

TO YOUNG MEN.

Chauncey M. Depew's Sound Advice to the Future Generation.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central Railroad, is not only one of the most successful, but, as we all know, most eloquent and pleasing of public speakers. He was never more happy than on the occasion of his address to the graduates of Manhattan Catholic College at the Metropolitan Opera House, and we regret that in the pressure of commencement reports upon our space that we were able only to give a brief synopsis of this admirable address in the columns of the Freeman's Journal at the time. For the same reason other papers probably failed to give it, and so the public, with the exception of the audience that listened to it, was deprived of what deserved to be printed in letters of gold—a speech, than which a better was never delivered before young men. Even at this day we feel it a matter of duty to publish the remarks of Mr. Depew, and to congratulate Brother Anthony and the Christian Brothers on having selected so wise and able a counsellor to advise the students who go forth into the world from old Manhattan.

MR. DEPEW'S ADDRESS.

Young Gentlemen: a great many pleasant things happened to me in my life, and I try to take everything that comes, as a pleasure; but the most gratifying of all is that I meet, as I frequently do, young men on their graduation day from one of our American colleges. It recalls that glorious four years, which in the life of every man is the most agreeable, the most pleasurable that he has during his existence. At the same time it brings to mind that most inspiring possession in the life of a young man when he stands upon the threshold of the world, full of life, vigor, vision and hope. But yesterday and we were boys under the instruction and guidance of this learned faculty. To-morrow you are men, your only reliance on God, your conscience and the equipment which has been given to you by Manhattan college. Your principal inquiry when you pass beyond that door will be: "How am I to succeed in life?" You will meet a philosopher who will say to you, "I wish you luck," with the idea that fortune ensures a grand career. There is no luck in progress in life. It may be true, and doubtless is, as Shakespeare says, "That there's a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune," but my young friends that is simply the recognition of your opportunity. There is no luck other than opportunity, and beyond that, success in life is due not so much to the endowment of genius as to the determination to get on. (Applause.)

Demosthenes gave the rule of eloquence to be action, action, action; and every successful man in this world will tell you that the rule of success is first, work; second work; third work. (Prolonged applause.) It has been my lot to have unusual opportunity of studying young men, who have fallen under my observation, and in my employment. A man who has the supervision of twenty-five thousand employees could not fail to derive herefrom a vast experience. In the lawyers' office there may be a dozen students, in the counting room there may be a hundred clerks, and all, save one or two, will reach the office or their place of work no sooner than they're absolutely compelled to. The last hour of the day is passed almost entirely in watching the clock to see when the hands will reach the hour that permits of their departure. The moment that comes they're off, either by leaving, rowing, driving or flitting with their best girl. (Laughter.) That's all right in its proper place. (Renewed laughter.) But there are one or two men, who are in the office or the counting room as soon as they could get in, who if there is a vacant desk, occasion by the fact that its occupant is sick or absent from any cause, is willing to stay until midnight to do his work, and who never complains, no matter what he may be told to do by saying, "That's not what I am employed for." The young man who acts in that way is speedily invited by the senior to be a junior, by the head of the firm to become a partner; or if he is in a great corporation he marches step by step through one grade or another, until he reaches the highest position of honor, or profit or credit. (Applause.)

You will find, young gentlemen, in your after life, no matter how eminent you may become in the Church, how distinguished at the bar, how successful in medicine, how triumphant in business that there will be no period when in your judgment you know as much as you do to-day. (Laughter.) One of the lessons of life will be to unlearn the fact that your diploma does not give you the right to believe that you "know it all." (Renewed laughter.) It simply tells you that you have received from this institution the knowledge by which you may know where to look for truth and to judge of truth from error when you find it. My father did not have the advantage of a university education, but he was a hard-headed old Hudson River Dutchman (laughter) with a keen sense of humor. In the evening of his days it was his custom to sit in the afternoon upon the stoop of his house and read the newspaper. One day some college graduates who had been exercising upon the Hudson flung themselves upon the green sward of his lawn and were discussing how infinitely different in opportunities, in requirements and in education generally the present generation is to the past; and one of them said with an air of confidence and in

tones of triumph, "Why, I am only twenty-one years old; my father is seventy, and I know more now than he has learned during all his long life. Old gentleman, maybe you dispute that?" he added, turning to my father. "No," said my father, "but I was just thinking what a fool your father must have been." (Great laughter.)

A great means of success in life is to learn the value of time. Precious stones and all the material wealth of the world is as nothing compared with time. We are given by God a span of life, and it is our duty to utilize every minute to the utmost advantage. Time! I see time wasted in a way which makes me grieve every day. You can secure a liberal education by a proper exercise of time, of some moments that are wasted. When you, each of you, who will enter into your chosen pursuit, I entreat you to give your whole mind to it, and to try and become as perfect in it as possible. But remember always that you are to be something more than a lawyer, something more than a doctor, something more than a clergyman, something more than a business man. Remember that an educated man in the community where he lives is a leader.

