THE BISMARCK OF ALL CHINA

How the Great Vicercy Looks, Acts and Talks.

A VISIT WITH LI HUNG CHANG

He is Mad at America on Account of the Exclusion of the Chinese and Threatens to Retaliate.

An Interesting Man. [Copyrighted (889by Frank G. Carpenter,] TIESTSIS, China, November 25, 1888-Special Correspondence of The Ben |-| have just had a most interesting interview with Li Hung Chang, the great viceroy of China. Li Hung Chang is by all olds the greatest man in the Chinese empire. He was cailed by General Grant the Bismarck of China, and in statesmanship he ranks with the greatest minds of the European nations. He is practically the premier of the imperial government, is the chief secretary of foreign affairs, and during the past few years has been the medium of communication between foreign nations and the celestials. It was he who was commandern-chief of the imperial forces during the great Taiping rebellion, which cost China ten million lives and which resulted in the overthrow of the rebels. It was he who settled the difficulties with Russia in 1881, and it is he who is called in to advise the emperor when any crisis takes place in the affairs of

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH MITKIEWICZ and granted the charter to the Wharton Barker syndicate, which fell through by Mitkiewicz' indiscretion and bud character It was he who introduced the telegraph into China about seven years ago, and it is he who is now doing all in his power to have China adopt railroads and develope its material resources. Li Hung Chang is viceroy of Chili, the northern province of China, which includes Peking and Tientsin, and which has a population of 35,000,000, or nearly as many as Great Britain. Over these people the vicercy has more power than has the queen of England. He is also super intendent of the northern trade of China, and it is said that the money he receives yearly amounts to over three millions of dollars. A NOTED SCHOLAR.

the nation. Li Hung Chang carried on all

In China office comes, in the first place from scholarship, and Li Hung Chang is one of the most noted scholars of China. He has passed three public examinations, which means having been three times one of 200 of the successful out of 15,000 competitors, and at the last one he received the highest degree. He is a fellow of the Hanlin college, the most learned body of China, and he is such an important man in the Chinese government that when he wished to retire from the office about six years ago to mourn on the account of the death of his mother, the empress refused to give him more than 100 days for grief. She then recalled him to his post on the ground that he was a necessity to China. He now lives here at Tien Sin, and his residences makes this point almost as important in the eyes of the nations as Peking itself. A THIP THROUGH TIENTSIN.

Tientsin is a city of nearly one million people. The foreign settlement where the eading French and English merchants do their business, and where the consuls have their residences, is three miles from the native city. It is here that the ships land. and here that the foreign hotels are located. Between the two cities is a series of Chinese villages so closely joined as to form a third city, and it was through the narrow streets these that I was carried by four chair bearers in uniform on my way to my appointment with the viceroy. No one walks if he be a foreigner, through the streets of China. They are too narrow, and the crowd is too dense and too dirty. In paying ceremonial visits one must go in state, and I had one of the Chinese officials of our consulate at Tientsin riding in front of my chair on a white Mongotian pony. He had a big, round black cap upon his head, with its brim turned upwards, and a gorgeous red tassel covering its crown. His powerful body was covered with a rich blue silk gown, down the back of which hung his long, thick, black cue. His legs were clad in pantaloons of wadded silk, and great fat boots with white soles an inch thick covered his feet and ankles as he rode RIDE IN A SEDAN CHAIR.

