

LI HUNG'S HABITS.

How the Richest Man in the World Burns Money When He Travels.

Spent \$250,000 for Jewels in Berlin, Which He Presented to His Daughter-in-Law.

New York, Sept. 1.—"Le Comte Li Hung Chang, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary," as his card reads, with his two doctors, six cooks, secretaries and other followers, is now the guest of the United States. Li will stop a few days in New York, as political exigencies at home demand a speedy return to China. He will take a morning train to Philadelphia, where, among other things, he will visit the Cramp shipyard, and then he will journey to Washington, where he hopes to remain a week among the ambassadors and ministers of the foreign countries. He also hopes to have a lengthy chat with President Cleveland, and if possible, do something to remove the ban from Chinese immigration. From Washington he will journey direct to Vancouver, B. C., and embark there for China.

It would please him greatly if he could stop off at Chicago and San Francisco and inspect those cities, particularly the Chinese quarters in the latter place, but his limited time will not allow it. It is needless to say that Li Hung Chang is one of the most notable men of the age. Pretty near every one in this country knows it by this time. It is not so generally known that he is considered the richest man in the world, having an estimated fortune of \$500,000,000. Moreover, he has been burning money ever since he left China to attend the coronation of the Czar at Moscow. An example of the way he spends his colossal income was given at the Berlin exhibition. What looking over the exhibits he saw some diamonds and pearls which he thought would please his daughter-in-law, the wife of his son, Viscount Li. He told the manager through his interpreter that he would buy them. This manager was a stolid German, otherwise he might have faint-ed. The cost of the gems amounted to \$250,000, and while it did not phase Li, it worried his chief secretary, who whispered to the great Chinaman that there was not that much money at immediate command. Li ordered him to see that the bill was paid at once, and this was evidently done, as his daughter-in-law had the gems when the party reached London a week later. Li's coffin is a subject of interest wherever he travels. He always takes it with him, as he expects to die at any time, and wants to be laid away in the orthodox Chinese style when the time comes. He had his coffin sent to London during the coronation festivities at Moscow, as he feared its presence might mar the general joy of the Czar. Li Hung Chang has had this coffin for more than thirty years, and every one knows that it is necessary to repair some of the trimmings, as it is a highly ornamented affair. It weighs five hundred pounds, and a separate state room was engaged for it on the steamer St. Louis. Its original cost was \$500, and to maintain it for so long a time has cost \$20,000 more. The cost of carrying it around the world this trip is close to \$2000. It is made of mahogany, and the wood is cut from a single tree trunk. The bottom is curved and rests on supports at either end. Its exterior is veneered with highly decorated carved wood. It is 8 feet 9 inches long, 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep. There are no hinges to the lid, for at the burial the lid will be fastened at each end with many hands of silk cord. There are 16 big handles, 8 at each side. Two long poles of mahogany go along with it so that at the burial 32 men can lift it up and carry it to the cemetery.

A canopy of embroidered silk surrounds it, but it is doubtful if this will be left on when it is placed in the grave. The interior is of metal covered with beautifully decorated silk. In the center of the coffin is a casket containing fine uniforms, any one of which will be worn by Li when the Celestial journey is begun. The official in charge of the coffin carries with him a ruby said to be worth \$100,000, which will be placed in the coffin with Li's body as a tribute to the spirit who guards his soul. The coffin makes its travels in a big brass-hinged box, and it is doubtful if anyone gets a peep at it during Li's stay in this country, as the coffin is regarded as something sacred by the distinguished Chinaman and his suite.

Prince Bismarck and General Grant agreed that Li was the cleverest diplomat that they had ever met, and he carries his diplomacy down to the little affairs of everyday life. It was a bit of delicate diplomacy to send his coffin to London out of respect for the Czar's feelings, and it also showed his tact and refinement, for it is a thoughtful gentleman in every inch of his six feet of manhood.

