

Mr. Reed removed the seal from the magnificent scroll, four feet in length by two in breadth. Its margin was embellished by gaudy drawings and birds of paradise. Within this fancy border was the imperial letter in Manchu and Chinese. The tube, or case, was of bamboo, and the paper of the same material.

The long and tedious negotiations which preceded the signing of the treaty were held in the Haikwang, or "sea light" temple. It stood upon an expanse of sand, unshaded and unsheltered. The allies failed to follow up the advantage which they had gained, and did not demand that they should be allowed diplomatic representatives at the court, and, more fatal still, at that time that Tien-Tsin should be added to the then few existing treaty ports. Shanghai had been previously fixed as the place of residence for the foreign envoys.

In the renewal of hostilities two years later the United States became directly involved through the action of Commodore Tatnall, in command of the American vessel which was anchored near the squadron of the allies, the Ta-Ku bar. While there the representative of a neutral power Commander Tatnall went to the relief of the English, who suffered terribly from the guns along the Chinese intrenchments with the Pei-Ho river. He towed the English launches out of range, at the risk of his own life, excusing his action with the now famous exclamation, "Blood is thicker than water."

This avowal of partisanship was not forgotten or forgiven by the Chinese, however, a serious mistake in consulting the renewal of the war was an advance upon Peking up the Pei-Ho from Peltang—ten miles north of Tien-Tsin. Mr. Reed had been succeeded by the Hon. John E. Ward, appointed by President Buchanan. This time the American envoy was granted a personal audience with the Emperor, although many days elapsed before he would consent to forego the nine prostrations—"three kneeling and nine times knocking the head"—a form of obeisance made to the gods and the Emperor alike. This, of course, was impossible to the American envoy, and a compromise was accepted—a good deal of a compromise—the imperial altar being content with three low bows, since the United States, it had been officially agreed, was not a tributary power. It was the first time that such a concession had ever been granted.

AN ENVOY'S POSITION. The American representative had, however, made a serious mistake in consulting to go from Tuencho, the port of Peking, to the capital in a cart—a vehicle preferred by the Chinese to their vassals, but never used by high Chinese officials themselves. This was no small matter in a country where the least departure from ceremonial etiquette is rewarded with contempt and neglect. When urged to yield to the koto, Mr. Ward made a characteristic American reply. He said:

"I kneel only to God and woman." He was informed that "the emperor was the same as God"—the other part of his speech being passed over—unintelligible to the Chinese understanding. Mr. Ward had much trouble in explaining the Tatnall episode, for which he had great difficulty in making the Chinese understand that the United States was not responsible. He had one advantage: he came from Shanghai to Tangu, if not at the solicitation of the Chinese government, at least with its full consent.

The ratification of the new treaty also occurred at Peltang, and not at Tien-Tsin. Tien-Tsin was the scene of the terrible massacre of June 21, 1870, in which twenty French and Russians lost their lives, and in which the French consulate, the Roman Catholic Cathedral and an orphan asylum under the management of French nuns was destroyed. The difficulty dated back nine years, the French at that time occupying a Chinese temple as a consulate, against which they very naturally protested. Later they raised the enemy of the people in various ways, and at length rumors were circulated, encouraged by unfriendly Chinese officials, that the sisters deposed children into the orphanage, where they were murdered and their eyes and hearts used in the manufacture of medicines. This falsehood was strengthened by the fact that the sisters, inspired by religious zeal, used every means of securing the control of Chinese children, even paying for those who were brought to them fatally sick, and that they might be baptized. When the rumors had been sufficiently exaggerated mobs collected demanding the surrender of the children, and, to allay their anger, the nuns consented to an official visit from the district magistrate. This was forbidden by the stupid, hot-headed French consul, who, with a little justifiable indignance, might have averted the terrible consequences that followed.

Tien-Tsin has been the residence of the viceroy, a post that has been filled by Li Hung Chang for more than two decades. Dr. Martin, whom I must again quote, says of the present viceroy, whose name is as well known in the United States as it is in China, that he has been compared to Confucius, whom he really resembles "about as much as his most Christian majesty Louis XV resembled Christ."

