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How "The Bismarck of China" Looks, Acts and Talks.

LASTING FRIENDSHIP FOR GENERAL GRANT

Expresses an Opinion of the New Treaty with America-A Word About the Future of China-Inside Stories of the Great Viceroy.

(Copyright 1804 by Frank G. Carpenter.) TIEN-TSIN, China, June 10 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-I have just feturned from the palace of the greatest man in China. I refer to L! Hung Chang. He is the premier of the Chinese government, the viceroy of the imperial province of Chili, and the power behind the throne Which governs the fate of nearly 500,000,000 of people. In his own province he has almost supreme control of a population more than half as large as that of the whole United States, and here a wink of his eye can cut off a head. He has more power than any ruler in Europe, with, perhaps, the single exception of the czar, and he is almost the sole representative of the government in its dealings with foreign nations. He has control of the Chinese navy. His army is by all odds the best in the empire and he has at his beck 10,000 more troops than the standing army of the United States. These troops have been trained by European military officers. They are armed with the latest of modern guns and they know no master but Li Hung Chang. They are, in fact, practically his slaves, and when an officer of the army disobeys his orders or makes a false move he is called to the balace and asked to explain. When he cannot the vicercy sometimes grows very angry and there are instances, I am told, in which he boots the kneeling official clear out of the yamen.

Li Hung Chang is the most progressive Chinaman of today. General Grant spent some time with him here during his tour of the world and the two talked over the future of China together. They discussed military and eivil matters, and General Grant said he considered Li Hung Chang one of the greatest statesmen of the age. He called him the Bismarck of China and was wont to compare him with Gladstone. The two men fell in love with each other and they corresponded to the day of General Grant's death. Now, on every Decoration day, the Chinese legation at Washington sends, by the orders of Li, flowers to place on General Grant's grave, and during my talk with the vicercy he was very solicitous as to the health of Mrs. Grant. The two men had a great deal in common. Their careers were somewhat similar. Li was the son of a great scholar in the province of Anhui. His father was, however, poor, and he had no official rank. Li was given a good Chinese education and he soon jumped to the front as one of the great scholars of China. He passed three public examinations, which means that he was three times one of the 200 successful men out of the 15,000 competitors, and at his last examination he took the highest degree of the whole 15,000. He is a member of the Hanlin college, the most learned body of China, and he had a great deal to do in the education of the emperor. His scholarship gave him the position of military secretary to General Tseng Kuo Fan, one of China's most famous statesmen of the past, and from here he rose to the governorship of the state

## WON HIS SPURS.

of Klangsl.

He was acting as such during the Tai with the American adventurer, Ward, and Chinese Gordon, put down this re-bellion. Li Hung Chang was the commander-in-chief of the imperial forces, and the rebels were slaughtered by the millions. It is estimated that 10,000,000 beople were killed during this rebellion, and when it was over Li's fortune was made. This was away back in the '50s, and Li Hung Chang has since then been the leading figure in Chinese history. He rose from his govern-orship to be viceroy of Wuchang, and as such controlled millions of people in central China. He was next made the viceroy o this, the imperial province. His capital here is one of the biggest cities of China. and it contains more than a million people It is the center of the northern trade of the empire, and Li has control of everything that comes into North China. This trade amounts to many millions of dollars a year. through Li's hands, and he spends vast sums in all sorts of ways. No one knows how much he is worth. Some reports put him high in the tens of millions, while others say he is comparatively poor. There is no doubt, however, but that he has a vast in companies, cotton factories, gold and silver mines, railroad enterprises and real estate
He is a pure Chinaman, but he has

adopted many modern methods. He manages his great official force much like one of our western executives, and he has a staff of interpreters who keep him posted on what is going on over the world. He subscribes to the clipping bureaus, and everything that is printed in Europe or America concerning China is sent here and translated for him. He has control of the Chines telegraph system, and it was he who introduced the electric wire into China. From his capital run now more than 8,000 miles of wire, connecting him with the orn-peror and with the governors of all the provinces, and he has the news of all the world cabled to him daily. Last night a dispatch came which created a great excite-ment among the people here. It was that ment among the people here. It was that the president of the United States was dead. The consuls were all expecting telegrams corroborating it, and a dispatch was sent to Peking stating the fact to the American le gation there. Late in the evening, however the message was repeated, and it was found that it was the president of Peru. country has a Chinese name much like that used for the United States, who had died

instead of President Cleveland.

Li had the news of the Chinese treaty with America cabled him before the American consul or our minister knew anything about it, and during my talk with him I was surprised to find that he was well up in news matters connected with the United

THE RIDE TO THE PALACE.

