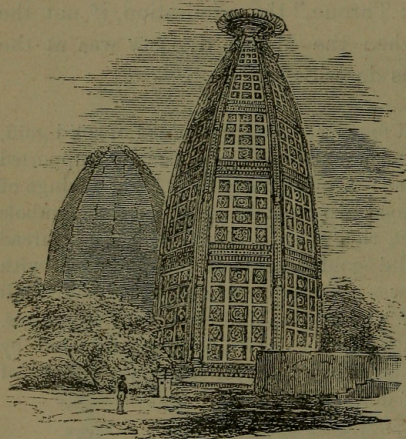


The marble balustrade is exquisitely carved in elaborate perforated work. At each corner of the roof stands a marble kiosk with a gilded dome; the ceiling was once composed of golden and silver filagree work, for which the goldsmiths of Delhi are celebrated to the present day. One side of the hall of private audience commanded a view of the whole interior of the fortress; another looks out upon the palace gardens, which are still kept in great beauty; a third affords a charming view of the river Jumna; while the fourth, which is closed, rests upon the walls of the royal zenana. On the side that is closed once stood the famous "Peacock Throne," the admiration, if not the envy, of the world in the days when the Mogul dynasty was at the zenith of its splendor. It is thus described:

The throne was six feet long and four feet broad, composed of solid gold, inlaid with precious gems. It was surmounted by a gold canopy, supported on twelve pillars of the same material. Around the canopy hung a fringe of pearls; on each side of the throne stood two chittahs or umbrellas, symbols of royalty, formed of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold thread and pearls, and with handles of solid gold, eight feet long, studded with diamonds. The back of the throne was a representation of the expanded tail of a peacock, the natural colors of which were imitated with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, and other brilliant gems. Its value was estimated by Tavernier, a French jeweler, who saw it in its perfection, at six millions of pounds sterling, or thirty millions of dollars.

A prolonged stay was made at the Kootuli-Minar, a fluted tower, situated seven miles from the city, of rare beauty, and of such singular construction that it is justly considered one of the wonders of the land. The tower is 240 feet in height, and forms a circumference of about 140 feet at the base, gradually tapering as it rises, until, at the summit its diameter is not more than nine feet. It is divided into five stories, at each of which there is a projecting balcony which encircles the tower and adds to the grace of its proportions. That the tower was constructed with a mathematical purpose is believed by some antiquarians, as measurements made of its different parts have revealed some strange coincidences. Thus the combined heights of the upper and lower stories, are just equal to half that of the whole tower. The lower story is just

twice the diameter, and five diameters is just equal to the height of the building. The fluting which ornaments each of the stories, except the fourth, which is a plain cylinder, varies with each. Thus in the first story it is convex in form; in the second it is circular; in the third, angular; and in the fifth the exterior is about equally divided between fluted and plain surface. A climb up a spiral staircase, containing 375 steps, took one or two of the travelers to the summit of the tower, whence a grand view was had of the distant city, and of the ruined cities and monuments which occupied the intervening space.



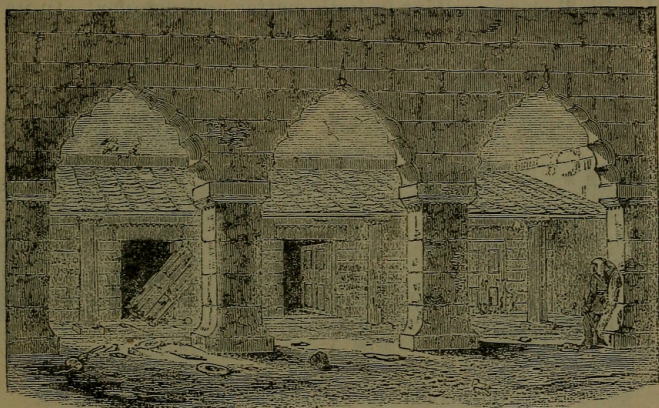
HINDOO TEMPLES AT BINDRABUND.

The interest which Delhi possesses as one of the centres of the great struggle known as the Indian mutiny, was too great for the tourists not to seek some of the spots made famous in the deadly struggle between England and the Sepoys, twenty-two years before. Attended by an officer who took part in the siege, General Grant stood within the

rebuilt arsenal, which, during the mutiny, was held by heroic Lieutenant Willoughby and eight companies, against hundreds of Sepoys, until, finding their position untenable, they touched off the train they had prepared in readiness for the emergency and exploded the magazine, killing no less than a thousand rebels. At the Cashmere gate he saw the spot where two gallant young officers marched boldly up to the walls of the city, and, under a shower of balls, deposited the bags of powder with which the gate was blown down to admit the besiegers. At different parts of the city he was shown localities where the struggle between the rebel garrison and the British force, which had just entered the city, waged most desper-



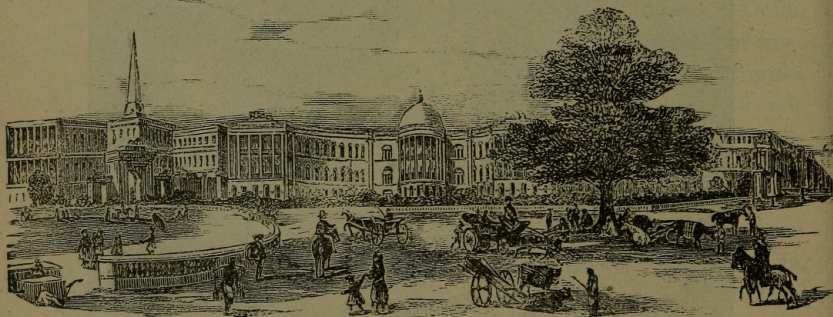
ately ; the Moree and Cabool gates, where the English forces were beaten back and the gallant Nicholson was slain ; the Cuttub Minar, where the venerable Sepoy King surrendered to the English, on condition that his life should be spared. These scenes, however, and especially the narration of the terrible acts of retaliatory slaughter which followed the recapture of the town, failed to excite an equal interest with the more peaceful objects which had been seen earlier in the day, and the General being now a man of peace, was not sorry when the time came that he could politely dispense with the attentions of his military chaperone.



THE "SLAUGHTER HOUSE," CAWNPORE.

Calcutta was reached on the 28th of February. At the station a company of the Madras Fourteenth Regiment, with band and colors, were drawn up in line on the platform, and at the bridge the European Constabulary of the Calcutta police were posted. Amongst the gentlemen who had collected on the platform to receive the General, were: Captain Muir, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy of India; Deputy Commissioner of Police Lambert; General Litchfield, the American Consul; Mr. R. McAllister; Mr. Fred. Coke; Mr. Manockee Rustonyee and Son, and the Commanders of several United States vessels in port. When the General stepped from the carriage, the soldiers presented arms, and one of the gentle-

men handed the General a letter from Nawab Abdul Gunny Meah, of Dacca, inviting him to visit his place. The party were then driven to the Government House, and as they neared it, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the General. A grand dinner party came off in the evening, at which about fifty ladies and gentlemen—a select and highly distinguished party—were present to meet the Ex-President. The toast of the Queen-Empress disposed of, Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, proposed the health of the President of the United States, coupling with it the name of General Grant in a very graceful manner. The speech, as might have been expected from the author of “Lucille,” was excellent in both matter and manner. In its open-



THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND TREASURY, CALCUTTA.

ing he adverted to the consanguineous bond which tied together the English and American people, and took pride in the fact that it was from that little island in the Northern Seas that the race which had planted colonies in all quarters of the globe had sprung. Becoming less general in his allusion, he skillfully brought his remarks to bear upon the distinguished American, who had just become his guest, closing his speech with the following eloquent tribute :

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is neither customary nor proper to couple the name of any private individual, however eminent he may be, with toasts proposed in honor of the ruling power of a sovereign state. I am not going to infringe that rule; and, as regards the rules of hospitality, I think you must all feel that of hospitality and of sympathy the best expression is in deeds, not words. I think, therefore, that it would be on my part an inhospitable



deed if to this toast I added any words which would possibly require from our honored guest the conventional formality of a reply. But, ladies and gentlemen, this at least let me say before I sit down: General Ulysses Grant, like his classic namesake, has seen men and cities in almost every part of the world, enlarging the genius of the statesman and the soldier by the experience of the traveler. Let us hope that when he returns to that great empire of the West, which he has once rescued and twice ruled, he will at least take with him a kindly recollection of his brief sojourn in this empire of the East, where his visit will long be remembered with gratification by many sincere friends and well wishers. Ladies and gentlemen, I have now to request that you will fill your glasses and drink with all honor to our last toast this evening, "The President of the United States of America."



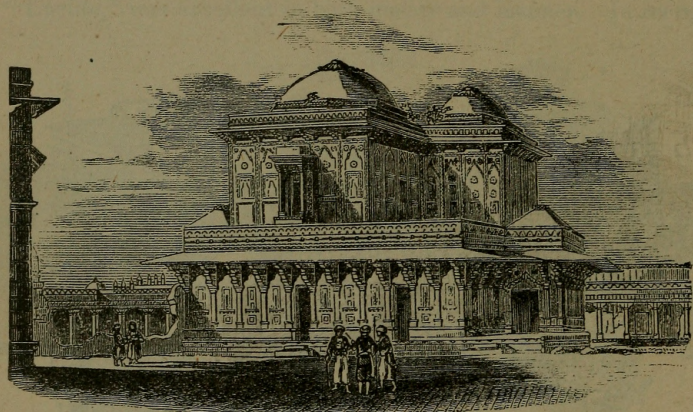
BAZAAR ON THE CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

The General made a brief response, which closed the speech-making of the evening, which afterwards was given up to social enjoyment in which the Ex-President was the lion of the occasion.

The splendid opening to General Grant's Calcutta sojourn given by the vice-regal banquet was followed by a succession of festivities, in which the General displayed the same ability as a diner-out which he had exhibited in London; and an ability to combine solid sight-seeing with social enjoyment, which quite surprised the Anglo-Indians, who hardly believed the Ex-President had the constitution to do so much hard work in their enervating climate.

The sight-seeing had to be accomplished, however, and, no matter how exacting had been the social requirements of the evening before, the General was up bright and early to enjoy a run round the city, and see something new before the sun had gained its full power.

