

come from God. Our lives must be just as pure, just as correct and consistent as the principles that God has revealed to us.

God help us to live in this manner, to repent of our sins, and put them away far from us; to be faithful to these grand truths that God has revealed in His glorious Gospel, and to this Church that He has established, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus, Amen.

Written for this Paper.

LI HUNG CHANG.

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HAVE JUST received word from the Chinese legation that his excellency, Li Hung Chang, is expected here in the early fall. He will spend

some months in the United States and will, it is thought, be entertained as a royal guest of the nation. Our leading statesmen who are posted in Chinese matters are anxious that this should be the case, and it is probable that President Cleveland will assign one of the high officials of the State Department to take charge of Earl Li, that a dinner will be given him at the White House, and that he will have public receptions and dinners in our different cities. He should be carried over the country in a special car, and should be treated as a king, or as the greatest of foreign princes visiting the United States. Li Hung Chang is by all odds the most powerful Chinaman living. He stands next to the emperor in influence, and as tutor to the emperor and guardian of the throne, he, to a large extent, controls the government of China. As the Viceroy of China he has more than 35,000,000 people under him, and over these he has the power of life and death. He has an army almost as large as that of the United States, and the money which he usually handles amounts to many millions of dollars a year. Li Hung Chang has a railroad which is practically his own. He has large interests in steamship lines. He owns mines and other properties, and he has recently been establishing cotton factories in different parts of China. During my stay at his capital, the city of Tien Tsin, in 1894, I was told that he is many, many times a millionaire. His palaces there contain hundreds of rooms, and he has far more power than President Cleveland.

Li Hung Chang has for years been practically the emperor of China as far as foreign nations are concerned. He has dictated the Chinese foreign policy, and the impression he receives while in the United States may be worth much to Americans as to their trade with Asia. It is he who has inspired the foreign treaties of China. It was he who settled the terms of peace with Japan, and it is he who, it is now believed, is making a Russian and German alliance against the other powers of Europe. I doubt whether Li Hung Chang likes foreigners. Most Chinese do not, and Li is a pure Chinese. He

believes in foreign methods, however. It was he who introduced the telegraph into China, and he has now ten thousand miles of wire connecting his office with all parts of the empire. He receives cables daily from every capital of the world, and I doubt not that the Chinese ministers of the different countries are now cabling him reports as to just what happens in the places where they are stationed. He has the foreign newspapers read and translated for him, and in his suite which he is carrying with him through Europe he has Chinamen who can speak every foreign language, and there will be nothing published about him that he will not read. Li Hung Chang understands a little English himself. He is highly cultured, and from a Chinese standpoint, he is one of the greatest scholars of the world. Our college graduates think they do well if they can stand highest in a class of 100. When Li Hung Chang graduated he stood highest at an examination in which 15,000 took part. He is a member of the famous Hanlin College, or the Imperial Academy of Peking, the tests to enter which are so strict that few Chinese can pass them. Li Hung Chang is a celebrated writer. He cannot only make poetry and compose statesmanlike documents, but he can write the Chinese characters in the most artistic way, and he practices writing Chinese as an amusement a certain number of hours every day.

Li Hung Chang has now a large number of persons in his escort. He travels in great state. He has a foreign private secretary, two physicians, a number of interpreters, a half dozen scribes or special writers, and an equal number of military orderlies. In addition to this he has a number of personal servants and other officials of different rank, all of whom are gorgeously dressed. I see among his party the name of Lo Feng-Loh as one of his secretaries of legation. This man may be called the "Dan Lamont" of the great Li Hung Chang. He has spent some years in London, and he speaks English perfectly. He is so close to Li Hung Chang that he understands almost his every thought, and if the great Chinese earl has an interview with the President, it will be Lo Feng-Loh who will act as the interpreter. I have had two interviews with Li Hung Chang during the two visits which I have made to North China, and in both cases I arranged for the audience through Mr. Lo Feng-Loh. This enabled me to get quite well acquainted with Mr. Lo, and I found him a man of broad reading and much information. At one of our meetings he talked of Huxley and Darwin, and he expressed decided opinions upon the beauties of Emerson and Carlyle. He is a tall Chinaman of about forty years of age, weighing, I judge, 200 pounds. He dresses in good taste, and, like the Chinese of the better classes, wears quite imposing clothes.

Li Hung Chang will be by all odds the most distinguished-looking Chinese that has ever come to the United States. He has, you know, been again decorated with the imperial yellow jacket, and on state occasions here he will wear his three-eyed peacock feather. This yellow jacket is of the finest satin. It is embroidered upon the breast and back with double dragons in a circle. The three-eyed peacock feather is the same which his excellency wore during the

great banquet that he gave to Mr. John W. Foster during my stay in China. He had on the yellow jacket and the peacock feather when we entered the palace, and kept on the latter until he sat down to the table, when it was taken off with the hat in which it was fastened. Li Hung Chang would be a striking figure in any clothing. He stands over six feet one inch in his stockings, and the boots of black broadcloth which he wears have soles of white wood about an inch thick, which makes him look taller. He wears a long gown of bright yellow satin, which falls from his neck to his feet, and over this he has upon state occasions his yellow jacket. During one of my visits to him his jacket was of seal brown velvet, fastened with buttons of gold, and at another time he had what seemed to be a long sealskin coat with very full sleeves. He keeps his hat on while he is in the house, and his official hat looks for all the world like an inverted spittoon, the brim being turned up all around. The peacock feather is fastened by a button to the top of the hat, and it sticks far out behind. When not on dress parade Earl Li wears a fine skull cap of black silk, with a crown shaped like a hemisphere. When I saw him in 1894 this cap had a big solitaire diamond in the front of it, and a big diamond ring sparkled on one of Earl Li's long yellow fingers. He then had on trousers of rose colored satin, which were tied around the ankles much like drawers, and I could see that these trousers were wadded and quilted in order that they might be the warmer. During the interview some champagne was brought in, but Li Hung Chang took only a sip of this, and I afterwards learned that he did not drink, and that he don't much believe in intoxicants. He is a great smoker, however. He uses a Chinese water-pipe, a sort of a long stemmed affair with a silver bowl about as big as your fist, containing water. Into this bowl is fitted a tube, which holds the tobacco, and you draw the smoke through the water before it gets to your mouth. When Li Hung Chang smokes he does not hold the pipe in his hand. He has a servant to act as pipe bearer, and every minute or so the servant pushes the stem of the pipe into his mouth. Li Hung Chang takes one or two whiffs, and the servant thereupon takes away the pipe, while Li goes on with his talking.

Li Hung Chang is not entirely unaccustomed to foreign ways and foreign food. At the banquet which I attended, both foreign and Chinese courses were served, and I noticed that the viceroy partook equally of both. He can use a fork as well as chopsticks, and during the chat I had with him he told me that he liked a mixture of the Chinese and European diet. He said he believed in plenty of vegetables, but rather thought that foreigners ate too much meat. At this dinner Li had two or three servants about his chair all the time. These were ready to obey his every motion. They assisted him in his eating and in keeping his dress straight, and from time to time brought around a steaming white cloth for him to mop his face during the meal. This, however, is only the Chinese custom, and it must not be understood as indicating that the great earl was in bad health or too old to take care of himself. He is, you know, about seventy-five, but he is full of vitality, and mentally and physically he is as