostly tea shops and shoe steres.

The He Pei Ta Chieh, leading to Hsi Ku from the Customs station, is an interesting street where one may buy snuff bottles and teapots of curious design.

Districts and Localities of Interest.

If one wants an interesting drive, it might be up the Japanese Bund, noting the Cathedral at the junction of the rivers, past the north-east corner of the city, where is the T.P.G. building the tower of which threatened to give way a few years ago and had to be rebuilt by the Chinese. Cross the bridge over the Grand Canal, and past the Customs Tao T'ai's Yamen. Cross the bridge over the Pei Ho, and pass the Viceroy's Yamen, and out on the Viceroy's Road. To the left may be seen the smoke-stacks of the Viceroy's Mint. A little farther on, you may notice a camel-back bridge over the Lu T'ai Canal. Then comes the the Educational Board compound, the Ho Nan Guild Hall, the Imperial Government Mint and the Marconi Station, all on the right, also the residence of Col. Munthe. A short distance farther brings us to the City Railroad Station.

One will soon be able to go on from here westward to the Law and Normal Schools; but now one must go back, to the camel-back bridge, and take the street leading from that westward into what is known as the Ch'ang Lu District. On the corner at the right are the offices of the South Africa Coolie Commission; farther on are the Army Medical School, the Salt Commissioner's School, the Boy's Industrial School, and Mr. Sun's fine residence and grounds. The road turns here and leads off northward, where we soon reach the Infant Asylum, then the Normal and Law Schools.

Simply to drive along this whole route and back from the Settlement would take less than two hours and is well worth that time. There is a good road all the way. The local Chinese government is familiar with the art of macadamising and boasts of a traction engine. Hence some of the roads are equal to any in China, and superior to most.

x

X

China Times,

LIMITED. 28, Victoria Road, Tientsin.

MAPS

PICTURE POSTCARDS

GUIDE BOOKS

Novels

Note Paper

PENS AND INK

BOOKS ON CHINA AND THE FAR EAST

NEWSPAPERS

VISITING CARDS PRINTED.

The China Times,

The oldest and best daily newspaper in. North China. Subscription \$2 a month.

PRINTERS,

PUBLISHERS BOOKBINDERS.

STATIONERS

AND

NEWSAGENTS.

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

Tailors and Gentlemen's Complete Outfitters.

Dress Sbirts, Collars and Ties.

Mats, Caps, Panamas and Straw Mats, in Great Variety.
Bloves, Socks, Mandkerchiefs, Braces,

Belts, Garters. Suspenders,

Clips, .Sleeves=Links and Studs.

Underclothing for all Seasons.

Cigar and Cigarette Cases, in Great Variety

Card Cases, Bags and Tobacco Pouches.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.

REPAIRS EXECUTED PROMPTLY AND NEATLY.

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

Next door to ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

H. VICCAJEE & Co.

General Storekeepers
AND FAMILY GROCERS.

HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS,
WINES AND SPIRITS,
TOILET REQUISITES.

Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes
IN GREAT VARIETY.

60, Victoria Road, American Concession, Tientsin.

" YAMAMOTO.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

82, TAKU ROAD.

本

FINE ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

Bromide Enlargements.
Platinum Printing.

Views of Tientsin and Environs.

Picture Frames, Photo Albums, Water Colour Pictures & Oil Paintings.

FOR AMATEURS:

Films and Plates Developed.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.
ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY EXECUTED.

ESTABLISHED 1885 IN TIENTSIN

S. TAKEUCHI & CO.

Japanese General Store

HIGH CLASS JAPANESE FINE ART
SILK and COTTON GOODS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

ALSO

激 激 形oom Decorations 激 激 激

ALL KINDS OF

S. TAKEUCHI & Co.

Japanese General Store, Rue de France, Tientsin

Hong Name; "WU CHAI" Telephone No. 1374.

Established 1885 in Tientsin.

JAPANESE BAZAAR

大 (OTA BROS. & Co.)

Main Street, Japanese Concession.