The city of Calcutta had much that interested the travelers. The largest as well as the most important centre of British commerce in India, the metropolis of the land, it is situated on the river Hoogly, an outlet of the Ganges, at about 100 miles distant from the sea. The city itself is strikingly handsome, the appearance it presents from the



PART OF THE PALACE OF AKBAR, FUTTIPOOR-SIKRA.

river being so magnificent as to justify the title of "City of Palaces" which is frequently applied to it in the East. Among the public buildings visited, the new Government Offices on the Esplanade, and the Post Office, met with the most favorable criticism at the hands of the tourists. The latter building has a historical interest from the fact, that part of its site covers the ground on which stood the "Black Hole of Calcutta," within which Surajah Dowlah, when he captured Fort William in 1756, locked up the garrison of 146 men. The "black hole" was a room eighteen feet square, with only two small obstructed windows to let in the air. The agonies of thirst and of suffocation which the unfortunate Europeans suffered during that



terrible night of the 18th of June, 1756, can not be described ; the fact, that in the morning twenty-three ghastly forms crept from the room over the putrescent corpses of their one hundred and twenty-three companions, tells the tale. It is a terrible story of cruelty, intentional or otherwise, and the obliteration of the place where the hideous affair occurred was an act of wisdom.

Having exhausted the metropolis of Hindostan, the General took a steamer with the intention of visiting British Burmah. Arrived at Rangoon the General had another grand reception. A couple of British men of war were in the harbor, and they honored the American with a salute and the ceremony of manning the yard arms. The shipping in port put on their holiday attire, and on shore the whole population of the city seemed to have poured out to do the Ex-President honor. At the wharf, whose landing was covered with scarlet cloth and ornamented with the American and British standards, the party were met by Mr. Aitcheson, the English Commissioner, and Mr. Leishmann, the American Vice-Consul. A delightful time was passed here, and the party would have lingered longer in the land of the Brahmin, but time was speeding on, and as the General had decided upon visiting Siam before going to China, an earlier start was made than, perhaps, was agreeable to all parties concerned.



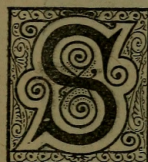






## CHAPTER XIX.

Singapore — Wonderful Vegetation — Siam — Arrival at Bangkok — An Elaborate Programme — Dinner with the King — A Venerable Statesman — Off for China.



SINGAPORE was reached on the first of April, and a landing was made at this interesting point, with the intention of passing a few days there. A glorious reception was given the Ex-President here, in which both the English residents and the natives took part. A pleasant surprise was in store for the General, to whom was handed, shortly after landing, an autograph letter from the King of Siam, inviting the Ex-President to visit him at his royal residence. The letter, which was enclosed in a blue satin envelope, ran as follows :

THE GRAND PALACE, BANGKOK, 4th February, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR:—Having heard from my Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the authority of the United States Consul, that you are expected in Singapore on your way to Bangkok, I beg to express the pleasure I shall have in making your acquaintance. Possibly you may arrive in Bangkok during my absence at my country residence, Bang Pa In; in which case a steamer will be placed at your disposal to bring you to me. On your arrival I beg you to communicate with His Excellency, my Minister for Foreign Affairs, who will arrange for your reception and entertainment.

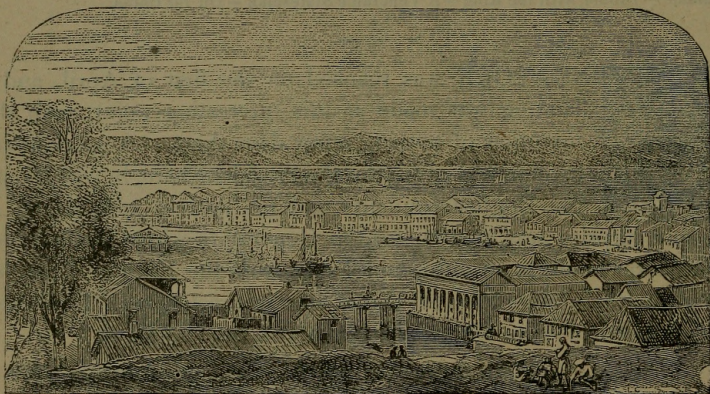
Yours very truly,

CHULAHLONGKORN, R. S.

TO GENERAL GRANT, late President of the United States.

This kind and courteous attention decided the General to make a visit to Siam. In the meantime the party set about seeing what Singapore had in store for them. This island, which is part and parcel of

the British Indian Empire, is situated at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula. Singapore, the capital, has an importance as being a touching place for all steamers going eastward or westward, hardly a day passing without the port being visited by sailing vessels or steamers. This makes it a lively residence place, but it possesses other advantages to make it a pleasant place to sojourn in. It lies just one degree north of the equator ; hence it is in a region of perpetual summer, while its vicinity to the sea and its frequent showers, which are confined to no particular season, ensure it a remarkably even temperature, the thermometer seldom making a higher record than 90°,



SINGAPORE, SIAM, FROM GOVERNMENT HILL.

or falling much below 70°. A walk through the city showed that it is really divided into three towns, each of which is almost exclusively occupied by a distinct race. Thus the western or commercial portion of the town was found to be inhabited by Chinese, the eastern portion by the natives, and the centre by the European residents. Here the travelers saw for the first time the Chinese pagoda. What interested them more than the city itself was its suburbs, in which they saw growing a number of trees of commerce, with whose product they had long had gastronomic acquaintance. Groves of bananas and cocoanuts were seen, and the luscious fruit and creamy nut were tasted fresh from the tree. A grove of nutmeg trees was inspected one morning, and



the fragrant fruit removed from its three-fold shell, the inner case of which is the mace of commerce. A few miles from town a visit was paid to a spice plantation, where cinnamon, clove, and all kinds of spices were advancing to maturity. The variety and richness of the vegetable growth of the island surprised the travelers, who, in one day's wanderings about the city, saw a greater collection of different kinds of trees and shrubs than they had believed possible, among them the pine-apple, bread-fruit, cocoanut, orange, mango, coffee, chocolate, cassia, clove, custard-apple, and a variety of shade and palm trees, too numerous to mention their different names. There is a botanical garden in the city, but the richness of the ordinary flora of the place made its existence seem almost supererogatory.

A few days were very pleasantly spent at Singapore, and on April 9th, the party started in a small steamer for Siam. Bangkok, the King of Siam's capital, was reached on the 14th of April. They were met at the bar of the harbor by the royal yacht, which had the American colors flying at the fore. A boat from the yacht brought to the tourists' steamer U. S. Consul Sickles, the son of the Foreign Minister, representing the Siamese Government, and an aide of the King, who handed the General the following letter:

THE GRAND PALACE, BANGKOK, April 11th, 1879.

SIR:—I have very great pleasure in welcoming you to Siam. It is, I am informed, your pleasure that your reception should be a private one; but you must permit me to show, as far as I can, the high esteem in which I hold the most eminent citizen of that great nation which has been so friendly to Siam, and so kind and just in all its intercourse with the nations of the far East.

That you may be near me during your stay, I have commanded my brother, His Royal Highness the Celestial Prince Bhanurangsi Swangwongse, to prepare rooms for you and your party in the Saranrom Palace, close to my palace, and I most cordially invite you, Mrs. Grant and your party at once to take up your residence there, and my brother will represent me as your host.

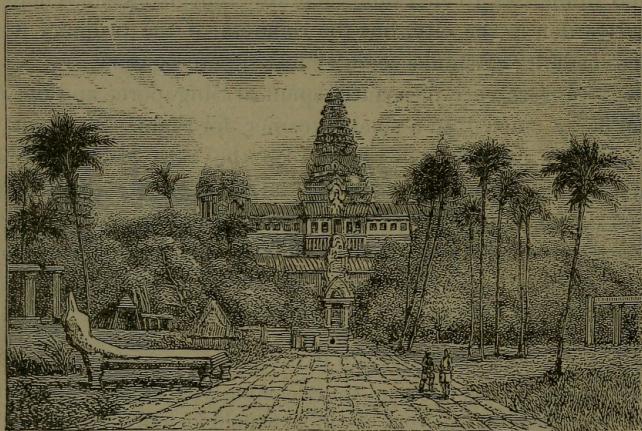
Your friend,

CHULAHLONGKORN, R. S.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL GRANT, late President of the United States.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a royal gondola put out from the shore and conveyed the party to the landing, where a guard presented arms and an excellent band played "Hail Columbia" as the General stepped

upon Siamese soil. The welcome was most cordial. The Foreign Minister greeted the General, and expressed pleasure at seeing him. He then presented the Ex-President to his suite and to a number of gentlemen in attendance, among whom were Mr. Alabaster, the royal interpreter, and Captain Bush, an English naval officer in charge of the Siamese navy. Entering carriages the party were driven to the palace of Hwang Saranrom, where their reception showed that the Celestial Prince was determined to carry out handsomely the instructions given him by his royal brother. As the long line of carriages



ONGKOR, PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE OF THE WAT, SIAM.

swept by the barracks, a salute of twenty-one guns greeted the General. At the palace gate another guard was drawn up, and another band played the American national air. Here the General was met and escorted to the palace by Phra Si Dhammason, of the foreign office, where the King's private Secretary took the Ex-President in charge and led him to the top of a flight of marble steps, where stood His Royal Highness, the Celestial Prince, Bhanurangsi Swangwongse, a handsome young fellow of twenty, who said that his palace was the General's home, and that he had been commanded by the King, his brother, to say that anything in the kingdom that would contribute to the happiness, comfort or honor of General Grant was at his dis-



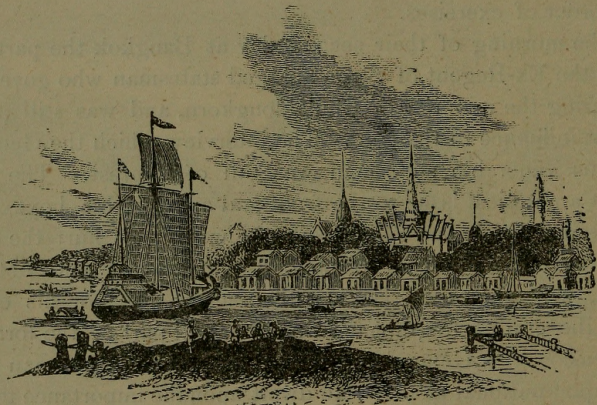
posal. The General made a grateful response, and the Prince offering his arm to Mrs. Grant escorted her and the General to their apartments, the members of his suite looking after the comforts of the rest of the party.

In the evening, the General and party dined quietly with the Prince, who submitted to his distinguished guest a lengthy programme which the King had arranged for his entertainment, and which comprised seven days of sight-seeing. The General did not have the time to spare to follow out the whole programme, as he was compelled to return to Singapore in five days, so that a few changes had to be made in the order of exercises.

