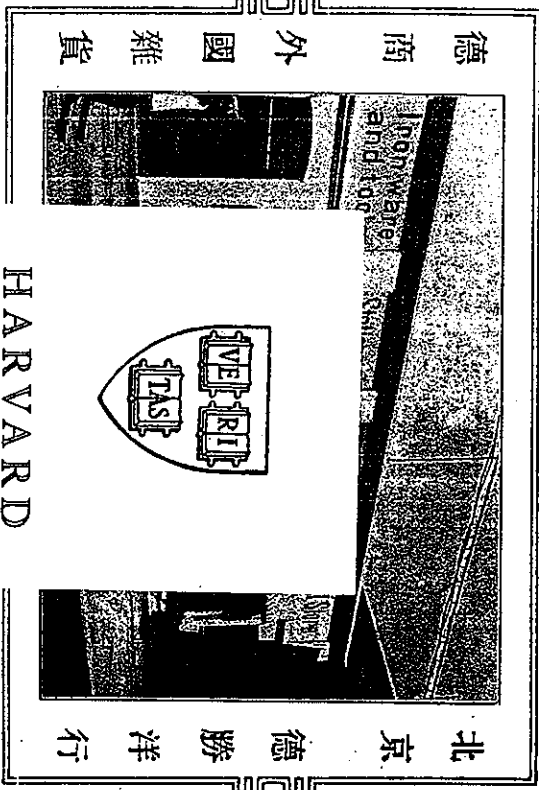


Ch 210.2.24

HELL

# HANS BAHLKE, PEKING



GENE  
HARVARD  
COLLEGE  
LIBRARY  
FRANT.

Keeps the  
Pictorial Postcards, Views, Maps & Souvenirs  
of Peking and Surroundings.  
As well as, a large number of  
Novels in German, English and French  
first-class Authors only.

## Guide to Peking and Neighbourhood

Published by

**Hans Bahlke, General Merchant**  
Peking, Matamen Street



Tientsin, 1909.  
Printed by Tageblatt für Nord-China, G.m.b.H.

Ch 210.2.24

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY  
TRANSFERRED FROM THE DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL  
1939

HANS BAHLKE, GENERAL MERCHANT

### Trip to Peking.

Coming from Europe you reach Tientsin which is in a certain sense the purveyor and port to Peking, either by sea from Shanghai or overland via Siberia. From Shanghai you also may reach Peking via Hankow (from Hankow, departure every Tuesday morning, by the 10.45 o'clock train, arrive at Peking, Wednesday afternoon, by the five o'clock train. However, only one through train runs each week).

### Arrival at Peking.

From Tientsin at the station of 新門 Chien-men, from the west station of 西直門 Hsi-chi-men. Chien-men lies east and Hsi-chi-men west of the Imperial gate, called 正陽門 Chang-yang-men. The Chang-yang-men is commonly known by both foreigners and Chinese as Chien-men. One turns from the east station in eastern direction to the so-called 箭子門 Hsuo-tse-men channal gate, a small cut through the wall of the Tartar city. Directly at the north of it at the right hand is situated the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits, Ltd.

### Hotels.

The Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits, called 六國飯店 Liu-kwo-fan-tien, is the biggest; there is also an Italian Hotel de Peking, and the Hotel du Nord, situated north of the Ha-ta-men.

PEKING, HATAMEN STREET.

### Transportation.

Every hotel provides you with wagons and automobiles for longer journeys and also with ponies for riding, rickshas 東洋車 Tung-yang-choh, cost per hour about twenty cents. Shorter distances, five cents. Peking is now crossed by a good deal of modern macadamized streets, which even make a longer ricksha trip possible.

### Post Offices.

The German Post Office is situated between the Hotel des Wagons-Lits and the wall. Besides it, there are the French, Russian, Japanese post offices in the Legation street, 交民巷 Chiao-ming-hsiang, and the Imperial Chinese post office.

### Banks.

There are the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank 德華銀行 Te-hua Yin-hang, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Russo-Chinese Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, all situated in Legation street. It is to be noted that the value of the local dollar is subject to great fluctuations in exchange. A local dollar exchanges for from 90 to 130 copper cents or ten to eleven silver pieces (10 cents) in the commonly called 毛 Mao, for one mao you get eight to twelve copper cents, which are called 銅子 T'ung-tze.

### Legations.

Most of them, nearly all of them are situated in Legation street: Germany, Austro-Hungaria, Italy, England, France, Russia, Holland, Belgium, Spain, the United States, Mexico and Brazil are represented.

 Peking 

**Daily News,**

 Peking. 



### Hospitals.

The German military hospital, the French hospital de St. Michel, are both in Legation street, and a military Doctor is attached to the German Legation. There is also a chemists shop, S. J. Betines & Co., north of the Ma-ta-men.

### Business Addresses.

Mr. H. Bahlke 德勝洋行 Do-shong Yang-hang, north to the Ha-ta-men. The only foreign firm on Chinese ground, out of the Legation quarters, which is concessioned by the Chinese, is a general store, especially catering to parties going to the Ming tombs, Hankow or interior places. Goods of European manufactures are kept in stock also coloured picture post cards. Besides H. Bahlke, there are Kierulff & Co., and L. Wannieck. Photographic articles are to be had in Betines pharmacy. Cloisonné is very good at 勝天利 Yang-t'ien-li in one of the side streets north of the Kettler monument.

### Length of visit in Peking.

If possible one should remain in Peking from three to five days to see Peking's chief points of interest. The autumn is the best time, in the spring very often dust storms may make a stay uncomfortable. To see in one or two days as much as possible, it is advisable to fix your time as follows:—

#### First Day, Forenoon.

A walk on the wall from the 海岱門 Ha-ta-men 崇文門 Shu-wen-men to the 順治門 Shun-chi-men. The carriage drive through the 前門 Chien-men to the 天壇 Tien-t'an (temple of Heaven), and 先農壇

PEKING, HATAMEN STREET.

ZAGEBLATT FÜR NORD-CHINA

G. M. B. H., TIEN-TSIN

13. MÜNCHENSTRASSE.



PRINTERS — BOOKBINDERS — RULERS  
PAPER SELLERS.



4	GUIDE TO PEKING
<p>Sin-nung-t'an (temple of Agriculture). Return to the street of 大柵欄 Ta-shah-la. Chinese goods are sold in the hotel.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>First Day, Afternoon.</b></p> <p>A carriage drive through the Ha-ta-men street, Ketter monument, Lama and Confucius temples, classical halls, out of the 安定門 An-ting-men to the 黃宮 Huang-kung (Yellow temple), through the 得勝門 Te-sheng-men, the 鑼樓鼓樓 Chung-lu, Ku-lu (Drum and Bell towers, through the Imperial city along the wall of the 紫禁城 Tse-chin-cheng (Forbidden city) return.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Second Day, Forenoon.</b></p> <p>A carriage drive through the 西直門 Hsi-chi-men to 萬壽山 Wan-shao-shan, 玉泉山 Yü-chuan-shan, walking to 碧雲寺 Pi-yuen-tse, 臥佛寺 Wo-fu-tse back perhaps by a little circuit to 五塔寺 Wu-ta-tse. Should you still have the time you might make on the third and fourth day, the trip to 南口 Nankou to the Great Wall 萬里長城 Wan-li-chang-cheng and the Ming tombs 明陵 Ming-ling, which might be better then the trip to the 西陵 Hsi-ling, which also takes you one-and-a-half to two days. When one has enough time one ought at least stay at Peking five to six days as it offers so many interesting things that it also pays to search the side streets and thoroughfares, crooks and corners.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>History of Peking.</b></p> <p>Mentioned as 薊 Chi, first in the year of 1021, Peking was afterwards the capital of the empire of 燕 Yen only a long time after Christ; it was after many</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.</p> <p>vicissitudes made the capital of the whole empire by Kublai Kan (1200 A.D.), and was mentioned by Marco Polo in his writings. However, only under the rule of the third Ming emperor 永樂 Yung-lo, 1403-25, the town was finally made the residence of the emperor, 1409, and received the name of Pe-king 北京 Northern capital, 1860 the town was occupied by the combined European forces. On the 12th June to 14th August, 1900, the foreign residents of Peking were besieged by the Chinese. The small party of foreigners kept itself fighting in a heroic way. Already at the 20th of July, out of fifty German soldiers, ten were killed, thirteen heavily wounded and three slightly scratched. Only at the 14th of August, the relieving forces arrived, the town was plundered for two days. The number of inhabitants at present is about 600,000 to 700,000 Chinese. Peking is also one of the oldest towns in the world and is parted into several districts, which are separated from each other by high walls. Firstly, the Manchu or Tartar city originally 1644, at the conquest reserved by the Manchus, but now also inhabited by Chinese 內城 Nei-cheng, Inner city, called commonly "Nine Gates," heavy walls of more than 59,690 feet (23 km) of length, 30 to 32 feet (13 to 14 meters) high and on top 25 to 29 feet (11 to 13 meters) wide, cressellated. Secondly, in the Tartar city, there is again enclosed by a wall which can be entered by three gates the Imperial city 皇城 Huang-cheng. Thirdly, in the later there is the Forbidden city 紫禁城 Tse-chin-cheng, also called the Purple city. In the Imperial city lies the Winter palace. Europeans are not allowed to enter the Forbidden city. In 1900, occupied by the victorious troops in the north of Forbidden city, is situated the famous coal hill 煤山 Mai-shan also generally called outlook hill 景山 Ching-shan. On top</p>
HANS BAHLKE, GENERAL MERCHANT	

5	AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.
<p>vicissitudes made the capital of the whole empire by Kublai Kan (1200 A.D.), and was mentioned by Marco Polo in his writings. However, only under the rule of the third Ming emperor 永樂 Yung-lo, 1403-25, the town was finally made the residence of the emperor, 1409, and received the name of Pe-king 北京 Northern capital, 1860 the town was occupied by the combined European forces. On the 12th June to 14th August, 1900, the foreign residents of Peking were besieged by the Chinese. The small party of foreigners kept itself fighting in a heroic way. Already at the 20th of July, out of fifty German soldiers, ten were killed, thirteen heavily wounded and three slightly scratched. Only at the 14th of August, the relieving forces arrived, the town was plundered for two days. The number of inhabitants at present is about 600,000 to 700,000 Chinese. Peking is also one of the oldest towns in the world and is parted into several districts, which are separated from each other by high walls. Firstly, the Manchu or Tartar city originally 1644, at the conquest reserved by the Manchus, but now also inhabited by Chinese 內城 Nei-cheng, Inner city, called commonly "Nine Gates," heavy walls of more than 59,690 feet (23 km) of length, 30 to 32 feet (13 to 14 meters) high and on top 25 to 29 feet (11 to 13 meters) wide, cressellated. Secondly, in the Tartar city, there is again enclosed by a wall which can be entered by three gates the Imperial city 皇城 Huang-cheng. Thirdly, in the later there is the Forbidden city 紫禁城 Tse-chin-cheng, also called the Purple city. In the Imperial city lies the Winter palace. Europeans are not allowed to enter the Forbidden city. In 1900, occupied by the victorious troops in the north of Forbidden city, is situated the famous coal hill 煤山 Mai-shan also generally called outlook hill 景山 Ching-shan. On top</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PEKING, HATAMEN STREET.</p>	

of which the last Ming emperor 崇禎 Chung-cheng hanged himself in 1644. Fourthly, in the south of the Tartar city to the west and the east springing out of it for about 780 feet (600 meters), is a Chinese city 外城 Wai-cheng, called outside city, which has seven gates. The walls are lower than those of the Tartar city, about 19 feet (8 meters) high and 345,560 (151/2 km) long.