Li will be banqueting many times in this country, but not an ounce of food will pass his lips at any of these public feasts. Here his diplomacy will show itself again. He says that he fears that he might place something in his mouth that he would not like and cause him to wince. This he would regard as an affront to his hosts, so he eats nothing. When invited to dine out he eats a hearty meal in his apartments before leaving and then he sits through the banquet without partaking of any of the viands.

It must not be imagined from this that Li scorns the delights of the table. He is 71 years old, but he has the appetite of an athlete of 20. In his apartments his dinner is served at 6:30 o'clock by his body valet, a man who sleeps at his door every night, and by three cooks, who follow their handiwork to the dining room. The meal consists from 12 to 16 courses, not counting tea and little cakes at the end. On a large tray contains all these various edibles ranged in rows, one above the other. Roast duck is almost always a piece of resistance, which the viceroy eats with kidney beans. Then comes a savory dish of fresh pork, with a quantity of jam. Although the cucumbers are served smart, he usually enjoys them together with jam and pork.

After this the venerable Chinaman turns to shrimps, the flavor of which is

heightened by leeks, gherkins and mushrooms, with which he eats them. Next he picks two tender chickens preserved in wine and vinegar along with green peas. Then he is ready to do justice to a slice of fresh pork cooked in honey with the smallest mushrooms. This is succeeded by a puree made of pigeon's legs and flavored with sour jelly. These are some of the chief plates which constitute the evening meal, and are followed by dessert, consisting of rice cooked with sugar and sponge cakes, and the whole washed down with tea.

This menu would send most men of 71 into their graves at an early date, but Li goes through it every day, and he is hale and hearty. Some years ago he had a stroke of apoplexy, and when death visits him he expects it to come in that form, but in the meantime he is not foregoing any of the delights of the table.

The political career of Li is so well known that no reference need be made to it here. While the cables have recently brought rumors to the effect that his power in China had greatly diminished, the statement of Li's secretary to think the Russian government detailed a certain Count to follow Li everywhere in France, Germany and England, and to keep track of any negotiations he might enter into with these countries, it is quite possible that this count has followed Li to this country and will stay with him until he is safe and sound in China again.

THE WAR IN CUBA

Numerous Fights With Insurgent Bands—A Good Word Spoken for Weyler.

Two Thousand Troops to be Sent to the Philippine Islands.

Havana, Aug. 30.—Guerrillas from Vergor Spain, connected with the Lucitania division, overtook recently at Luisa the bands of Castillo and Banderas. After sharp fighting the insurgents were dislodged from trenches. They left five dead on the field as they retired, and their wounded in the hands of the troops are said to have been wounded in the engagement.

Insurgents lurking in the outskirts of San Antonio de Los Baños, province of Havana, recently fired into the Spanish military hospital occupied by the rebels. A temporary panic resulted among the patients, and the excitement owing to this was with difficulty suppressed.

An aged Spaniard named Felipe Maderna, a peaceable citizen residing in the town of Managua, the father of a large family, was recently captured in the suburbs of the town and hanged by the insurgents, so the Spanish officials report. Maderna was a highly respected man, and members of his family are connected with some of the best families in the island of Cuba.

A Matanzas correspondent is authority for the statement that the insurgents last week dragged Jose Billadosa, another peaceable Spaniard citizen, away from the British plantation of Media Lucia, and hanged him to a tree in the vicinity of that town. Before he became extinct, and while he was swinging in midair, they mutilated his body in frightful fashion with machetes. His wife, a native Cuban, was assaulted and finally beaten unmercifully, the only excuse given for this outrage being that she had been guilty of the offense of marrying a Spaniard.

Mexico City, Aug. 30.—Charles Ackers, London Times correspondent in Cuba, has just arrived, and in an interview with the Mexican Herald says: "Gen. Weyler is an extremely able officer, perhaps the ablest man for the position to be found in all Spain. The martial law established by the Spaniards in Cuba since the outbreak of the insurrection is absolutely the same as the martial law anywhere. It is certainly impossible to predict when or how this devastating struggle will terminate. The Spanish government is firmly determined to make use of every possible resource in order to maintain its hold on the island. You may consider it as good as settled that the Spanish government will spare no sacrifice toward retaining its sovereignty. Whether right or wrong, Spain imagines she can crush the revolution."

London, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the Standard from Madrid says that the Spanish government has approved of the conduct of Captain General Weyler and of his issuance of his orders prohibiting the people of Cuba and foreigners resident in Cuba from having any intercourse with the foreigners outside the island of Cuba, and also his much discussed decree prohibiting the gathering of the sugar and coffee crops.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—The official telegrams received here from Capt.-Gen. Blanco, governor of the Philippine Islands, announce that a thousand rebels took the field against the Spanish forces for the purpose of bringing about a revolution. The insurgents were badly smothered and easily defeated. Troops are now in pursuit. Gov. Blanco, however, estimates the Separists number at least 4,000. He has asked the Spanish government to send reinforcements. The Spanish ministry to-day decided to send 2,000 troops to the Philippine islands without delay.

Sent it to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it many times for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 75-cent bottles for sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

After this the venerable Chinaman turns to shrimps, the flavor of which is

ABERDEEN'S DANGER FROM OLD LONDON

Tupper Said to be Preparing a "Roast" for the Governor-General.

Tory Senators Wisely Decide to Say Nothing But Saw Wood.

The Premier's Views in Regard to the Dismissal of Public Officials.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—An interesting debate is expected upon the correspondence between the governor-general and Sir Charles Tupper which led to the resignation of the late minister. The fact is the senate feels it has a slight hold on public sympathy and is not anxious to weaken the thread by which it is suspended to the constitution.

In the debate committee to-day the conduct of three French translators, Vanasse, McLeod and Lasalle, was under review. Vanasse admitted that he had said in Richelieu county that Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Brunner were traitors to their race and religion. Lasalle and McLeod denied certain charges which were made against them, and the case had to be further postponed. A charge was laid against Jos. Bouchard.

The case will come up at next meeting. It is acknowledged generally that all of those parties were more or less engaged in politics, but what the committee wants to get at is, whether they were offensive partisans? When the Conservative government found that previous translators had taken part in an election no examination was made into their case. Chapeau secured their dismissal without any investigation.

Yesterday the dismissal of public officials was under discussion. Replying to Hon. Mr. Foster the premier said that personally he did not object to an official holding views in favor of one party or the other and exercising the right of franchise. "But," said Mr. Laurier, "if he has worn the party badge, if he has taken part in any party processions and promoted the interests of the candidate of his party, then a man has taken his official life in his hands."

Mr. Stevens, superintendent of the Manchester ship canal, had an interview with Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Fisher in reference to the development of Canadian trade by the Manchester route. As is well known, Manchester is now a seaport, but the shipping arrivals have not been up to the expectations of the canal company.

Manchester is a fine harbor, and a line of steamships from Canada, and the canal company is prepared to offer liberal inducements in that direction.

In the house to-day Hon. Mr. Patterson was in discussion. Replying to Mr. Blair by Hon. Mr. Davies and Colonel Demville, amid applause from the government side.

After dragging on for several days the debate about the participation of the servants in politics was concluded last night. All the big gladiators participated yesterday, and Tupper's active part in politics during his occupancy of the commission has been challenged. Sir Charles defended himself on the ground of the extraordinary nature of the issue and claimed that the policy of the Liberals, which was unrestricted reciprocity, might have led to political ruin for the United States, and he felt called upon to make a departure and come to the rescue of the empire. He was landed and jeered, and Cartwright gave him a good scolding.

Hugh John made a strong plea to save Baldwinson's life. Hugh John claimed that Baldwinson had not done in Dominion election matters, but McDonnell says he had been one of the chief organizers of the Icelanders in the interest of the Conservative party.

A conference with a number of members was held in the Northwest room this morning to discuss the possibility of securing cheaper transportation of live stock of the farmers to the old country. Hon. John Sanfield Macdonald, representing the Patrons, laid the scheme before the meeting to establish abattoirs at various points in the Dominion, and in order to accomplish this object government assistance may be asked.