On the morning of their second day at Bangkok the party paid a visit to the Ex-Regent of Siam, an aged statesman who governed the land during the minority of Chulalongkorn, and was still possessed of great influence in the land. The interview which the General had with this venerable statesman was full of interest. The General brought a practical issue to the front and expressed a hope that the heavy rains which had fallen recently would not hurt the crops, to which the old gentleman responded that such would not, in his opinion, prove the case. Having taken a few whiffs of his cigar and sipped the cup of fragrant tea which formed part of the formality of the occasion, the General again tried to get the aged man to speak freely upon national affairs. He dwelt upon the importance to Siam of a fuller intercourse with the nations of the world. The old gentleman, however, was not to be drawn into a decided expression of opinion. In his opinion Siam was a peculiar country. It was a country apart from the great highways of commerce, and, peaceful itself, had no desire to enter into the strifes of other nations. In dealing with them it had always endeavored to be friendly and had made every concession in order to secure peaceful relations with them. In short, the venerable politician thought that the Siamese were a happy, contented people, and that the best way to continue so was for outside nations to let them alone.

The King of Siam was visited on the 14th of April. The Grand Palace in which he resides was next to that of Saranrom, in which the General was being entertained, and the party drove to it in state

carriages. At the gate of the palace, where a body of troops were drawn up, an officer met the General and escorted him through an avenue of temples, shrines and pavilions, and up a wide flight of marble steps to the audience room. Here the King, a spare young man, active and nervous in his movements, his prominent feature a sharp, black eye, that flitted to and fro among his visitors, advanced and shook hands with General Grant. Shaking hands with Mrs. Grant, he offered her his arm and conducted her to a sofa, in the centre of which he sat, while the General occupied the other side. A formal conversation ensued, in which words of welcome on the



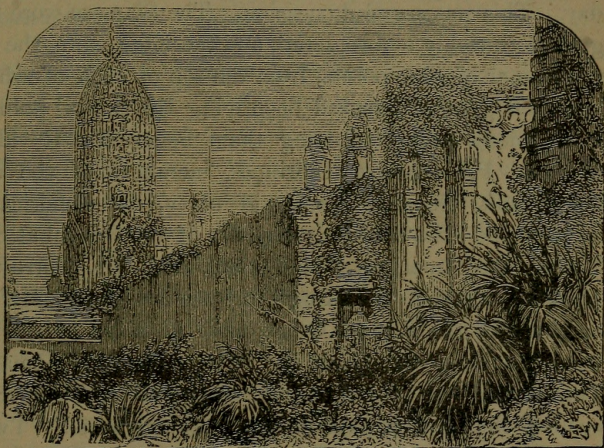
BANGKOK, SIAM.

part of the King were gracefully responded to by the General and Mrs. Grant.

On the following day the King returned the call. The ceremonies of the occasion were very imposing. As the hour of the visit drew near, guards gathered in front of and around the palace. A band of music took up position in the palace yard. Attendants bearing staves in their hands cleared the streets, and announced that the King was coming and should be allowed undisputed way. A squadron of cavalry constituting the royal body guard, under command of a Royal Prince, preceded the carriage, in which the King occupied a back seat, accompanied by two Princes. The approach of the royal



carriage was announced by trumpet, when the General prepared to receive his kingly guest. Colonel Grant, clad in the uniform of a lieutenant-colonel, waited at the palace gate to receive the King in his father's name. The General met the King at the foot of the marble steps and conducted him to the reception room, where, with the aid of Mr. Alabaster, the interpreter, quite a lengthy conversation was had. The General, in reply to the expressed hope of the King that he had been made comfortable at the Saranrom Palace, assured His Royal Highness that nothing could be more agreeable than the hospitality of the Prince. The King then referred to the pleasant relations which had always existed between Siam and America, which land did not look upon the East with any idea of aggrandizement. The United States were a nation to whom the Siamese could look for advice



RUINS AT AYUTHIA, SIAM.

and counsel, and the influence of such Americans as had come to Siam had been of service to the people.

General Grant assured the King that experience had proved that the United States policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations was a wise one. He stated that in his travels through India and Burmah he had been gratified with the commendations bestowed upon American products imported into those countries, and he would be pleased to see Siam sharing in this trade. This was as far as the American Government desired to seek an influence in the East.

The King appreciated the point made, and replied that it would please him to see the commerce between Siam and America widely developed. Siam was, in his opinion, a great deal like the United States in the fact that it possessed a large territory and a small population who, as yet, had been unable to develop it fully. A suggestion by the General that the introduction of skilled labor from America might prove advantageous, elicited the further remark that the Siamese were a conservative people, and never adopted anything until they had studied it carefully.

A State dinner at the Royal Palace was the event of the following day. This was a grand occasion. The Siamese wore State dresses of gold cloth richly embroidered, and the King wore the family decoration, a star of nine points, from the top of each of which glistened a beautiful gem, a diamond occupying the central point. There were forty guests present, among them being His Royal Highness the Celestial Prince, several princes, members of the royal family of lower rank, General Grant and party, the American Consul, Mr. Sickles, and Miss Struder, daughter of the Consul at Singapore; Mr. Torrey, the American Vice-Consul, and Mrs. Torrey; the Foreign Minister, his son, the King's private secretary, Mr. Alabaster, the members of the Foreign Office, and the aides of the King who had been attending the General. The table was a magnificent sight. The service was of solid silver, its prevailing design being the three-headed elephant, a part of the national arms. Two bands were present, which played alternately Siamese and European music. At the end of the repast, which lasted about three hours, His Majesty arose and made the following speech in Siamese, which was translated by his interpreter, who stood behind his chair:

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, NOW ASSEMBLED: I beg you to hear the expression of the pleasure which I have felt in receiving as my guest a President of the United States of America. Siam has for many years past derived great advantages from America, whose citizens have introduced into my kingdom many arts and sciences, much medical knowledge and many valuable books, to the great advantage of the country. Even before our countries were joined in treaty alliance, citizens of America came here and benefited us. Since then our relations have greatly improved,



and to the great advantage of Siam, and recently the improvement has been still more marked. Therefore it is natural that we should be exceedingly gratified by the visit paid to us by a President of the United States. General Grant has a grand fame, that has reached even to Siam, that has been known here for several years. We are well aware that as a true soldier he first saw glory as a leader in war, and, thereafter accepting the office of President, earned the admiration of all men as a statesman of the highest rank. It is a great gratification to all of us to meet one thus eminent both in the government of war and of peace. We see him and are charmed by his gracious manner, and feel sure that his visit will inaugurate friendly relations with the United States of a still closer nature than before, and of the most enduring character. Therefore I ask you all to join with me in drinking the health of General Grant and wishing him every blessing.

The General made a suitable response, in which he expressed the hope that there would soon be seen in America more of the Siamese; that embassies and diplomatic relations would draw them closer together, and that the commerce of both countries might thereby be increased. He desired to see the young men of Siam visit America, and attend American colleges as they now attended colleges in England and Germany. He could assure them all a kind reception, and that their visits would be both interesting and advantageous. In conclusion he asked the company to drink the health of His Majesty the King, and prosperity and peace to the people of Siam.

Receptions, entertainments and excursions made the stay in Siam all too brief, and, after a week's enjoyment, the General started for China, which was reached on the 28th of April.







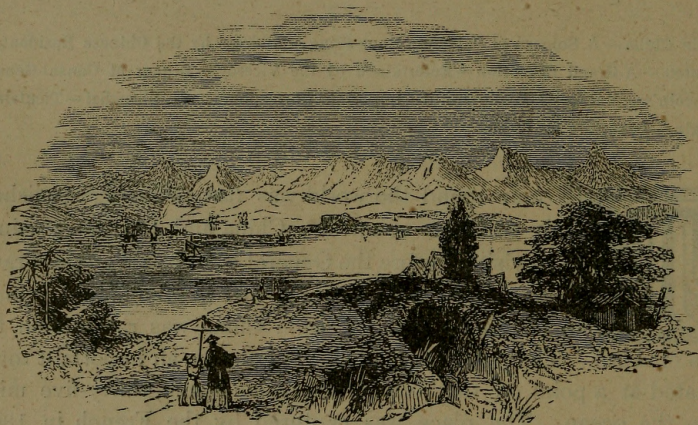


## CHAPTER XX.

Cochin China — A Sojourn at Sai-gon — Hong Kong — Address by the Chinese Residents — Canton — A Grand Reception — Entertained by the Viceroy — Dinner at Consul-General Lincoln's — Macao — A Poet's Grotto — Important Correspondence — Shanghai — Tientsin — Peking — Departure for Japan

**T**HE tour round the world was fast being accomplished. Only two more countries—China and Japan—remained to be visited before the General would start on the Trans-Pacific ocean voyage, which was to take him once more to his native land. Cochin China was reached on the 25th of April. The point touched at was Sai-gon, an important town, situated at a point on the river of the same name, thirty-five miles from the ocean. The place was captured by the French in 1861, hence it devolved upon the Governor of French Cochin China, Rear Admiral La Fond, to do the honors of the occasion. That official invited the party to make their sojourn at the Government House. Having passed the night there, the party spent the morning and afternoon of the following day in visiting points of interest in the city. The Royal Palace and two very handsome Chinese Pagodas of large size were examined, and the Naval Yard and Arsenal, the largest in the Empire, were also inspected. In the evening a public levee was held, at which a number of European and native residents paid their respects to the General. The affair lasted until midnight, when the party returned to the ship, which on the following morning resumed its voyage, arriving at Hong Kong on the evening of April 30th. The vessel had no sooner cast anchor than she was filled with

people anxious to catch an early glimpse of the famous traveler. United States Consul Mosby, of Hong Kong ; Lincoln, of Canton ; Mr. Holcombe; and delegations from the subjects of Japan and other countries, crowded round the Ex-President and welcomed him warmly. These hearty greetings over, the party proceeded to the United States ship Ashuelot, which received them with a salute. Here they took lunch, after which they embarked upon the Colonial Government launch, which carried them to the city. At the landing pier, which



THE HARBOR OF HONG KONG.

had been decorated in the General's honor, he was received by Governor Hennessey and staff, the members of the Legislative Council, the heads of the Military and Naval Services, and a vast multitude of spectators. Introductions accomplished, the party were escorted by a guard of honor, through gloriously illuminated streets, to the Government House. On the first of May the General paid a visit to Consul Mosby, and spent the rest of the day in inspecting localities of importance.

Commonly known as Hong Kong the real name of the city is Victoria, it having been christened so in honor of the British Queen, after the cession of the island to Great Britain in 1841. Like the



island upon which it is situated, the city of Hong Kong presents hardly a level acre to the eye of the traveler; while behind it loom up some grand granitic peaks, the highest of which, which seems to overhang the town, reaches an altitude of 1,825 feet. Being a free port the city is entered by large numbers of vessels, which has the effect of making the town one of the liveliest in China.