### Sights.

#### Tartar City.

Nei-cheng 內城 Inner City.

In the east part of the city called Tung-cheng 東城 East city. Driving down the Ha-ta-men street in the northern direction you first get to the Kettler monument, a big memorial triumphal arch way 牌樓 Pai-lo made of white marble and erected in 1903, in memory of the murdered German Minister Baron von Kettler (20th of June, 1900), at the place where he was shot. Further north are the four eastern triumphal arches 東四牌樓 Tung-sze-pai-lou.

At the north wall is situated the Lama temple, 雍和宮 palace of the Harmonic Peace. Originally built for 雍 正 Yung-chung, the son of 嘉慶 Kang-shi. It is one of the most interesting temples at Peking. It is inhabited by three to four hundred Mongolian lamas, at the head of which is the living Buddha 活佛 Huo-fu. Several yards, are full of bronze lions, etc., inscriptions on stones in different languages, and are to be seen in the last hall is a gigantic statue of Mai-tre-ya (the coming Buddha). It is said to be made of one piece of sandal wood, and is of 46 feet (20 meters) height. In the afternoon

## THE "CHINA CRITIC"

EDITORIAL OFFICES—2 WORKS

No. 8, GORDON ROAD, TIEN-TSIN.

The only evening paper in North China with  
the largest circulation.

A true supporter of local interests  
and of independent views.

Issued every evening at 5.30 p.m.

Holidays excepted.

Special Terms for Contract Advertisements,

all of which must be ready being placed  
alongside reading matter.

Printing and Bookbinding of every description

at lowest rates with promptitude and  
best workmanship.

SUBSCRIPTION		POSTAGE EXTRA
Yearly	\$ 20.00	
Six Months	11.00	
Three Months	6.50	
Monthly	2.50	
Single Copies	0.20	

**J. J. DARBOVEN**

**Hambourg**

**COFFEE**

IMPORT.

EXPORT.

**GRAIN AND ROASTED.**

**Coffee-Tablets.**

To be had at

**HANS BAHMKE, Hatamen Street, PEKING.**

between three or four o'clock are religious ceremonies of the lama priests. Do not give more than ten cents cumshaw in every yard and do not try to deal with the people. Though you will not find very much racial hatred in Peking, it is advisable never to strike a rickshaw coolie. A little to the west is situated the temple of Confucius 孔夫子 Kung-fu-tse, the minister Kung. About 480 B.C. The Chinese name of this temple is 國子監 Kwo-tse-chien, hall of master philosopher of the country or 孔廟 Tung-miao, Confucius temple. No statues of gods or goddesses. In the yard you find the old Thuja trees. In the chief hall you find the memorial tablet of Confucius, and before it four tablets of his scholars, amongst them that of Mencius. In the west and east halls are the tablets of famous philosophers of the Confucius school. At the east are those of fifty-four scientists, at the west in pavilions, those of seventy-eight virtuous men. In the six square built you will find the memorial stones of the emperors Kang-shi, 1662-1723; Yung-chen, 1723-1736 and Chien-lung; 1736-1796, in memory of their conquests. Behind a wooden gate in an arch there are the ten so-called stone drums of the 周 Chou dynasty which are mentioned first in the seventh century after Christ and are said to be 2,700 years old. Since 1307, they stand at that place. Imitations of marble of the ten drums were made by the Emperor Ch'ien-lung.

In the front yard in olden times were the examinations halls for doctors 進士 Chin-shi of the whole empire, Doctor of Chinese Literature 文學 Wen-shoh and Philosophy 性理 Sheng-li. The boards with the names of the doctors are still in good condition, the three eldest being of the time of the Mongols, 1260-1368.

Directly west of the Confucius temple there is a hall of classics 辟雍宮 Pi-yung-kung, Literature hall seen. On two hundred white marble boards is engraved the authentic text of the nine classics 四書 Sze-shu and 五經 Wu-shing. If you proceed to the south-west direction from there you arrive at the Drum tower 鼓樓 Ku-lou which is about 30 feet (13 meters) high. Very steep steps lead up to the top, but once at the top you have an excellent view of the Tartar city and its surroundings to the western mountains. The tower is built below in stone, on top, however, made from wood. First erected by Kublai Kan later on rebuilt by Yung-lo. North of the Drum tower you find the Bell tower 鐘樓 Chung-lo. It is lower than the Drum tower but built entirely of stones and bricks. Also built in the time of the Mongols, but reerected by Ch'ien-lung. It contains a big bell of Yung-lo's time which is said to be twenty-thousand pounds of weight. In the south of the east wall there is directly attached to the wall on a heightened platform the observatory 觀象臺 Kuan-shian-tai in the commonly very often called 天文臺 Tien-wen-tai, Astronomical terrace. It is best to walk to it from the Ha-ta-men on the wall. You first pass at the west the great compound of the Methodist Episcopal (American mission) and further behind you can see the new building of the Wai-wu-pu 外務部 Bureau of Foreign Affairs and the German cemetery which is also the cemetery of the Austrians and Italians. This observatory is the oldest in the world, built in 1279, under the reign of Kublai Kan, however, most of the instruments were made by the Jesuits in the seventeenth century. A part of the instruments stand now before the orangery in Potsdam, and you only see the empty places in Peking. Nearby the observatory in the north there were

HANS BAHLKE, GENERAL MERCHANT

situated the big examination halls 貢院 Kung-yüan, the ruins of which with more than a thousand cells, are to be seen from the wall. The place will be used later for the Bureaus of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

Less worth seeing is the Russian concession in the north-east corner of the town with a real Moskwovitch bizantinic cupola.

In the western part of the town Hsi-cheng 西城 lays the West city. The west of the Hsi-sze-pai-lo 西四牌樓 the four eastern triumphal arches at the streets to the Ping-tse-men 平則門 there is situated the Ti-wang-miao 帝王廟 temple of the Emperors and Kings, built in the sixteenth century by the Ming dynasty and recently re-erected. Outside you find in six different languages a prohibition for riders to advance on horse back. In the temple are tablets of the rulers of China from the earliest time to the last Ming emperor. As long as the dynasty is ruling no tablets are going to be erected, the place however, having been left open. For cruel rulers no tables were erected. So for instance none for Kublai Kan, the suppressor of the Sung dynasty, but recently one has been erected by the Ming dynasty.

A little further to the west, you find the Pei-tai-se 白塔寺 temple of the White pagoda, an ancient Lama covent, since 1900 ruined, only the White pagoda is still there.

When you enter a little south to the four arches in eastern direction, you enter the Imperial city by the gate, you see to your left the Roman catholic cathedral of St. Sauveur, built from the 30th May, 1887 to the 9th December, 1888, by order of the late Empress Dowager, who did not want that people could see into the gardens of the Forbidden city from the steeples of the church, built further in the south under

PEKING, HATAMEN STREET.



K'ang-hsi. The new cathedral is called in Chinese Pei-tang-tse 北堂子 i.e. Northern hall, whilst the catholic church north to the Shun-chi-men 順治門 is called Nan-tang 南堂 South hall. In 1900, the French priests and two thousand Chinese christians where besieged, but kept themselves bravely, supported by a small command of French, and Italian troops, until at the 16th of August, the relief arrived. North to the church are large ruins of the Chan-tan-tse 旃壇寺. In 1900, this temple was entirely destroyed by the French, as just from there their cathedral mostly was shot at. It was famous because at the 8th of the Chinese 1st moon, the living Buddha from Yung-ho-kung used to visit it.

The south of the Imperial city there is still pure Mahomedan, their temple, the 禮拜寺 Li-peit-se is destroyed and its ruins are not very interesting.

In the east part of the Forbidden city, where nothing specially is to be seen, you may, perhaps returning from the Drum tower, drive out of the north gate 北門 Pei-men of the 地安門 Ti-an-men, but general called Hao-men 後門 Back gate, along the wall of the Forbidden city. You very often have a nice look at the Coal hill at the east of which is the University Ta-chue-tang. Further to the north you reach one of the finest gates of the Forbidden city, the 東華門 Tung-hua-men, i.e., the Eastern Flower gate. In general you will not see anything more then what is mentioned here of the Forbidden city, so it would be quite useless to count up all the gates and palaces of it. From many parts of the wall or from the Drum tower. The White pagoda, situated north to the Lotus lakes can to be seen.

HANS BAHLKE, GENERAL MERCHANT

# HANS BAHLKE

## GENERAL STORE

### Provisions

#### Liqueurs

#### All Toilet Goods

#### Cabin and Overland Trunks

#### Confectionery

#### Brief and Fand Bags

#### Travelling Cases

#### Manicure Cases

#### Field and Marine Glasses

#### Umbrella and Parasols

#### Cigars and Cigarettes

#### Cigar Points

#### Cigar Pipes

#### Tobacco Pouches

#### Raincoats.

#### Telescopes

#### Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear

#### Walking Sticks

#### Panama and Felt Hats

#### Sun Belmets

#### Boots and Shoes

#### Leggings, etc., etc.

HATAMEN STREET  
PEKING, CHINA.

# L'Echo de Tientsin

Organe Officiel et Journal d'annonces légales  
de la Concession Française  
de Tientsin.



## The leading

French newspaper in North China

Read everywhere.