My chair was a fine sedan covered with a rich navy blue cloth and lined with silk of a delicate blue. It was swung between poles about twenty five feet long, and the four men who carried it walked in couples, two in front and two behind between the shafts, and supported it by great burs of teak wood, which, resting on the shoulders of the men, were fastened to the shafts and thus enabled the men to move in single file. It took us half an nour to make the journey between the two cities. We were often stopped by long lines of wheelbarrows loaded with mer-chandise and pushed and pulled by coolies. The weather was bitterly cold and I shivered in a heavy overcoat and under a thick rug which was wrapped around my knees. Still many of these coolies were bare to the waist and I passed a beggar, who, as naked as Adam in the Garden of Eden, was crying and shivering under a piece of coffee sacking which he had thrown about his bare skin. We crossed a stream, passing thousands of inrikshas and going all the while through the most crowded of narrow streets, and at last came to a high wall, on the outside of ich about two score of ponies were stand

USHERED BEFORE THE VICEROY. This wall surrounded the Yamen, or the gubernatorial residence of the great viceroy. We passed through a great gate and came into a court which was full of the servants and lackeys of mandarins. We stopped for a moment before a pair of large double doors upon which were painted two hideous figures which I was tall were the reads. which I was told were the gods of war. A moment later we were conducted past these into another court where was another retinue of lackeys all in pigstalls and all gorgeous uniforms. Here my chair was set down for a moment, and the Chinese official from the legation took my card, a strip of red paper about eight inches long and three inches wide, upon which were painted in black the two Chinese characters, which indicated the translation of my name. A moment later I was conducted into an ante-room, where the secretary of the viceroy, Mr. Loh Feng Luh, who had arranged the interview for me, re-

The crowd in the ante room and that in which I was received, made me think of the white house at the beginning of a new administration. There were hundreds of yelministration. There were hundreds of yellow-faced, almond-eyed men, who looked as though they might be office seekers in the antercom, and the few who sat in the reception room were evidently dignituries of high degree. They wore long black silk gowns lined with sable and other fine furs, and their hats were decorated with the buttons of high rank. One had a great peacock feather in his cap like that worn by the Chinese minister at Washington, and another was a mandarin of the red button. The room itself was a shackley looking The room itself was a shackley looking affair about twenty feet square, and its walls were covered with a cheap paper pasted over bare boards. A wide divan covered with red cloth, which in China means prosperity, ran around it, and upon were placed little tables about two square and about six inches high. square and about six inches high. The mandarins seated themselves one on each side of these tables and thus we sat in couples about the room. The servants brought in tea and we sipped the choicest of the Chinese liquid while we waited. The mandarins smoke pipes, and each had a servant beside him to fill his pipe for him when it became empty, and to light it when it went out. Now and then a new arrival would be ushered in, and then all would arise, bow two or three times, shake their own hands, which is the mode of salutation in China, and amile all over their fat, yellow faces.

A LEARNED PRIVATE SECRETARY.

A LEARNED PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. Loh Feng Luh, the viceroy's secretary, and also one of the great men of Tientsin, speaks English perfectly, and I find him

a man of broad reading and much informaa man of broad reading and finish informa-tion. He discussed with me during the wait-ing some phases of the Spencerian philoso-phy, told me how far he believed in the theories of Huxiey and Darwin, and, speaking of the latter, said be liked to believe in the survival of the fittest, but not in the ori-gin of species. He seemed pleased when I told him I had read Confuscius, and he dad decided opinions upon Emerson and Carlyle. He was for a long time connected with the

He was for a long time connected with the Chinese legation at London, and has also been stationed at Berlin. It was he who accompanied me into the presence of the viceroy and who acted as the interpreter of the conversation. We went through I don't know how many rooms and narrow passares. There are, I am told, many more than a hundred rooms in the vamen, and a liveried official preceded us, holding our red cards high above his head as he did so. The house seemed old and not very well furnished, and the com into which we were at last led was carpeted with a dingy brassels carpet which looked as though to might have some from a Washington boarding house. It was the reception room reserved for foreigners. It had foreign chairs and lounges, and at one end there was a raised platform lighted with a window at the back and furnished with a divan, which was covered with red silk. It had a table also covered with red silk, and I suppose that here it is the viceroy sits when he re ceives Chinamen. A PREEZING RECEPTION.