On the second of May the Ex-President held a public reception at the American Consulate, and in the evening he dined with Sir John Smale, Chief Justice of Hong Kong. A state dinner followed, on the 3d of May, at which all the leading people of the city were present, and at which Governor Hennessey made an address which captured the hearts of the American residents, so full was it of good feeling toward the United States and of respect for the distinguished American who happened to be his guest.

To this address the General made a brief but eloquent response, closing it with the sentiment, "Good will and alliance between Britons and Americans," an expression of good feeling which elevated him still higher in the good opinion of his British hosts.

The Europeans in Hong Kong, however, did not have the honoring of Grant all to themselves. On Monday morning, just prior to his departure, the General received a deputation of Chinese residents, who presented him with the following address:



MANDARIN, IN DRESS OF CEREMONY.  
CHINESE LADY, HER SON AND SERVANT.

TO GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT, late President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army:

Sir— On the occasion of your honoring Hong Kong with your presence, we, the undersigned, on behalf of the Chinese community, approach you to give you a hearty welcome, and beg to present you an address expressive of our high esteem and respect for you. During your Presidency your great name and noble deeds were known far and wide, and by the carrying out of a just policy you commanded admiration and respect from all classes of people under your rule. We have been delighted to find that in international questions you have shown a spirit of impartiality and fairness, treating Americans and foreigners alike, and the Chinese who have been trading in the United States have sung, and continue to sing, praises of the many good actions done by you while in office.

We have longed to see you but, being far away, we were hitherto not permitted to realize our wish. Now that you have favored us with a visit we avail ourselves of the opportunity to present you with a Scroll inscribed with these four words, "Benefit to Chinese People," which we hope may serve as a souvenir of your interview with the Chinese Community of Hong Kong.

Signed by Lee Ting, Ho Amei, Lee Tuck Cheong, and ninety others.

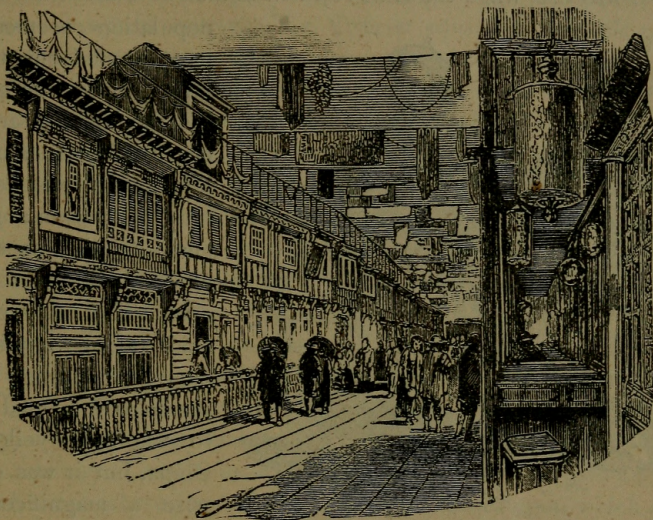
In his reply to this address General Grant expressed his pleasure at meeting the deputation and at hearing the kind words of their address. He had long looked forward to visiting China, and now that he had done so it gave him pleasure to see that the Chinese were an intelligent, thrifty and industrious people. He expressed the wish that the relations between the Chinese and Americans might continue in harmony, and in conclusion thanked his audience for the memento which accompanied the address.

Canton was reached on the evening of the 6th of May. The reception here accorded to the Ex-President was a grand one. The Viceroy sent a gunboat to act as escort to the General in his sail up the Pearl river. Canton is situated thirty-six miles from the coast, and in traveling this distance numerous forts were passed, all of which fired salutes and paraded their troops in honor of the Ex-President. At nine o'clock in the evening Canton was reached. The occasion was duly honored by the vessels in port, many of them burning blue lights and firing rockets. It was too late to do anything in the way of receptions, so the General, after exchanging a few words with the Consular officials who had put in an early appearance, retired for the



night. In the morning the Ashuelot and the Chinese gunboats in port exchanged salutes, while the junks and foreign vessels in port donned their brightest bunting in honor of the American visitor.

Canton was all agog with expectation. The Viceroy had already notified the American Consul of his intention to pay General Grant special honors when he arrived. In order, too, that his visitor might be duly honored by the populace he issued a number of bulletins remind-



NEW CHINA STREET, CANTON.

ing them of the proprieties of the occasion, and calling upon them to close their houses, clean their streets, and get their troops ready to help in the honors of the day. One of the earliest of these pronouncements was as follows :

We have just heard that the King of America, being on friendly terms with China, will leave America early in the third month, bringing with him a suite of officers, etc., all complete on board the ship. It is said that he is bringing a large number of rare presents with him, and that he will be here in Canton about the 6th or 9th of May. He will land at the Tintsy ferry, and will proceed to the Viceroy's palace by way of the South gate, the

Fantai's Ngamun and the Waning Street. Viceroy Lan has arranged that all the mandarins shall be there to meet him, and a full Court will be held. After a little friendly conversation he will leave the Viceroy's palace and visit the various objects of interest within and without the walls. He will then proceed to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, to converse and pass the night. It is not stated what will then take place, but notice will be given.

The effect of these official intimations of the proposed visit of the General was that when the Ex-President landed at Canton the whole



MILITARY MANDARIN AND CHINESE SOLDIER.

population seemed to have turned out to see him. Everywhere that the General appeared an ocean of faces surrounded him. He was carried into the city in a green chair on the shoulders of eight stalwart Mongols. The color of the chair alone implied a compliment, green being the color esteemed next to the royal yellow in China, but it was otherwise a magnificent affair; being exquisitely

ornamented and upholstered and surmounted by a beautiful silver globe. In front and behind the chair and its carriers moved a small guard of soldiers, who, though unarmed, added to the majesty of the procession, and by a continuous shouting, kept the crowd concentrated in the vicinity of the General.

Although their destination, the vice-regal palace, was but a league distant, it took the procession over an hour to cover the ground, so dense was the crowd through which a way had to be made. At the lowest computation by persons familiar with the city there were not less than two hundred thousand people on the streets. When the size and compactness and enthusiasm of this crowd

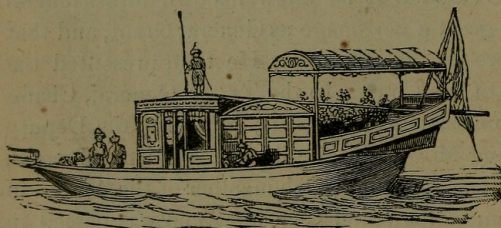


is considered ; when it is remembered that the shouting guard of soldiers rent the air incessantly with their cries ; that every here and there the Chinese salute of three guns was belched forth ; that the crowd kept concentrating around the General's swinging chair as he advanced ; a faint idea can be formed of the scene which was presented when the vice-regal palace was reached and the visitors descended from their chairs and prepared to enter the reception room where the Viceroy awaited their coming. The reception of the General was most hearty. The Viceroy advanced from his position at the doorway of the audience chamber, and with a gesture that was the perfection of courtesy and cordiality welcomed his visitor. His appearance was in striking contrast with that of the General who wore a plain evening dress. The Viceroy's dress consisted of the mandarin's hat, the pink button and flowing silken robes richly embroidered. His earliest remark was to the effect that he knew his own unworthiness to receive a visit from so great a personage as General Grant, and that he felt the honor the more on that account. He then presented the General to the members of his Court ; to the Tartar General, Chang Tsein ; the Imperial Commissioner of Customs, Jen Chi ; the Deputy Tartar General, San Chang Mow ; and the Assistant Tartar General, Chi Hwo. The Viceroy then welcomed each member of the American party, and presented them to his suite. A short time was passed in the exchange of courtesies when the Viceroy led them into an adjoining chamber where they sat down to small tables upon which cups of tea had been placed. Having pledged one another in the cup that cheers, the Americans were led by their hosts into a garden where a regal banquet was served for their delectation. A table laid with eighty dishes was in front of them, and beside each of them lay two chopsticks and a knife and fork, which gave the American banqueters a choice between helping themselves to the Chinese repast in the American fashion, or in the method in vogue in the Celestial Kingdom. The dinner was all dessert. There were no viands to puzzle the strangers. Nothing in the way of eating but sweetmeats, candied fruits, walnuts, almonds, ginger and cocoanuts, with tea, champagne, and Sauterne by way of beverages. A final cup of tea ended the banquet, and gave the visitors a gentle intimation that the time of

departure had arrived. On their way from the palace to their home, the visitors were greeted with scenes of enthusiasm similar to those which had marked their approach.

On the 11th of May, Consul-General Lincoln gave a grand state dinner, in honor of General Grant. About fifty guests were present, among them Captain Perkins, Mr. McEwan, Mr. Deering, and Messrs. Case and Strickland, of the Ashuelot. The dinner was a capital one, and after its conclusion speeches were made. At 10 o'clock a reception was held, at which all the Americans and Europeans in the place were presented to the General.

The time at Canton was limited to four days, and so much had to be done here in the way of receiving the attentions of the people, that but little time was given the General to visit the various points of interest in the place. Still enough was seen to justify the claims



CHINESE FLOWER BOAT.

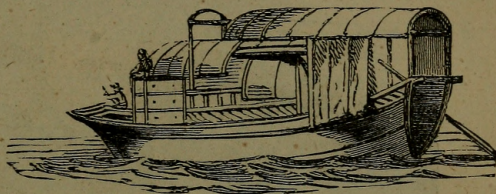
made by the residents, that Canton was, in the matter of wealth and elegance, the first city in the Empire. The city was found to be not only well built but clean, which is a feature specially worthy of men-

tion in a Chinese city. Several joss-houses were visited, one of the most celebrated of which was known as the "Temple of Horrors," whose attractive feature is supplied in a series of rude representations of the torment of purgatory and perdition, which occupy the square in front of the temple. The images are of wood or clay, each group representing one of the stages of transmigration through which a human being passes on his road to the condition of the lower animals. The beings are represented as going through all sorts of processes, among them that of boiling in a cauldron of oil; of being ground between mill-stones; of being pressed between planks until the blood oozed forth from the sides of the victim; and so on, the effect produced upon the minds of the tourists, however, being ludicrous rather than horrible. The "Temple of the Five Hundred Gods" was also inspect-



ed, and the five hundred carved and gilded life-size figures were acknowledged to be, from the great variety of form and feature which they presented, one of the strangest sights the tourists had beheld in their travels.

Departing from Canton, the General next stopped at Macao, the Portuguese colony in China. The city of Macao is situated on the coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, occupying a peninsula on the southeast side of the island of Heang-Shang. The city has a population of about 60,000 people, of whom 10,000 are a mixed multitude of nearly all nations of the world except Chinese, who form the balance of the city's inhabitants. The city is built upon the acclivity of two hills, around a large, semi-circular bay, and seen from the water its white-washed stone houses make it one of the brightest, sunniest spots on the coast of China. The place has a literary fame, too, as having been the residence of the Portuguese poet, Camoëns. Here, in a grotto delightfully situated in a garden back of the city, he wrote part of the "Lusiad."