## The Best and Cheapest for Advertising.

Gives every day the last news received from Europe by Trans-Siberian, translations of Chinese newspapers, last Telegrams, Local and Peking news, etc.

## Printing and Delivery of Expresses.



### Abonnements: Chine et Etranger.

Un an	•	•	\$12.—
Six mois	•	•	\$ 6.—
Trois mois	•	•	\$ 4.—

## 2.—The Chinese Native City.

Wai-cheng 外城 Outside City.

Through the 箭門 Chien-men driving further in southern direction you arrive shortly before the southern hall, the temple of Heaven 天壇 Tien-t'an one of the most beautiful temples of Peking. The temple of Heaven was built 1421, by Yung-lo, and about 1751, repaired by Chien-lung. Surrounded by a wall of about 18,700 feet (5,7 km) length, there leads an alley of old trees to a second wall, which surrounds the real temple buildings. Immediately at the right of the entrance is situated the hall of absteniousness 齋宮 Chai-kung in which the emperor lents one night before the ceremony. In this hall are beautiful carvings and screens. Three times a year the emperor goes to the ceremony in the first moon of spring and at the winter sun turning. Going in south-east direction you arrive at the chief altar which is formed by three terraces of white marble sacrificing, tents of blue cloth are erected in which are put the tables of heaven, of the nine predecessors of the emperor of the wind, rain, sun, etc., on golden wood chairs. The buildings where are kept the utensils of worship. To the north you reach the north altar on a gigantic terrace of granite blocks, here rises a house, a round building which has as yet never been used by the emperor. it has been re-erected after the old one having been destroyed by the lightning. Triangle formed blue roof.

Opposite the temple of Heaven is situated the temple of Agriculture 先農壇 Hsien-nung-t'an, altar of the first farmer. It is by fare smaller than the former one. Here as well as in the temple of Heaven are many trees. In spring, the emperor and princes

take walks. The temple's origins are of the sixteenth century and he was restored by Ch'ien-lung.

The Chinese native city does not contain many things worth seeing. North to the temple of Heaven there may be mentioned the goldfish ponds 金魚池 Chien-yue-chie. In the middle of the business centre as well as of the middle of the Chien-men is the booksellers street 琉璃廠 Liu-li-chang with interesting shops. Close to the school of Industries there are to be seen the pupils' works. Near the 土地廟 Tu-ti-miao is a great market at the 3rd, 13th and 23rd of every moon, in the Tartar city, a great market is held at the 9th, 10th, 19th, 20th, 29th and 30th of each Chinese moon.

3.—Surrounding of the Town.

In the North City 北城 Pei-cheng.

Outside the 安定門 An-ting-men is the temple of Earth, in northern direction 地壇 Ti-t'an altar of Earth, it looks very much like the temple of Heaven, but it is not so pretty as the temple of Heaven and has only two terraces. At the time of spring sun turn the emperor sacrifices here. In northern direction you go passing the grand drill ground to the Yellow temple 黃宮 Huang-kung, the residence of the Dalai Lamas during his stay at Peking in the year of 1908. The temple built by Ch'ien-lung had been restored for that purpose. A beautiful marble pagoda rises above the dresser of a high Lama, who died in 1781, at Peking, his body was sent to Thibet in a gilded coffin, with magnificent ornaments.

In the west there is situated the Great Bell tower 大鐘寺 Ta-chung-sze which contains one of the large

HANS BAHUKE, GENERAL MERCHANT

Petz-Bräu, Kulmbach

Suitable for all climates.  
Nürnberg 1896—Gold Government's Prize

ESCHTES KULMBACHER  
aus der Brauerei

CARL PETZ KULMBACH



EXPORT-BIER

Alleiniges Depot der Brauerei für Export: Johannes Ed. Jepp, Hamburg.

Sole Agent for Export:  
Johannes Ed. Jepp, Hamburg.

Sole Agent for North-China:  
Hans Bahuke, Peking  
Hofmann Street

bronze bells of the emperor Yung-lo. The work of the ornamented ear is worth to be seen. The bell is entirely covered with Chinese manuscript characters.

In the West City 西城 Hsi-cheng.

At the small river, which passes from the Summer palace is situated Wu-ta-tse 五塔寺 Five Pagoda temple, a very curious building in Indian style, erected at the Ming's time. Not far from it to the west is a small temple, the 萬壽山 Wan-shou-tze where the defunct Dowager used to rest when going to the Summer palace.

Nearer to the Hsi-chi-men 西直門 north of the street to the Summer palace is situated the new Zoological and the Botanical gardens. Until the beginning of 1909, there was a German watchman engaged in the Zoological gardens 農事試驗廠 Nung-si-shi-yin-chang. The grounds are worth seeing and you can have this pleasure for a few copper cents. To the south-east of the 平則門 Pin-tze-men is the Moon temple 月壇 Yue-t'an (Altar of the Moon). The ornamental grounds are of no importance. Further away W.S.W. is the Angle Fish terrace 釣魚臺 Tiao-yue-t'ai, a nice garden with very old trees in it, surrounded by a wall.

Not far from the north-west corner of the Chinese city is situated the Taoist convent 白雲觀 Po-yuan-kwan (White Cloud temple). Here in the first moon the Chinese celebrate a great public feast. The chief days are the last ones the 18th and 19th. You are allowed to enter every where and hundreds of people are hurrying to the temple in these days.

The greatest attraction forms the throwing of copper cents at a small bell, which is put behind a hole of large golden paper covered paper cash. He

# Hipp's Pepsin Preparations

Pepsin Magen-Bitters

Pepsin Wine and Pepsin Liqueur of

Ernst A. Fiedl. Kie.

Swedish Punsch of C. A. Lindgren & Co

Genuine Bismarckbrandy

Cherry Brandy of Peter F. Heering

Bismarckbrandy of Magg. Bismarck's of H. Under

berg & Dreselt

Rhine & Mosel Wines of Blum & Haas

Champagne of Maria Mumm & Co

Genuine Danish Aquavit

who hits the bell has to expect fortune for the coming year. Funny is also a kind of Chinese pony racing, carriage and rider chase up and down in a tremendous speed. The race course is situated of the west temple.

South to the place where the Peking-Hankow railway cuts through the wall, the first station near the foreigners' race course, and the Tien-ning-tze 天甯寺 is the temple of the heavenly prepose, with a 69 feet (30 metres) high Pagoda of the time of 唐 Tang 618-905 A.D. There is a sounding stone pretended to be of the time of the 漢 Han, 206-220 A.D.

In the South City 南城 Nan-cheng.

In quite a distance is the Imperial hunting park 南海寺 Nan-hai-tse. At present bare and uninteresting, only the rather tall Elaphurus Davidianus, a rather unknown kind of deer, is still found there. A great part of the park is now occupied by military quarters.

East to the city outside the 齊化門 Chi-hua-men are two temples worth visiting. A little north to the road to 通州 Tung-chou, is the Tung-yo-miao 東嶽廟 temple of the east mountains, Taoistic. It contains a miraculous muel of bronze. Anyone who got pain on any part of his body touches, the bronze statue at the correspondent place. Nearer to the town in the north is the altar of the Sun 日壇 Yeh-t'an, with a table of the Sun an insignificant foundation same as the altar of the Earth in the north and the altar of the Moon in the west of the city.

HANS BAHLKE, GENERAL MERCHANT

EUGEN UHLEMANN'S  
CIGAR FACTORIES  
DRESDEN. FREIBERG.

LARGEST CONCERN IN SAXONY.

The following 'German Brands' wellknown for their excellent quality are our

SPECIAL BRANDS  
ON THE  
CHINESE MARKET

large quantities of which being regularly imported into China since many years, viz.:

Erich	Cigarillos	Royal
Chinese Dragon with Ring	Cabinet	London Docks
Prinz Admiral	Progresso	Divina
Diplomat	Don Ricardo	El Pavon
Asunta with Ring	Medra	Flor de Valle

TO BE HAD AT

HANS BAHLKE, PEKING  
HATAMEN STREET.

# Deutsch-Asiatische Bank.

行 銀 華 德

Shanghai, Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Hamburg,  
Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinanfu,  
Tsingtau, Yokohama, Kobe,  
Singapore.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - Sh. Tls. 7,500,000.

## FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Königliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,  
Deutsche Bank,  
S. Bleichröder,  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,  
Bank für Handel und Industrie,  
Robert Warschauer & Co.,  
Mendelssohn & Co., Berlin,  
M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne,  
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt a/M.,  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg,  
Sal. Oppenheim jun. & Co., Cologne,  
Bayerische Hypotheken & Wechsel Bank, München.

## LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son,  
Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.  
Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency,  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.

Every description of Banking and Exchange  
business transacted.

TIENTSIN:  
TH. REHM,  
Manager.

PEKING:  
H. CORDES,  
Manager.

A. J. EGGEILING,  
Agent.

### 4. Excursions to the further environ of Peking.

1. To the Summer Palace, Yue-chuan-shan, Pi-yuen-tse, Wo-fo-tse one day. You best get a carriage from the Hotel (\$10.—) and take some food and drinks with you. The entrance to the Summer palace is not open to the public on three days of the week. Driving out through the north-west gate, west gate Hsi-chi-men you reach in about 1 1/2 hour, beyond the village Hai-tien, the "Old Summer Palace" 圓明園 Yuen-ming-men, yuan, park of the perfect brilliancy." Residence of Chien-lung; burnt down on the 18th Oct. 1860, by Lord Elgin; nowadays only ruins. Further away is the new Summer palace 頤和園 I-ho-yuan, but generally called the Wan schou-shan, 萬壽山 Emperor's Birthday Mountain, 1860, and 1900, also plundered. Walking on a bad road in the north of the wall of the palace (generally the carriages donot drive there) you arrive at the entrance of the Yue-chuan-shan (玉泉山 Mountain of the Jade source) 230 feet 100 meters high. The clear, warm source feeds the rivulet which leads through the lake let of the Summer palace to Peking. Down below is a wonderful park; on top of the mountain is a pagoda of Kang-hsi's time like most of the ornamental grounds. From the top you got a splendid view over Wan-shou-shan and the plain of Peking till the city gates and the pagoda in the Forbidden city; on the south and west side to the covents which lift themselves off the grey and bare west mountains. Walking in northern direction you arrive on bad roads, after 1 1/2 hour at Wo-fo-tse 臥佛寺 (Temple of the sleeping Buddha) in which is the gigantic statue of a dieing Buddha of gilded clay. The covent is situated a little away from the road which leads straight to the Pi-yuen-tse

