were

dropped anchor off quarantine, awaiting the The St. Louis slowly moved up the bay

2

surrounded by all kinds of gaily decorated craft and with the Dolphin quite near her. to the music of a tremendous chorus of steam whistles and a continual fusilade of giant firecrackers, etc. As the St. Louis neared the American

fleet the first gun of the salute in honor of the Chinese visitors was fired from the flagship New York, gun by gun, until the twenty-one shots had been fired. The New York was the only war ship to fire a salute, but the other ships dipped their colors as the St. Louis passed. They presented a magnificent appearance and were watched with the greatest interest by the Chines ambassador and his suite from the position which they occupied on the port side of the upper deck of the American liner. was learned that Li Hung quarantine H Chang stood the voyage remarkably well and had not been at all seasick

The St. Louis moved up the harbor in a sort of triumphant procession, greeted on all sides with the tooling of steam whistles and other salutes, and eventually reached her dock at 12:30 p. m. But the party was not able to hand until some time later, owing to the necessary delay in warping the ship alongside of her wharf.

The vicinity of the dock was about as lively as the finish line on a yacht face day and with the America's cup at stake. All kinds of craft were dashing here and there, in everybody's way, but escaping ac cident by a series of miracles. The yellow standard of China was loudly cheered by the crowds about the wharf as the bow of the big steamship neared the landing place of the American line.

The Chinese party was received at the pler by the guard of honor of the marine in-fantry, and an immense crowd of people which was with difficulty kept back from the approaches by a large force of police. The Chinese standard was hauled down

from the American line steamer at 1:50 p. m., as the Chinese ambassador landed on wharf and entered the carriages in at-

tendance. The first carriage contained the ambassador and General Ruger, and in the next were Tao-Tai-Li. Major Von Hannek member of the staff of General Ruger. In the third carriage was Lord 1.1 and his wife, Loh Feng Lub, and another staff officer. After them came carriages containing the Chinese minister and the Chinese consul and their suites, accompanied by staff

officers. procession left the pler headed by a The detachment of the Sixth cavalry and having another detachment of the same regiment in its rear. The whole was preceded by a detachment of mounted police and it moved away amid loud cheering.

The route was to West street and Bowling Green, up Broadway to Fourth street, thence Green, up broadway to Fourier street, then through Washington square and up Fifth avenue to the Waldorf. The route of the procession was guarded by police and densely packed with spectators. A quantity of bunting was displayed on all sides, and among it the Chinese standard was continually seen.

When the St. Louis reached Quarantine Li Hung Chang was dining and he re-mained in his cabin while the steamer was surrounded by the fleet of boats, making it impossible to proceed very fast, and as she steamed up the bay toward the fleet there was a continued toot of steam whistles, while some boats touched off a Chinese anthem in the shape of several bunches of firecrackers. When the dispatch boat was reached a salute was fired and a little later as the fleet was reached, the New York's saluting guns boomed out the English salute of nineteen guns for a lord high admiral, there being no American salute that equals that in number.

WORE HIS PEACOCK FEATHER. The party of Americans were ushered into

the aft drawing room and waited for some minutes to see the ambassador, in the mean-time meeting the members of his staff. Li Hung Chang went into his cabin, but soon appeared with his son. He was at-tired in the historical yellow jacket, purple

silk trousers, black and white felt shoes and a black and red hat with the threeeyed peaceck plaine depending from the back. Holding the jacket in the front was a large diamond surrounded with pearls. He wore glasses and leaned a triffe on the attendants as he stood up to receive the

guests. General Ruger was first introduced. He shook hands cordially with the general, who "Ambassador, I am here on behalf sald: of the United States government and Presi-

John W. Foster and Colonel Fred Grapt when Li Hung Chang who were at the hotel arrived, be not included the Russian attach was the first caller upon Li Hung Chang Later a party of Chinese merchants called and were received. Tonight Hon, George F dimunds, who was once a minister thina, called to pay his respects. Li Hum Chang dined this evening on food prepared by his own cook and retired at his usual early hour, 9:30 o'clock.

Provident Cloveland will receive Li Hung Chang tomorrow at the residence of Hon. William C. Whitney and in the evening the viceroy will attend a banquet at the Waldorf given in his honor by ex-ministers to china. A special guard of police has been thrown around the Waldorf and as long as Li Hung Chang is in the building this guard will b

Dettinition. Chinatown was gaily decorated tonight and enormous crowds, many ladies with es-corts taking this occasion to explore that section for the first time, overran the nar-

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., Aug. 28 .- President Cleveland, accompanied by Private Sec rctary Thurber and Attorney General Harterest. The sketch is biographical and non, left here for New York at 12:45 o'clock reminiscent, and is rendered particularly afternoon to attend the reception to interesting by reason of the writer's per-Hung Chang. The party is on board sonal and official relations with the master the steam yacht Sapphire.

mind of China. LI HUNG CHANG ON THE STEAMER.

How the Chinese Envoy Amused Him-Viceroy Li Hung Chang means the advent of

Mr. Young writes:

The coming to the Unithed States of

perhaps to be regretted that he will see but

The viceroy is a Chinaman, but a member

but his character and intellect.

Sisters of Charity stealing children.