CHINESE FAMILY BOAT.

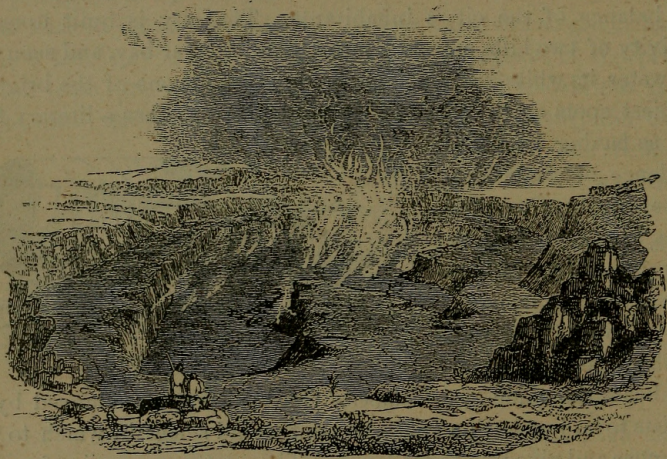
This beautiful spot, which now bears the name of "Camoëns' Garden," was pronounced by the tourists to be just such a spot as a poet would select in which to walk and muse and give rein to his fancy. The grotto, a peculiar formation of rocks, shaded by large oriental trees, was entered with veneration, the travelers feeling that they were treading upon classic ground. Notwithstanding these romantic reflections, on leaving the place they could not but remark upon the courtesy they had received at the hands of the proprietor of the place, Senor Marques, who not only showed them over the grounds, but emphasized his kind reception by building over the entrance to the grotto a beautiful arch, bearing the inscription "Welcome to General Grant."

Re-embarking on the Ashuelot, the General resumed his trip along the coast of China, calling, on the 13th of May, at Swatow and Amoy, treaty ports thrown open to foreigners under the treaty of Lord Elgin,

at each of which places pleasant receptions were accorded to the party.

As the good ship *Ashuelot* neared Shanghai, the General disposed of some important correspondence, with whose nature the reader of this history should be made acquainted.

In the first place he gave his attention to a letter he had received from the King of Siam, dated the 20th of April, at the Grand Palace, Bangkok, in which the royal Chulalongkorn acknowledged the receipt of the telegram which the General had sent him, expressing



CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.

pleasure at his reception. He added that, though the General was passing on to visit wealthier cities and more powerful nations, he (the King) depended upon the General's not forgetting Siam. He added that he intended to write to the General from time to time, and hoped to receive a few words in reply.

In answer to this the General assured His Majesty that nothing more could have been done to make his Siamese trip agreeable, and that he would always be glad to hear from His Majesty in regard to the prosperity and progress of the beautiful country over which he ruled with so much justice and thought for the ruled.



The following letter was received from King Kalakaua, ruler of the Hawaiian Islands :

TOLANI HALL, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, February 18, 1879.

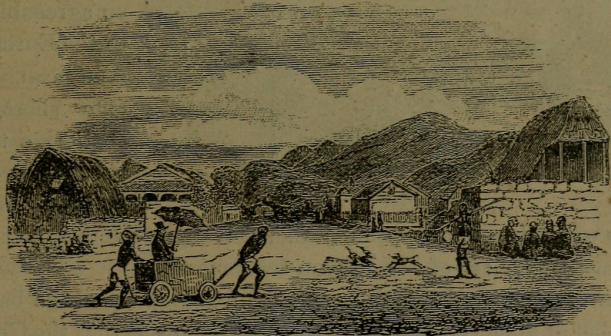
DEAR SIR:—The public newspapers give me the information that you are at present on your passage to the East, and are intending to return to the United States across the Pacific Ocean. When I was in the United States during your Presidency, you manifested such interest in the prosperity of my kingdom that I am proud to think it will not be uninteresting to you to observe the progress we have made, and the general state of the country.

I will not remind you that other travelers have found the natural features of the islands, and more especially their volcanic phenomena, interesting, and I entertain a hope that, if you accept the invitation which I now tender to you to visit us, as a guest of myself and this nation, on your return to your native country, such a visit will be a pleasing remembrance to you.

For myself, it will afford me a great gratification to receive and entertain you, and my people will be proud to do everything in their power to make your visit agreeable.

I am your friend,

KALAKAUA.



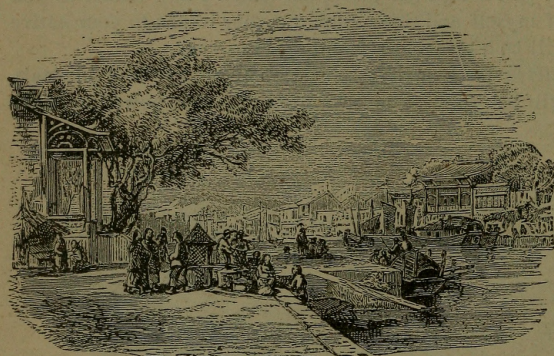
STREET SCENE IN HONOLULU.

In reply to this, the General wrote that it would afford him the greatest pleasure to accept the King's invitation, if he could do so. He had always felt the greatest desire to visit the Hawaiian Islands, but while he could not yet say positively that he would not be able to do so, it would be impossible for him to give a positive answer until he got to Japan, and learned of the running of the vessels between Yokohama and Honolulu, and between the latter place and San Francisco.

He also responded to a very cordial letter from Lui Kun, the Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwanghai, acknowledging receipt, at the same time, of some beautiful specimens of Chinese work, which the Viceroy had sent as a gift to Mrs. Grant.

Shanghai was reached on the 17th of May, 1879. This city, which is the most important commercial centre of China, is situated on the left bank of the Woosung river, about fourteen miles from its mouth. A walled city, its population has increased so that outside of its gates extensive suburbs have sprung up, among them that occupied by the foreign merchants, whose handsome residences and beautiful gardens

form a marked contrast to the squalor and filth which make the city within the walls anything but an agreeable place to the European or American visitor. One short sedan chair ride through its narrow streets sufficed for the



SHANGHAI.

tourists, who thereafter confined themselves to the brighter sights and purer atmosphere of the foreign settlements.

As the vessel neared the city, crowds of Chinamen on the banks, to the number of about one hundred thousand, showed that the General's coming had been duly heralded. The vessel was left at three o'clock in the afternoon, and as the barge containing the General and party pulled ashore, the Ashuelot's guns fired a national salute, while the other war vessels in port manned the yards in honor of the Ex-President. As the General mounted the landing, which was decorated with scarlet cloth, the immense crowds cheered lustily and the band in attendance played the American national air. The General was then presented to the Governor, who in turn introduced him to a number of mandarins of high rank who accompanied him as a dele-



gation from the Chinese population. Mr. Little, chairman of the Municipal Council, then read an address, in which, on behalf of that body and of the foreign community of Shanghai, he welcomed General Grant to Shanghai, which place he alluded to as the easternmost commercial settlement of the Continent, in which met the lines that united the Old and the New World. He wished the General a future as happy and distinguished as his past had been, and hoped that after he had departed the General would remember with pleasure the little band of self-governed representatives of all States united in peaceful pursuits and furthering the cause of progress in China.

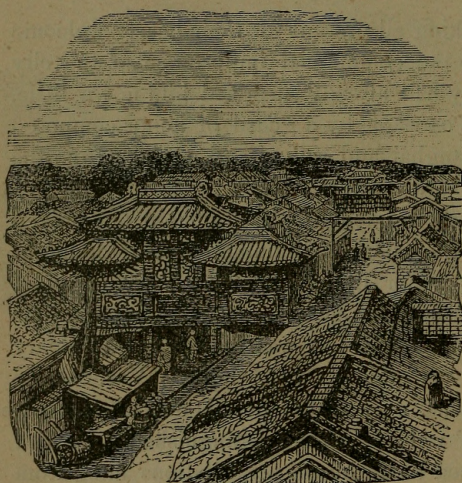
The General replied, thanking all present for their hearty welcome and paying a compliment to the commercial importance of the city whose evidences of prosperity had already surprised him not a little. He was then escorted to his carriage by a guard of honor composed of the volunteer rifles of Shanghai and sailors and marines from the American and French men-of-war in port.

The evening was passed at the residence of Mr. Cameron, and proved a notable occasion. Shortly after dark an illumination and torchlight procession in the General's honor lit up the city. This display of enthusiasm was as beautiful as it was hearty. As the General was driven about the open streets, the scene was one of extraordinary brilliancy. Every house was ablaze with light. Vari-colored lanterns illumined the gardens, over whose portals elegant transparencies testified their owners' welcome to the distinguished American visitor. The sky itself seemed lit up by the scintillations flung from the rockets, bombs and Roman candles which kept ascending in a continuous and omnipresent stream of light. In the harbor every vessel was lit up from water-line to top-mast. As the local paper said next morning, in its report of the affair, "Never before has there been such a blaze of candles and gas seen in Shanghai." The illumination lasted in full force until ten o'clock, when the General returned to Mr. Cameron's residence, where he reviewed a firemen's procession, after which came a reception, at which all of the foreign residents paid their respects to the Ex-President.

Tientsin was the next point visited. The sail up the Peiho river

was a continued ovation. Here and there a fort was passed, and each one belched forth its salute of twenty-one guns in the General's honor. All the junks and vessels passed on the way were decorated. As the city was neared, a fleet of Chinese gunboats formed in line and manned their yards. As they neared the landing, the banks of the river were again found to be crowded with people. The Viceroy soon boarded the *Ashuelot*, which saluted him as he did so. The General received his visitor cordially, and leading him to the upper deck sat down with him and engaged in quite a lengthy conversation. The Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang, one of the ablest statesmen and warriors in

the kingdom, through whose superior generalship the Taeping rebellion was subdued, in July, 1865, interested the General greatly. His conversation showed that the fame which had credited him with being one of the most advanced in ideas of Chinese statesmen was well earned, and that the introduction of Western civilization into China had in him a powerful advocate.



A STREET IN PIENSIN.

The Viceroy's visit was returned on the following

day in great pomp. A marine guard from the *Ashuelot* accompanied the General, who was met at the landing in front of the vice-regal palace by a body of troops. Here awaited him a chair lined with yellow silk—an honor which showed the Viceroy ranked him with Imperial rulers. The procession from the landing to the palace door was essentially imposing. The multitudes of people reached in every direction, as far as the eye could see; through the thin space which separated them into two dense masses of humanity, the procession moved slowly, while the firing of guns and beating of gongs marked its progress. At the



palace door the Viceroy, surrounded by his mandarins and attendants, met the General and conducted him to an inner room where they had another prolonged interview, at the end of which Li-Hung-Chang requested the General to sit with him for their combined photographs. The General assented, and the portrait was taken at the close of the interview.