16	GUIDE TO PEKING	<p>(碧雲寺 Temple of the emerald green cloud) to perhaps the prettiest temple in the environs of Peking, built in the Mongols time and restored by Chien-lung. It is a marble building in Indian style. In a west compound are the statues of the 508 Lo-han's the disciples of Buddha. The furthest to the north is situated the Marble pagoda, the most beautiful of her kind.</p> <p>In the west mountains are still situated a great number of considerable convents there is still to be mentioned the Ta-tse-tse (大覺寺 Temple of the great knowledge) which was for a long time the summer residence of the German legation and the Pata-chue 八大處 the eight great worship, divine places. You reach the Summer residence of the English legation, when riding out of the Ping-tse-men to the west, passing Pa-li-chuang 八里莊 where a thirteenth storied tower is seen from far away. Many hundreds of small bells, which are fixed in close lines around the pagoda sound in the wind. In the west mountains there are also the tombs of the present dynasty Hsi-ling 西陵 during a railway trip to them, at the right, one and-a-half hour away from the town, you see the Marco Polo bridge, mentioned by Marco Polo in his accounts of travels (Travels of 1270-1294), Chinese name 蘆溝橋 Lu-ku-chiao, reed grass ditch bridge. The present one is reerected by Kang-hsi.</p> <p>2. To the Nan-kou pass, the Great Wall and the Ming tombs.</p> <p>Two or three and a half days, departure from the station 西直門 Hsi-chi-men to Nan-kou 南口 south entrance of the passage. At present you can travel along the whole pass by the railway which was opened in the beginning of July, 1909. It is, however, advisable to ride through the pass on a donkey. In the middle of the pass there is situated Chue-yung-</p>
HANS BAHLKE, GENERAL MERCHANT		

	AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.	17
<p>kuan 居孀關 with a gate tower which contains an inscription in six languages. The right pass is at Pata-jin 八大嶺 the eight great mountain tops, 860 feet (633 metres) over the sea.</p>	<p>Here the Great Wall 萬里長城 Wan-li-chang-cheng (10000 Li long wall), crosses the pass 始皇帝 Shi-huang-ti is said to have begun the erection of the great wall at the time of the second panic war recently before 200 B.C. for protection against the North Tartars. Nowadays it is nearly everywhere unguarded and the gates are generally open. From Nan-kou you reach in a much shorter time the Ming tombs 十三陵 Shi-san-ling, generally called the thirteenth tombs, where the emperors of the Ming dynasty are entombed, 1368-1644 A.D. Through a pretty marble gate you enter the largely outspread grounds. On each side there are erected large marble statues, at first Lions, two standing one's and two lying ones, also four unicorns, four camels, four elephants, four Kilinafa bulous animals, and four horses; on each side twelve animals, then also on each side twelve men; four military officials, four civil officials, four priests. In a small distance is the tomb of the emperor Yung-lo 永樂 1403-1425 A.D., erected by his son. It is the largest of all. All others are alike in same style, and it is not advisable to visit all of them. In the middle of it is a large sacrifice hall, which is supported by large wooden pillars. Of the tomb itself you do not see anything; it is mured in a small temple in the centre part of the tomb. On the same slope of the north mountains as the tombs are also situated the Tang-shan 湯山 where the remains of beautiful bathes are still to be seen of Kang-hsi's time. However, only one marble basin is still in serviceable condition.</p>	PEKING, HATAMEN STREET.

It would lead too far to mention here the other many places which can be reached from Peking, as for instance, Jehol, an Imperial Summer Palace in which Hsien-feng 咸豐 1860, retired on the flight from the British and French in 1860; the Tung-ling 東陵 East Tombs, etc.

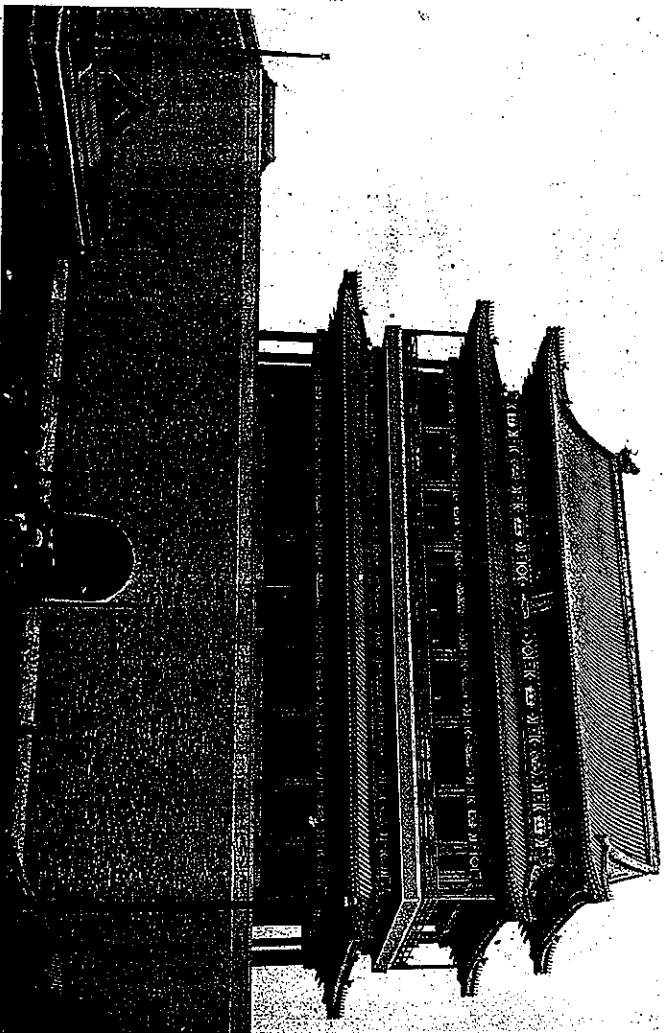
Peking is one of the largest and most curious capitals of the world, one of the most attracting places of the far east, and nobody who visits China should miss an exact study and inspection of Peking and its environs.



HANS. BAHLKE, GENERAL MERCHANT

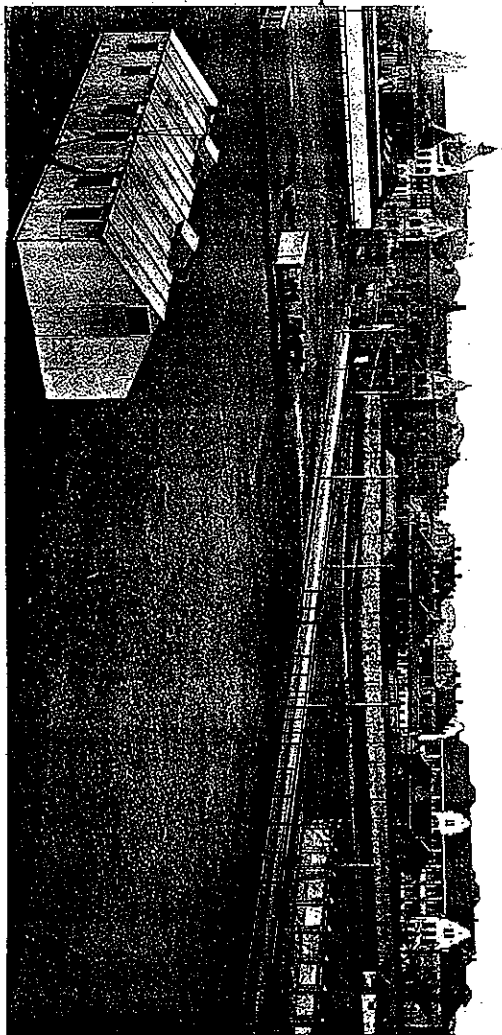


Peking — Chien men



Peking — Chien-men gate





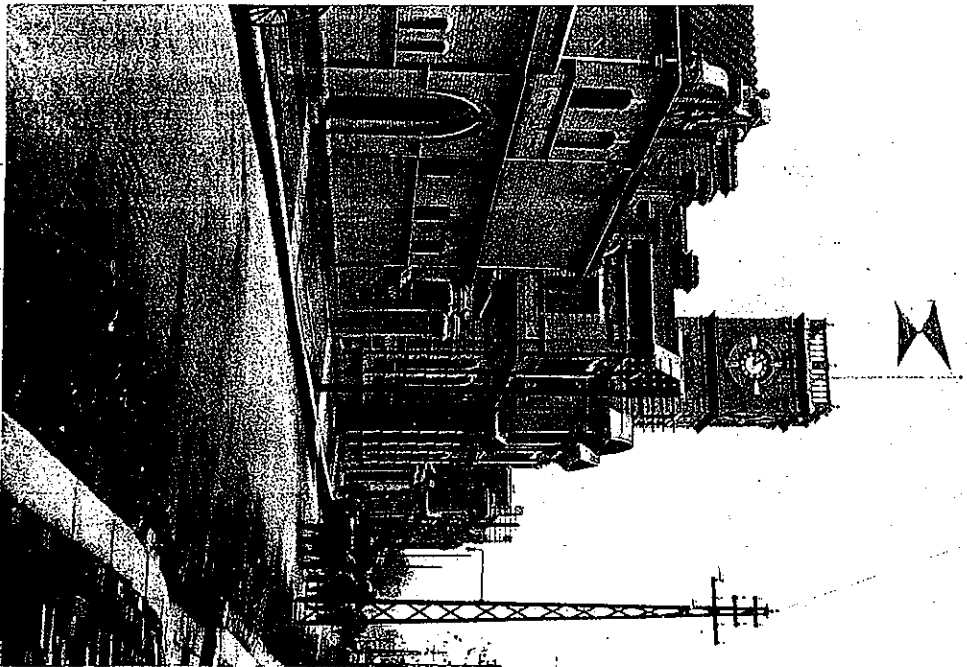
Peking — Entrance of the Legation quarters



