troops of the various nations. It will be remembered that this "Compound" was under attack during the Boxer trouble and held out with difficulty until the relief forces of the Allies fought their way up from Tientsin. The Compound is really a city within a city, with streets, hotels, clubs, shops, etc. -- all quite European in appearance. Some of the Embassies are very fine, with beautiful large grounds; the American legation is, as usual, inferior in appearance and appointments although the grounds are quite extensive. Life in this capital should be pleasant and interesting; the climate is really very fine and healthful -- quite different from that at the sea coast, only 100 miles away. In the p.m. I made several parting calls and in the evening we gave a dinner for Mrs. Dean, Smith and Gillis.

September 2nd. Rain. We lunched with Smith, who has very comfortable quarters near the hotel.

At 4.00 P.M. we left for Tientsin, arrived at 7.00 and put up for the nigh at the Imperial Hotel. I was relieved to get there safely, as alarming stories were about regarding the destructive floods in the area through which the railway runs.

September 3rd. Tientsin; rainy and cold. This is a large and prosperous city with an extensive foreign (i.e. English) quarter. Its importance arises from the fact that it is an export and import point, although it is 60 miles up to the Pei-ho River, a narrow and crooked stream which is too shallow for vessels of more than 1,500 to 2,000 tons. The cheap coolie labor, however, makes it possible to handle freight with fair economy by trans-shipment to barges and lighters. The railway runs to Tanghu near the mouth of the river and inside of the bar and much freight is handled from that point. I should have mentioned that the quickest route,