China found herself face to face with the

their

Ther

an edge, as it were, of the republic.

self and Others on Bourd Ship. (Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) one of the notable personages of the nine-NEW YORK, Aug. 28 .- A special correteenth century. The ambassador of the oldspondent of the Associated press made the est civilization visits the youngest. It is

trip across the Atlantic with Li Hung Chang and his suite. The following is a detailed story of the voyage:

left

On Saturday, August 22, a few minutes after 12 o'clock noon, the steamer St. Louis of the governing Mantchu family. He comes from humble life, went into the schools, to the Southampton docks with a full the Haplin college, rose to eminence as a complement of passengers on board, among scholar, and, because of his merit, entered the public service. He had nothing in his whom were many very prominent people from all quarters of the globe, but no one favot who excited more interest than his, exceling some quiet office when the Tac-Ping rebellion flashed upon China, he found himency, Li Hung Chang, attended by his uite and servants. The docks were crowded, self in the war service and charged with its all the vessels displayed their bunting and as the St. Louis steamed from the harbor. suppression The Tac-Ping rebellion was a dreary bus

the yellow ensign of the Chinese nation at the fore and the stars and stripes at the iness-nothing more wretched in the history of crime. A number of Chinamen, calling a salute was fired from an English aselves "Wang's" and assuming the rank naval reserve training ship and was acknowl-"princes," with a vague idea of Jesus, edged by the dipping of the ensign on the picked up from some missionary hand books misery unspeakable. Districts were rav-All through the harbor a large number

of yachts were met, all of them dipping and, industries destroyed, and the whole their colors in honor of the departing am-bassador, who had been the recipient of valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang might well have been called the Valley of the Shadow of considerable attention during his stay in Death. England. A short distance out the United States MADE HIS RECORD HERE.

In this the young Chinaman found his op-portunity. He took command of the army armored cruiser Minneapolis was anchored and as the St. Louis drew near her sides were lined by the sailors, officers were and set himself to the stamping out of the drawn up on quarter deck, the Chinese emblem flying at the foremast and the guns This over and done and peace restored, the in honor of the prime minister of China. young Chinaman was given civil service-governor or some other office. He had caught As the St. Louis passed the band on the Minneapolis played the "Washington Post the eye of the throne. Then came to pass a sudden outbreak in Tienzsin-people swept This caused loud and prolonged into a sudden frenzy-kind of a silver craze March.

cheers to swell up from the passengers of the St. Louis, who were justly proud this fine representative of the American

"torturing them," "pulling out their eyes for medicinal purposes," and all manner of horrors-the Chicago convention over again During this time, Li Hung Chang had -so the Chinese people arose in t wrath, slew the French consul, killed been sitting or standing on the deck, a very interested spectator of all that was going poor dear Sisters of Charlty and riot rau on and especially intent on the antics of rampant. these nearest him. As it was a fine day, full of sunshine, he remained on deck an hour at least and then retired to his statemight and power of France. The emperor remembered what Li Hung Chang had done room until 5 o'clock in the afternoon when he came on deck again for an hour. in the field, and commanded him to Tient sin. He came, and with his coming there

He did not wander about much on the deck unless the weather was good and the was beace. At the age of 38 he became the vicerov of two provinces. In time he was named the

sea quiet and smooth, as he is not very surefcoted, and, as he remarked, "I would senior guardian of the emperor. The came the Yellow Jacket, the Order of th fall a great way if I once lost my hold." In the evening he kept to his room, en-Garter in China, and with it the command gaged in conversation with his son and his two doctors, Dr. Irwin, the English of the northern army. Then followed the superintendency of trade and the highest medical officer, and Dr. George Mark, the Chinese medical officer, who insists on havorder of nobility. Then were added the offices of prime minister and minister of ing an English name instead of his own Chinese. foreign affairs. He comes to America as the special ambassador of the emperor of China. With the exception of the emperor of Brazil PUT TO BED EARLY.

Every night at about 8:50 the Chinese

Every night at about \$50 the Chinese statesman's servants made up the berth in the stateroom occupied by the statesman and four of his guard, and by 9 o'clock they were tucked in for a good night's sleep, his who ever came to the United States. In considering a character like the viceroy

we must take him from the Chinese point of view. He is neither a Roman nor a were there in for a good night's steep, in attendance in an adjoining room. This guard was re-lieved every three hours, this being a regular detail lald out for the entire trip and there was not a moment that the viceroy was not

CHINA'S GREAT MASTER MIND nucle of greatness equal to that of Nelson. LTS RELATIONS WITH GORDON.

Gordon, as a young captain of engineers, about 26, spin of a British general, took part in the Invasion of China in 1860, assisted in the capture of Peking and in the wanton de-Biographical and Reminiscent Sketch of Li Hung Chang. struction of the Summer palace, the worst bit of business in the way of making an empire since the hurning of our national capitol and public library building by Ad-miral Cockburn, in 1814. Having finished HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH AMERICANS

the Summer paince, Gordon went to Shangto save the European settlement from The Petty Office Holder Who Grasped hai Opportunities and Became the the Tae-Ping rebels. At the request of Li Hung Chang he was attached to the Ruler of Men, Described by perial forces, becoming a lieutenant colonel and mandarin, and taking with him into the John Russel Young. Chinese service a couple of hundred Eng-lishmen and other aliens, beachcombers.

Hon. John Russell Young, formerly minwaifs, stray sheep, fugitives from justice, adventurers and representatives of that strange jumble of human nature found on ster to China, gives a detailed account in the New York Herald of the life of Li Hung shores of Asia. Chang, the Chinese viceroy, whose visit to The war ran on for a couple of years. It was hardly a war-rather an amicable bit of the United States is regarded with much in-

throat cutting--"armies adjourning hostil Ities during a battle that dinner might be served," and other quaint neighborly customs. It was a Chinese war, fought by Chinese soldiers, victory achieved, when it came at last, by Chinese valor. The inci-dent of the execution of the Wang princes by the order of LL and Gordon rushing around with a pistol to shoot Li for his 'treachery," has been much written about, until it already has attained the dignity of a romance. The fact was that Gordon was over in command of the army of Li-never in a position to make stipulations as to the erms that L4 should give to an enemy. 11 the viceroy had not taken the heads of the rebel captive princes he would have disobeyed the commands of the emperor and lost his own.