The government have withdrawn the Thousand Islands from sale, with a view of their being purchased by the Ontario government for park purposes.

In the meantime Mr. Huggart has got one of the best ones, which was purchased for him by Mr. Ferguson, a lawyer of this city.

Montreal, Sept. 2.—Archbishop Fabre, on leave for a visit to his Holiness the Pope, to-morrow, and it is supposed that he will discuss the probable succession of Cardinal Tascher, who is slowly dying.

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—Attorney-General Sifton arrived from the West yesterday morning. He stated that as soon as the other members of the cabinet returned a council would be held and the school question discussed. There are no further announcements at present.

Woodstock, Sept. 2.—Mr. Parillo, Liberal, and Mr. Munro, Independent, have been nominated for the vacancy in North Oxford in the Ontario house caused by the resignation of Sir Oliver Mowat.

Closing out bicycles, a few left. Shore's Hardware.

Mr. John Hays Hammond Talks About the Jameson Raid.

A Millionaire Brewer Suicides—Mrs. Maybrick Ill in Prison.

London, Sept. 2.—Reports have been circulated in the United States that Mr. John Hays Hammond, an American engineer, and late manager of the De Beers mines of South Africa, has had a serious dispute with Dr. L. S. Jameson, leader of the Transvaal raid, and a representative of the Associated Press had an interview with Mr. Hammond on the subject. When questioned regarding the reported financial misunderstanding between himself and Dr. Jameson, Mr. Hammond said: "The rumor is absurdly untrue," adding, "I never had any money transactions of any kind with Dr. Jameson. So far as my personal feelings go, I admire the man. But I and other reformers have one great grievance against Dr. Jameson, namely, he has allowed us to remain under the imputation of cowardice, and has stated he started for Johannesburg in obedience to our request. 'Our lips have hitherto remained sealed, but solely to help Dr. Jameson and his fellow prisoners. Had we spoken while in the hands of the Boers of before the trial here, their fate might have been different.'"

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Vienna says that Countess von Harlow, a millionaire brewer, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He left a letter attributing the self-murder to the attacks of anti-semitic newspapers which accused him of defrauding the authorities in the matter of payment of Octroi taxes.

Baroness de Ropes, the mother of Mrs. Maybrick, had an interview with the prisoner last week. She says that she found her daughter very ill in the infirmary, and thinks her condition hopeless. The baroness adds that Mrs. Maybrick is not likely to survive the winter. Mrs. Maybrick, according to her mother, has been absolutely crushed with despair, and she says it would wring a person's heart to see her.

It is reported that John Duff, another Irish political prisoner, has become dangerously insane. Albert George Whitehead, the insane Irish-American dynamite recently released from Portland prison, who, on the night of August 24, escaped from the home of his relatives at Skibbereen and disappeared, has been traced to the mountains beyond Bantry where his trail was lost. The parties which were organized to search for him have given up all hope of finding him and have returned home.

A CONTINENTAL REPUTATION

Paine's Celery Compound and Its Thousands of Advocates.

Go where you will over the whole North American continent, you will hear Paine's Celery Compound spoken of; and in every village, town and city you will find some, who, through the Compound's power, have found health and new life.

People delight in telling to others what Paine's Celery Compound has done for them. No wonder that there are tens of thousands of enthusiastic missionaries all over the continent speaking good words about Paine's Celery Compound to those who need a curing and healing medicine. Those who have spoken for and recommended Paine's Celery Compound have done more to advance the reputation of earth's best medicine than all the newspaper articles ever published.

The great majority of diseases that end in misery and death might be quickly and permanently cured if sick persons could only be induced to use Paine's Celery Compound.

The wonderful medicine has a noble record of cures—an array of testimony that is really magnificent and astonishing. The rheumatic, dyspeptic, nervous, sleepless, weak, run-down, and those tormented with blood diseases are soon made well and strong by Paine's Celery Compound. Even if your doctor has doubts about your case, Paine's Celery Compound will give you the bloom of health and long years of happiness.