But let me describe the interview I had this great statesman in his palace here today. It was arranged for me through our consul to Tien-Tsin, Mr. Sheridan P. Reade, and the secretary of the Chinese navy, Hon. Lo Feng Lub. This last man is the Dan Lamont of Earl Li. He is the private secretary and confidential emissary in all matters connected with foreigners He speaks English and French perfectly and is well posted on English and Frenc literature. It was he who acted as my in terpreter with the vicercy, and it was he who notified me that his excellency, the vicercy, would receive me at half-past a this afternoon. I rode to the palace in this afternoon. I rode to the palace in state in a box like a chair covered with finest of blue cloth and linings of light blue This was swung between two poles each twenty feet long, and was carried by four Chinamen in a livery of blue and red cotton. They were high black caps with turned up brims and on the top of each cap there was a tassel of silk of the gaudiest In front of me marched the Ting-Chi of our legation, who was also gorgeously dressed, and he on horseback cleared the streets for us. It is about four miles from my hotel to the palace and the route l'es

inues and bands pompously pushed their way along. We stepped over ragged beg-gars lying on the streets clad only in coffee sacking and exposing their self-made wounds to our disgusted eyes. We passed hundreds, I might say thousands, of Chinese stores and workshops of all descriptions and going through wall after wall and gate after gate, crossing great bridges, which closed to let us go over them, until at last we came to a big one-story building, the front gate of the wall which surrounds the hundred odd houses which make the residence of Earl Li. These houses are of one story and they are built about courts. The first court is guarded by soldiers and by two green wooden lions with hideous faces, and beyond this there are great doors on which are painted the Chinese gods of war. Before these my chair was set down and the Ting-Chi went in to announce my con My Chinese card, a strip of red paper six Inches long and three wide bearing the Chinese characters "Kow Ping Teh" (Car-penter) and meaning, I was told by the man who wrote the card for me, "energetic, bright, brilliant," was carried into the yamen and a moment later an official motioned me

INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY. I was first led into two reception rooms

and was given a seat in the more honored one of the two, the place reserved for Chinese mandarins of high rank. It was rather ranged for a palace and for the ruler of such a vast people. It was, I judge thirty feet square, and twelve feet from floor to ceiling. Around the wall ran a divan three feet wide, and so high that when I sat down upon it my toes just touched the floor. This divan was covered with the cheapest of red cotton cushions, each of which was about an inch in thickness and about three feet square. Above these against the wall there was a strip of Japanese red and blue flowered goods, perhaps a yard wide, and from the ledge of the divan hung down a Turkey red cotton cur-tain a foot and a half long. There was no carpet on the floor, and the paper on walls cost, I venture, 8 cents a roll. whole outfit of the reception room could be knocked up in America for \$25, and there was nothing ostentatious about it. The callers, however, made up in the gorgeousness of their costumes for the lack of splendor n their surroundings. There were mandarins in furs which must have cost hundreds of taels. There were officials in the finest of silks, wearing the costliest of jewels, and a moment after I arrived a servant brought in two cups of tea of a variety too precious to be exported to the United States. This tea was placed upon a little table which rested upon the divan, and it had not had a chance to cool before the secretary of the navy entered. He was clad in dark silks lived with the figure of fur right with the figure of fur right. lined with the finest of fur, such as our belles use for the lining of their opera cloaks. and he had on his head a cap with a button of rank. He chatted with me as we sipped our tea, making a loud noise with our mouths in doing so, according to Chinese etiquette and the conversation ranged from politics to photography, the naval secretary being much

interested in stereopticons and wanting to know the best American makes. After a time the word came that the viceroy was ready to receive us. We rose and walked out behind a gorgeous but somber official, who held my red card high up in the air before him and strutted like a drum major. We passed through hall after hall, going by lackeys who saluted us like so many automatons as we went We walked through long corridors running around open courts and at last came into a large parlor furnished in half Chinese half European style. Here near a Japenese screen by a table stood a tall old man to whom the secretary of the navy bowed low as he introduced me. It was Li Hung Chang, the great viceroy of China. His personality impressed me even more forc'bly today than when I met him in that same room five years ago. He is now 74 years of age, but he stands firmly and his gown, which reaches to his feet, makes him look like a giant. He is in fact six feet two inches in his stockings, and the thick He has a slight stoop. shoulders are broad and in his prime he must have possessed great muscular power He is by no means an old looking man to-There are few wrinkles in his creamcolored face, and his straggling beard is black mixed with silver. His eyes are black, bright and plercing and the eyelids are of the pronounced almond shape. has high cheek bones and a full forehead His cheeks are rosy, partially due to his health and partly due to the application of electricity, which they receive daily to cure him from the facial paralysis from which he for a long time suffered. His black cue is nixed with gray and his head when him today was crowned with a black satin Chinese cap, in the front of which glittered a solitaire diamond as big as the end of your thumb. .

Li Hung Chang has a slender but power ful hand. His fingers are long and thin and on one of them I noticed a magnificent ring of diamonds and opals. His costume was, in fact, a gorgeous and costly one. His gown was of the finest yellow satin, and his coat, which covered his body to his thighs, was of rich seal brown veivet, fas-tened with buttons of gold. His trousers were also of wadded satin and they were with satin strings about the ankles above his black satin boots. The stories had heard of his kicking his officers made me regard these with interest. I had no fear that he would try them on me, but I thick, and that they might easily break a

leg if vigorously applied. SIMPLE HABITS OF LIFE. Li Hung Chang received me with a stately low, slightly bending his body, but not offerin his hand. He then motioned me to follow him and conducted me into the second par lor, where he received visitors of state. Here he seated himself at the head of a long table and placed me on the left, which is the Chinese seat of honor. The secretary of the navy sat on the right and acted as his interpreter. The American consul laughed at me when I told him I expected to get an interview out of the viceroy. He said the viceroy would do the interviewing and that I would be the subject. I found it even so, but between the questions I managed to interject enough of my own to get a deal of information concerning himself and his country. The talk commenced with his asking me how old I was. I told him and thereupon said that I hoped that if I lived to be 74 I would look as healthy and be able to work as hard at that age as he did. I said to him that he looked no older than he did when I was here five years ago and asked him what was the secret whereby he was able to retained his wonderful youth As this was translated to him the viceroy' eye brightened. I could see the remark pleased him and he replied: "You are right when you think I have good health. I do a great deal of work and I expect to do a great deal in the years to come. In your country people say that a man should divide his day into three parts. Eight hours should