Living in Tien-Tsin, "the key to the capital," foreign envoys must first pay their respects to the viceroy before they are received by the Emperor. One of his most distinguished visitors, not, however, of the diplomatic service, was General Grant, whose history Li Hung Chang knew perfectly, and for whose military genius he had great respect. He was received with becoming honors, but his quiet manners and unofficial garb made it difficult for the Chinese to realize that he was an American who had been in command of the army and had held the highest office in the gift of the government. One of his most stilted extant, which is old enough to be new, to the effect that during General Grant's visit to Tien-Tsin, Li Hung Chang waived ceremony and went about with him on foot. A Chinese saw the two together, General Grant smoking and with his trousers turned up at the bottom, he surveyed him in silence for a moment and then said, not very respectfully:

"Is that the American emperor? He does not look like a great man."

While sufficiently well endowed with this world's goods, much of his wealth having been acquired by methods perfectly legitimate in China, but decidedly questionable elsewhere, Li Hung Chang's fortune is said to be greatly overestimated. It is thought not to exceed \$5,000,000, which is far from making him what he has been called, "the richest man in the world."

The stigma of treachery still attaches to him—the murder of the rebel chiefs during the Taping rebellion, the unfortunate creature who had surrendered being invited to feast in his tent, to which they came, of course, unarmed, and were all slaughtered. This treachery horrified Gen. Gordon, who threatened to shoot him for an act which the Chinese government so approved that he was advanced to the highest dignity the empire could offer him. He is said to lack the grave courtesy of the ordinary mandarin, and his brusqueness frequently savors of rank impudence.

Though he fell into disfavor with the powerful dowager Empress, who held him responsible for the disaster of the war with

Japan, and who, when she obtained control of the government, subjected him to the payment of a heavy fine and temporary retirement, he has now fully recovered his former prestige. He was the chief promoter of the treaty of peace and was sent to Japan as the envoy of the Emperor, where, it will be remembered, he narrowly escaped assassination. In his credentials he was termed "earl of the first rank, senior grand secretary, viceroys of China, superintendent of trade for the northern ports"—an ambassador from the Emperor, empowered to treat with Japanese plenipotentiaries.

During the Japanese negotiations the viceroy was ably assisted by the Hon. J. W. Foster. The honors shown Li Hung Chang in Europe and the United States during his tour, several years ago, were accepted by the Chinese as a matter of course—attentions that he deserved, with the honor all on our side. His son said, after his return, alluding to his reception by President Cleveland in New York:

"My father did not have to go to see the President. The President came to see my father."

At present the viceroy is taking leave of absence, owing to the death of his brother, formerly viceroy of Kwangtung. Mourning has its burdensome etiquette in China, where everything is fixed by rule, like everything else, and, for near relatives, custom demands an entire withdrawal from business, neglect of the dress and other marks of respectful grief. The Chinese, however, their "stale" for instruction, have a way of meeting these difficulties. The period of mourning for a parent is three years, and Li Hung Chang's mother dying at a time when his services were specially needed, during the minority of the Emperor, it was abridged to three months—leave of absence, which is imperative under such circumstances, having been granted for that time. He will doubtless be treated with equal consideration now.

His wife, who is called Lady Li, is one of the most generous patrons and friends of the medical mission in Tien-Tsin, the American women missionaries being called in to attend the female members of the viceroy's family. MARY H. KROUT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. About what age is Aguilado?—R. G. About thirty. What do bee hunters use for bee scent to get a line on?—E. MCG. Sugar, honey or molasses.

Mrs. I. H. S. Radnor, Ind.—For the information you ask about birds address Charles F. Klepper, 433 Massachusetts avenue, Indianapolis.

When and where was the battleship Iowa built?—Semay. By the Cramps at their Philadelphia yard. Her keel was laid in 1893, and she was launched March 28, 1896.

Is there anything that will destroy superfluous hair?—J. D. The only sure method, we believe, is by the use of the electric needle. Apply to any surgeon for particulars.

Does the government own the land along the sea coast above high tide, and if so, how far does it extend?—D. R. N. It does not, and only so much of the bed of the ocean as is in its jurisdiction is government's.

When does the twentieth century begin, and why does it so begin?—J. D. Once more—it begins Jan. 1, 1901, because the first century closed at the close of one hundred years, the second began with 101, and so on, down to the present.

How can a battery be made to run a small motor?—S. W. You might use the Bunsen cell. Its positive element is zinc, its negative carbon, the porous jar contains the strongest nitric acid and the outer jar sulphuric acid and water.

Why is "Jno." used as an abbreviation of "John"?—Reader. It looks like a case of Hobson's choice. "Jon." is one of the abbreviations for Jonathan. "Jn." is short for junction. "Joh." wouldn't express it, and "Joh." suggests another name too strongly.