GRANT AND THE VICEROY.

Having honored the monument of Gordon Trafalgar square with a wreath, the viceoy will go to Riverside and place a wreath n the tomb of Grant. This will commemorate a historical friend

General Grant in his tour around the world became the guest of the viceroy. It was an instant friendship. When Grant arrived at Tientsin on board of an American man-ofcar the vicerov called. There was a curious Interest in the meeting. The viceroy, a soon as he knew of Grant's arrival in Chi nese waters, had sent orders that he should have royal honors. As the man-of-war passed up the Peiho river the troops were paraded and every fort fired twenty-one guns. The junks were ablaze with bunting. The gunboats manned yards. The cannon, the flags, the colors, the banks of the river lined with a dense multitude, blended into a picture worthy of the genius of Turner. As the man-of-war approached Tientsin the vibe regal yacht approached. Grant ad-vanced and, greeting the viceroy, they sat on the quarterdeck. There was the dense background of Chinese officials; the less lense, but none the less significant, back ground of our own. The vicerov studied Grant long and curiously. We had tea and wine and cigars. Then came in that touch of oriental poetry—imagination, perhapa— which enters into the viceroy's character. They were friends, he said; they would be in accord. The stars had said it. They were born in the same year, 1822. Grant had

commanded the army which had suppressed the southern rebellion. Li had commanded the army which had suppressed the Tae-Ping

Teebellion. Yes, they were in accord. And how strange that Grant's illustrious oppo-nent, like himself, was named Lee. I well remember the interview, it being my privilege to share in it. The viceroy was then in the splendor of health, age 57 the embodiment of agility and ability, not, as now, stricken with years and wounds, but a dominant, masterful spirit, tall, quick, de isive, large head, eye keen, looking you directly in the face, and perfect in that court-cess seen nowhere to such a degree as in the

Grant returned the call the next day and was received with pomp-a guard from the man-of-war. The viceroy sent his yacht-a superb vessel—and as we steamed up to the vice regal palace the banks of the river were ined with troops at a present, cannon firing, and behind the soldiers a dense multitude. The ceremony ended by the viceroy asking Dom Pedro, who visited the Centennial, the viceroy is the most distinguished foreigner General Grant to sit with him and be pho-

LI'S EULOGY ON GRANT.

There was a dinner given by the viceroy inder a tent, with all manner of quaint fixings and doings-the consuls present-and a cood deal of barbarous music. Looking over

o visit my country, when I shall be

CONVERSATIONS OF STATE.

realized-no better than Li Hung Chang-that the emigration business never con-cerned China, but was an incident of Brit-

among our saints, used to steal slaves Leone and ran them over to Virginia

and other available places in the interest of British trade-and in time the consumma-tion of the most dreadful war of the century.

when,

would

The viceros

and

railway ride say, in some twenty-eight places altogethor should never you will find good water, but in no great our English friends have given him a pin- while within six hours' superabundant crops endured. Then came the

relations between Japan, hazy and brittle, apt to break, as in time fell out, into an un-necessary and wanton war. There could be no war between China and Japan, as General Grant again and again impresed upon the when travelers are on the move by night and one of them chances to lag behind, or viceroy, that would not contribute to the aggrandizement of some of the western powers. There could be no victory that to fall asleep or the like, when he tries to gain his company again ne will hear spirits talking and will suppose them to be would not weaken the conquered and onqueror alike, and when the spoils of the tory were claimed there would come the swift word of intervention. The policy of thing was a close alliance with Japan, going wrished. step by step in modern progress, thro open the doors of civilization and attacking other power, yet ready to resent any attack upon their autonomy.

was preent at all of these conversations, and remember the earnest, almost plaintive way in which they were accepted and an swered by the vicercy. The problem con fronting China was unlike that before any other nation. Here was the most populous empire on the earth-a homogenous people, more than 400,000,000-the same language, literature, customs and faith. Here was a territory as large as the United States, with a teeming population. The country was populous because it was the most productive in the world, with many large rivers and a and a superabundance of rice and fish. The larger part of these people lived from day to day-a basin of rice, a fragment of fish Their industries were scanty, their wages a triffe. Disturb these industries, which had existed for centuries, supersede hand labor by machine labor, deprive nine-tenths of them of any means, even of their faint sup port, and what can government do? A rail through Arizona, for instance. with nothing but snakes and coyotes to disturb

is nothing. But a railway from Peking to Hankow or Shanghai, through the densest opulation in the world, harrying, wounding tearing to pleces a civilization of sixty cen-turies, involves a problem before which the wisest statesmen of the west might pause.

A LASTING FRIENDSHIP.