be devoted to sleep, eight to out of door ex-ercise and eight to work. I sleep only five hours a day. I work about twelve hours and I take a regular amount of exercise every day. I think my health is largely due to temperance and to the regularity of my habits. I do everything by rule and I plan my work systematically. I don't worry and l sleep well. I required eight hours until I was 30 years of age, but now I find that five are sufficient for me. I do not exer-cise in the open air, but take a walk within the yamen every day and limit myself to a certain number of steps." Here Mr. Lo, the interpreter, added: "His excellency takes nterpreter, added; 5,000 steps in the way of exercising daily and he finds this exercise keeps his muscles in good condition." I hear otherwheres that he does not like to go out of his palace be cause of the pomp which must always attend him. He is as much of a curiosity to the people as the president of the United States s in one of our country towns. The people of Tien-Tain look upon him with as much tried the other day to take a guls walk the crowds blocked his way and he had to re-turn. Now whenever he goes out he has my hotel to the palace and the route real turn. Now whenever he goes out he has busiest cities of China. Leaving the hotel to take a large body guard of soldiers with

A TALK WITH LI HUNG CHANG

we went past mountains of merchandise stored in bags and lying on wharves along the Pei-Ho and cut our way through the harrow strets of Tien-Tsin. We grazed chairs with mandarins, who, with their retained was: "I believe that man should be inverted their and bands townpowers, pushed their very careful of his eating and I pover over." very careful of his eating, and I never over-load my stomach. I know by experience what agrees with me, and I take nothing else. The foreign doctors tell me I cught to eat more heavy meats, but I find that a mixed Chinese and European diet suits me best. I believe in eating plenty of vegetables. I think well of beef juice and eat considerable of it. I do not drink much wine and think man is just as well off

without it. BETTER THAN NOTHING.

The conversation here turned to other matters, and after referring to the treat-ment of the Chinese in the United States the vicercy spoke rather sarcastically of the treaty which has lately been concluded between the two countries. Said he, in response to my question as to how he liked it: "I do not think it gives China all that she should have, but a poor treaty is better than no treaty. As it was we had practi-cally nothing. Now we have something, and something is always better than nothing.

asked the viceroy whether he thought the country would be developed by Europeans or by the Chinese. He replied that there or by the Chinese. He replied that there would undoubtedly be a great development and that railroads would cover China as with a net. He believes that it will eventuate the control of th ally do all its own manufacturing and that in the future it will enter the markets of the world as a great manufacturing nation. Already, he told me, the statesmen of the empire are making experiments of all kinds in this line, and their cotton factories are today among the largest of the world, and other vast works are planned. He gave me to understand, though he did not use these words, that the motto of China from now on would be "China for the Chinese, intimated that the Chinaman could hold his own against the world as a worker and manufacturer. He was very gracious in his treatment of me, and the interview lasted for nearly an hour. It was closed by the for hearly an hour. It was closed by the bringing in of three glasses of champagne, after the sipping of which the viceroy walked with myself and Mr. Lo Feng Luh out to the outer door of the yamen and shook my hand in American fashion as he said good bye.

HOW THE VICEROY WORKS. From further inquiries I learned something nore of the habits of this wonderful man. He is, you know, the Gladstone of the Orient-the grand old man of almond-eyed humanity. He does as much work as Gladstone nd at more than three score and ten he intellectua'ly and physica'ly sound. He works all day and lies down at night and sleeps like a baby. He rises very early, and his first meal is taken at 7 a. m. This consists of birds' nest soup, rice congee or rice soup and a cup of coffee without milk or sugar He adds to this one or two grains of quinine and takes these at the close of the meal After breakfast he goes at once to work. His office is next to his bedroom. He finds about a bushel of dispatches from all over the empire and the world on his table as he comes in. He glances over these rapidly, telling his secretaries how they should be disposed of. Sometimes he jots down a note Chinese characters upon them, indicating the action to be taken in regard to them, and at others calls in the men who have charge of the departments to which they refer, and gives his orders orally. By 11 o'clock he has looked through the pile and has passed upor such others as come in. His private business now commands his attention for a time and at 12 o'clock he is ready for his luncheon This is a sort of Chinese dinner and it usually comprises about eight courses. First there is a soup served in a little bowl. Next, some shark's fins, which he eats with his ivory chopsticks, and following these, other dishes of meats and vegetables, all cooked so well that they may be picked apart with the chopsticks, and so that his teeth have practically nothing to do. After dinner he goes again to his work. At 2 o'clock he takes his three electrical shocks. He is a great believer in electricity, and thinks that this treatment has saved his life. He next takes his exercise, and during the day when he wants to rest his brain he amuses himself in copying the best specimens of the characters. In other words, he writes the alphabet over and over again. The Chinese language, however, contains, all told, something like 40,000 characters, so you will see he has variety even in his play. He goes back to his work after supper, but spends a part of every evening with his family. s favorite wife died a year or so ago, but his second wife, a woman of about 40, is still living, and I am told he manifests no disposition to take a third. He has now three sons and two daughters, and about a dozen grandchildren. He is very fond of his grandchildren. They play with him, crawl all over him, pull his beard and queue, and tyrannize over him just as do their kind in the humblest families of the empire. His children have all had good educations, and they have been brought up under a foreign tutor, an American, who is a graduate of one of our best colleges. The brightest of the lot is the younger of the two boys, Lord Li Ching Mai, who is still with his father, but who has been given a place in the official service of China by the emperor. He is only 17 years of age, but he speaks the English as well as any American college student and he has already a good English education. He takes after his father in his physique and in his intellectual ways. He is already nearly six feet in height and I see considerable resemblance between his features and those of the old viceroy. He is, I am told, those of the old viceroy. possessed of great natural abilities, and it s predicted that he will do much for modern

