

THE VISIT OF LI HUNG CHANG.

The man who in himself, more than any other single individual, represents the government of China, Li Hung Chang, is making this country a visit, in which great efforts are deservedly put forth to pay him high honors. He is seventy-four years old, and, although Viceroy of China, is traveling with a great suite under the title of Ambassador Extraordinary to Russia, from which country he is on his journey home by the way of England and the United States. He arrived in New York by the steamship St. Louis from Southampton on August 28 and was received with a salute of twenty-one guns, and the warships New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Texas, Columbia, Newark, Raleigh, Montgomery, Amphitrite and Terror dipped their flags in his honor. He was met by representatives of the United States government and of the city of New York on the Dolphin, and a fleet of yachts and excursion vessels was present.

From the American line pier, Fulton Street and North River, the distinguished guest and those personally present to welcome him passed up Broadway in carriages to the Waldorf Hotel, escorted by the Sixth United States Cavalry. A number of receptions and visits of various kinds were arranged to entertain and manifest a hearty welcome to the distinguished visitor during a stay of four or five days in New York.

Li Hung Chang, although temporarily relieved of office and deprived of some of his honors during the war with Japan, is at present the great man of China again, as he was for many years before the war with Japan. He is Viceroy of Pe-chee-lee, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Imperial Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Senior Tutor to the Emperor, Director General of the Coast Defense of the North and of the Imperial Navy, Northern Superintendent of Trade, and Ambassador Extraordinary, thus being the chief manager of the home and foreign affairs and the army and navy of China. He is said to be enormously wealthy, but is a Chinaman to the backbone in everything except his appreciation of the superiority of American and European enterprise, which has caused him to utilize foreigners to educate his countrymen. Against bitter opposition he built such railways and telegraphs as China now has; tried to establish the army on foreign models, built an iron-clad fleet, and organized a system of coast defense, the failure of which in the war with Japan was due mainly to the stupendous corruption of his subordinates.

Li came originally from the Province of Anhui, where he graduated in 1847. In 1853 he fought the Taipings. From this time on fortune smiled on him. His name became illustrious in this memorable conflict, he was proclaimed as the savior of his country and obtained the famous yellow jacket. In 1854 he was named Taotai in the Province of Tonkin. In 1862 he was appointed governor of Kiangsu, superintendent of the treaty ports of the south and governor general of Houkouang in 1867. Finally in 1875 he became premier, with the title of "Po" or noble of the third order. The presidency of the council of war and the direction of the navy devolved upon him. He is called, not without reason, the "Bismarck of China." He is tall and spare and his forehead is very fine. The eyes of the old man are still bright and his keenness of sight is remarkable.

A drooping mustache and a small beard give him a military aspect. There is, however, nothing in this physiognomy, which appears so benevolent, to suggest the terrible conqueror of the Taipings.

The Centennial of Senefelder's Discovery to be Celebrated.

In order to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the invention of the art of lithography by Alois Senefelder, a committee has been elected by the several lithographic associations existing to-day.

The celebration will take the form of an exhibition of all the different products of lithography. The exhibition will illustrate the history of the art from its birth to the present day. Specimens and prints from the earliest date and from all civilized countries will be shown. Lectures on the history, progress, and development



From a Photo. by Russell & Sons, Baker St., London.

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of the art will be delivered by well known experts in all of its many varied branches.

The committee has secured the spacious halls in Terrace Garden, at Fifty-eighth Street, New York City, for October 16 and 17, 1896. The celebration will be brought to a close with a grand ball. Joseph R. Keogh is chairman of the committee, and Ernst Lauehard, of 142 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, secretary.

In a recent memoir to the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Moissan describes a new method of preparing alloys, especially of the refractory metals. He finds that by adding a mixture of the oxides of the metals and powdered aluminum to a bath of liquid aluminum, he is able to obtain alloys with molybdenum, titanium, tungsten, uranium, etc., the heat set free by the oxidation of the aluminum being sufficient to promote the reaction. Some of the alloys produced in this way may be found useful in the arts.

Science Notes.

On account of the recent important sales of coins, the English government has added \$30,000 to the annual grant for the British Museum.

On the third of June, at Gottingen, the new Institute for Physical Chemistry and Electro-Chemistry was opened under the direction of Professor Nernst, the first of its kind which at a German university is devoted exclusively to the above branches of science.

Strangers who went to the Czar's coronation were astounded at the unpaved condition of Moscow. They found that it would cost \$30,000,000 to pave the town, and that the work would practically have to be done over every year on account of the effects of the frost.

Photography has lately determined the depths to which the sun's rays can penetrate through water, and the result is that at a depth of 553 feet the darkness

was about equal to an exposure on a clear but moonless night. The exposed plates at this depth gave no evidence of light action.

Aime Guinard has used calcium carbide in small pieces in hemorrhage. He believes that the results obtained are not due solely to the local effect of the lime set free by the action of the liquids of the tissues upon the calcium carbide, but that the acetylene liberated also has some therapeutic influence.

The Albert medal of the Society of Arts has been awarded to Professor D. E. Hughes, in recognition of the services he has rendered to arts, manufacture, and commerce by his numerous investigations in electricity and magnetism, especially the printing telegraph and microphone. Professor Hughes has our congratulations.

A curious lake has been found in the island of Kildine, in the North Sea. It is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land and contains salt water under the surface, in which sponges, codfish, and other marine animals flourish. The surface of the water, however, is perfectly fresh and supports fresh water creatures.

According to the New York Electrical World, Dr. J. C. Perry and Mr. W. C. Cheney, superintendent of the Portland General Electric Company, have been very successful in defining free gold in quartz by means of Roentgen rays. If this is so, it is evident that the definition of "visible gold" will have to be enlarged and the mining prospector will be worried with another new test.

An excellent property of aluminum is its sonorousness, says Electricity. According to Faraday's experiments, the sound of an aluminum bar is not limited to a single tone, with its corresponding upper tones, but there are two different tones audible, one in the longitudinal and one in the transverse direction. This may be easily observed by hanging a bar on a thread and holding it near the ear while striking it.

A delicate instrument, says Invention, has been designed by Mr. Horace Darwin which will indicate slow tilts and pulsations of the earth's crust of less than 1-300 of a second, or an angle less than that subtended by a line an inch long at a distance of 1,000 miles. It consists of a circular mirror suspended from brackets on an upright by two wires of very unequal length. Slight tilting of the upright causes exaggerated motion of the mirror, and the spot of reflected light moved half an inch when a finger was laid gently on the marble window set supporting the apparatus.