There was no fire in the room, and the cold made it seem almost barn-like. The vicercy, himself, who seemed to fill the whole of it with his august presence, was not warmer than his surroundings, and his tal frame clad in a long gown with a short scal-skin cloak, in the long sleeves of which his hands were clasped together as he saluted me in stately style upon my presentation, was rather productive of chilliness. A cold shiver ran down my back as he motioned me to one seat, and took another about fifteen feet distant on the other side of the room. The secretary sat between us, and we con-versed through him, our words almost freezng as they rieschetted through Mr. Loh from one to the other.

NOT AN OUDINARY MAN. NOT AN OFFINARY MAN.

It does not take more than two sentences to show the person who talks with Li Hung Chang that he is in the presence of no ordinary man. His words come out quick and sharp. He asks the most direct of questions in tones which show that he expects an answer, and while he demands all kinds of information from you, he gives you just about what he pleases in return. His figure is a most impressive one, well formed, he stands six feet two in his stockings, and his long silk gown makes him look like a giant with his hat, which he wears at all times, adds to his stature. His shoulders are broad but slightly stooping. Still in his sixty-seventh year his step is springy, and bis only signs of age are in the gray of his hair and whiskers. His yellow complexion shows few wrinkles, and his twinkling almond-eyes look out through black spectacles. He shaves his head like all Chinamen, and his long cue is as white as the driven snow. His sparce moustache and his thin whiskers are also ray, but his face is thin and he has nothing of the round fat appearance of the China-men of America. Still, he is a pure Chinaman, with no Tarter blood in his veins, and he comes from one of the old aristocratic families of the country.

His first words to me were about General Harrison. He wanted to know if I knew him and I told him I did. He then asked as to his profession and as to how he stood in it. He was especially solicitous as to Presi-dent Harrison's views on the Chinese ques-tion, and he requested me to tell the American people through my pen that he did not at all approve of the exclusion of the Chinese from the United States. Said he:

"The passage of the exclusion act is en-tirely contrary to the spirit of the treaty relations between the two countries. It is an outrage and I hope it will be repealed, and I wish you to tell the American people for me that if it is not repealed I propose to advise our government to exclude the Americans from China, and I think it will be no more than right if we do so. You may amplify this as much as you please and I trust that you will put it in so strong a light that the American people will do justice to our na-

These were the words of the secretary of foreign affairs of the Chinese empire. I write them here not more than one-half hour secessary to amplify them and it seems to me that they are strong enough in the words

of the viceroy himself.
MITKIEWICZ NO GENTLEMAN. The conversation next turned to railways and the vicercy asked me if I knew Mr. Wharton Barker and as to what was his profession. I told him that I was not personally acquainted with him, but I knew him to be a banker of high standing and great wealth. He then asked as to Count Mitkiewicz, and upon my saying that I had met the gentle-man and had reported his story of the granting of the charter, to the New York World, he replied that he did not like Mitkiewicz, and that "he was no gentleman."

The scheme however, I understand, of founding an American bank with the great powers spoken of in the Mitkiewicz combina tion, is by no means dead. It will probably be revived again with the Russian count left out, and I happen to know that the vicercy is very anxious that Mr. Wharton Barker should come to China, and also that Mr. Should come to China, and also that Mr.
Barker has signified serious intentions of so
doing at no distant date. The viceroy is
anxious that American capital should be
brought here. He was disappointed when
the other scheme fell through and he would like nothing better than to see it put on a sound footing and to redeem himself as having been the part of an enterprise which

In our conversation, however, there was no such talk as this. I asked the viceroy as to whether the scheme, was on again, but he retorted by asking me a hundred and one mestions which made my head boil in con structing diplomatic answers to them which should not implicate myself nor my friends and I wished a dozen times that I had never mentioned the subject. The fact, however, that the scheme is not dropped still stands.