## progress in the China of the future. Frank G. Carpenter

HER CHOICE.

Tom Masson in Detroit Free Press. For costly flowers, she stated, In a murmur animated, Her taste had been quite sated, Her taste had been quite sacci.
And she could not countenance
The girls who love to fritter
Their cash on things that glitter;
Yes, she liked a gown to fit her,
But she spurned extravagance. She liked things, oh, so simple,
And she conjured up a dimple
That set my heart a rimple
With a love you'il comprehend.
And she said she thought 'twas funny
With a voice as sweet as honey,
Other girls should squander money
On the things that have no end. With her sweet blue eyes uplifted, She despised the maids who shifted From one man to one more gifted With the wherewithal to pay. And she sighed with deep emotion, At those trips across the ocean Just to humor some girl's notion, ust to humor some girl's notion, When 'twas best at home to stay. And in tones that knew no quelling.
She grew eloquent in telling
Of the carved and figured dwelling
That the modern girl desired.
Such a waste! 'Twas characteristic
Of the sex. So inartistic!
And she grew quite syllogistic,
With the theme she had inspired,

surer, I declared, she jested; A much more explicit view.

Of the kind of house she wanted—
For with love my heart was hauntedAnd she said, with face undaunted,
That a plain brown stone would do.

Took the Chance. A tall man with wildness in his es

rushed into an all-night drug store about 3 o'clock the other morning, says the Buffalo Express, and shouted at the top of his "Lend me 50 cents." The dozing clerk woke up with a start. "What's that?" he asked.

"Lend me 50 cents." "Lend me 50 cents." "Why should I lend you anything? Get

here. "Get what?

"No, you don't get it."

The tail man turned to go out. "All right," he said pacifically, "I didn't suppose would, but you can never tell when you're going to run against a sucker."

Real Significance of Independence Day to the Youth of the Nation.

VIEWS OF SOLDIERS AND STATESMEN

Patriotic Rhapsody from a Southerner-Ex-Senator Ingalis Draws Striking Inferences-Gen. Miles Writes of Patriotism-Views of Fred Douglass.

Patriotism, like chivalry, is said by many to be dying out of the world. But this is pessimistic and untrue. like chivalry, is merely shedding its old coat, and assuming more modern, convenient and practical apparel.

One of the marked characteristics of patriotism, as once understood, was hatredhatred of the people or nation, than might stand in the way of each man's native land. That fierce tendency to destroy a neighbor, to look with sullen jealousy upon his property, to shrink from intercourse that might be profitable to both, was a marked feature of that old-fashioned love of country. For the Greeks all outsiders were barbarians; for the Romans, enemies or subjects. The glory of Rome could not brook the shadow of a rival's power. "Aut Caesar aut nihil" was the Roman warrior's motto. Empire absolute and universal, was the aim of the patriot statesman; conquest, brutal and savage, the patriot warrior's only aim.

It was not much better in the middle ages.

The same feeling of hostility to others was part of the love each citizen felt for his own country. The dividing river was the boundary which his love of man did not and could not cross. Perhaps it was natural enough when war was chronic. How could the Frenchman love the German who had the year before invaded and devastated his soil? How could the German feel emo-tions of the gentler kind toward his neighbor of Gaul when he knew that that neigh-bor had overrun and ravaged his land in the past, and was very likely to do so in th near future? Constant war dried up the fountain of love in the human heart. Nor had the world yet learned the lesson that commerce was so soon to teach, viz.: that you can make more out of your neighbors by feeding and clothing than by killing and maiming them.

The batriotism of today has lost the old The Datriousin of the control of savagery. Steamships, railroads, telegraphs have bound nations together as they were never bound before. Terence's they were never bound before. Terence's beautiful line, "I am a man, and therefore concerned in all that interests mankind," has never been so true as it is today. Men are knit together by mutual interest. The great secret has been discovered that trade on just terms enriches both parties to the contest. Patriotism is not dead or dying; it is simply intelligent. We love our counry because it is our country; we oner and reverence our flag because it is the symbol of that country and carries in its honorable folds a record which we cannot afford to forget, a promise which will enrich the coming generations, an emblem of liberty and law for the enfranchisement and happiness of all. This is the patriotism that our children shall be taught. Not th jealous haste to invoke violence and wrath Rather the assured confidence and trust that our nation is great enough, strong enough, generous chough to be slow to anger. It may be that the madness of another nation may arouse our people some day to just resentment; then \* \* \* Let me end with the old story of Stephen-son, the inventor of the rallway. One of son, the inventor of the railway. One of his objectors cunningly suggested that per-haps a cow might get in the locomotive's way and endanger the lives of the fool-hardy passengers. Yes, answered the hardy passengers. Yes, answered the Scotchman thoughtfully, a cow (or as he called it, a coo) might get in the way, but that would be very bad for the coo F. R. COUDERT.