Let your druggist or dealer know that you must have "Paine's," as imitations cannot meet your case.

IRISH NATIONALISTS.

Common Opinion Seems to be That the Convention Will End in a Failure.

London, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Dublin says that to all intents and purposes the National Irish convention is over, and common opinion is that it has been a complete failure.

The morning papers speak of the convention in Dublin as likely to assume the form of a melancholy wake over the corpse of the Irish parliamentary agitation. The Healthy-Parliament section, despite the Pope's prayer for an end to the discussion, still holds aloof, thus widening the very breach which it was the convention's object to close. The amendments to be proposed to-day, suggesting a conference of the representatives of the different sections of the party, even if passed, which is not likely, will not lead to any practical results. It is understood that Dillon and Davitt are much distressed with regard to the breach between them and their opponents, which they had hoped to fill the last moment, might be accepted.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Reasons why Shorey's Clothing is the Best

Because Shorey's are the only manufacturers of clothing who guarantee their work and their guarantee is as good as gold. All their materials are Sponged and Shrunk and will not shrink or spot with rain. Their Bicycle Suits are up-to-date models of comfort and are all Righty Proofed. They Righty Waterproof all their Spring and Fall Overcoats and make no extra charge for it. Everybody is asking for Shorey's clothing but sometimes dealers try to persuade people to take inferior goods.

Look in the pocket for Shorey's Guarantee Ticket.

REPRODUCE CHICAGO SUPPLEMENT.

Syracuse, N. Y. convention of gold on the following plan.

"The Democrats of York, assembled in convention, adopt the following in its integrity; the national credit union, the individual to ensure of future unhappiness of paternalism, the right of every citizen, the ward of his labor, the debasement of the dollar, the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic."

"We repudiate the form adopted at St. Louis, and we attack a principles."

"We repudiate the Chicago convention, the national stands as a platform, the demand for a direct to the people, the extension of patent, he does upon the Chicago. He has never rejected never repudiated the Populist platform."

"More than all, we burst of sections, and the adoption of the character, mutined on the verge. Their leaders had to be put in iron. Nothing serious happened, however, as precautions against just such a thing had been taken previous to their coming. They were not allowed to have their arms while on the ship."

Gen. Weyler has ordered that all relatives of the rebels must register at the police. All letters and parcels sent to them are to be opened and examined before delivery. Visitors are to be shadowed. The sheriffs have begun visiting private residences to carry out the order. Oscar De Los Reyes and Juan Miguel Forner are to be sent to Chilifrenco islands.

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There was a panic in political and financial quarters when Gen. Weyler's intention leaked out. The Marquis of Apeztegui, the chief of the Conservative party, was immediately summoned to Havana by wire and arrived yesterday from the Constanza sugar plantation, where he was making extensive preparations for next year's crop. A meeting of the Conservative leaders was held, and the result was a declaration of influence were present. After a long and not discussion, in which Gen. Weyler's edict was denounced without stint, resolutions were adopted to this purpose:

First, that a committee, composed of the Marquis of Apeztegui, Pasquel Goicochea and Pataco Sanchez, visit Weyler and try to prevail upon him not to issue the edict.

Second, if he persists in his determination to issue the edict, that the government at Madrid be urged to recall Weyler to Spain.

These audacious resolutions are the talk of the city, as it is well known that Spanish rule in Cuba has always been upheld by, and in control of the Conservative party, especially in times of war, and that the party's resolutions are in effect law. It will not be the first case of a captain-general being virtually dismissed by the Cuban Conservatives. In the last war Captain-General Dulce was sent back to Spain by the Volunteers-Conservatives. Captain-General Campos was also sent to Spain by them.

The workmen in a Spanish cigar factory, operated by an Englishman named Rock, made a public demonstration Friday night in favor of Spain, at which the favorite cry was "Death to the Americans."