THE RAILEOADS OF CHINA. I asked the viceroy as to what he thought of the future of railways in China and as to their effect upon the country and the world

Before half a century has passed China will be covered with railways as with a net. Its immense mineral resources will be developed. It will have rolling mills and fur-naces in many pacts of the country, and it is not impossible that it may do the manufacturing for the world. It seems to me that the most serious question which menaces the working people of your country and Europe lies here. The Chinese have shown them-selves to be as skillful and as intelligent as any people in the world. They will work hard and they can live cheaper than your people, and when our country is open to railways and it has turned its attention to supplying the markets of the world, I believe it can supply them better and cheaper than you can. This is a question that you will have to face."

"I think so, too, your excellency," said I.
"Then I wonder," replied the viceroy,
that you wish to have China come into competition with you. Do you not consider us dangerous competitors. "Yes," I replied, "we do. But if the time ever comes when Chinese labor thus work ing in Chinese comes into competition with American labor we will build a wall of pro-tection about the United States so high that

uone of your products can come in. DRINKS AND A SMOKE. The viceroy then asked me as to my tour and as to my newspaper correspondence. He asked me why I travelled, and it seemed to surprise him when I replied that it was for the purpose of making money out of my letters and of improving my mind by meeting such distinguished men as himself, and by being able to write intelligently of them thereafter to the American people. At this thereafter to the American people. At this moment a servant in livery brought us three bubbling glasses of champaign and drink ing this together, the interview was over. The viceroy offered me his long finger-nailed hand, pushing far out of his fur cuff as hedid so, and he walked with me to the door and down the hall of the yamen. Our interview lasted fully half an hour, and after the ice was thought. lasted fully half an hour, and after the nee was thawed it was a most pleasant one. His excellency smoked during the whole of interview, and I was furnished with Turkish eigarette. The viceroy smoked a pipe which had a stem at least four feet long, and which was held to his lips and lighted by a servant. It was a water pipe, and the smoke was drawn through the water with a buobling sound as we talked. About ten whifts consumed the tobacco in the bowl, and then the servant had to slip out the metal bowl, blow out the tobacco, refill the pipe, relight it and put it back into the viceroy's lips. It was a curious proceeding, and it seemed a lazy one.

All Tieutsin is just now excited over the

took place this week, and the three days wedding was the greatest event of the years. wedding was the greatest event of the years, I saw some of the flowers at the yamen as I passed through, and I am told that the wedding gifts filled three rooms. Some of the presents were of jade, pearls and precious stones, and there was a great amount of silks and velvets. Li Hung Chang is superintendent of trade for northern China, and all of the great merchants made presents to the bride. The manner of sending the prethe bride. The manner of sending the pre-sents was, in the case of small things, on trays, and some of the larger pieces came in carts. The trays were covered with red ilk, which means luck in China, and a num ber of presents were sent by each person, the idea being that the bride would select the one which pleased her most, and which, according to eliquette, ought to be the least valuable of the lot. The Chinese at this

GREAT LOVE FOR FOREIGN THINGS. The bought out the entire effects of a French store in the foreign settlement, and French store in the foreign sottlement, and one of the noblemen took a fancy to a big figured, old-fashioned brussels carpet of a pattern common to America a generation ago. This carpet had been in the store for years and none of the foreigners would buy it. The Chinaman's eyes lighted up as he took The Chinaman's eyes lighted up as he took in its gorgeous figures. He said, "I want that for the viceroy's daughter." He was, of course, charged a good round price for it, and it duly appeared at the wedding. The bride was dressed in red, and her head, it is said, was so heavily decked with jewels that it had to be supported by others during a part of the ceremony. She is twenty-three carried and and said, was to be supported. years old and is said to be rather A LITTLE FAMILY SPAT.