The viceroy parted from Grant upon terms not only of friendship, but of affection. Grant had opened to him the outer world. In his gentle, honest, sensible way Grant went over the problems of government and var. There was no question the viceroy ould propose that he did not have instant war. esponse. It seemed like a student at the feet of a master. The viceroy would take a whiff of the pipe, sip the tea, walk around the room in a mood of incessant activity and ask about our finances. How was money raised? How did we handle our poor? How were the armies fed? Were we under the money markets of the world? How wer-our industries developed? Did we expec another war? Would we become a depend ncy of Great Britain again? Could a re-ublic have the coherency of the throne Then the possibility of an alliance with the United States, the youngest civilization of the world-young, urgent, virile, masterful safeguarding the oldest—was such a thin possible? America had but to open her arm and China would fall into her stately and proud embrace. They were never to meet again, and the

riceroy will answer the general's gracious invitation to visit the United States by vis-ting Riverside and reverently placing a vreath upon the tomb of his illustrious friend.

ECONOMY THAT PROVED COSTLY.

How Mr. Brown Saved Half a Dollar and Ruined His Trousers.

In a moment of economy, relates the New York Sun, Mr. Brown went out into the kitchen of the tiny flat to press his trousers, and Mrs. Brown followed to witness the performance and to laugh at the figure he cut prancing around in his pajamas, which he had donned to allow the stray breezes coming in through the shutters to fan him while engaged in the operation.

"It makes me think, to watch you," chiruped Mrs. Brown, sitting on the table and swinging her heels, "of something that happened one day last summer when I was type writing."

"Before you met me?"

"Just so Well, Arthur Jones came down to the office, in a cool suit of duck, but some way he looked awfully funny. One of the men said: 'Hullo Jones; what have you been loing to your trousers?' and Arthur replied that he didn't want any chaffing, that he had had trouble enough all day, running side-had trouble enough all day, running side-ways because some Chinese galoot had he attributes to the fact that the Arab side did

NEW LAND OFFICE DECISIO quantity, and in four places also you find brackish water. Brackish water. Beasts there are none, for there is naught for them to eat. But there is a marvelous thing related of this desert, which is that

Another Chapter in a Famous South Dakot Contest Case.

BEGINS WITH A FILING BY AN INDIAN

Willie Knee's Relinguishment of His Allotment Leads to a Long Line of Interesting Litigation,

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Aug. 28.-(Special.)-Another chapter has been written in one of the most interesting and flercely contested land cases in the history of the Chamberlain land office. The case of William and Frank Spalding against Clyde E. King ncy and James W. Sanford is the one referred to. The commissioner of the general land office has just rendered a decision in the case that varies in many important points from former decisions of the general land office. The tract involved in the present controversy consists of a trifle over 320 acres, situated south of here on the west bank of the Missouri river, and is especially valuable from the fact that there is a mammoth natural artesian well or spring upon it, which, if properly used, will furnish sufficient water to irrigate the entire tract. In this important particular the land

unique from any other tract of equal area in the state. Briefly, the history of the case, which will be of interest throughout the northwest, is as follows: For many years the tract was included in the allotment of Willie Knee, a Sloux Indian. He relinquished the land, and on September 9, 1895, the acting score-tary of the interior accepted the relinquish which had been executed on August 1895. On August 29 the father of the two contestants purchased Knee's improve-ments, consisting of a log cabin, corral, etc., and gave them to his sons. October 28, 1895 the contestants tendered filings for the land, hut the applications were rejected by the register and receiver of the local office as heing in conflict with the Indian allotment. November 22 the contestants appealed from this rejection to the commissioner of the general land office. This appeal is still pending. December 19 the contestants posted notices on the land describing the of the present year hauled some logs there

nd laid the foundation for a house. January 8, in accordance with instructions from the commissioner of Indian affairs, Indian Agent Treen sold the improvements of Willie Knee (previously sold by the Indian to the father of the contestants) to John Albers, who on February 3 resold them to Claimant Kinney. As a result of the re-linguishment filed by Knee last September his allotment was cancelled on the records of the general land office January 25 and at he local office on January 29.

Kinney and Sanford made entry the same lay, and the contestants soon afterward comenced proceedings to have the entries can-After the hearing the local officers celled. decided in favor of the claimants. The case was then appealed to the commissioner of the general land office, who reversed the dedision of the local office, and in substance held that the Indian's relinquishment be came instantly effective upon its acceptance by the acting secretary of the interior, September 9, 1895, and that that acceptance at once restored the tract to the public domain; that it then became subject to entry by the first legal applicant; the fact that the allotment was not cancelled on the records of the general land office and local office for several months after its accept ance by the Interior department did not affect the status of the land; the claimants should not have been permitted to make entry during the pendency of the contestappeals from the rejection of their applications of October 28. Therefore, the en-tries are held for cancellation and the contestants are held to be legally entitled to entor the land covered by their original ap-plications. The case will be appealed to the secretary of the interior.

South Dakota Endeavor Convention. BROOKINGS, S. D. Aug. 28.-(Special.)-The ninth annual convention of the South

Dakota Christian Endeavor union convened

in this city Thursday morning. Two hun-

dred and seventy Endeavorers are present.

of Minneapolis are in attendance. Besides

iese prominent speakers from abroad, for-

y-five of the most prominent workers in outh Dakota are taking an active part in

Whent Crop Estimate.

stated that he holds to his estimate of 30,

one,000 bushels of wheat for South Dakota this year and that since the threshers have begun to work, if he makes any changes,

Improving the Upper Missouri.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 28.-(Special Tele-

the river this afternoon, the first work be-

will be in the way of an increase

his comrades. Sometimes the spirits will call him by name, and thus shall a traveler diffimes he led estray so that he never finds his party. And in this way many have Sometimes the stray travelers ill hear as it were the tramp and hum

will hear as it were the trainp and hum of a great cavalcade of people away from the real read, and, taking this to be their own company, they will tollow the sound, and when day breaks they find that a cheat has been put on them and that they are in an ill plight. Even in the daytime one hears those spirits talking. And sometimes on shall hear the sound of a variety of nusical instruments, and still more comaly the sound of drums. Hence in making is journey it is customary for travelers keep close together. All the animals o have bells at their necks, so that they cannot get astray. And at sleeping time signal is put up to show the direction of

So thus it is that the desert is crossed. WHILE YOU SLEEP.