A BIRTHDAY. Next to faith in God, faith in one's country is needed to make good citizens. The very word patriotism means the relation of the child to the parent. Amid the pres ent clamor and blatent protestations called patriots, we should remember that no help can come from the immoral. irreligious profane the sacred altar patriotism, and their so-called worship is sacrilege. No country ever rested so im-plicitly on the virtue of its people. Our noble institutions cannot be upheld by un-worthy or fraudulent means. The storms Our of financial depression may sweep over the land, but so long as we hold fast traditions, we are safe. Our For Our Fourth July is something more than a national holiday, for it has the deeper significance of being the birthday of a God-fearing peo-

MADELEINE VINTON DAHLGREN.

ARE MEN REALLY EQUAL? According to Thomas Jefferson, this gov rnment was established upon the self-evi dent truth that all men are created equal and endowed by God with the right to live to be free, and to pursue happine's. Thomas Thumb created physically equal to James Corbett; Boss McKane morally to Ly man Abbott; Joe Boler intellectually to Mar ion Crawford? If not, what did Thomas Jefferson mean by his glittering phrase about

the equality of man?

If an American citizen, in the pursuit of happiness, concludes to be a drunkard, a vagaboud and a thief, is he entitled to the sam wage and compensation as the man who i sober, intelligent, honest and industrious Has he the right to refuse to work, and als to beat, wound and kill another man, possessing the same rights as himself, who willing to take the place? If two men sire to visit Washington, has one the right to steal a railroad train while the other compelled to pay his fare or go afoot? what proportion of the earnings and the acc mulations of thrifty farmers, tradesmen and mechanics are the tramps, bummers, loafers and voluntary paupers of the country enti Has the government any money for making good roads, or any other purpose that has not been contributed through the taxation of its citizens? What is the wealth or the credit of the nation but the combined wealth and credit of its people? man the right to earn more money than an other man, and if not, who is entitled to the surplus? Is the poverty of the poor due to the wealth of the rich? If all the assets of the country were forcibly distributed on the Fourth of July per capita, so that all men were equal, and the injustice arising from the inequitable division of property was cor-rected, how long before another partition would be demanded by the reformers who labor with the weapon of Sampson and clain to be the chosen and peculiar champions o popular rights and constitutional liberty? American civilization is now engaged in th consideration of these questions, and the re-sult will give additional proof of the capacity of the people for self-government. The con-servative and destructive forces of society are arrayed in conflict, and there has bee crisis in our history when it was of such importance that the young should be in structed in the fundamental principles of o political system. JOHN J. INGALLS.

PATRIOTIC RESPONSIBILITY.

The real strength of a nation is not measured by mere numbers, or wealth of material resources. Indeed, these outward and apparent signs of prosperity may be the most striking at the very time when its character and life are in process of dissolu-tion. This idea has been expressed in the well known couplets

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey. Where wealth accumulates and men decay." The moment of greatest danger is not where the land is beleaguered by armed foes. A united nation, filled with brave and patriotic citizens, is seldom beaten down beyond recuperation by force of arms. Such trials but fan to fierce heat the em-

It is just at such times as the present,

PATRIOTISM'S BUGLE CALL after a period of prolonged peace, when the dangers are greatest. If the experiment of free government, attempted by our republic on a grander and more comprehensive scale than ever before, is to fall,

it will not be from any outward foe.
What we have most to fear is the cynical struggle for personal success, regard is so of the public weal, or, still worse, the spathy to corruption in public affairs, the decay of the civic virtues, which so often accompanies ease, luxury and long immunity from dan-

the plane upon which its affairs are con-ducted, the spirit which inspires its policy, can be no higher than that of its average citizen. These truths and the patriotic responsibility resting on each individual citizen of the republic cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of the youth our land. NELSON A. MILES, Major General United States Army.

### A GREED FOR GAIN.

At times like these we are apt to indulge in so much praise and exultation as to forge great responsibilities imposed upon u by citizenship in this, the greatest of all nations. The wonderful resources of our country cannot be wasted without injuro our people, nor can we afford legislation which gives into the hands of a few our rapidly increasing wealth. Our form of go ernment is the most perfect ever devised and yet it will not run itself. The people must depend upon themselves to secure pa triotism, integrity and intelligence, upon the bench, in executive offices, and in legislative halls. To secure the right kind of officials mary, at the convention and at the polls And on this, the nation's day, it will not be out of place for those who excuse themselves from jury service on the ground of important business to consider whether any business is more important than that of keeping the courts of justice free from the taint of the professional jury and the professional jury acker. The growth of enormous corpora tions in our midst, the inequality in financial means and influence observable on every hand, make it necessary that the government should redouble its care lest the strong and powerful trespass upon the rights of the weak and defenseless. In my boyho days I remember that we used to put ring: in the noses of hogs-not to prevent then from getting fat, but to keep them from de stroying more than they were worth. We are all selfish and to a greater or less extent illustrate the tendencies of the hog, and it is necessary that the government should, figiratively speaking, put rings in the noses of the human hogs that they may not destroy more than they are worth in their greed for gain. W. J. BRYAN. gain.

