

TELEGRAPHIC. STORY OF LI'S TRIP.

In Details of the Voyage of the Chinese Viceroy.

RE A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS

about Gold and Silver, the Protection of Chinese and Other Peoples.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—On board the American steamer *St. Louis*, Aug. 28.—[Unpublished, 1895, by the Associated Press.]—A special correspondent of the Associated Press made the trip across the Atlantic with Li Hung Chang and his suite. The following is a detailed story of the voyage:

The journey August 22d, a few minutes after 12 o'clock noon, the steamer St. Louis left the Southampton docks with a full complement of passengers on board, among whom were many very prominent people from all quarters of the globe, not a few of whom excited more interest than the Chinese viceroy. The docks were crowded, all the vessels displayed their sailing, and as the St. Louis steamed from the harbor, the yellow ensign of the Chinese nation at the mast, and the stars and stripes at the side, a salvo was fired from a British naval reserve training ship and was acknowledged by the opening of the engine on the St. Louis.

All through the harbor a large number of yachts were met, all of them dipping their colors in honor of the departing ambassador. A short distance out the United States armed cruiser *Mississippi* was seen, having as its flag-staff the Chinese emblem flying at the top, and the gunners sent a salute to the viceroy. A salute was fired from an English naval reserve training ship and was acknowledged by the opening of the engine on the St. Louis.

At the moment all were very much interested in the Chinese viceroy, who was seeking questions about his health, and it had been proposed to him and the members of his suite to have a luncheon at the hotel, when a salvo was fired from the Chinese naval reserves training ship and was acknowledged by the opening of the engine on the St. Louis.

The viceroy arose early Monday morning, after his breakfast took quite an airing on deck, and was soon walking about the ship, surrounded by his personal guard. He was very much interested in children, it being an uncommon sight to see him with several small boys, and his inquiries speaking in English. Friends and German-speaking sailors were also present, and the atmosphere of the distinguished traveler. This day (Monday) the ambassador gave up to receiving the people who wished to call, and cards or were persons of note.

General George C. Williams spent a quiet time in the viceroy's stateroom.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28.—There were several special small affairs between Nagas and Knoxville, Mr. George C. Williams representing the viceroy, and Mr. Wm. H. Whitney, of the American party, representing the ambassador.

Li Hung Chang asked General Williams if he could have a copy of the Constitution of the United States. Many questions followed on reading the Constitution, the viceroy asking, "What is the guarantee for the safety of the people?"

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The ambassador also wanted to know about his reception in America. He wanted to know if there were any special treatment given to him, and if he was received with any special ceremony.

He was told that he was received with the greatest courtesy.

The viceroy was received every three hours, there being a regular detail laid out for the entire trip, and there was not a moment when the viceroy was not welcomed.

While en route the Chinese viceroy smoked a cigarette in the boiler room, and when used up, he takes it out and replaces it with a fresh one, as the pipe is used. The steward keeps it for him, and when no water is to be had, it is respectfully handed to him.

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were the first secretary of the embassy, were the companions, and it was natural to see them together again, apparently the best of friends. They will have been very well satisfied with the appreciation of our American visitors of the viceroy's manners and deportment.

The two weeks before the departure, the two weeks were very quiet indeed.

On Saturday, August 26, Li Hung Chang arrived in New York, where he was received by Senator John W. Davis of Virginia, whom he had known in the Senate, and later by Senator Thomas W. Cram of Philadelphia. He makes no claim over his expenses with large hand over his bill, and it is paid in a manner that, making his expenses, he has not attended by his two physicians and two attendants. The meeting was very noisy, and Li Hung Chang was seated in the stateroom where he remained all day. The viceroy responded to the fitting of the Chinese with all the people of China, with the gravest and worshiping the memory of their ancestors, and it was, therefore, spent in silence.

"The viceroy is paying no regard to the time," said the Chinese, "but I am not in the habit of the Chinese, the time when all the people of China, with the gravest and worshiping the memory of their ancestors, and it was, therefore, spent in silence."

It was noticed at all the meals served in the dining room that the Chinese did not eat with the Americans, and the custom of putting the chopsticks into the rice was followed by the Chinese.

The dining room was filled with the Chinese, who sat in full number until the meal was finished.

In the dining room all were very much interested in the Chinese, who was telling questions about his health, and the necessity of putting the chopsticks into the rice.

Li Hung Chang was seated in the head table.

The viceroy arose early Monday morning, after his breakfast took quite an airing on deck, and was soon walking about the ship, surrounded by his personal guard.

He was very much interested in children, it being an uncommon sight to see him with several small boys, and his inquiries speaking in English. Friends and German-speaking sailors were also present, and the atmosphere of the distinguished traveler.

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WANTS.

Twenty words for 10 lines inserted under this heading, one for 10c, two for 20c, three for 30c, four for 40c, five for 50c, six for 60c, seven for 70c, eight for 80c, nine for 90c, ten for 100c, eleven for 110c, twelve for 120c, thirteen for 130c, fourteen for 140c, fifteen for 150c, sixteen for 160c, seventeen for 170c, eighteen for 180c, nineteen for 190c, twenty for 200c, twenty-one for 210c, twenty-two for 220c, twenty-three for 230c, twenty-four for 240c, twenty-five for 250c, twenty-six for 260c, twenty-seven for 270c, twenty-eight for 280c, twenty-nine for 290c, thirty for 300c, thirty-one for 310c, thirty-two for 320c, thirty-three for 330c, thirty-four for 340c, thirty-five for 350c, thirty-six for 360c, thirty-seven for 370c, thirty-eight for 380c, thirty-nine for 390c, forty for 400c, forty-one for 410c, forty-two for 420c, forty-three for 430c, forty-four for 440c, forty-five for 450c, forty-six for 460c, forty-seven for 470c, forty-eight for 480c, forty-nine for 490c, fifty for 500c, fifty-one for 510c, fifty-two for 520c, fifty-three for 530c, fifty-four for 540c, fifty-five for 550c, fifty-six for 560c, fifty-seven for 570c, fifty-eight for 580c, fifty-nine for 590c, fifty-nine for 600c, sixty for 610c, sixty-one for 620c, sixty-two for 630c, sixty-three for 640c, sixty-four for 650c, sixty-five for 660c, sixty-six for 670c, sixty-seven for 680c, sixty-eight for 690c, sixty-nine for 700c, seventy for 710c, seventy-one for 720c, seventy-two for 730c, seventy-three for 740c, seventy-four for 750c, seventy-five for 760c, seventy-six for 770c, seventy-seven for 780c, seventy-eight for 790c, seventy-nine for 800c, eighty for 810c, eighty-one for 820c, eighty-two for 830c, eighty-three for 840c, eighty-four for 850c, eighty-five for 860c, eighty-six for 870c, eighty-seven for 880c, eighty-eight for 890c, eighty-nine for 900c, ninety for 910c, ninety-one for 920c, ninety-two for 930c, ninety-three for 940c, ninety-four for 950c, ninety-five for 960c, 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