Good Reasons Why You Some Shouldn't Lie on Your Back. The health and the lives of hundreds of housands of people in this land are daily injured and destroyed by the position in which they are permitted to sleep, says the New York Journal.

This dangerous position is that of lying on the back. It will be found that a majority of bables either take it voluntarily or are placed in it when put to bed. The great mistake made is in putting them on bed which enables them to take this position instead of the natural and healthy one of lying on the side,

The injuries arising from lying on the back are of several kinds. One is the hindrance of breathing by the pressure of the palate against the back of the threat. The other is the collection of mucus and ther unwholesome substances in the throat From these two injurious conditions there result many diseases of the throat and respiratory organs, as well as a general weakenng of them.

The remedy is a very simple one. It is to but the child to sleep on a fairly hard bed. Then the position on the back becomes pracleally impossible, and it turns naturally on ts side, which is the proper attitude for

A French physician, Dr. Madeuf, has recently made some interesting investigations on this subject. He emphasized his concluons by some very striking pictures show ing the evil results of sleeping on the back from an anatomical point of view.

When the head is in an upright position there is a considerable space between the palate, or uvula, and the back of the throat It is through this space that the air must pass on its way from the nose to the wind-

Put a child to sleep ou its back, and the palate tends by its own weight toward the back of the throat. It may go so far as to Then the child make breathing impossible. is forced to open its mouth and breathe through it, which, as every one should know,

is unwholesome and unnatural. When the child lies on its side the palate has no tendency to fall backward, and remains in nearly the same position as when mains in nearly the same position as when the head is upright. The position on the back also tends to in-crease the effects of injurious secretions. If, during sleep, the nose secretes mucus it is permitted to flow into the throat; whereas, if the position on the aide had been taken, the mucus month heave remained in the nose. mucus would have remained in the A person who has a severe cold in the head finds his lips red, swollen and cracked on ac-

count of the passage of mucus from the nose. In the same way, but to a higher degree, does this injurious secretion affect the delicate skin of the throat when it is allowed to enter there. Affections of the car, the internal passage

of which opens in this region, are also facili-tated by the same cause. Dr. Madeuf noticed that discases of the nose, ears and throat, so common in Europe

dent Cleveland to bid you welcome to this vatched country.

The translater told the ambassador, who however, had showed interest enough in the statement to state that he understood In Chinese, he said: 'I am glad to be here and I thank you for this kindness I am glad to know you." Then the other members of the party

were introduced and received a cordial hand shake. The welcoming party had been added to the presence of Collector of the Port Kilbreth General Wilson, General McCook

and Vice President Wright. After he had been introduced to the en tire party, he said to General Ruger "Where will the president preside?" evi dently wishing to know where he would be General Ruger replied: "I will commet. nunleate all the arrangements to you whe

I see you this afternoon The ambassador had heard that General James H. Wilson had been a friend and fellow fighter with General Grant, that he had a record for bravery, and he could hardly restrain his impattence, so anxious He finally was he to talk with him down and asked through his interpreter for General Wilson, bade him sit down beside him while he plied him with questions, tell ing him that he knew of his record. On the way to the American line pier Castle William fired a salute, and in the meantime the ambassador talked with various members of the reception party is very quiet in his demeanor, speaks in a low voice, and from the descriptions of him by the passengers, is a cordial and en-dearing man. He wears his glasses down so far on his noss as if to hide the scar of the Japanese assaysin, which shows just below his left eve.

The ambassador was not without humor as was evinced by the expression upon his face when he saw the horde of reporters. He said: "We have no reporters in China, but I see they have some here."

ASKS MANY OUESTIONS.

The distinguished traveler chatted for while with General McCook, who had me him in Moscow at the coronation of the ezar His conversation turned to the matters that in a meerschaum holder with amber mouth piece, he asked one of those pertinent ques-tions for which he has become famous: "Where did you all become generals

This rather phased McCook, who has not risen to anything above colonel, but who is generally called general. He also asked several questions about the military forces Whet the dock was reached the gang

plank had hardly been put in position when Solonel Fred Grant stepped up and the am hasador's face beamed with smiles as he grasped the colonel's hand had shock it He conversed with him a few warmly minutes and then entered his carriage for conveyance to the Waldorf hotel.

Hardly had Li Hung Charg been settled in his spacious quarters in the Waldorf when an attache of the Russian legation called to arrange a conference between the vicero and the Russian minister. He was success ful and it is believed the conference will be held tomorrow. Owing to past and other more recent events in the east the prompt ness of the Russlans caused much specula-tion about the hotel, but it was stated that the Russlau minister would be compelled to leave the city soon and for that reason sought an early interview. If ex-Secretary



The standard - in fact the One True Blood Parifier. Hood's Pills cure all Liver lits. 25 cents.