Peking — Legation street



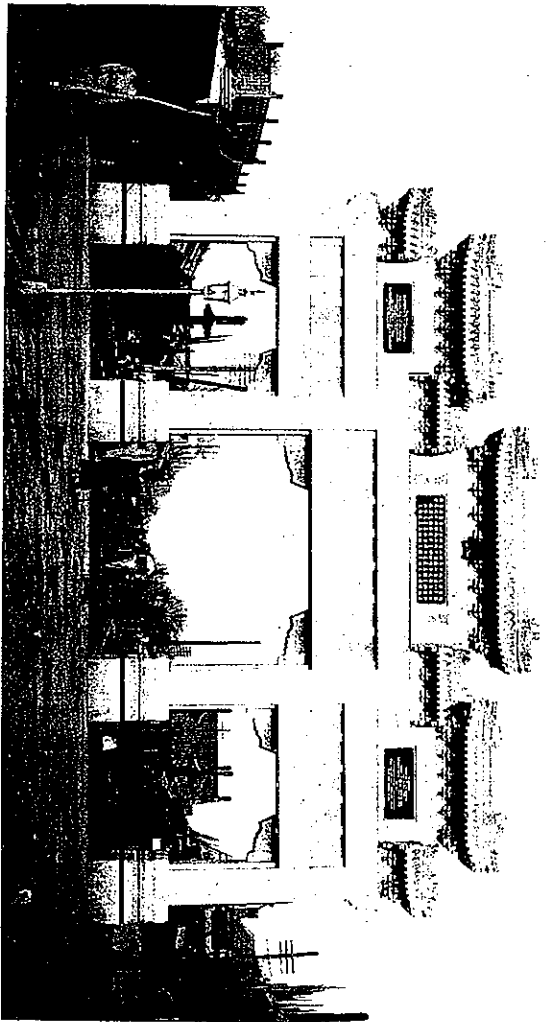
Peking — Deutsch-Asiatische Bank



Peking — Hongkong-Shanghai-Bank



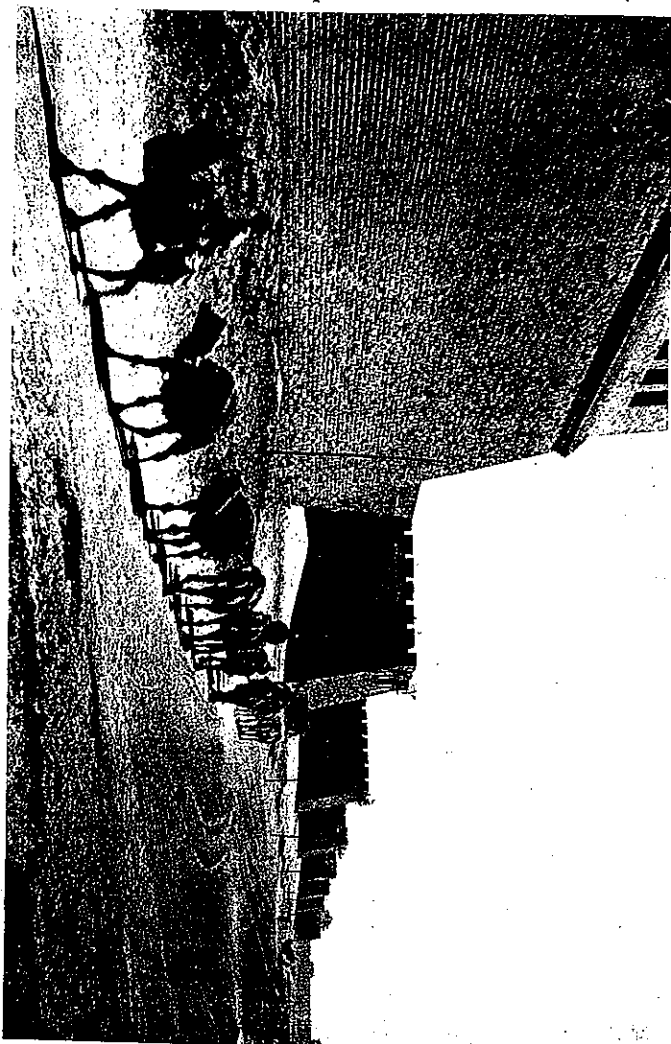
Peking — Russo-Chinese Bank



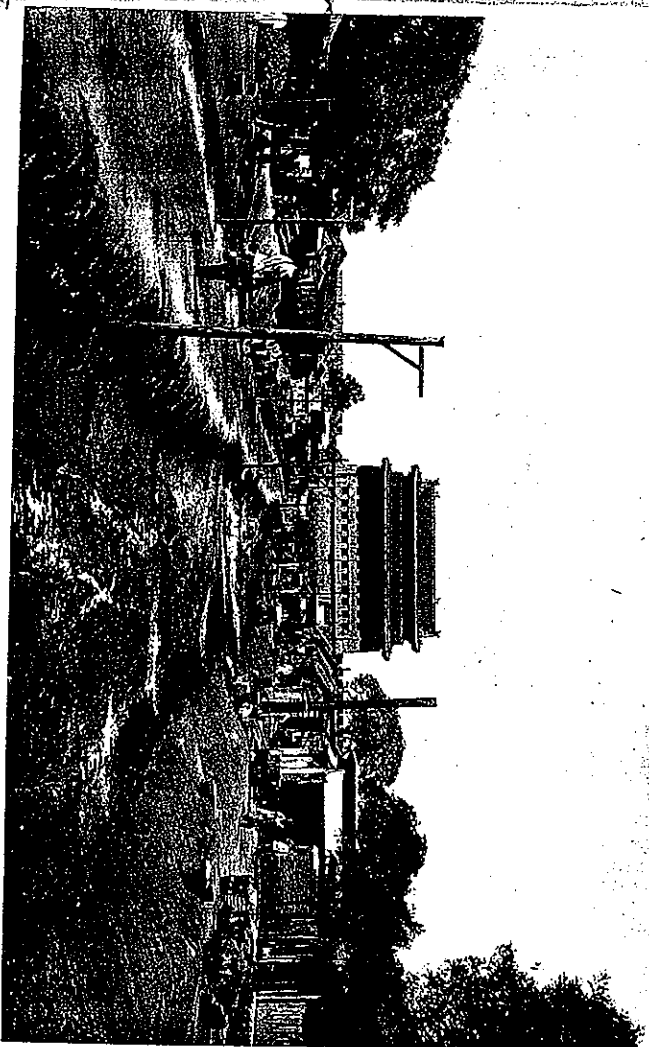
Peking — Ketteler Monument



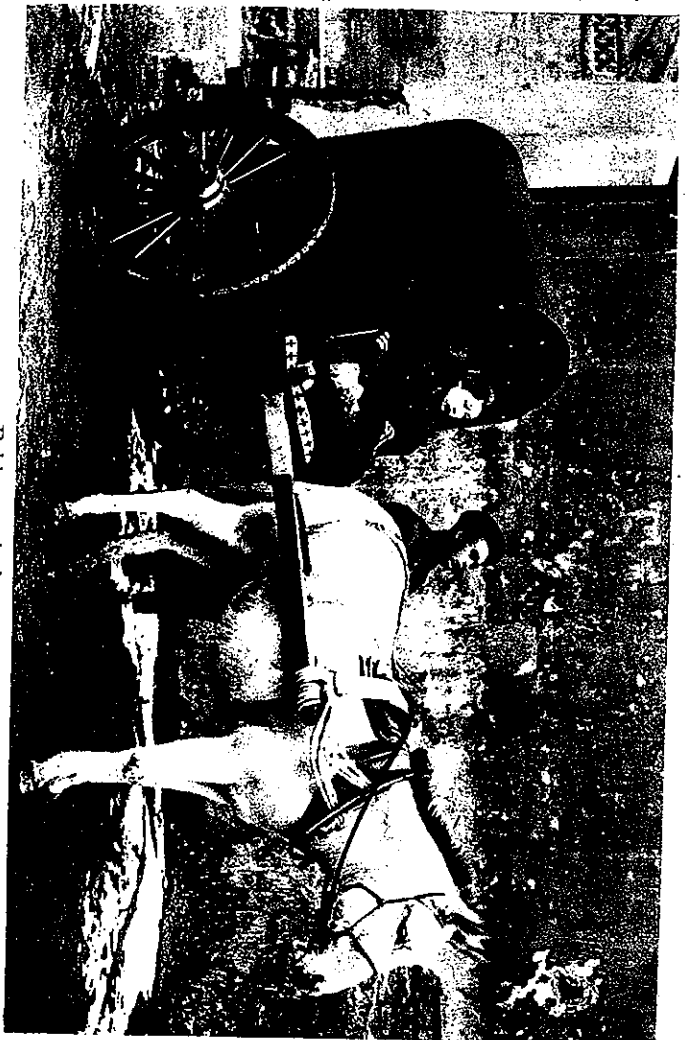
Peking — Hata-men Street



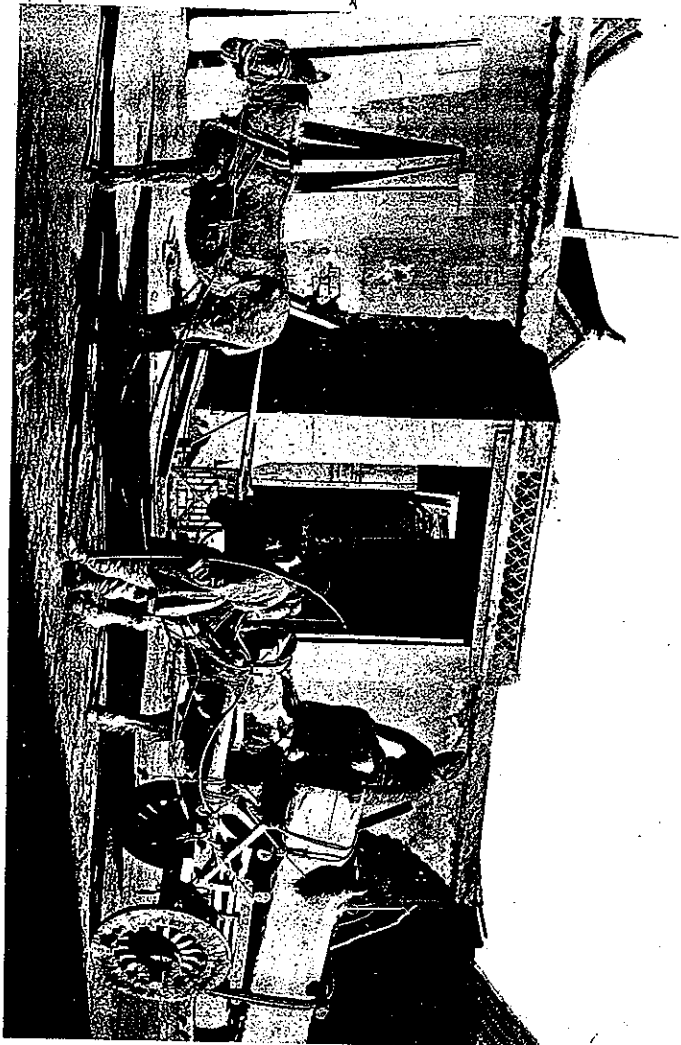
Town wall of Peking



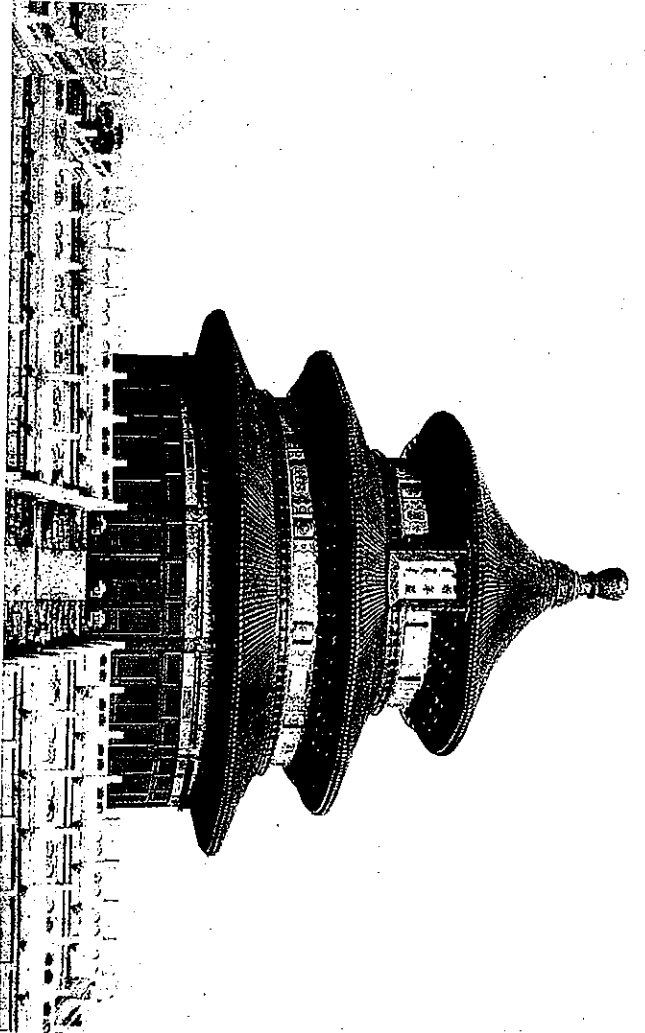