According to statistics, what per cent. of business men and what per cent. of farmers make a success in their calling?—A. C. R. The expression "make a success" is too indefinite for statistics, but the business man's disasters are, proportionately, many more than the farmer's.

Will you kindly tell the ingredients and proportions used in making flashlight powder?—F. P. We would rather not, and there is a considerable chance that you will be sorry if we did so. That to the mixture is one that should be prepared with a deal of care and by experienced hands, else serious accidents are likely.

A says there are as many Indians in America at present as there were in Colonial times. B says there are not as many. To settle a dispute, will you please tell which is correct?—I. G. B is right. No one knows how many there were in 1492, but since something has been known of their numbers they have decreased greatly.

Is there any way to find whether or not a photographic print is permanent?—Inquirer. There is none that will be more satisfactory to you, probably, than the old rule for distinguishing mushrooms from toadstools, for the way to tell is to cut the print in two, expose one part to sunlight and keep the other in the dark. After a time comparison of the two parts will tell the story.

What is the best way to clean piano keys?—Joanne. Their discoloration is usually due to the absorption by the ivory of grease from the fingers. When this is the case the keys can be restored to very nearly their original color and without removing them by covering them with a paste made of whitening and lye, leaving the paste on for twenty-four hours. Try first a small space on one key as a test.

John the Baptist is spoken of in the Bible as having eaten "locust and honey." Will you please explain what is meant by "locust"?—Eltik. An insect of the grasshopper order, which appeared in tremendous swarms. They were used for food in various ways, preserved with salt, boiled with butter, dried and ground to a powder, and are still eaten by the poorer classes of the East. Just what species or stage of insect life is meant by this reference is unknown.

Can you inform me as to the origin of the word "fly" as applied to a sunken lake or the moss bed covering it? Also, the etymology of the word "binnacle" applied to a stillwater or bay in a river or other stream?—R. E. Fly or vly means a swamp or low place, and probably comes from the South African Dutch word "vliet," meaning a marsh or a place where water stands temporarily.

Which is the longest bridge in the world? 2. Which is the highest? 3. Which is the costliest? 4. When was the Tower Bridge in London built, and (5) when the New York and Brooklyn bridges?—Respect. The bridge across the Tay at Dundee, Scotland; length, 10,700 feet. 2. The Garabit viaduct, over the Truyere, in the south of France; clear above water, 356 feet. Next this is the Kinzua viaduct, in Warren county, Pennsylvania, 301 feet. 3. The Fifth bridge at Queensbury, Scotland, probably. It cost \$16,550,000. More than this has been spent on the Brooklyn bridge, but much of the expenditure was for alterations. 4. From 1886 to 1894. 5. From 1870 to 1883.

Please publish a list of not less than forty of the greater "stars" of the theatrical profession, a list composed of both men and women.—Desirous. Maude Adams, George Alexander, Julia Arthur, Wilson Barrett, Sarah Bernhardt, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Kate Claxton, Benoit C. Coquelin, W. H. Crane, Frank Daniels, John Drew, Eleanor Duse, William Gillette, N. C. Goodwin, Jane Harding, De Wolf Hopper, Sir Henry Irving, May Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Langtry, Lily Langtry, Minnie Maddern Fiske, Richard Mansfield, Julia Marlowe, Helena Modjeska, Clara Morris, Ada Rehan, Stuart Robson, Annie Russell, Sol Smith Russell, Tomasso Salvini, Agnes Sorma, E. H. Sothern, William Terriss, Ellen Terry, Denman Thompson, Beerbohm Tree, Francis Wilson, E. S. Willard, Charles Wyndham.

I should like to know what originated the Christian cross, also church steeples and minarets? The design of both must have been taken from something. The cross probably antedated the crucifixion of the Savior.—A. E. S. The significance that the cross has for Christians dates from the crucifixion. Previous to that time its significance was of a radically different character, for in various forms it was used for inflicting the death penalty, and especially on slaves or the vilest malefactors. Church steeples now serve an ornamental purpose, as well as in many cases supporting the bell that summons worshippers. From the minaret of the mosque, too, the Mussulman is summoned to prayer, but instead of a bell tower is an official who stands in one of the galleries facing Mecca and chants the call five times in every twenty-four hours.