TRUE TO OUR CONSTITUTION. In politics, morals and religion, and in al things desirable, truth must be the basis of effort and object. The rails must be true to the level and to each other for safety and speed. The sides of the ship must be true, in order to stand evenly upon her keel. The wall must be vertically true or it will come down with a crash. Our government must be true to its constitution and its professions or it will not stand. It professes six objects, not more than one of which has been thus far obtained. Neither "Union," "Tran-quility," "Defense," "Justice," "Welfare" nor "Liberty" has been truthfully sought or attained by it. For union we have antagenism; for tranquility, agitation; for the citizen's defense we have been relegated to the state's; for justice we have had race discrimination; for liberty, we have had slavery, and for general welfare we have had sectional favoritism.

What is now needed is simple truth, an honest conformity by the government to the constitution of the United States, a conscientious discharge of the duties of the Christian religion, without partiality and withou hypocrisy. If there shall be moral stamina enough in us for this we need have no fear of any harm from within or from without, now or hereafter, for salvation is itself based FREDERICK DOUGLASS. upon truth.

"I AM AN AMERICAN CHTIZEN." The course of civilization has differed in the future, from the processes of na ture in her dealing with the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Among nations, as among men. and beasts, and birds, and flowers, and trees, the story is one of and birth, and growth, maturity, decline, decay and disappearance. How blessed are we who live at the pres-

ent time in America. What other nation of the earth compares with these United States, in the development of the present or the promise of the future? Our temporary depression is not peculiar

to America; but, even if it was, it is a mere evanescent condition, nowise affecting the general statement above. Without the toil and pain of the pioneers we possess the fecund soil they rescued have a government, a certainty, known and

supported by the love and loyalty of all but built, by our immediate predecessors out of a ghastly doubt, at a cost of blood and treasure almost beyond compute. Ours is an intellectual and social culture which begins to vie with the highest and evolved from an ancestry whose impossible to them and the inheritance of

harder tasks and lot rendered such as our it by us, their offspring, almost incredible Oh! happy day of our birth! which made our lives fall in a time when our lands, our government, our civilization are stil developing, still improving, as none other on God's footstool. No wonder that blessings like these bring

us that greater of national blessings, a patriotism in which there is a joyous sense of liberty, and an allegiance undivided. Behind us lie, with their lessons and their warnings, the dead civilizations of the past. About us, worthy of our highest emulation are the splendid empires of today. The fu ture may contain the germ of our decay Thank heaven it is nowhere apparent now Here, with all the hard labors of the begin ning well performed, before we came upo-life's scene, is our own peerless country life's scene, is our own peerless country rich, free, populous, united, growing, and with possibilities still opening up to tion, and to hope such as are found in n other nation on the globe. What proude: or more stimulating thought can human im agination conjure up to us than the ever present fact, "I am an American citizen!

BRIGHTER DAYS DAWNING. That the disturbed relations of public affairs are almost wholly caused by an unset tled tariff is my firm conviction; therefore the present selfish policy of those in author ity, whereby only personal sectional interests are considered, should be unhesitatingly

condemned. Limited means, and other dis-astrous circumstances so much deplored, are the results of such a course, and thus readily accounted for.
Formerly, the wisdom of statesmen guided the affair of state, and, recalling that fact the conditions now so changed can only be considered by every thoughtful lover of his country with sincere regret. Not until con-gress is again composed of men of wise in-

telligence, whose sole process shall be the highest good of all clare, in all sections can any radical reform be expected.

Notwithstanding current national unrest because we are passing through a period of depression, no real cause for despondency ex ists. As a nation, we are rich in resource against the world in eveything, and the prac tical lessons already learned by our recent trying experiences will aid, in my judgment, n ushering in the dawn of that brighter day

which is sure to come.

The youth of our glorious country cannot have too strongly impressed upon them the great truth, that those grand principles, which were the foundation of our republic, and have predominated hitherto through many years of the nation's life, are the only ones that will insure a reign of equity prosperity and good-will.

ALBERT A. POPE.

OUR INSTITUTIONS WILL ENDURE. The approach of the birthday of our naional independence should cause us to pause

and reflect where we are, where we have been and where we are going, and to see if we can have renewed hope and comfort for Our yet young republic has passed

through ordeals of the flercest character, and almost of every description, but she has come out of them more vigorous, from the very strain placed upon her by those struggles:

"At once Antacos, on the Libyan strand, More herce recovered when he reached the sand." With governments as with individuals, there is no success without trials and hard-ships, and nothing is enjoyed save that

which is won through them. No one thing, in war or in peace, has ested our country's stability more thoroughly than the financial stagnation of the past twelve months, and not one, in all our history, establishes more firmly the fact that

under all circumstances our institutions will endure and grow more solid with the coming and going of the years.

Seeing now the storm weathered and the clouds departing after this long spell of gleom and depression, the spirit of Americanism must become deeper and more animated with us all, and cause each and every one of us to look upon our country with wonder, admiration and love: "Sail on, oh, Ship of State,"

"God speed her, keep her, bless her while She steers
Amid the breakers of unsounded years,
A. H. GARLAND,

THE TEXAN GOVERNOR. If by "Americanism" you mean the prin-ciples of American government, as embodied in our federal constitution, then I think its "abiding strength" has been demonstrated beyond question, and no better work can be done at this time by any one than to keep these principles of government squarely before the people in order that they may not be lost sight of. J. S. HOGG.