While smoking one of these men will fix the Chinese statesman's cigarette in holder for him and when used up he takes out and replaces it with a fresh one, a pipe is used the attendant holds it for him and when he wishes to puff it is respectfully handed to him. The ambassador pectfully handed to him. The ambassador certainly does not have the slightest trouble pectfully handed to him.

about anything, as the people about him are always on the alert to anticipate any posthe desire on the part of his excellency The two doctors, the viceroy and Lo Fin Sun, first secretary of the embassy, were inseparables and it was very amusing to see them together enjoying, apparently, the best of jokes. Their wit has been very well sharpened and their appreciation of our American stories and jokes seemed wonder-ful. The two who speak English speak it cell and are quick to follow

During the first day of the trip there was ontinual excitement among the passengers as to which was Li Hung Chang and who the rest were, and when the viceroy appeared he was the recipient of quite a "pass-

ng in review. On Sunday, August 22 Li Hung Chang rose at 5:30 a. m., shortly after which his breakfast was served and at 7 o'clock he was out on deck seated in some one else's hair (a usual error committed by the members of the embassy) with a large hood over his head and wrapped in a maroon rug cigarettes as usual and his two physicians and smoking attended his by and Li Hung two attendants. morning was ery misty and Li Hung oon retired to his stateroom, where Chang very nained all day. This day (Sunday) hap pened to be the fifteenth of the seventh soon, the day when all the people of China visit the graveyards and worship the mem-ories of their ancestors, and it was, there-fore, spent indoors and, as one of the embassy remarked. "The vicercy is paying his respects to his forefathers in imagination.

ATE WITH HIS SON.

It was noticed at all the meals served to Li Hung Chang that his son, the viscount, was the only one who ate with him, but all his attendants were about him in full num bera until the meai was finished. In morning all were very much interested in he seemed to be more interested in than the viceroy, asking questions about a new any other, and while he smoked a cigarette clock that had been presented to him, and the necessity of putting the time back an hour each day. It was very amusing to hear him say something to the English doctor and playfully dig him in the ribs when he reached the point of his remark. He received no one in the evening, save his physicians and his son, and was put away in bed at an early hour. Day's run to 12 m, from the Needles, 23 hours, 22 minutes, 479 miles; longitude, 13.38 west, 0.46 north, miles from Southampton, 505

On Monday, August 24, to 12 noon the day's run was 24 hours 53 minutes, 508 miles latitude, 50.15; longitude, 26.54; smooth and right sunshine all day. The ambassador one carly in the morning after his breakfast ook quite long promenade and was attended by his usual guard.

He was very much interested in children It being no uncommon sight to see him with several about him and his interpreters who spoke in English, French and German the little ones, much to the amusement the distinguished traveler. Monday the to the mbassador gave up to receiving people either had cards or were persons of stand-

General George C. Williams spent a con iderable time in the viceroy's stateroom. He was followed by General Louis Wagner of Philadelphia, and as this conversation took place in the saloon, all were very much interested. The talk was principally on the political situation in the United States. Many questions followed on gold and silver, the candidates for the presidency and vice residency, also about many prominent men the day-dweiling particularly on McKin-y, Bryan, Hobart, Foster, Wanamaker, Thimey and President Cleveland.

Li Hung Chang asked General Wagner it knew Mr. Wharton Barker of Philadel-

he knew Mr. whatch barker of Philadel-phia, and the quick reply came. "Oh, yes, very well! We are great friends." He said he was much surprised wher Mr. Barker last visited China this spring He only stopped three days, and when asked 14 Hung Chang why he hurried away Mr. Barker replied that he had to get back because he was going to be elected president of the United States, and must get back around his memory the glamour of mysti-cism, and in the absence of available heroes immediately and attend to it."

ours were eating acorns in the woods or following the deplorable rites of the Druids. He represents the liberal thought of a conagain: servative people, but it is a liberalism held down by the traditions of centuries. As a statesman he has ever climbed toward the mountain top, and if in climbing the ashes to the distinguished man who is now with and marl recede and throw him back again the fault is not with him, but with his environments

had a literature, a religion, a science, when

HOW GRANT SETTLED A DISPUTE WITH JAPAN.

century ago, that he is first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his country-The relations between Japan and China which culminated in the recent war were men. His fame and the admiration and re-spect it excites are not confined to his own ver a source of anxiety to the viceroy. In country, as the events of his present to around the world will prove, and Chi 1879 there was what was known as the Loo Choo question, namely, the ownership of a straggling group of islands on the coast of China under her suzerainty. They had a kind of sovereign, who paid a modest tribute and then did about what he pleased. Japan sought to make them an active, integral part given me today, and I now ask you of her empire. The whole affair was hazyking taken by the neck and thrown out, the islands of no special importance, except to perity.

It was a felicitous speech, delivered in the the innocent inhabitants, outside of naval or military purposes. They hung like a fringe upon the skirts of the Celestial empire, and Chinese tongue-for the viceroy speaks no language but his own-under the soft glow language but his own-under China was sensitive to their possession by another power.