Reader: A "collaçon" or collaçon is a collection arranged in orderly or classified manner. A. H.: Shells are polished with felt wheels and putty powder or by pumice stone and water, followed by rotten stone mixed with sulphuric acid at full strength. L.: Germany is the country where university students take pride in scars on their faces received in sword duels. The practice is losing favor, however. M.: Mary Magdalene was the woman who stood by Jesus at the cross, who was present when Joseph laid Him in the sepulchre, who found the tomb open, and who, returning with John and Peter, saw two angels sitting in the sepulchre. It was to her that Jesus announced His approaching ascension. Her name was probably derived from Magdala, a town on Galilee, though biblical scholars do not agree on this. S.: was the Mary "out of whom went seven devils," and by some is identified as the "woman who was a sinner."

NEEDS OF THE CHURCH.

Comforting and Healing of the Body Should Precede Soul Saving.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Much has been said in the secular press of late editorially and otherwise in regard to church music, sensational sermons, etc. The writer does not claim inspiration, and makes no pretense of speaking as one with authority, yet his convictions along this line might prove of interest.

In the first place we must consider what is the basic purpose and aim of the church. Is it for the righteous exclusively, or for the ungodly as well? Saint or sinner? Are sermons and church music designed expressly to transport the former to elysian realms of bliss, or to convict and convert the latter? It is intended, I take it, to do the greatest good to the greatest possible number. The minister must first have an opportunity to sow the gospel seed before there shall be a harvest of souls. There must be hearers of the word before there can be doers of it. Our equipment of dog and gun may be all that is necessary when we go out for a day in the fields or woods, but we must have an opportunity before we can bring down any game. The pastor cannot hope to accomplish much with a church of half filled seats. The growth of such a church is retarded and the preacher is unable, from force of circumstances, to command the few talents he may possess. The church should not be restricted in its scope for good. Let the services be diversified in form, as attractive as possible by good vocal and instrumental music and sermons, not sensational in character, yet not dry, prosy, or boring. There is a measure in anticipation, and as we are all children of a larger growth, we like something in the nature of a change, not the same thing we have had for months past and expect for years to come. There is enthusiasm in numbers and the great army of churchgoers need to be attracted. It is not necessary to base a so-called sermon on that lapse of Bible history—the mystery of where Cain got his wife or the question of the marriage relation in heaven, however, to bring about the desired result. Give us the new testament with its message of love and forgiveness, as applied to the practical lessons of life, clothed in a comely garb and appeal less with a doctrine of malediction and revenge.

The church member who "attends regularly on the ordinances" and who "reads need not reasonably complain that the church quartet, soloist, or the "new fangled" style, deprives him of the opportunity of hearing or singing hymns. There is no reason why the church should be attractive to outsiders, and lukewarm members, for that matter, that they would prove a good recruiting station for the church. There is a kind of an evolution. There must be a beginning in all things, and a man must hear before he is considered as well as the spiritual and aesthetic side, since it is difficult to arouse a responsive chord for good in a man's nature who is suffering with cold feet, or when the temperature is in the nineties.

Church membership is divided into two classes—churchgoers and the less numerous class of church workers, and the great need to-day is less of the first and more of the second. The church needs men who take their faith into their daily life and impress their individuality upon one in an unobtrusive manner. How many such men do we meet in a business way that drop a timely word or extend an invitation to the church they are pledged to honor and support? The pastor is expected to hit you at long range and left to shoulder the responsibility of the soul's salvation. The Christian should show the outsider that he is interested in him, not in a perfunctory way from a far-off height of cold superiority, but on a common plane of Christian humanity. Thaw out and be in sympathetic touch with him. Then comes the time for the word fully spoken, and he will be like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." No pent-up Ulica contracts the power of the Christian and his influence can be as powerful and potent as the rod of Moses. Often before any spiritual good can be wisely attempted some temporal good must be done to prepare the way.

The best personal efforts are studied efforts, made as if by a friend who has long been on the watch to help a friend. Christian effort is often a dead failure for want of thoughtful good sense in approaching matters of their suffering bodies. This preface to bodily comfort to a spiritual work has its conclusive support in the shrewd practice of our Savior. He healed men that they might see God. He made cripples walk that they might leap praising God. We need a great deal of such prudent adjustment and study of conditions in the ideal effort to save man's souls.

This is only using common sense as we do in any other business. Let those who have taken the holy vows of church membership place a higher and better interpretation on them, and raise churches with a strong and vigorous. Let the laity who absorb the heat and power of the social truth transmit and reflect its rays to others and make the work of the minister easier.