### THE EX-MINISTER TO HAYTI.

At this reason of the year it is natural At this season of the year it is natural for patriots to take an optimistic view of the future of the republic. Do the signs of the times justify it? The first century of our national existence was spent in a desperate strugle to make the constitution conform to the principles of the Declaration of Independence—the one being the makeshift of politicians seeking to placate conflicting interests of sections, the other the well cor sidered declarations of a philosopher, whos ducation was finished in the terrible school of the French revolution. The issues were finally settled at Appemattox court house. The issues with which we are now dealing second century of our national existence, will center around industrial slavery instead of chattel slavery. Instead of being composed almost entirely of British stock, educated in the restraints of self-government upon the democratic maxim that that government is best which governs least, ou population is now dominated by men edu ated in the school of tyranny, upon the emi-barbarous maxim that that governments best which governs most. State social

ism and democracy already confront each Every patriot believes that the abiding strength of Americanism will prevail over the continental heresies which will seek to destroy individualism and exalt the state to make of Edward Bellamy a prophet and of Thomas Jefferson a dreamer. T. THOMAS FORTUNE.

## EDUCATIONAL.

Mrs. Julia J. Irvine, the new president of Wellesley college, is a sister of Buffalo

Acting Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania has appointed as vice provost Prof. George S. Fullerton of the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy in the university.
The summer meeting of the University

Extension society opens tomorrow in the hall of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. The lecturers are among the most eminent educators in the country and the topics embrace literature, science and art, pedagogy, mathematics, music, history and civies.

The importance of teaching dressmaking at the Drexel institute is shown by the fact that in large establishments it is said they find the greatest difficulty at all times in who know their business. are hundreds of alleged dressmakers who are ust seamstresses and know absolutely noth-

ing about fitting a gown. Harvard is about to give an A. B. to her first Bulgarian student, Stoyan K. Vatral-sky. He is 32, the son of a shepherd and is much indebted to American missionaries fo the course his life has taken. The teacher who has most directed his religious thought while in this country is Dr. Lyman Abbott He bopes to write and lecture, as he has

already done in this country. Cornell graduated a class of 272 at it twenty-sixth annual commencement last week. There were twenty-six bachelors of arts, twenty-four bachelors of philosophy thirteen bachelors of letters, thirty-eigh bachelors of science, twenty-five civil engineers, eighty-one mechanical engineers, in cluding thirty-eight in electrical en-gineering, and sixty-five bachelors of laws No less than seventy-six advanced degree were conferred, sixteen of them being doc tors of philosophy-a record unsurpassed by any other American university. earned by study and residence at the univer sity, as Cornell is one of the few American grees, and thereby lower the value of ad vanced degrees by making them so commor The trustees of Cornell university made

the following appointments at their annual meeting last week: Prof. Goldwin Smith, meeting last week: formerly regius professor of history at Ox ford, was elected professor of English his tory, Emeritus; Hon. Francis M. Finch was elected professor of the history and evolution of law, the appointment to take effect January 1, 1896, when his term as justice of th New York court of appeals expires; Assist ant Professors Willcox, Dennis and Jacoby were promoted to be associate professor with increased salaries. The trustees ap propriated \$2,400 for the purchase of instri nents for the Cornell cadet band of fifty pieces, which has now become one of the finest amateur military bands in the coun-Radical changes are announced in

course of undergraduate studies at Johns Hopkins, some to go into effect at the be-ginning of the next academic year and others not until October, 1895. The latter ar the most important, as they prefix a year' work to the regular three years' course for the baccalaureate degree, making the full college course four years, as in othe leges. The preliminary year is designed candidates for matriculation. A resi colleges. dence of four years will be necessary to th attainment of the degree of bachelor The undergraduate course will be divided into seven elective groups of study, hours weekly were formerly given to principal courses of study, but under the new system no course of study will include more than four hours, except philosophy, to which five hours will be given in the third In the death of Prof. Herbert Tuttle Cor.

nell loses one of her most brilliant profes-sors, and American scholarship one of its brightest lights. His great work was the "History of Prussia," of which three volumes appeared, bringing Prussian history down the end of Frederick the Great's reign. It is the standard work on the subject. academic lecturer, Prof. Tuttle had no su periors in those qualities of clearness, accuracy and force which go farthest toward equipping the successful teacher. Born in 1846, he took his baccalaureate degree in 1869 and followed journalism until 1880. periors in those qualities of clearness, accu when he became a lecturer on international law and political science. In 1887 he was made professor of the history of politica and municipal institutions and international law and in 1891 he was, at his own request, transferred to the chair of modern Europea history. His decease at the comparatively early age of 47 will be deeply regretted wherever his scholarship has made

The latest theory concerning the cause of the aurora borealls has been deduced from careful analysis of that light thrown through a spectroscope. This unique experiment clearly establishes the fact it is caused by an electrical disc among the particles of meteoric iron due contained in the atmosphere,

# CO-OPERATIVE HOME BUILDING

Result of the Cflicial Examination of Omaha Accountions.

OPINIONS OF THE STATE INSPECTORS

Second Annual Convention of the United States League at Buffalo-A Syracusan Evolves a Plan-Various Asso-

clation Notes.