Gen. Quintin Bandera, after defeating the Spanish forces under Captain Bulbano at Baunagua, Pinar del Rio province, wrecking a train and seizing the booty, marched eastward with 300 men, crossed the trocha unmolested through the Pirgu hills. He camped at Aguirre, southwest of Alquizar, Havana province, and is reported to be at the ruined sugar mill Miroso, near Quivicap.

The Nangos, an African secret association, correspondent to the Italian Mafia, has taken a hand in politics. Partisans of the Evien gang accused those belonging to the Ecoria of disloyalty in having joined the company of Spanish negro volunteers, formed by a negro called Pastor Veitia to escort Gen. Weyler. The Ecoria gang resented this charge and attacked the Evien men in the Nangos quarter. Several persons are reported killed and many wounded. Fifty negroes have been arrested and the district is held by the police.

The Matanzas court of justice refuses to obey Gen. Weyler's order to remove the Sagua judge. Gen. Weyler threatened to abolish the court if it disregards its autocratic order. Lawyers here, Spaniards included, resent Gen. Weyler's interfering with the civil courts.

The Spanish liner City of Cadiz has arrived with reinforcements. Captain Tomas reports that 500 soldiers, mostly Andalusians of the worst character, mutined on the voyage. Their leaders had to be put in iron. Nothing serious happened, however, as precautions against just such a thing had been taken previous to their coming. They were not allowed to have their arms while on the ship.

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The Nangos, an African secret association, correspondent to the Italian Mafia, has taken a hand in politics. Partisans of the Evien gang accused those belonging to the Ecoria of disloyalty in having joined the company of Spanish negro volunteers, formed by a negro called Pastor Veitia to escort Gen. Weyler. The Ecoria gang resented this charge and attacked the Evien men in the Nangos quarter. Several persons are reported killed and many wounded. Fifty negroes have been arrested and the district is held by the police.

The Matanzas court of justice refuses to obey Gen. Weyler's order to remove the Sagua judge. Gen. Weyler threatened to abolish the court if it disregards its autocratic order. Lawyers here, Spaniards included, resent Gen. Weyler's interfering with the civil courts.

The Spanish liner City of Cadiz has arrived with reinforcements. Captain Tomas reports that 500 soldiers, mostly Andalusians of the worst character, mutined on the voyage. Their leaders had to be put in iron. Nothing serious happened, however, as precautions against just such a thing had been taken previous to their coming. They were not allowed to have their arms while on the ship.

Gen. Weyler has ordered that all relatives of the rebels must register at the police. All letters and parcels sent to them are to be opened and examined before delivery. Visitors are to be shadowed. The sheriffs have begun visiting private residences to carry out the order. Oscar De Los Reyes and Juan Miguel Forner are to be sent to Chilifrenco islands.

Insist on having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Mrs. Howson Lott—The tax collector left a bill this morning. They have changed the name of the road in front from a street to an avenue, and doubled the tax rate.

Howson Lott—Joy! I'll pay that bill at once, before they make another change and call it a boulevard.

Thereupon Gen. Weyler determined to issue shortly an edict forbidding the grinding of the season's sugar crop. When the edict appears war will begin between Cuba and Spanish troops will be in the cities and towns. The sugar mills will be destroyed by both sides, for Weyler will adopt Gomez' tactics and enter upon a campaign of extermination. Cuba will be made desolate by fire and sword. The torch will be applied by regulars and insurgents alike to everything which might give aid and comfort to the enemy. Everybody outside the military lines will be shot without challenge.

There was a panic in political and financial quarters when Gen. Weyler's intention leaked out. The Marquis of Apeztegui, the chief of the Conservative party, was immediately summoned to Havana by wire and arrived yesterday from the Constanza sugar plantation, where he was making extensive preparations for next year's crop. A meeting of the Conservative leaders was held, and the result was a declaration of influence were present. After a long and not discussion, in which Gen. Weyler's edict was denounced without stint, resolutions were adopted to this purpose:

First, that a committee, composed of the Marquis of Apeztegui, Pasquel Goicochea and Pataco Sanchez, visit Weyler and try