And here the question arises, can we attain to our ideal—our conception of what the Christian life should be? Can we common mortals feel that diviner something, that inspiration which quickens the pulse and invests with a vivid interest, dignity and importance, all we undertake to accomplish, and which makes no content in the bareness of the heart or mind? However difficult that may be, the place where people meet on a common plane of humanity; where the stranger should receive a hearty welcome; where the poor and unfortunate should be made to feel that they are not a contamination to the rich—the abiding place of Faith, Hope and Charity.

EMERSON DRULEY. Indianapolis, Dec. 15.

ALONE. What though the world swing on apace Through many days, or few, The roses fade from my face Or flush me with their hue— What though the gifts of fortune crowd To meet my beckoning hand, And praise of men is told so loud That all men understand— What though true pledges seek my heart When others come to woo, Unaltered, still I wait apart If separate from you! —Josephine Puett Spooner.

R. E. Springsteen & Co., popular-priced tailors, 8 North Pennsylvania street.

DEADLY SNAKES. Various Signs by Which Their Character May Be Recognized. Outing. To distinguish between venomous and harmless snakes in any practice, but it is difficult to explain in words alone, as there is no one external characteristic which distinguishes them, and the peculiar varying union of many separate marks that brands the dangerous reptile. Generally speaking, all snakes may be divided into two great classes—those which have the head covered with numerous small scales and those which have it covered with large plates. Leaving out the elipidae and the poisonous sea of snakes, with which the hunter will have nothing to do, all snakes with small head scales and those with large plates and large plates on the head by day. This may be known by their eyes, for the first have vertical pupils, like the cat's, while those of the latter are generally circular in form. The long, active day snake, gliding about from bush to bush, or hurriedly taking refuge beneath a log or a stump, or tree stump, is harmless. Even should he lie coiled in the sunshine he will flee from approaching danger, and a serpent nicely coiled in some secluded nook, which, instead of fleeing, is most probably dangerous, particularly if he be more or less marked with black and white, or with crossbars or whitish or dirty yellow and darker brown and blackish. This is the characteristic coloring of our most dangerous snakes, the rattler, the copperhead and the moccasin.

The following points embrace all the peculiarities of our American vipers, and the last two are especially noteworthy as the crowning proofs of venom: 1. Moving about at dusk or by night, generally on the ground, and very rarely ascending trees or bushes. 2. Seldom flying in alarm, but rather coiling for defense. 3. Colors generally subdued in tint, with a semblance of irregular crossbars of light or darker shades. 4. The cart, body stout, neck thin, head flat and very broad, especially behind. 5. Scales keeled, i. e., each scale has a ridge down the middle, which gives the skin a rough appearance like a rasp. 6. Head covered with small scales, sometimes larger over the eyes or on the snout. 7. Eyes vertical, like cat's. 8. Two pits or holes between the eyes and nose, suggesting four nostrils. 9. Two long, curved fangs, one in the upper jaw, just in front of the eye, one on either side, and so angled that they lie backward, hidden from view by a membranous sheath, but erectile at will. 10. Some of the first seven peculiarities may be found in harmless snakes, but it is only in the vipers that they are used.

Who Gets the Tips? New York Tribune. The real takers of tips are the hotel and restaurant proprietors, the owners of steamships, the officers and stockholders of railroads, and a dozen other classes of employers, all very dignified and all infinitely far above the acceptance of a gratuity directly. These are the people at whom the critics should aim their arguments, their denunciations and contempt, not at their employees. With respect to the gratuity need not be taken into the account, the tipping custom exists only where the nominal employer is the person served, and every tip saves the payment of wages to an equal amount. In private families and in clubs there is no tipping, and yet the service is as good as or better than it is in hotels and on steamboats. This shows the utter emptiness of the claim that tips go naturally and properly with labor of a personal or "menial" sort. As a matter of fact they go naturally and most improperly with labor performed in such a way that the service is as good as or better than it is in hotels and on steamboats. This shows the utter emptiness of the claim that tips go naturally and properly with labor of a personal or "menial" sort. As a matter of fact they go naturally and most improperly with labor performed in such a way that the service is as good as or better than it is in hotels and on steamboats. This shows the utter emptiness of the claim that tips go naturally and properly with labor of a personal or "menial" sort. As a matter of fact they go naturally and most improperly with labor performed in such a way that the service is as good as or better than it is in hotels and on steamboats. This shows the utter emptiness of the claim that tips go naturally and properly with labor of a personal or "menial" sort. 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