The Chinese gossip just as do their American sisters, and the story now affoat in the high circles bere is that the countess Li Hung Chang, the viceroy's wife, was decidedly opposed to the wedding. It is said that she read the voiceroy a curtain lecture in choice Chinese when he amounced to her that he was about to give his her that he was about to give his daughter to Mr. Chang Pei-Lun, and said that the groom was twenty years older than the bride, and that he had no rank. The truth of it is that the groom had a high position some years ago, but he was disgraced on the account of his dealings with the French-Chinese war, and his rank was taken from him. To continue the gossip, it is, said that the viceroy replied to the countess that his new son-in law had really great powers of mind, that he would be given another office, and that he would eventually be even a greater man than himself.

"Then," responded the countess, who, though she dictates to the viceroy, really admires him, " he will have to be the emperor nimself for there is now no greater man in China than my husband. And so, in the words of a fairy story, "they were married and it is to be hoped they will live happy ever afterwards. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Homeless. Chicago Times. Turned out in the somber twilight, Out in the bitter cold, And the pitiless sleet as it sweeps the street

Is piercing her garments old, And the babe on her breast is crying, And her little ones, clust'ring 'round In a vague affright at the falling night, Are clutching her tattered gown.

For the rent was not forthcoming. And how could the landlord wait; And what did he know of her want and woo As early she toiled and late? He couldn't be losing his money— It's only the way of the world!— And why should be care if she crouches ther 'Mid the storm king's wrath unfurled ?

She has sewed in the dawning sunrise, She has stitched in the gath ring gloom, And her eyes had grown dim and her fingers

As she worked in her dreary room. But the pay was very meager, And the mouths were many to fill, And the fatherly heart lay far apart In the graveyard on the hill.

so she stands in the deep ning darkness, And her tired and aching head Is throbbing with pain and the sad refrain Of her children's cry for bread. And she sees the laughing maidens Ride past in their robes of fur, And the city is bright with its mansions to-

night. But there's never a home for her,

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

The most stylish Parisian opera cloaks are now lined with ermine. Some of the newest jerseys have revers and cuffs of watered silk.

French toilets are frequently effectively

nade up with Greek draperies. Fashion-makers prophesy that silk will be largely used for summer cloaks. It is now the custom to make dancing skirts just long enough to touch the floor at

The revers, or rather lapels, on Directoire vening gowns are not so wide as those for day wear.

Cloth boots and shoes are again in fashion but they are not as elegant as those of kid or

The favorite material for evening cloaks of ondon ladies is brocaded velvet in very daborate scroll patterns.

Boas are no longer fashionable in Paris. The fur collar made of sable or some other choice fur has taken its place. Sleeves are worn in an almost infinite variety of patterns, though they all give a somewhat high-shouldered effect to the

wearer. A new trimming which appears on the foot of empire evening gowns is composed of seven very narrow full-pinked ruches set one above the other.

Combinatins of two fabrics are more per sistently used than ever, and much of the at-tractive and novel variety in the gowning of the present season is owing to such combina

Greek draperies on many elegant French collets are artistically disposed over a "sheath" foundation skirt that is furnished at the back with a very small cushion-bustle and two steel springs but slightly arched. Beads are still worn in profusion that would delight the untutored squaw. This winter there is a rage for gold and silver tin-

sel wrought into rich passementeric of a much lighter and more delicate description than that of previous years. A magnificent bail dress recently seen is of paie silvery green satin, with long court train ined with old-rose satin, above which are

deep arabesques of sliver, gold, and white embroidery. The front of the skirt is almost solid with the same embroidery. The popular tone of silver-gray that is so could not have a more suitable garniture than silver galloon cariched with cut steel and fine-cut bronze beads, interwoven with silver tinsel threads that shine like the

Bodices are still very jaunty, with cuta-way rounding, or sharp-pointed fronts, shorter sides, and sharp points at the back set one above another and shaped to flare a little. Collars a la militaire are still in high vogue, especially at the back; for a front th collar very usually turns with a natty revers which is braided, velvet-faced, or otherwis decorated to match the trimmings on othe portions of the gown.