language bot his own-under the sort glow of the Chinese lanterns and the beautiful touch of color which swept over the extem-porized dining room. Having been duly translated, General Grant made an answer As General Grant was passing through China to Japan the viceroy requested him to bring the subject to the attention of the which, containing, as it, were, prophecy may be likewise worth reading now. In it one may find a reason why the viceroy should mikado. This was faithfully complied with, and the result, as will be found in our diplomatic history, a settlement honorable to both countries and an adjournment of the pause in New York to place an offering on the tomb of Grant. war, which came in its own unhappy tim "I am grateful," said General Grant, "to the viceroy for the special consideration I have received at his hands. His history as a I deem this incident-that of a private gen leman adjusting an angry international dis-pute-one of the greatest triumphs of pute-one soldier and statesman of the Chinese empire Grant's illustrious career. The suggestion has been known to me, as it has been known ame from Li Hung Chang. The Japanese war was bad enough. to all at home who have followed Chinese came affairs for a quarter of a century. I am glad

was never the viceroy's desire to attack Ja pan. I remember a dinner given by the viceroy to Ito, the present Japanese premier and the earnest, affectionate, almost soll-citing interest with which the viceroy de-bated every question between China and Japan-the hope that the nations could come into the old family circle. Ito was never a demonstrative man

rather a surging, undemonstrative intellect decisive, direct, kindly, prompt, audaciousthe closest and when I knew him not the dominan r that now governs the policy of Ja The best answer that the count could pan. give to the viceroy was that he should come and see Japan and confer with the emperor I pressed the viceroy to accept the invita You could move the avalanche, not the glacier. I have often thought that if the viceroy had accepted the courtesy of roy. Ito there would have been no war between

China and Japan. THE TONQUIN WAR.

he viceroy became his constant visitor. The Tonguin war, which cost Jules Ferry emember recalling at the time those fa his place, and, in a measure, his fame, was an event in the viceroy's career. The war Czar Alexander at Tilsit, came from the propensity of the western powers to take Asia bit by bit. lammed the door upon the poor, well-meaning, uxorious Prussian king-great-grand-Laying aside moral considerations, which have little to do with statesmanship, the contest was between England and France father of the present since they would the mudicate Jena, they would the mudicate Jena, they would father of the present emperior-jammed into plan out the ultimate spellation what remained of Europe. The vic s to Asiatic empire. The result was that while France dis-the England won Burmah, embered Siam. The struggle for the uthern provinces of China was resisted by membered Siam. would come swinging in his chair, early in the day, temper himself with tea and then would ensue long conversations. There was a sympathy between the two men. They Li, and with consummate tact, it was

estion of patience and wisdom. France sought an alliance, or, rather, an under-standing, with Japan, by which the ports of Japan could be used as a base of operaions against China. This the viceroy, aided by the American

government, resisted, and Japan remained neutral. The effect of this was virtually to paralize the naval power of France, as her nearest base was Salgon. France then pro-posed to take the Chinese merchant fleetame thirty-four steamers-trading along the This would have been Chinese coast. extremely valuable capture, giving France the supremacy in Chinese commerce. The viceroy quietly transferred the steamers to the American flag. And, although France took rather a questionable revenge by at-tacking some Chinese vessels lying at anchor at Foochow-an act which roused the in-dignation of the world-the result of the war was the triumph of the viceroy. The deplorable and unnecessary death of Chinese Gordon in the Soudan has thrown

tion, the concentration of the empire, as in were, so that the intelligence of the government would reach and govern every section of the empire. There were two reasons for such a policy-it would strengthen the military power, would enable China to defend herself and, above all else, prevent those dreadful famines which had desolated China and which were due alone to misgovern-

wrote at the time in the Herald will do no harm to reprint the viceroy's speech. It was then news, has now passed said Mr. Brown. think of once when we fellows on the old Post had a flat. There was a coon used to There was a coon used nto history and may be accepted as news take care of the joint for us. Joint? That's

"Gentlemen-It has given me great pleas any old place you like name ure to welcome you as my guests today, more especially as you aid me in doing honor well. Well the coon hadn't much to do, but moke our tobacco and drink our beer when we weren't about, so I thought I'd utilize us. General Grant's eminent talents as a him for a valet, and gave him two pairs of soldier and a statesman and his popularity pants to press. while chief ruler of a great country are known to us all. I think it may be said of him now, as it was said of Washington, a

"Why, Charlie." interpolated Mrs. Brown 'did you wear pants in those days?'

"Excuse me, my dear, trousers, but they sants when he got through with said Mr. Brown solemnly, wetting vere pants them." his finger and sizzling the iron. "He thought he'd be very careful, you know, and when a coon does such a rash thing as to think, it's all up with you. Billy didn't

China should not be thought unwilling to welcome want to spoll the cloth by putting the iron on it, so he turned the garments inside out. such a visitor. I thank the general for the honor he has conferred upon me. I thank you all, gentlemen, for the pleasure you have You may imagine the result. I put them or i had not noticing them, being in a hurry, and I had to go about all day with a Watteau me in drinking the health of General Grant pleat down the front of each leg and like and wishing him increasing fame and proswise down the back."

"For goodness, gracious sake," gurgled Mrs. Brown, "did folks think you wore a tea gown?

"I didn't go around taking an inventory of opinion.

"Charlie," said Mrs. Brown, "you know he Allisons, what fun they are? Well, the other day Mrs. Allison told me an awfully good one on the doctor. On their last trip sixty days' time for filing a transcript. The time expires September 3 and Judge Helm is in Michigan Judge Hazelrigg will probably broad they couldn't get a deck cabin, and it was awfully stuffy in their stateroom, so the doctor thought he'd fix things, because

he knew just as much and more than any of the ship's crew. And what did he do bu grant the extension. FORECAST OF TODAY'S WEATHER. open the port hole, after locking the doc for the night. The sea was placid and i was very agreeable. When he took off hi

trousers he asked Mrs. Allison how in th world he was going to keep them pressed going over, and then thought of a happy scheme and folded them up carefully and to meet one who has done such services to his country. My visit to China has been full of interest. I have learned a great deal of the civilization, the manners, the achieve ments, the industry of the Chinese people, placed them under the red plush cushions of the couch. Then they went to bed and to sleep. But in the morning they discov and I shall leave the country with feelings of friendship toward them and a desire ered that the waves had swashed in during the night, and the couch was all wet and trousers were a sight. Not only wet, that they may be brought into relations of but red-gory.