BRANCH

No. 58, Victoria Road, (Next to Messrs. VICCAJEE & Co.)

Japanese Lacquer Ware, Silver Coloisonne,

Satsuma Vases.

Lacquered and Embroidered Screens, Embroidered Pictures,

> Real Blackwood Artistic Furniture, Silks, Embroidered Silk & Blouses, Fine Porcelains,

> > kakemonos and Scrolls, Lacqueur Panels, Ivories,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ARTISTIC CURIOS,

LARGE SELECTIONS OF JAPANESE SHRUBS.
PLANTS AND DWARF TREES.

Prices Very Moderate.

Telephone No. 633, Japanese Concession.
Telephone No. 1328, BRANCH STORE.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, LTD.

Tientsin,

THE LEADING HOTEL OF NORTH CHINA:

Catering for First Class Travel.

Every modern comfort. Electric Light and Steam Heating. Attached bathrooms, hot and cold water laid on.

Rooms arranged singly or en suite.

Perfect sanitary arrangements.

Private and Public Dining Rooms, Billiard and Reading Rooms.

Excellent Cuisine.

Under experienced Foreign Supervision.

W. A. DAVIS, Sec. and General Manager.

S. KATO & Co.

Asahi Road, Japanese Concession, TIENTSIN.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Sole Agents for

The Yamaha Pianos and Organs. TOKYOKIKAI SEIZO KAISHA.

(Educational Apparatus Manufactory).
THE HORII COPY PRINTER, etc., etc.,

Head Office: Osaka,

Branches:

Newchwang. Peking.

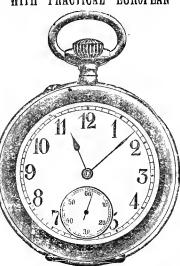
Tairen. Changchung. 克隆

FRIEDRICH EILERS

Matchmaker 🖁 Jeweller 🖁 Optician 🛱 Engraver.

WORKSHOP WITH PRACTICAL EUROPEAN WORKMEN.

The best
place in
town for
Travellers
to have
Watches,
Jewellery,
Spectacles,
etc., repaired.



ANY
ORDER
CAN BE
EXECUTED
IN THE
SHORTEST
TIME

New Goods made to Order.



Excellent Selection of Watches.

> always in stock.





Speciality
"Sea Land
Watch."

Jewellery and all kinds of Spectacles.





PEKING CLOISONNE.

Agents for the Excellent PANZER BICYCLE.

FRIEDRICH EILERS.

Rue de F. ance

THE PEKING ARCADE.

"The Resort of Chinese Official Families

European Diplomatic and Military Officials."

ONE OF THE MOST INTERFSTING SIGHTS IN PEKING IS THE COSMOPOLITAN AUDIENCES THAT NIGHTLY VISIT THE ARCADE.

THE TIENTSIN ARCADE.

"Tientsin's Hocial & Family Resort."

PATRONIZED BY THE BEST FAMILIES.

A Pleasant Place to spend your Evenings.

SOMETHING NEW ALWAYS

High Class Vaudeville Acts

American and Parisian Cinematognaph

Views.

INTERESTING AUDIENCES.

WOOLLEN, VOSY & Co.

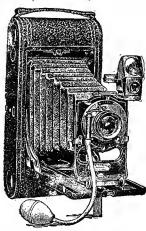
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.

Rue de France, Tientsin, and at Pei-Tai-Ho.

WHOLESALE, RETAIL AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

Agents for Eastman

Kodak Co.



Wholesale and Retail Agents for Tientsin and North China for

> BEECHAMS PILLS.

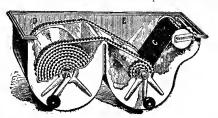
The largest stock of Surgical Instruments in Morth China.

Special Prices to the Medical Profession and Missionaries.

English and Foreign Prescriptions Dispensed by

highly qualified Pharmacists only.

On parle Française. - Man spricht Deutsch.



₩

TELEPHONE No. 1273.

懲 選