Peking — Ping 1st Gate



Peking typical cart



Peking cart



Peking — Temple of Heaven

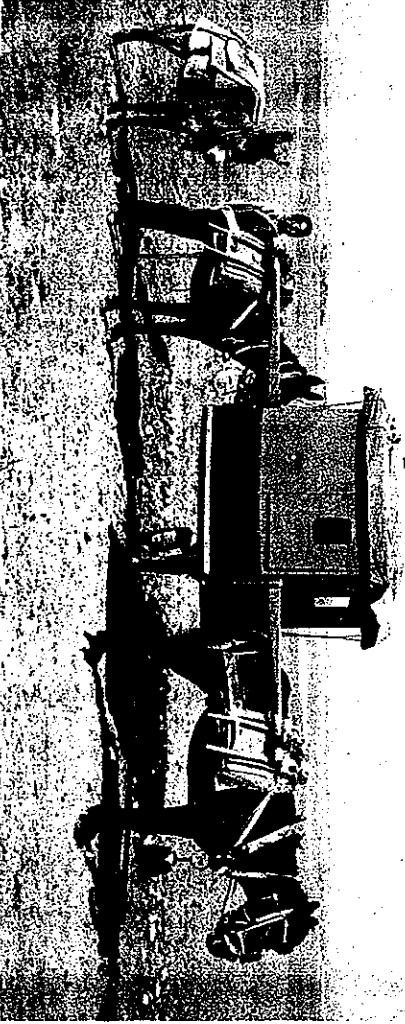


Great Wall near the Nankow Pass

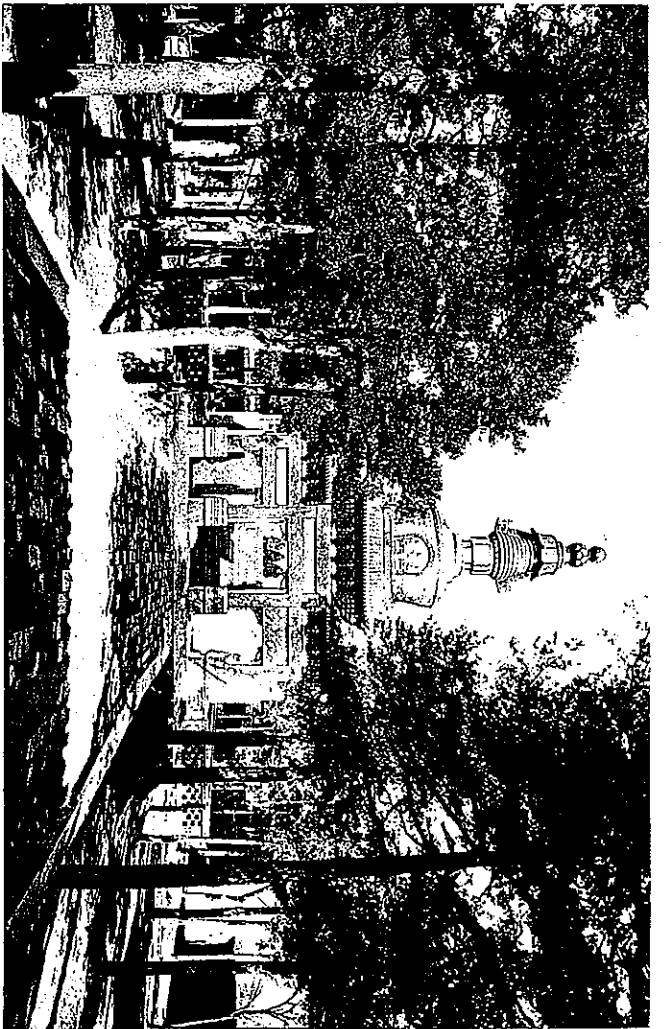




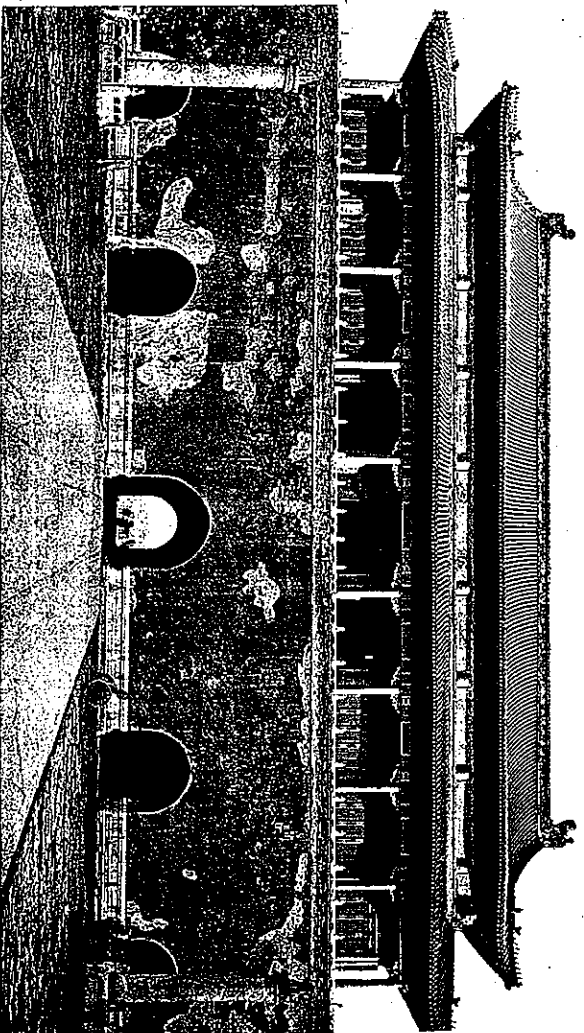
Scenery near the Nankow Pass



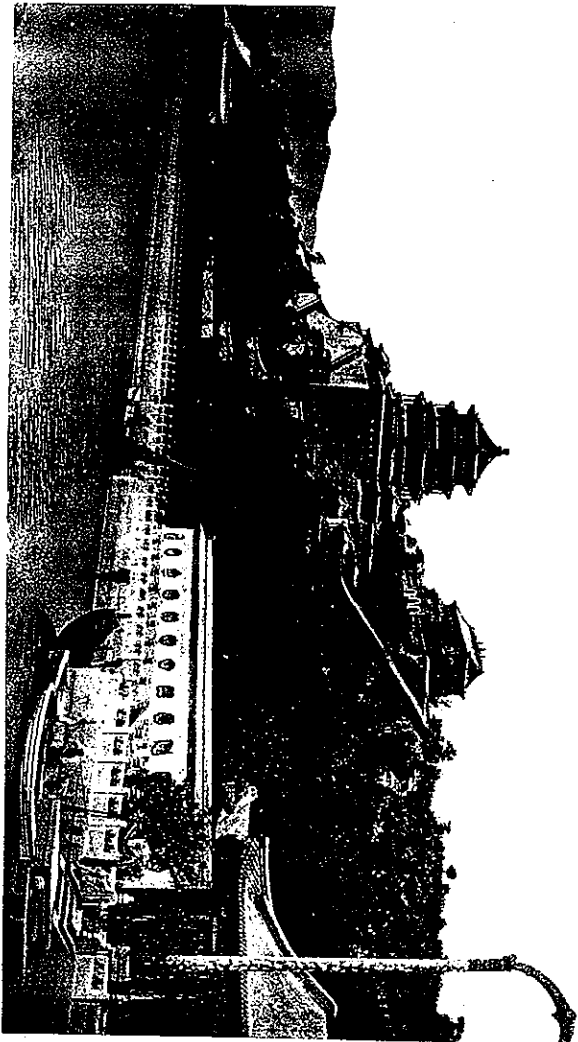
An other type of Chinese chair



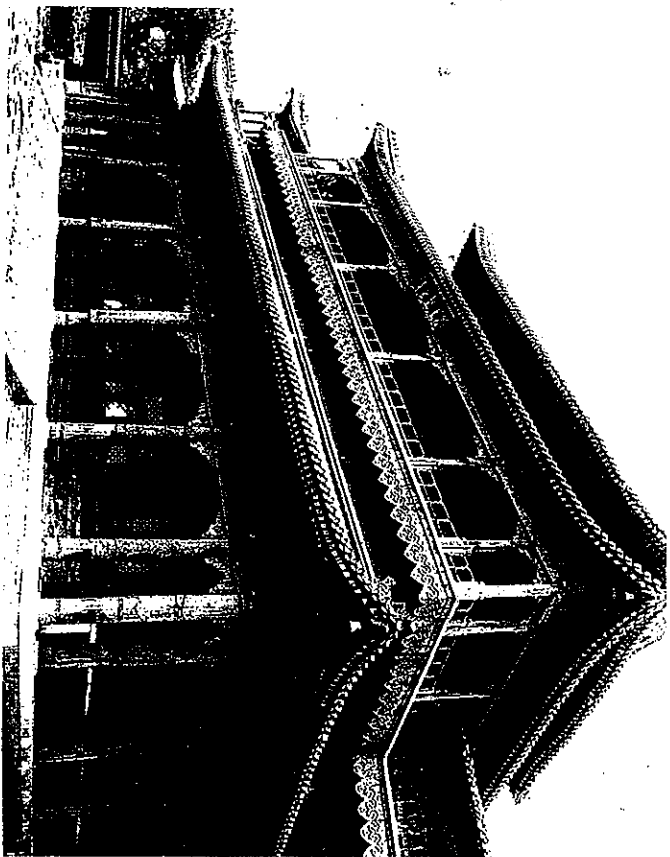
Peking — Marble Pagode in the Yellow Temple