Redingote tea gowns grow in popular favor and their great simplicity of styles makes them very effective. There are pretty di-rectoire effects in the dress, which, however, are likely to deteriorate later on and become vague and complex; but the style as now ap pears is clear, graceful and artistically car ried out. It is that of a warm, fluely fitting open front long coat or redingote put on ove a cool, delicate undergown, this of lace, china silk, accordeon-plaited foulard, crepe, or embroidered net. The redingote may be in vel-yet, pompadour brocade, moire or corded silk of a rich hue, or of finest India cloth ele-gantly braided or embroidered.

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wounds, chapped hands, and all skin crup-tions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIFTINE OINT. MENT. Sold by Goodman Drug Co., at 25 cents per box-by mail 30 cents.

Mr. Richard Mansfield, having strained his voice in "Prince Karl," is going to play "Richard III." He is an adventurous, but undoubtedly clever, young man. The transc parts of Gloster are probably far beyond him, but he is likely to give an interesting performance, as he is apt to use his brains. INCIDENTS OF THE ALTAR.

Pleasant and Disagreeable Experiences of Matrimonial Candidates.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ITEMS.

Ventures in the Great Lottery Which Have Not All Drawn Blanks-Wise and Foolish Connubial Escapades.

The Anderson-Barrett Wedding. Joseph Anderson, brother of Mary Anderson, the tragedienne, and Mis-Gertrude Barrett, second daughter of Lawrence Barrett, the distinguished actor, were married a few days ago, says the Springfield Republican, in the Roman Catholic cathedral at Boston by Archbishop John G. Williams and sev eral assistant clergymen. The event attracted a large audience, including many of the more notable members of Boston society, and the part of the cathedral set apart for the spectators by a hedge of hemlock and cedar boughs was filled long before the time for the ceremony. Every place available for decoration was well filled with tropical plants, flowers and vines. The cathedral organist played a number of pieces during the interim previous to the arrival of the bridal party, many of them

arranged especially for the occasion. The arrival in advance of the bridal party on which most popular interest was centered, was that of Miss Mary Anderson. She wore a rich white gown of colored silk, cut in walking style and a Gainsborough nat, also of some soft white material to match her dress. She were a bunch of lilies of the valley at her neck, and no ornaments. The bride's gown was a heavy trained one of white satin, garnished with a handsome valenciennes lace and lilies of the valley She wore no jewels nor may ornament save the pure white flowers, of which she carried a large bouquet. Her tulle veil was bordered with 'rare valencien nes, the same which trimmed the bridal veil of the first Miss Barrett when she became Baroness Von Roeder. Miss Edith Barrett, the younger sister of the bride was maid of honor and the bridemaids were Miss Blanche Griffin, sister of the groom, Miss Brewer, Miss Fairchild and Miss Ruth Burnett, sister of Francess Hodgson Burnett. They were gowns of white crepe de chene. Each pore in her hand a bouquet of redroses while their veils of tulle were caught to the hair with a slender wreath of forget-me-nots. The maid of honor carried, instead of the bouquet of the splendid red "American beauty" roses, one of the most dainty and no less elegant yellow-pink Catherine Mermet.

Miss Phelps' Marriage. Boston Advertiser: Rev. Herbert Ward and his wife, nee Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, are spending the winter at Hampton, Va., where Mr. Ward is teaching the Indians and colored stu-

Their marriage has been more than a nine days' wonder in Boston and clsewhere, and much interest has been manifested by readers of Miss Phelps stories in regard to her unexpected course. In all her books Miss Phelps has idealized her young lover who went to the war and who died of fever shortly after entering the service. The young people were entirely devoted to each other, and his sudden death was a shock from which she has suffered continuously. One book, dwelling entirely on their plain meeting and parting, was so sonal that the family bou entire edition rather than have it appear. It is said that the book would