But how can I get the time? you say. Henry J. Raymond, when editing the New York Times, was an active member of Congress and was occupied day and night, it seemed to me, in an infinite number of pursuits; and yet at the same time he was writing a life of Abraham Lincoln. Think of one hour devoted to literary work every day before breakfast. That would produce one thousand words each day, which in a month would be equivalent to a volume! Those of you who enter into the literary profession or business will probably get married. Here's your opportunity. (Laughter.) I advise you to do it just as soon as you can support a wife; but you will discover this peculiarity of the female mind, that she is never ready. (Renewed laughter.) When you are about to set out to church on Sunday or to the concert or the theatre, she has got to run upstairs for something. (Laughter.) The probabilities are that if you do not look at it properly you will get irritated and spoil your peace and her happiness. (Laughter.) Don't you do it. (Continued laughter.) She has good reason for delay. Something the matter with the course of ten years you will find that you have read through your entire library. (Laughter.)

What's your ideal of success? Andrew Carnegie, Henry Clews, all these men who have been successful in business are thundering at the public ear through the press with the declaration that if a man or boy wants to succeed in life he must have a liberal education. What is success? My friend Andrew Carnegie puts it better than any one. He says: Take two boys of the same age; and one who has acquired reading and writing and arithmetic enters the counting-room or store or a railroad office. The other comes out of college after eight years, and in two years will have caught up. But that young man who has been eight years going through college, eight years of severe discipline, eight years securing the experience of how to direct his faculties and how to keep them at work—the difference between that young man and the other is the difference between the trained soldier and the militiaman, the trained athlete and the man of muscle who has had no training at all, between the skilled oarsman and the man who first takes the oar. In ten years' time the man from the college who entered eight years after the other man will have acquired his business, will have become the head of his bureau, the general freight agent of the railroad, the ticket agent, the general superintendent, vice-president, probably the president; while the chances are 100 to one that his friend will still be a clerk in the ticket office, appealing to him on account of old associations for an increase of salary. There are, I think, about 2,000,000 young men enter into life every year in every department. Of that number 2,000 come from the colleges. What is the average of success among the 2,000,000 and 2,000? It is the rule of business that only 5 per cent. of the former succeed, the other 95 per cent. fail in business or fail in getting beyond the rank of employees. What is the rule among the college graduates? My class which had its anniversary celebration this year, and, owing to certain contingencies, I was not there (laughter); I was detained here by a car stove (more laughter)—graduated 100 members, and of these 97 have been successful in life. Two of them are judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. But then mine was an exceptional class (laughter), exceptional when compared to those who have not had the advantage. It is safe to say as a general rule that 90 per cent. of the college graduates do secure independence in their business or in their profession. Is it success to gain money? Then, how much? Is twenty millions success? There are 63,000,000 people in the United States and not more than 200 who have that much money. Is ten millions success? There may be 1,000 who have ten millions. Is a million? Of the 63,000,000 people in the United States only an infinitesimal percentage can claim undisputed mastery of a million dollars. I have been thrown all my life among men who have been eminently successful in accumulating money and who have not had the advantage of an early education. I never met one of them who did not

regret with pain that he was not educated. I never met one of them who would not spend his whole fortune rather than that his sons should be obliged to endure the mortification which he himself had to endure. But, they say, "You should not study the classics." So says my friend Charles Francis Adams, and so says another gentleman who is not so intimately my friend—the young Emperor of Germany—because, they say, the classics you cannot use in business. But business is not all life. Our language is founded largely upon the Latin, and our literature of the Church is Latin; and the man who does not know that ancient and glorious tongue, and the Greek with it, reads the paper and reads the volume and does not understand or appreciate one-half of what he reads. He thinks he does. But to the man who is educated in the classics every word has a new meaning, and he sees at once how a classic quotation sheds an electric light across the whole subject, making it brighter and more beautiful. (Prolonged applause.)

I was one evening at a large reception where were present many distinguished men. One of them is known from one end of this country to the other for his high rank in business and his high rank in politics. We were inspecting a group of statuary, and he shouted out from the other end of the room: "Depew, what is this group?" I saw the trident; I saw the helmet; I saw the lyer. I said: "That is Neptune, Apollo, Minerva." "Oh, yes," he said, "I see; the three graces." (Laughter.) Well, that man's family had him in the ice-box for a week. (Renewed laughter.)