Two days later the Viceroy invited a number of people to meet the General at dinner, which was a grand affair, and at its conclusion a speech was read on behalf of the Viceroy, acknowledging General Grant's talents as a soldier and a statesman, and thanking him for the honor of his visit. The General made a suitable response, at the close of which he invited the Viceroy to visit America, when he would be proud to return his hospitality.

A very enjoyable succession of social entertainments filled up the remainder of the time at Tientsin, after which the party went by boat to Pekin. The trip of one hundred and fifty miles was long and tedious, and when they arrived at Pekin at about noon on the 3rd of June, they needed a little rest before they could enter upon the duties of the occasion. This they took in the afternoon, and in the evening the American residents called in a body and welcomed Gen. Grant to Pekin. Then followed an address, read by Dr. Martin, President of the Chinese-English University, and an American, to which the General responded.

Among the earliest native visitors were the members of the



CHINESE PEASantry AND WATERMEN PLAYING AT DICE.

Cabinet, among them the Secretary of State, who brought the card of Kung, the Prince-Regent, who, during the minority of the Emperor, a lad of seven, ruled the nation; and intimated that His Imperial Highness would be glad at any time to see General Grant, who named 3 o'clock in the following afternoon as the hour on which he would call upon the Regent.

The visit was made in due form, and after its conclusion General Grant visited the Chinese-English University, where he received an address which was read by one of the students, and which, after reciting in laudatory terms the leading features of Grant's career as soldier and statesman, indorsed the "boom" in the following words:

Now that you have resigned the Presidency, you employ your leisure in visiting different parts of the world, and the people of all nations and all ranks welcome your arrival. It requires a fame like yours to produce effects like these. We, the students of this college, are very limited in our attainments, but all men love the wise and respect the virtuous. We, therefore, feel honored by this opportunity of standing in your presence. It is our sincere hope that another term of the Presidency may come to you, not only that your own nation may be benefited, but that our countrymen resident in America may enjoy the blessings of your protection.

WANG FENGTSAR, Tutor in Mathematics.

WEN HSII, Tutor in English.

NA SAN, Tutor in English.

On behalf of the students of Tunguon College.

*Kwang Sii*, 5 y. 4 m. 16 d.—June 15, 1879.

The General replied as follows :

GENTLEMEN:—I am much obliged to you for your welcome and for the compliments you pay me. I am glad to meet you and see in the capital of this vast and ancient Empire, an institution of learning based upon English principles, and in which you can learn the English language. I have been struck with nothing so much, in my tour around the world, as with the fact that the progress of civilization—of our modern civilization—is marked by the progress of the English tongue. I rejoice in this fact, and I rejoice in your efforts to attain a knowledge of English speech and all that such a knowledge must convey. You have my warmest wishes for your success in this and in all your undertakings, and my renewed thanks for the honor you have shown me.



On the following day Prince Kung returned the General's call. This was no mere formal ceremony; the Prince had come on business as well as on the requirements of courtesy, and he did not leave until he had advanced well in the accomplishment of his purpose. With diplomatic adroitness, under the cover of asking the General's advice upon the subject, he turned the conversation upon the seizure by the Japanese of the Loo-Choo Islands, and the disturbance of the friendly relations between China and Japan which followed the act. What he wanted was that General Grant should do everything that he could in the interests of peace and justice in the case.

When the General, on his return to Tientsin, again met his old friend, the Viceroy, the latter stated that he had received instructions from the Prince-Regent to converse fully with the General upon the subject which his ruler had broached so delicately a day or two before. The Viceroy gave his views upon the subject of the seizure made by the Japanese Government, claiming that, inasmuch as Japan had refused to notice any communication from China on the subject, the matter was not a diplomatic question as the General had suggested, and its solution could not be reached by the ordinary diplomatic methods. The Viceroy had no doubts as to the correctness of the position China had taken in the matter, and no fear as to the result of a conflict with Japan, should one arise; yet he wished a peaceful and honorable termination to the affair, and pressed the General to act as a mediator between the two nations.

The General expressed his belief that such a termination might be reached, and assured the Viceroy that when he reached Japan he would confer with Mr. Bingham, the American Minister, upon the subject, study up the Japanese case in conference with the Japanese authorities, and if then he could advise or aid in the solution of the difficulty he would be glad to do so.

The Viceroy was not the only member of his family to do honor to the American visitors. On the last night of the General's stay at Tientsin, the wife of the Viceroy gave an entertainment to Mrs. Grant, to which all the leading ladies of the English-speaking colony were invited. This was a memorable occasion. The seclusion of that lady's life had made her a mystery to all the English-speaking resi-

dents of Tientsin, and the female half of the society of the place were greatly excited at the prospect of visiting her. For the time being the General occupied the second place in importance in the party, and Mrs. Grant was the heroine of the day. So important an event as a visit to the Regent's consort was not to be entered upon hastily, and numerous meetings were held at which the proprieties of the occasion were determined upon. In this case there were no diplomatic experts to consult with as to the fit and proper ceremonials of the occasion, and the important question of what should be worn had to be decided by the ladies themselves. The decision was in favor of European dress, and when the ladies gathered in the beautiful apartments of the Viceroy's wife, they were clad after the most approved modes of Paris and New York.

At the vice-regal palace the ladies were entertained at a grand dinner, which lasted until 11 o'clock at night, when the party broke up, and Mrs. Grant returned to the Ashuelot, where a number of friends had gathered to say farewell, as the ship was to sail on the following morning. The Viceroy was not of the party, he having sent word that he had gone on ahead with his yacht and a fleet of gunboats, and would await the General's arrival at the mouth of the river where the party were to re-embark on the Richmond. Li-Hung Chang was evidently determined that no one should outdo him in attentions to his distinguished visitor. At the Waku forts the Ashuelot overtook the vice-regal fleet riding at anchor, and, as the American vessel passed them, gunboats and fort combined in a salute, while the Waku garrison paraded within sight of the tourists. The Richmond was sighted three miles out at sea, and the Ashuelot steamed in her direction, followed by the vice-regal yacht. By noon the General and party were safely ensconced on the Richmond's deck, and a barge was sent to bring the Viceroy and suite on board. In the cabin of the Richmond General Grant and Li-Hung-Chang held their parting interview. The General reiterated his appreciation of the pleasure which he had derived from his visit to China, and invited the Viceroy to visit America. The Viceroy regretted that he had not done so earlier in life, and that the trip was now not in his power. He urged the General not to forget him, and asked him if



ever China needed his counsel not to withhold it. He alluded feelingly to the friendly relations of the United States and China, and commended to the General and the American people the Chinese who had gone to America, of whose ill-usage he had heard, but which he hoped the justice and honor of the American people would protect them from in the future. Having finally urged the General to use his best offices in connection with the Loo-Choo Islands affair, he bade the General an affectionate farewell. When he returned to his yacht the Viceroy still watched closely the form of the General as his vessel departed, while the cannon of the Richmond thundered forth a salute in his honor. This was the ending of the Chinese trip. The Richmond's bow turned to the eastward and bore the tourists rapidly in the direction of Japan.



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA  
FROM 1763 TO 1876  
BY HENRY REEVE  
VOLUME I  
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1876





## CHAPTER XXI.

Arrival at Japan — Nagasaki — The Governor's Dinner — Judge Bingham — Tokio — Grant's Palace Home — Japanese Decorative Art — The 4th of July — A Grand Celebration — Address by the Emperor — Mrs. Grant's Speech — Private Confab with the Emperor — Departure for Home.

**T**HE Richmond arrived at Nagasaki on the 21st of June. An address of welcome, by a committee of thirteen chosen to represent all alien nationalities, was received and responded to, and the General and party soon after entered upon a systematic search for all that the place had that was novel to the eye. The landscape, of which the town formed the central feature, was singularly beautiful. The bay, upon which the city is built, is seven miles in length, and is bounded by steep hills, from which here and there bristle admirably placed batteries of cannon. The scenery reminded the tourists of what they had seen on the southern coast of England, only that it possessed, in addition to the charms of that locality, the element of grandeur to a very marked degree. The city lies partly on the water's edge, but many of the houses are built on the steep hills, rising one above the other in tiers, like the seats of a theatre, the roof of one house being often on a level with the floor of the one next above it. The temptation to invade a city whose houses were so beautifully embowered in walls of green proved irresistible, and on the day of their arrival the travelers paid a visit to the place. Unlike most oriental towns a closer inspection failed to cast a damper upon the agreeable impression conveyed by the pleasing external. The streets were found to be long and handsome avenues, thirty and forty feet in width, and clean and well

paved, flanked by neat wooden and stone cottages, each placed in the centre of a pretty court or garden. Three large streams, that came fresh and sparkling from the hillsides above, rolled through the town, the largest of which was crossed by a number of handsome stone bridges. Now and then the attention of the tourists would be attracted by flights of stone steps leading from the roadway, and climbing these they would come, sometimes to a tea house or other place of entertainment, sometimes to a handsome temple hidden among trees and shrubbery: In a tour of the harbor the tourists visited the island of Papenberg, so called from the persecution of Christians which occurred at Nagasaki



JAPANESE TOWNS PEOPLE.

at the end of the sixteenth century. The story is that when the order was given to exterminate the foreign religion which had just been introduced by the Jesuits, thousands of the Christians fled to this island as a last resort. They were followed, however, and, while the remainder were put to death by the sword, the priests were taken to the mountain summit, and dashed to death upon the rocks below. The precipice over

which they were thrown was pointed out to the tourists, who shuddered as they gazed up its rugged walls, and thought of the terrible fate of the martyrs.

On the 23rd of June, Utsumi Tadakatsu, the Governor of the province, gave a state dinner in honor of General Grant, at the close of which he expressed his pleasure at being so fortunate as to be able to welcome the General on his first landing on Japanese soil. He said that many years ago he had learned to appreciate the General's great services, and during a visit to the United States he was filled with an ardent desire to learn more of his illustrious deeds.