have had a larger sale than "Gates Miss Phelps became a writer for the Independent shortly after her lover's death, and the editor, Dr. Ward, was a great admirer of her stories. It is said that her story of "Jack" made so deep an impression upon him that it was while meditating upon it that he was knocked down in the street by a wagon and seriously injured. As soon as he could be moved from the hospital he went to Gloucester, Mass., accompanied his son, and there the latter met Miss Phelps, who at the time was writing "An Old Maid's Paradise." acquaintance grew, young Ward pro-posed and was rejected, with the understanding, however, that should she at any time releat she would send for him. The summer passed pleasantly at Glou-cester, and Mr. Herbert Ward, finding himself rejected, was becoming consoled by an affair of the heart with a much younger maiden from Roxbury, and had gone to New York on a brie business visit, when a quite unexpected recall came from Miss Phelps. He returned to Gloucester and the nuptial

knot was privately tied at the college in the presence of but one or two friends. The Marriage Law of Quebec. Chicago Tribune: The peculiar character of the marriage law of the Province of Quebec comes to notice just now in an action of Emma J. Murphy to annul her marriage with John A. Flanagan, after a honeymoon of three days Both parties to the marriage are Roman Catholies and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Love, a Presbyterian clergyman, the 5d of Jan-uary. The bride now claims to be the victim of a claudestine marriage, and that neither the law which prevails in this province nor in the Roman Catholie church can recognize as narringe between valid a Roman Catholics celebrated by a Protestant elergyman. The law governing marriage in Quebec is a French law, which was guaranteed by England to Canada when the country was coded after the conquest, and attempt is now being made to have the French ecclesiastical law prevail here as well as French civil law. Miss Murphy not only asks in this action to have the marriage annulled, though she has ived with Flannigan as his wife, but applies for an order to the officiating clergyman to place in his registry op-posite the entry of the ceremony the decision of the court to the effect that the marriage is null and of no effect; and this despite the fact that the rev erend gentleman was authorized to perform the marriage ceremony by special marriage license, signed by the licutenant governor, and issued by the regdar officer appointed for that purpose The Catholic church will make a test

case of this with a view to legislation prohibiting the issue of givil marriage licenses to members of that church. An American Baroness. New York World: Clemens Freiher von Zedlitz und Neukirch is the name of the handsome young German baron who on the second day of February will lead a wealthy wong American heiress
—Miss Cornelia C. Roosevelt—to the altar. The young baron was in the special term of the supreme court of New York, before Judge O'Brien. He was being sued by the guardians of his fiance, and, strange to say, he it was who suggested the suit.

The baron is a very handsome young fellow of thirty, six feet two inches in height, a typical German blonde, and a heutenant of the Fifteenth regiment of the Holstein Uhlans. He is said to be one of the handsomest men in Germany. At present he is a member of the Ger-

nan embassy to St. Petersburg, and enoys the acquaintance of the Germon

Miss Roosevelt is nineteen years of age, with dark-brown hair and eyes, a creamy complexion, a willowy figure and charming manners. She was been in this city, but when four years old she was taken abroad by her father. the late Charles Y. Roosevelt, who was appointed American consul to Copenhagen. Denmark. Since that time she has remained abroad. In 1883 her father died, and after his death, in company with her mother, she traveler a great deal, and last year, at a grand ball at Baden Baden, she met the baron. It was a case of love at first

CONNUBIALITIES.

A wealthy, though eccentric, hotelkeeper of Buda-Pesth, Hungary, was so pleased at ecciving a divorce that he celebrated the vent by founding a charitable institution. A couple who have been "constant lovers for forty years" were married the other day at Columbus, Ind. The groom is eighty-seven and the bride cloven years younger,