State Bank Examiners McGrew and Kline have completed an examination of the business of building and loan associations of Omaha. Usually the examination is made about the first of the year, but owing to the increased labors due to the financial panie last year the work was unavoidably delayed. The task occupied ten days and the

result was satisfactory in all respects. "We found the associations in splendid condition," said Mr. McGrew, "much better than could be expected in view of the eason of depression through which they have passed. They are in a presperous condition, their business is growing steadily and losses from investments are compara-

tively slight."

Mr. McGrew ascribes this satisfactory state of affairs to the determination of the state banking board to confine the operations of all associations within legitimate legal bounds. The exclusion of speculative foreign associations has cleared the atmosphere and materially aided in restoring confidence and popularizing local associations. Catch-penny devices have been eliminated from associations incorporated in the state and all are now working on the broad basis of genuine-mutuality.

UNITED STATES LEAGUE tively slight "

UNITED STATES LEAGUE.

The second annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan associations will convene at Buffalo, N. Y., July 25. The session will last three days. An interesting program has been arranged, comprising addresses and papers, covering every phase of association work. Each paper will be discussed after being read. The basis of representation is three delegates-at-large from each state league and gates-at-large from each state league and one additional for every twenty-five associations in the league. There is some talk of sending a delegation from the Nebraska league, but nothing definite has been determined. Omaha at least should be represented. termined. Omana at least should be represented. Its associations are numerically and fir arcially strong enough to warrant representation. Besides, co-operation of business and pleasure during the dog days is worthy

### A NEW PLAN. J. Mason Straw, manager of an associa-

tion at Syracuse, N. Y., has originated a new plan of association. Under it there is no entrance fee, no fines, no lapses and no forfeitures. In lieu of the membership fee a corresponding discount is charged against withdrawn installment stock. Fines are obviated by stock suspension. Loans run 100 and 120 months, the respective forms of the content of the con and 120 months, the payments being \$14 and \$12.50 respectively. Class "A" installment stock can be paid up and matured at the opstock can be paid up and matured at the op-tion of the investor, thus: He may pay any regular sum from 60 cents to \$1.30 in mul-tiples of a dime, such as he may elect, and make irregular excess payments at any time, said payments attracting full earnings. Without extra contributions his stock will mature presumably in from sixty-one to mature presumably in from sixty-one to 100 months, according to payment selected. He may also pay up his monthly contributions in a single payment and draw 7 per cent dividends thereon out of the earnings, or allow his dividends to accumulate along with the earnings until the stock is matured. A prepaid 7 per cent coupon stock is issued, class "C," which is sold at \$75 and this, too, is optional with the holder in the this, too, is optional with the holder in the matter of cashing the coupons or allowing them to remain in the fund. Withdrawals are permitted practically on call in the installment classes. It is said the new plan s proving very pepular.

## ASSOCIATION NOTES.

One hundred and forty-nine associations were represented at the convention of the Illinois State League.

The Omaha has paid out on withdrawals in ten months \$25,000, and since January last made a net gain of 857 shares.

The directors of the Mutual of Omaha are liscussing changes in the by-laws with a view to abolishing the premium bidding sys-

One of the gratifying facts in connection with the business depression is the increase in membership of building and loan associations in Nebraska. No better evidence could be had of growing public confidence.

Building and loan and mutual insurance associations have been exempted by the United States senate from the operation of

the prospective income tax. Buffalo associations promise to royally entertain delegates to the United States League convention.

Mr. B. W. Alpiner, city clerk of Kankakee, Ill., was a guest of his cousin, Mrs. Martin Cahn, last week. Incidentally he collected \$3,000 of the Mutual Loan and Building association on fifteen shares of its first series of stock, which had just matured. The investment in stock in the Mutual led to the establishment of a thriving associa-tion at Kankakee. Mr. Alpiner promptly renewed his subscription for new shares in the Mutual and said that the members of his family were now carrying \$20,000 stock in various loan and building associations.

# INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Gun flints are still made in England. New Jersey leads in silk manufacture. Russia is experimenting in cotton raising. A machine has been invented to count lust particles in the air.

Diamonds so small that 1,500 go to the carat have been cut in Holland. The area of crops in the United States this year is 20,107,247 acres.

A Swedish copper mine has been worked without interruption for 800 years. A small horse power engine which is said to make forty-two cigarettes a minute is the invention of a Frenchman. An elevated railway with novel features

is planned for Vienna. The cars are to be suspended instead of running on ordi-Most of the iron in the United States is produced in the Lake Superior region. Among the richest mines in the world are those of the Vermillion range.

The discovery of the process of tinting white paper was the result of sheer care-lessness on the part of the wife of an Eng-

lish paper maker, who accidentally dropped "blue bag" into a vat of pulp. The glass blowers of ancient Thebes are known to have been equally as proficient in that particular art as is the most scientific craftsman of the same trade of the

present day, after a lapse of forty cen-turies of so-called "progress." The steam city rallroads of London earn \$73,000 a mile, while those of New York City earn \$300,000 per mile per annum. The New York ratiroads carry a far larger

ber of passengers, run quicker and make more stops than the London roads. An English bacon curing company re-ently received a suggestion that they should utilize the electric current the daytime for heating electric branding irons, which should be used in place of the old-fashioned brands. This suggestion was adopted, and the company is now branding tt bacon by this new method, which has

### given general satisfaction. A Thorough Confession.

Washington Star: "Herbert," she said, tell me one thing, and tell me truthfully. ere you ever intoxicated?"
"Well," replied the young man, "I was air-tight once."

"What do you mean?" "I had a tooth pulled and took laughing