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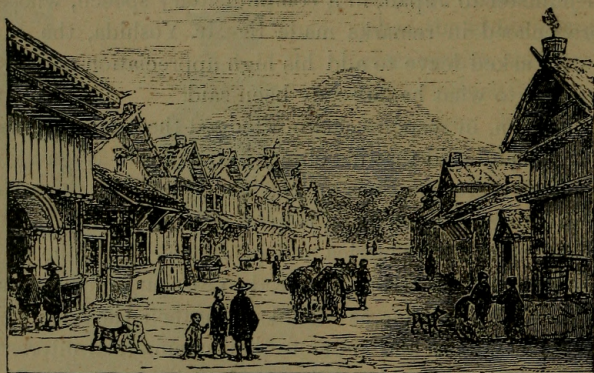
The General, in his response, said that he had watched the progress of Japan, having been favored with accounts of it from Judge Bingham, whom he had sent as Minister to Japan while he was President of the United States. The American people had rejoiced over their progress, as they followed the unfolding of the old civilization of Japan, and its absorbing the new. America had great interests in the East; was in fact the next neighbor of Japan, and was more affected by the Eastern populations than any other power. In conclusion, he asked those present to unite with him in a sentiment, "The prosperity and the independence of Japan." In a few moments the General rose again, and proposed the health of Judge Bingham, the American minister to Japan, in a complimentary speech, whose sentiments were echoed in remarks made by Mr. Yoshida, the Japanese Minister, who asked leave to add his high appreciation of Mr. Bingham's character to what had already been said.

Judge Bingham, in response, acknowledged the kind remarks which had been made, and said that his object in coming to Nagasaki was to join the official representatives of the Emperor, and the people of Nagasaki, in fitting testimonials of respect to General Grant, the friend of the United States of America and of Japan. Since he had come to Japan as Minister, he had endeavored to discharge his duties faithfully, and in such a manner as would strengthen the friendship between the two countries and promote their commercial interests, and he knew that in so doing he reflected the wishes of the illustrious man who is the guest of the Empire, and whose commission the speaker bore when he came to Japan, and also of the people of the United States.

A banquet by the citizens came off on the 24th of June, which, being conducted in the style of the daimios, the feudal lords of Japan, was a very grand affair. There were only about twenty in the party, but the entertainment was regal in its quality. The merchants of the city waited on the guests. The bill of fare, which embraced over fifty courses, contained all sorts of solids and delicacies, opening with dried fish, edible sea weeds and isinglass by way of appetizer, and running the gamut of a hundred unheard-of dishes, among which may be mentioned dried bonito, pressed salt, aromatic shrubs, lass fish,

orange flowers, raw carp sliced, namasu, embodied fish, powdered fish flavored with plum juice and walnuts, and numerous others too indescribable to mention.

The days passed at Nagasaki were delightful ones, and, having bid farewell to his new acquaintances, the General embarked for Yokohama, where he had a grand reception. The train was taken for Tokio the same day, and at 2 P. M. that city was reached. At the station an immense crowd was in attendance, and as the General descended from the train, a committee of citizens advanced and presented an address through Mr. Fukuchi, who read it in Japanese, and Dr. McCartee,



STREET IN HAKODADI, JAPAN.

who delivered it in English. The General made a reply, after which the party were driven to the palace of Enriokwan, which, formerly the residence of a Tycoon, is now the property of the Emperor. The palace, as compared with similarly named structures on the Continent the travelers had just passed through, was quite an insignificant affair. There were no evidences of grandeur, but this lack was made up by comforts which the more pretentious edifices of the East did not afford. The apartments of General Grant were in one wing, and the dining room, billiard room, and the apartments of the Japanese officials in attendance were in another. Between the two ran the main saloon, which extended one-half the length of the palace, and was large



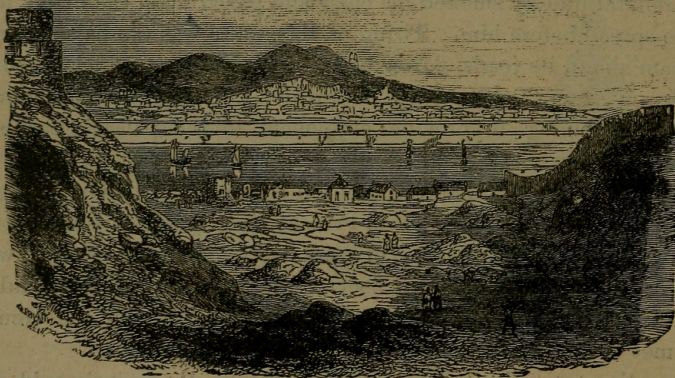
enough to entertain comfortably one hundred people. The decoration of each of the eight rooms in the palace was distinct from that of the others, and on the large hall the artists had exercised all the resources of their skill and inventive power. The decorations of this room seemed to be inexhaustible of delight, and the General every day found some new point of beauty in form, color or artistic idea, to bring to the notice of his friends. It was this wonderful taste which expressed itself in the minutest details of ornamentation that made the palace seem every day to increase in beauty.

Life at Enriokwan passed away tranquilly and pleasantly. Sitting in the shade of the verandah which surrounded the palace, his head overhung with a profusion of growing flowers and swinging lanterns, the General quietly smoked his cigar and gazed upon the lovely landscape spread before him. Tiring of this, there was the palace garden to roam about, its roads, flower beds, lakes, bridges, artificial mounds, creeks overhung with sedgy overgrowths, lawns, bowers, summer houses, combining to provide enjoyment to the palace's occupant. Then there was an abundance of social enjoyment. Japanese and foreign officials made their calls, and in the evening the General gave dinner parties, at which the royal Princes, the Prime Ministers, or other Japanese officials or citizens of rank, were delighted guests, while occasionally the officers of the fleet, or the American Minister and his family, or Governor Hennessey of Hong Kong, whom the General had met during his visit to that place, would be present.

Sometimes, too, in the cool of the afternoon, the party would sally forth and invade the bazaars of Tokio, in search of the Japanese curios, of which tempting merchandise they laid in quite a stock.

On the 4th of July—the third consecutive national anniversary which the General had spent abroad—there was a grand reception by the Emperor at his palace. The drive to the Imperial palace, which was some distance from the General's home, took the party through the quarter of the city occupied by the daimios. At the palace, a low building of two stories in height, the party were ushered first into a room where the Ministers of the Empire—a highly intellectual looking body of men—were assembled. Here they were met by a lord-in-waiting, richly uniformed, who led the way along a short passage and

into a room, at the end of which stood the Emperor and Empress, with two of the princesses at their side, and two ladies-in-waiting in attendance. As the General and Mrs. Grant, escorted by Mr. Bingham and their retinue, advanced, the Japanese made a low obeisance. The Emperor stood motionless as a statue until the General drew near him, when he advanced and shook hands with him in an awkward, constrained way, which is accounted for by the fact that it was the first time in the history of Japan that its ruler condescended to



WOO-CHANG.

such an act. It was a mighty step from the old civilization in the direction of the new, and created a sensation accordingly. When Mr. Bingham advanced and bowed, only a faint nod of recognition came from the Emperor by way of return. The other members of the party having been presented at a distance of about twelve feet from His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor made a signal to one of his noblemen, who advanced and read the following address :

Your name has been known to us for a long time, and we are highly gratified to see you. While holding the high office of President of the United States, you extended towards our countrymen especial kindness and courtesy.



When our ambassador, Iwakura, visited the United States, he received the greatest kindness from you. The kindness thus shown by you has always been remembered by us. In your travels around the world you have reached this country, and our people of all classes feel gratified and happy to receive you. We trust that during your sojourn in our country you may find much to enjoy. It gives me sincere pleasure to receive you, and we are especially gratified that we have been able to do so on the anniversary of American independence. We congratulate you, also, on the occasion.

The address was read in the English tongue, and after its conclusion the General made the following extempore response, which was translated to the Emperor :

YOUR MAJESTY: I am very grateful for the welcome you accord me here to-day, and for the great kindness with which I have been received ever since I came to Japan, by your government and your people. I recognize in this a feeling of friendship toward my country. I can assure you that the feeling is reciprocated by the United States; that our people, without regard to party, take the deepest interest in all that concerns Japan, and have the warmest wishes for her welfare. I am happy to be able to express that sentiment. America is your next neighbor, and will always give Japan sympathy and support in her efforts to advance. I again thank your Majesty for your hospitality, and wish you a long and happy reign, and for your people prosperity and independence.

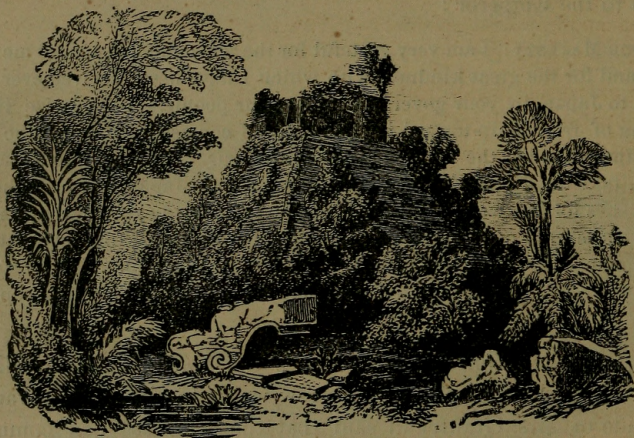
At the conclusion of this response the Emperor again called the nobleman to his side and spoke a few words to him. He advanced to the side of Mrs. Grant, and said that the Empress had commanded him to translate the following address :

I congratulate you upon your safe arrival after your long journey. I presume you have seen many interesting places. I fear you will find many things uncomfortable here, because the customs of the country are so different from other countries. I hope you will prolong your stay in Japan, and that the present warm days may cause you no inconvenience.

The General had done all the public speaking heretofore, but now it was Mrs. Grant's turn. Although taken perfectly by surprise, she, after pausing for a moment, made the following neat reply to the speech of the Empress :

I thank you very much. I have visited many countries, and have seen many beautiful places, but none so beautiful or charming as Japan.

The old saying that the ladies will have the last word proved true in the case of the reception, as the exchange of compliments between the Empress and the wife of the Ex-President brought the ceremonies to a close, and the party had the rest of the day to do honor to the anniversary as they thought proper. General Grant may be said to have held a levee on this occasion, which lasted all day long. He was no sooner back in his palace at Enriokwan, than visitors of all nationalities began pouring in upon him. There was a constant arrival and departure of carriages, bringing Princes of the Imperial family,



A JAPANESE FORTRESS.

Princesses, Cabinet Ministers, and officials of all grades, and citizens of all the different nationalities to be found in Tokio.