Well, gentlemen, you are going out into life and into that field which involves for you serious responsibilities. By the time you have won your place in the profession and reached the point of success in your business the world will have entered upon the twentieth century. You are to be the pioneers and leaders of the twentieth century. We of the nineteenth century have given you a century hard to equal and difficult to beat. In this century more has been done to contribute to the happiness of mankind and the health of the world than in any dozen centuries. We have broken into the treasure-house of Nature and taken her choicest gifts. We have bridged streams, tunneled mountains, belted the globe with lightning, made all the forces and powers of the air obedient to our will. Now you in entering this twentieth century may not increase this record much more, but you can increase it by educated effort, by leading the world to a higher stand and to a better knowledge of the truth. Every educated man who goes forth from college goes forth as an evangel of the truth, not only in religion but in morals. The great battle of to-day or the twentieth century will be communism and anarchy. Remember that if you fix your standard so admirably upon the principle so admirably initiated by the present Pope (applause), so admirably enforced by my friend the eloquent Archbishop (renewed applause), that you will be doing work for God, for your country and for your fellow-men. (Applause.)

Young gentlemen, you will be told when you get out in the world that you are unfortunate if you have not the advantageous circumstances of family or of fortune on your side. Don't mind those who say that. Remember that every great name in American history since the Revolutionary War has sprung from poverty. Remember that all of them created their own careers—yes, their own fortunes. Webster, our greatest lawyer; Lincoln, our greatest President of modern times; Sherman, Sheridan, Grant, our greatest soldiers—all came from poor surroundings, without fortune and without opportunities. General Garfield, whose tragic death thrilled the world, is a typical illustration of the advantage of a liberal education. He was on the tow-path of a canal, a boy leading the horses that drew the canal-boat. His mother was very poor and needed his wages, but she said: "I will give that boy an education at any sacrifice." Noble woman, glorious mother! That boy, what did he become? He managed to get into college. He taught school and worked himself through. As a soldier he entered the ranks and became Major-General. From an humble teacher he became President of the college. As a politician, he entered Congress and became President of the United States. (Applause.) Suppose his mother had kept him on the tow-path of the canal and not given him a liberal education, he would probably have been captain of that canal-boat, have owned a fleet of vessels on Lake Erie, accumulated four or five million dollars, and when he passed sixty years of age he would have gone to Congress and wondered how on earth he got there and why he was sent. (Laughter.)

Young gentlemen, I represent here to-day the Regents of the State of New York. It is a body under which is gathered all our educational institutions. Representing them and speaking for them, I bid you hail and God-speed in the battle of life. (Prolonged applause.)

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A Catholic Mission Burned and Sacked by a Chinese Mob.

The Methodist Missionary Society of New York, on August 21, received a letter from Wuhu, China, under date of May 19, describing the anti-Catholic riots there. They began about May 12 against two Chinese nuns, whom the mob abused for some time and finally took to the police office. The officer in charge became frightened at so large a crowd, and sent the nuns to the Hsien Yamen, from whence they were returned to the mission. This proceeding did not please the people, and the Ko Lao Hui, a secret society, pasted placards inciting the people to rise and destroy the mission buildings. Two days later things assumed a still more dangerous aspect by the rising of some thousands of people who proceeded to the mission premises in a very threatening attitude. They pulled down the walls and smashed in the gates, so that in a few moments the inside of the compound was filled with an infuriated mob of ruffians of the lowest order, led by men in respectable dress, who went about with a small flag directing the operations of the rioters.

Once inside the grounds, which the priests had vacated, all the rest was easily accomplished. The cry was that the priesthood had murdered children and taken out their eyes and hearts, so that the mob began to seek for graves and secret places. Finding some graves of the priests who had died there some months ago, they exhumed the bodies and broke open the coffins, expecting to find money buried with them. Being disappointed in this, they scattered the bodies and grave clothes about the grounds. They then searched the vaults with the idea of finding the bodies of some Chinese children, said to be missing, but without finding any.

The ransacked buildings, throwing everything through the windows and smashing everything they did not want, such as pictures, glass and china ware, and tearing the books to pieces; while tables, chairs and benches were broken up and piled about at different points. On these piles of debris a liberal quantity of kerosene oil was poured and a light applied, with the result that everything was soon in a blaze.

The soldiers had, however, arrived by this time, and as I heard a volley of musketry, I felt that things would soon be quieter. But in this I was much mistaken, as the disturbance continued to rage furiously all night.

The next morning the members of the Customs' staff, headed by their Commander, made a bold stand, and kept the mob from looting the Custom House, though the homes and private effects of most of these brave fellows had all been destroyed, some of them having nothing but what they stood up in, and their wives and children were in the same condition. For two days and nights they were under arms, and had constantly to sally forth and drive the mob away from the premises and put out the fires already kindled to burn down the remaining part of the foreign residences. There is no doubt that the brave stand of about twenty armed men against thousands of ruffians has, in a great measure, saved one mission premises for the present at least.

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Mr. Henry Graham, Wincham, writes: "I was in North Dakota last May, and I took a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery with me, as I did not feel safe without it. While there a lady friend was suffering with indigestion, biliousness and headache. I recommended the Vegetable Discovery to her and she tried it, and the result was that it did her so much good, I had to leave the balance of the bottle with her."

Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure.

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Only grand closer as the busy son ters called i children won cuddy holes, contempt up and tiny-pan listened and heart throbb though she some dear fri

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