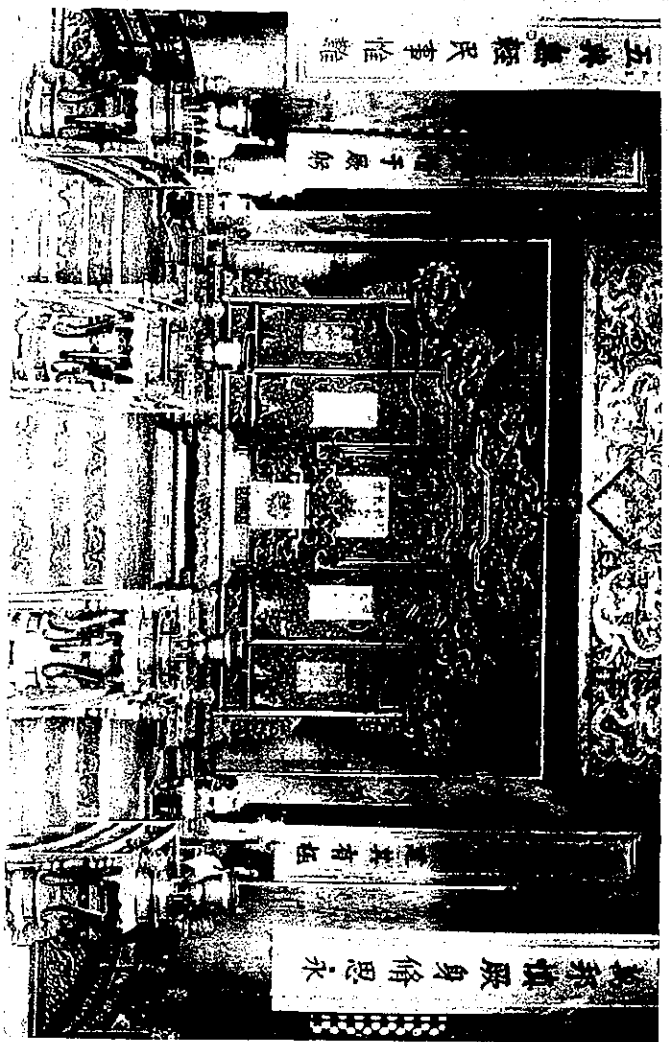
Peking — Second Gate of the Forbidden City



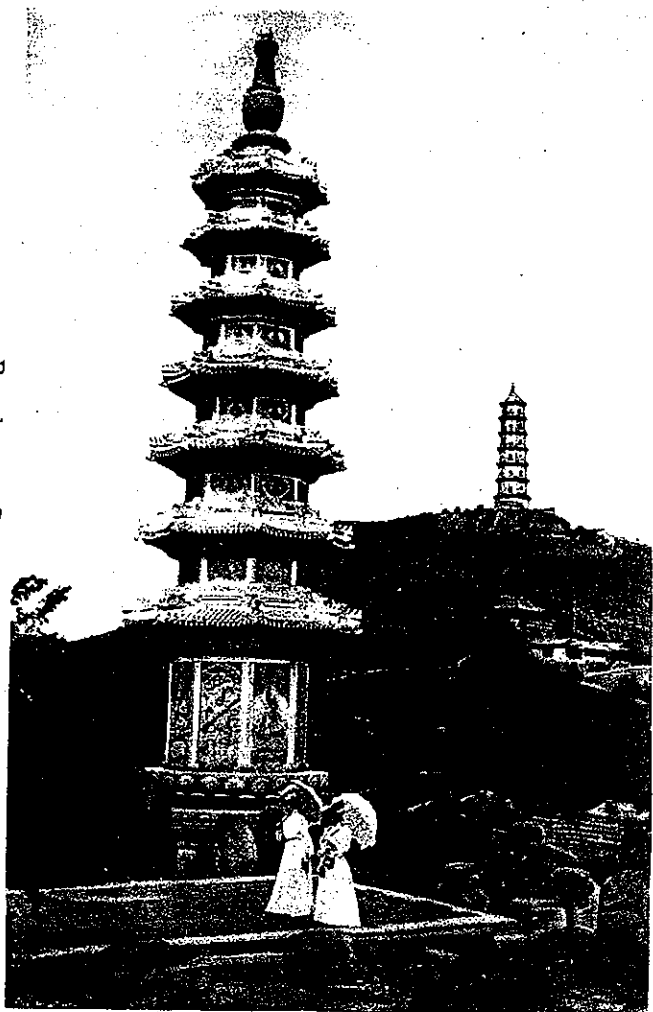
Summer Palace



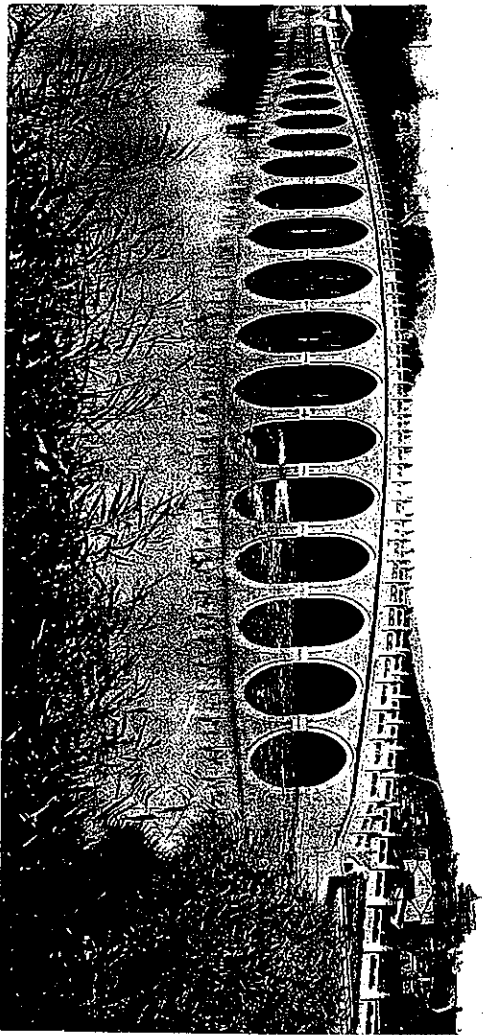
Peking — La-Ma-Miao Temple



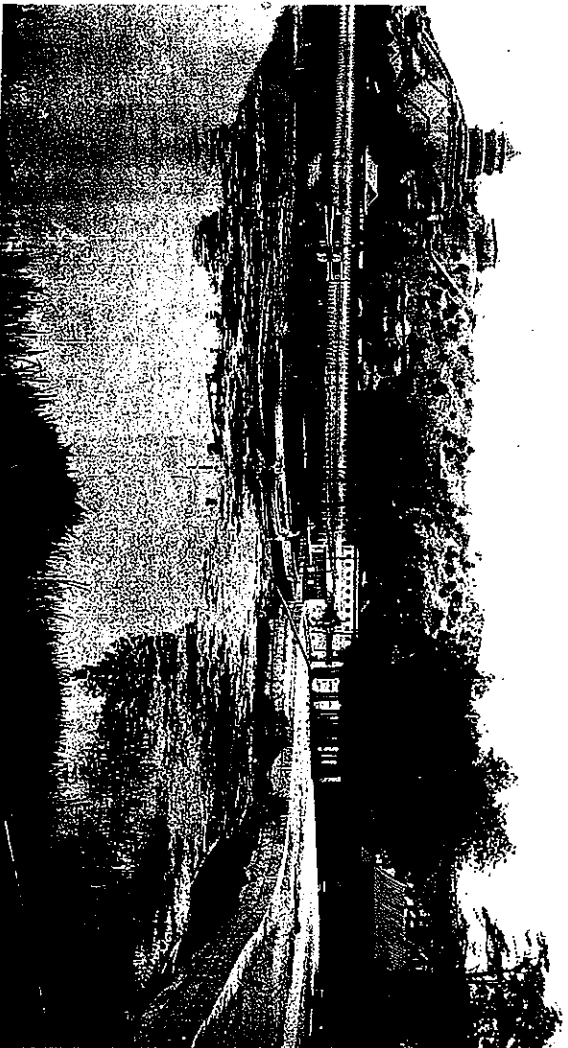
Imperial throne of the Emperors in the Forbidden city