commercial alliance and inter Mr. Brown set the iron down and burst course with other nations. I trust that the viceroy will some time find it in his power nto a roar, while he leaned up against sink and mopped the perspiration from his Mrs. Brown laughed, and swung her Just then a smell of burning cloth o return, as far as 1 can, the hospitality have received from him. Again thanking heels. pervaded the kitchen, and Mr. snatched up the iron and the cl your excettency for your reception, and you, gentlemen, for your kindness. I ask Brown cloth gazed ruefully at a big round spot on the you to join with me in a toast to the prosperity of China and the health of the vice-

leg of his trouxers. "Say, Madge, what do you think of that? Twe saved a half dollar and ruined my hest business suit listening to your gabble

General Grant once settled in Tientsin. Mrs. Brown slid off the table and anathhed up the garment, her face overspread with a ous conferences between Napoleon and the "Oh, oh," she shricked, "another story, having and their name it was pants. Charlie, you are too funny for anything. But Charlie banked the iron into the coal

scuttle and said "Damn!

THE SEA OF SAND.

Marco Polo's Account of the Great Desert of Gobl.

Lop is a large town at the edge of the desert, which is sailed the Deseri of Lop. and is situated between east and northeast. writes Noah Brooks in the Century. It be ish commerce-as was the slave trade over a century ago, when Rev. John Newton, hymnwriter, friend of Cowper, and exalted longs to the Great Kann and the people worship Mahomet. Now, such persons as propose to cross the descrit take a week's rest in this town to refresh themselves and their cattle, and then they make ready for the journey, taking with them a month's supply for man and beast. On quitting this city they enter the desert. The length of this desert is so great that

The talk ran upon state affairs, upon ou methods of government-economies in ad-ministration. General Grant, as I remem-ber, alway, gently pressed the railway ques-The fencil of this discussion of and toors to ride from one end of it to the other. And here, where its breadth is least, it takes a month to drosa it. It is all com-posed of hills and valleys of sand and not a thing to eat is to be found on it. But after riding for a day and a night you find fresh water, enough maybap for same afty or herself and, above all else, prevent those dreadful famines which had desolated China and which were due alone to misgovern-ment. For one province to be starving will find water in like manner; that is to

mother puts her child to sleep on a mat, with one or two light coverings. The hard couch was made necessary by the climate, but it also served a valuable purpose in obliging the child to sleep on its side, and not on its back. Thus it stood a better "That makes me chance of growing up without weakness of lisease of the throat, cars and nose.

William Shaw of Boston, treasurer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor; Rev. The American child is in this respect less well off than the half-civilized Arab. It is usually put to bed on a pillow of down or A. E. Thompson of Medina, O., Dr. Carlos Martyn of Chicago, and Miss Esther A. Clark Then, more often than not, it lie feathers. m its back, turns up its little face, and is in fair way to develop the terrible disease mentioned. the convention.

In this country grown-up persons have appily discarded the unwholesome feather bed to a greater extent than in Europe; bu PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 28-(Special Telewhen the seeds of disease are laid in infanc gram.)-A. C. Johnson, traveling auditor of they develop in maturity. the Vanduzen Elevator company, today

Troubles in the Business World.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28 .- Th Springfield Brewing company, organized under the laws of New Jersey, capital \$300, 000, has been petitioned into the hands of receiver. This is one of the largest brewer

ies in the state, and was supposed to be very sound. Sellg Manilla, president and gram.)-Work on the government river improvement was begun on the west bank of principal owner, is in Europe.

Walling Wants More Time.

of Bad river for the purpose of putting in FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 28.-George Washington, the attorney for Walling, filed revetments. Within a few days the force of men will be largely increased. a petition with the clerk of the court of appeals this morning for the extension of Nebraska Couple Wed.

HURON, S. D., Aug. 28.-(Special.)-Prof. John R. Baker, principal of the city schools at Axtell, Neb., and Miss Mamie E. Heal, late principal of the High school in Alliance, were married Tuesday evening at the home of John Fulton and family, in Hitch-cock, by Rev. W. J. Hill of this city.

Eastern Nebraska Will Have It Fine and Warmer. WAEHINGTON, Aug. 28 .-- The forecast for

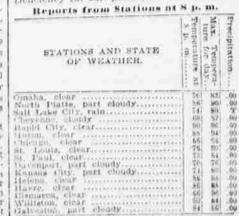
Saturday is: For Nebraska-Generally fair; possibly ocal showers in western portion; warme in eastern and cooler in western portion. For South Dakoto-Partly cloudy weather

For South Eakon-Party cloudy weather, probably local showers; slightly cooler; variable winds. For Colorado-Probably local showers; varmer in northern portion; variable vides

Wyoming-Slightly warmer; west winds.

Montaon-Generally fair; cooler; west winds. For Iowa and Missourl-Generally fair alightly warmer, light to fresh south winds For Kansas-Fartly cloudy, possibly light local showers; southerly winds; warmer is castern portion.

Local Record.



T indicates trace of precipitation. L. A. WELSH. OLSEYAR.

Our I's and Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn, who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier, that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a mau who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echois popular sentiment the world over, which has, "Nothing but words of praise

for Ayer's Sarsaparilla." Any doubt about it? Send for"Cureback" It hills doubts and cures doubters. Address J. C. ATES Co., Lowell, Mass.