Miss Christina Martins, aged thirty seven, eas given a verdict for \$5,000 against William J. Harrison, a wealthy brickmaker, aged sixty-six, of Cleveland, O. She asked for \$50,000 for breach of promise. It has been decided in the Massachusetts

courts that a Boston man can't leave his mistress \$20,000 and his wife \$1,500. The de-cision is that the wife takes all, and she needn't do any weeping over his grave A Buffalo girl got rid of an undesirable suitor in a unique way. He proposed on the way home from church Sunday evening and the fair creature, who is "o'er young to marry." said "yes," but added that she would not marry him till he had gained the consent of her father. The young man dis-

covered the next day that the young lady's father died several years ago, and the disappointed lover has emigrated to Black Rock. Prof. James Corkery, principal of the Park public school at South Amboy, N. J., has ren-dered himself flable to prosecution by mar-rying Bertha Munday, eight years old one of his pupils, on November 11, 1887. The cere-mony, which was called a "fairy wedding," took place in the presence of the school, and Mr. Coracry has not made up his mind whether he will let the union stand when the child shall have reached the age of sixteer

ried a girl under the impression that he was marrying her sister. His courtship of the other girl was brief, and the sisters so closely resembled each other that he proposed and was accepted before he discovered his mistake. He has never confessed, the story goes, that he made this odd error, but the girl who lost a good husband because of it insists that she ought to be in her sister's

John A. Flanagan and Miss Emma Mur-phy were married at Quebec by a Protestant clergyman under a license signed by the fieutenant governor. A few days afterwards the bride was induced to leave her husband by relatives, who assured her that the mar riage was invalid. It is claimed that under the French law, which governs such cases in this province, the marriage of Catholics by a Protestant elergymun is not binding or legal. An appeal will probably be taken to the highest British tribunal.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

The prince of Wales is growing gray. He may dye before his mother. John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain should

submit their querel to arbitration. If this weather shall hang on much longer the next ice cream crop will be endangered. Many American patriots appear to have mistaken the federal pay-roll for the roll of

When a girl slams the front door in suitor's face she has certainly been guilty of contempt of court. It does not seem to have occurred to M. de esseps to offer a chromo with every pound

of Panama canal shares. The drop in the price of whisky is having a natural effect. Wild men are running loose in various parts of Kentucky. In many places strawberries are new

within reach of the poorest man, but at pres ent prices it is grand larceny for him to take News comes from Boston that Prof. James Russell Lowell is soon to issue a new book and that Prof. John L. Sullivan is drunk

again. Tramps will be glad to hear that Dr. Paseur, of Paris, has written to Mr. Bagley, of Virginia, that the bite of a healthy dog is harmless.

The weather seems to be curiously dis tributed in Georgia. A Georgia paper says that there are now sixty-four "wet" and seventy-four "dry" counties in that state, "Oh, postman, to-morrow imerning I have something very important to say to my hus band. Couldn't you just be a little slow, s as not to deliver his newspaper till noon." They have not amended the marriag ritual in Chicago to read "till divorce do yo part," but it does seem to be necessary, be cause the matter is understood all around.

Among those who do not expect to be in vited to the inauguration ball at Washington the feeling is growing more and more de cided that such balls are wicked frivoities A French scientist claims that he can make gold by combining copper and silver. But that's no trick at all. The copper trust is coining millions of gold out of copper

"Detectives are no good," said Tommy who was reading a newspaper. "Why not?" asked his father. "It says here there are a number of congressmen at large. If the de ective were any good, they would run 'em

Hartford to pay the losses in case of bur-glary. An insurance company whose success must depend upon the vigilance of policemer and detectives will bankrupt itself within

The cause of higher education in this The cause of higher education in this country is looking up. Fifty male students of Johns Hopkins university are playing Roman citizens with Booth and Barret, and an equal number of young lady students in North Dakota university have the

The following postal was received by Philadelphia dry goods house the other day:
"Your adv. in this week's Press makes my
horse run off! Please send along some
samples of those rare fabries from auld
Scotla. I prefer pinks and blues. Let'the goods be ginghams, batistes, dainty cambries chambreys and lawns. I am not acquaintewith your firm, so please dust yourselves an oblige a western girl."

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