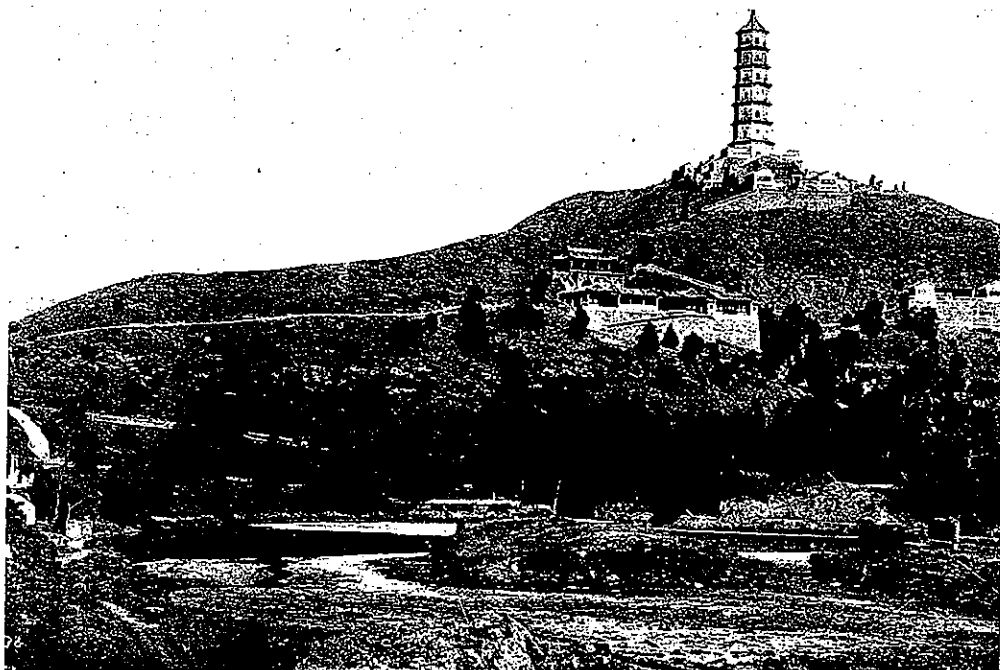
Pagode near Summer Palace



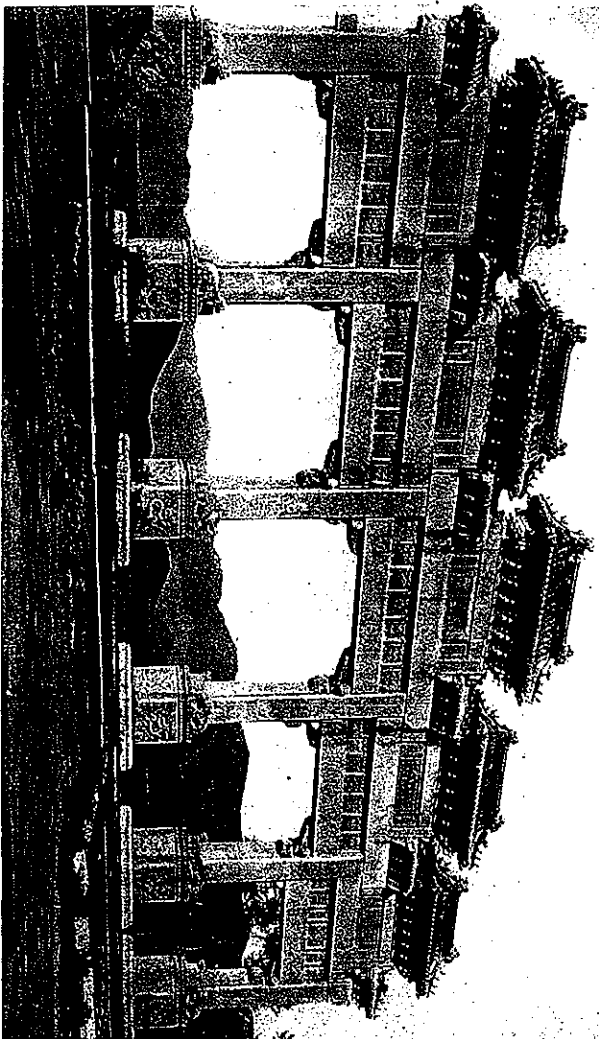
Summer Palace — Marble bridge



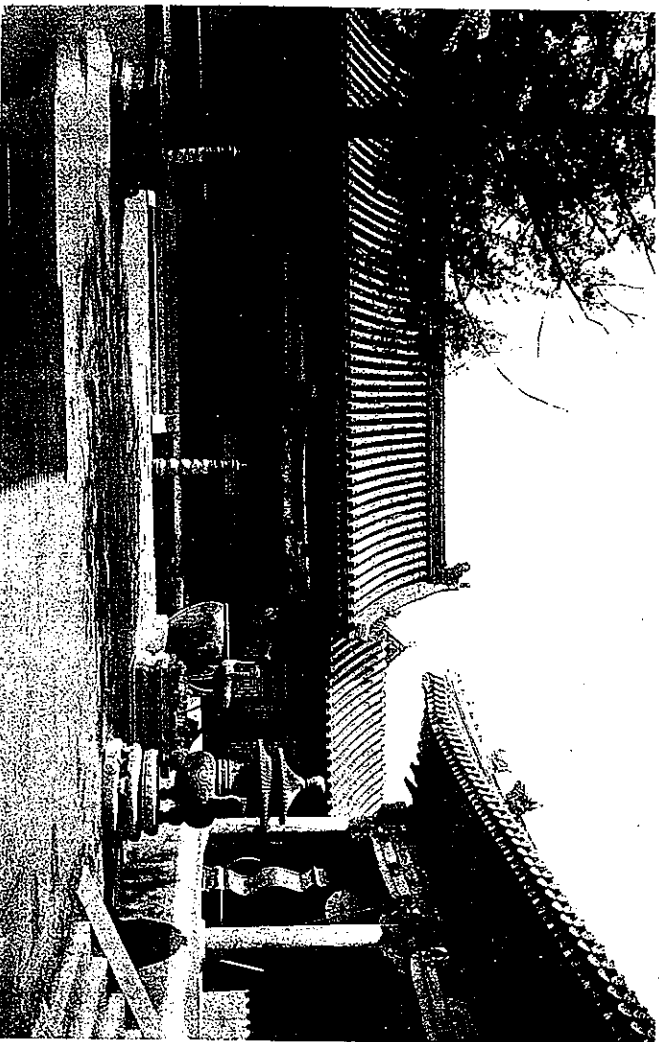
Summer Palace



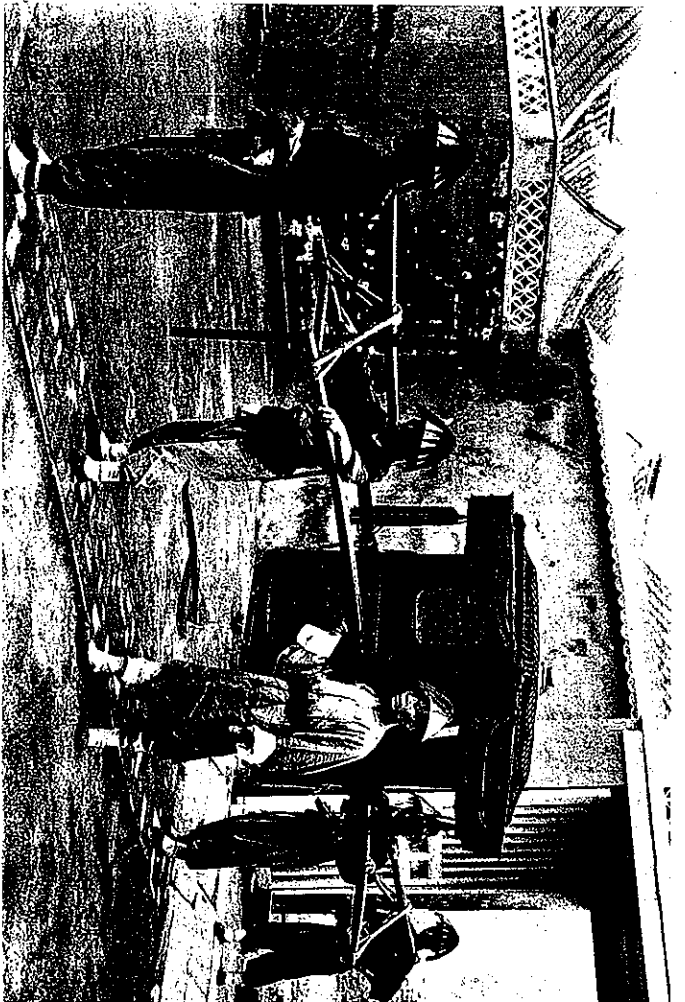
Pagode near Peking



Ming Tombs



Peking — Empress Dowager's Private Residence



Peking chair

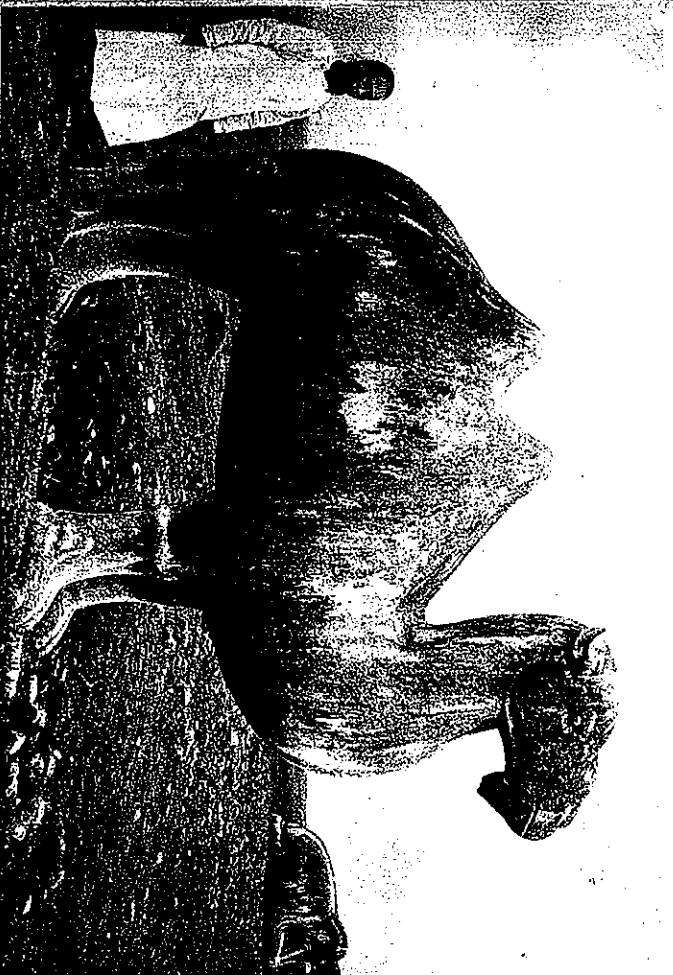


Ming Tombs





Ming Tombs



Ming Tombs