In the evening the General attended a party given at one of the summer gardens by the American residents, in honor of the Fourth of July. The place was crowded, and when, at 8.30 P. M., Minister Bingham presented the Ex-President to the patriotic gathering, the enthusiasm was intense. Upon this occasion the General was more than usually eloquent. In response to that portion of Minister Bingham's speech which eulogized his military career, the General once more modestly urged that it was the soldier boys who won in the war and not the General, and that every one of them did his share of the



work as well as the speaker did his, and deserved as much credit. He concluded as follows:

We are strong and free because the people made us so. I trust we may long continue so. I think we have no issues, no questions that need give us embarrassment. I look forward to peace, to generations of peace, and with peace, prosperity. I never felt more confident of the future of our country. It is a great country—a great blessing to us—and we can not be too proud of it, too zealous for its honor, too anxious to develop its resources, and make it not only a home for our children, but for the worthy people of other lands. I am glad to meet you here, and I trust that your labors will be prosperous, and that you will return home in health and happiness. I trust we may all meet at home, and be able to celebrate our Fourth of July as pleasantly as we do to-night.

The exercises which followed included a short address on “The day we celebrate,” by Dr. McCartee, who presided on the occasion, to which an eloquent response was made by General Van Buren; more speeches of a patriotic nature, fireworks, feasting, and a dance, at which, although the General and Mrs. Grant retired at midnight, other members of the party enjoyed themselves, until the early dawn put an end to the festivities.

The review of the army on the 7th of July, by the Emperor and General Grant, was an event which brought all Tokio out of doors. At a few minutes before 9 A. M., the hour set for the pageant, the Emperor's state carriage drove up to the General's quarters and took the General, who was accompanied by Prince Dati, to the parade ground, a large, open plain on which the army was drawn up in line. As the procession, which the Imperial carriage headed, entered the field, a group of Japanese officers rode up and saluted the General, the soldiers presented arms, and the military band played the American national air. When the General dismounted, he was met by the Minister of War, who conducted him to the smaller of the two tents, which had been placed upon the parade ground. He had hardly got here when the band played the Japanese national air, in token of the Emperor's approach, and the air was not finished when His Majesty drove up to the tent in a state carriage. General Grant advanced to meet him and shook hands with him as he sat in his carriage. A brief conversation ensued, after which the review was proceeded

with. The military pageant over, the General and party were driven to the Shila palace, where the Emperor entertained the General at breakfast. The occasion was a grand one. The Emperor sat at the centre of the table, giving the seat of honor, by his side, to the General, with whom he conversed, during the progress of the meal.

In addition to the General and his party there were present the following: His Imperial Highness, Aimayarua, next to whom sat Mrs. Grant; Her Imperial Highness Princess Aimayaura, their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi; Mr. Saujo, Prime Minister; Mr. Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister; Mr. Okunea, Finance Minister; Mr. Oki, Minister of Justice; Mr. Terashima, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Ite, Home Minister; Lieutenant-General Yamagata; Lieutenant-General Kuroda, Minister of Colonization; Lieutenant-General Saigo, Minister of War; Vice-Admiral Kawamusa, Minister of Marine; Mr. Inonye, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Tokadaifi, Minister of the Imperial Household; Mr. Mori, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Yoshida, Envoy to the United States; Mr. Sagi, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household; Mr. Yoshie, Chief Chamberlain; Mr. Bojo, Master of Ceremonies; Prince Hachisuka; Prince Dati; Mr. Insanmi Naboshima; Mr. Bingham, and Mrs. Bingham; Ho-a-Chang, the Chinese Minister; Mr. Mariano Alvaray, Spanish Charge d'Affaires; Baron Rozen, Russian Charge d'Affaires; M. de Balloy, French Charge d'Affaires; Governor Pope Hennessy, and Mrs. Hennessey.

At the close of the breakfast, cigars were provided, and while the gentlemen were discussing these, Mrs. Grant was entertained, in a private chamber, by the princesses, who charmed her by the grace of their oriental beauty, their childish simplicity and their many accomplishments.

On the 9th of July the General was received in Yokohama. This city is the principal port of Japan, in which the tourists found vessels of all nationalities lying at anchor. With a population of between 2,000 and 3,000 foreigners there was much in the place to greet them as familiar, one part of the town, which has been built by the foreigners for their occupation, having a home-like look that was quite tantalizing. Shortly after arriving, the General and party visited the Town Hall



where a reception was held, at which exhibitions of native dancing and acting were given, which the party enjoyed hugely. The reception was cordial in the extreme. The streets were illuminated at night, and the favorite ornament was a lantern which bore the American and Japanese flags, while a number of huge festival cars bore combinations of the flags of the two nations, of most original and striking design.

The Loo-Choo Islands question, which had been brought to the General's attention by the Emperor of China, with the request that he exercise his power, when in Japan, to bring the controversy on the subject between that nation and China to a peaceful and honorable end, came up. The Japanese authorities having heard that the General had been consulted in the matter, prepared documentary proofs in support of their claim to the Islands, which the Cabinet submitted to the Ex-President for his inspection.



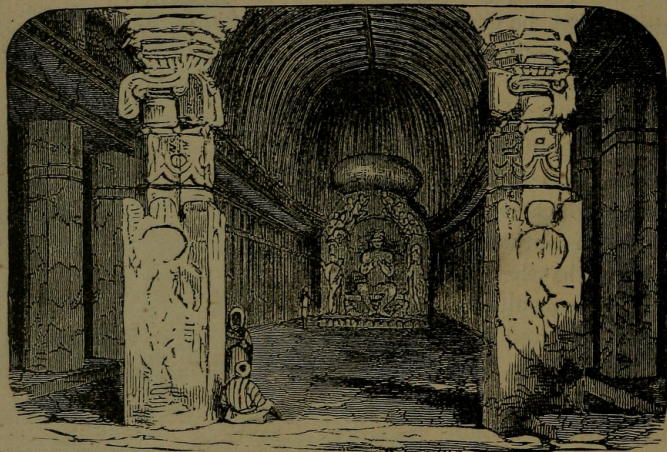
BRONZE IMAGE OF BUDDHA, NEAR YOKOHAMA.

At the conclusion of a three weeks' trip to Nikko, the General, on his return, was visited on the 10th of August by the Emperor, who sought to have a conversation with his distinguished visitor untrammelled by the ceremonies which had attended their previous meetings. The meeting took place in the summer house of the Enriokwan palace garden. The greeting of the two men was cordial in the extreme, the Emperor having by this time learned to shake hands without giving indications of discomfort. The interview was opened by the Emperor, who said

that he had heard of many things which the General had said to his Ministers in reference to Japan, and that he was anxious to speak with him on those subjects.

The General replied that he was entirely at the Emperor's command, and that he was glad, furthermore, of the opportunity he had of seeing His Majesty and of thanking him for the kindness he had received during his stay in Japan.

In the long conversation which ensued, a number of international topics were discussed, and finally the question of national indebted-



INTERIOR OF JAPANESE TEMPLE.

ness came up, and the Emperor expressed himself as especially desirous to hear the General's views on this subject. The General then cautioned the Emperor against the danger of incurring a European debt. As long as Japan borrowed from her own people, she could consider herself as secure; but foreign loans were always attended with danger and humiliation. The General quoted the experience of Egypt as an example of the truth of what he advanced. It was, he urged, that country's borrowings from European nations which had ended in her becoming a dependency upon them. The condition of Turkey, too, was greatly due to the same cause. He in-



sisted that Japan should supply all the money she needed for her own affairs, and borrowing from other nations would only end in her meeting with the same fate which had befallen Egypt.

Questioned as to what he thought of the educational work which was being done in Japan, General Grant stated, that he was both surprised and pleased at the standing of the schools he had visited. He mentioned with especial praise the School of Engineering at Tokio, which he characterized as the equal of any similar institution in the world. One thing which pleased him perhaps above all, was the great attention which was being given to the study of English, which will in time enable them to do without foreign instructors, though he thought it would be unwise to dispense with the services of the men who had created the educational establishments, of whose success he had been able to speak so highly.

Having given his advice on the subject of the danger to Japan of a foreign indebtedness, the General spoke of the Loo-Choo matter, stating that he had read with great care, and had heard with attention all the arguments on the Loo-Choo question from the Chinese and Japanese sides. The matter was one about which he would rather not have troubled himself, as it belonged to diplomacy and governments, and he was not a diplomatist and was not in government; at the same time he could not ignore a request made in the interest of peace. He would not express an opinion as to the merits of the controversy. The difficulties surrounding Japan he fully recognized; at the same time China felt hurt and sore, and that she had not received the consideration due her. It seemed to him, he said, that the Emperor should strive to remove that feeling, even though it were necessary to make some sacrifices in so doing. This policy he recommended in a general way, stating that China and Japan should both make such sacrifices as would settle all questions between them, and make them friends and allies who had no need to consult with the other powers. Other counsels would be given to His Majesty, because there were powerful influences in the East fanning trouble between China and Japan. What China and Japan should do, he insisted, was to come together without foreign intervention, talk over Loo-Choo and other subjects, and come to a complete and friendly understanding. They

should do it between themselves, as no foreign power could do them any good.

The Emperor listened attentively to what the Ex-President of the United States had to say about the art of government, and at the close of the interview thanked the General for his valuable advice.

The remainder of the General's stay in Japan was a series of formal visits and of occasions free from the burden of ceremony. The time passed rapidly, and after a couple of months had flown by since he landed in Japan, he prepared to take his leave of the Emperor's island domain. The day of departure was September 3d, on which date the General and party embarked at Yokohama on board the steamer Tokio. The departure was duly honored by the Japanese. All the vessels in port were gaily dressed in honor of the occasion, and as the Tokio got under way every cannon in port belched forth a "safe journey to you," while the crowds which blackened the shore, lent their combined voices to add to the heartiness of the demonstration.







## CHAPTER XXII.

The Golden Gate—San Francisco's Glorious Pageant—The Yosemite Valley—Senator Sharon's Banquet—A Trip to Oregon—Back to Frisco—Further Feteing—Sacramento—Off for Chicago.

**G**ENERAL GRANT arrived at San Francisco on Saturday, September the 20th. For weeks previous the city had been occupied in preparations for the event, and the other cities and towns of the State, among them Oakland, Sacramento, San Jose, Vallejo, Petaluma, Los Angeles, and others to the number of over a hundred, had sent deputations to share in the welcoming demonstration. The distinctions of class and party were not thought of in the universal desire of the whole State to do General Grant honor.

The preparations made to notify the city of the arrival of the City of Tokio were elaborate. The officer at Point Labos was instructed to hoist a designated signal when the vessel was sighted, thereby informing the Commander of Fort Point, and to communicate with the Merchants' Exchange. Signal guns were to be fired at Fort Alcatraz and Angel Island from the time of sighting the steamer, and national salutes as the vessel passed, from the Upper and Lower Casemate Batteries at Fort Point, Alcatraz and Angel Island. The official notification to the citizens was to be given by the fire-alarm bells of the city, upon which eleven taps, given three times in succession, were to tell the joyful news that the General was at hand.

For three or four days preceding the day of arrival the city was on the tip-toe of expectation. San Francisco had just passed through an

era of unusual political excitement, but politics were laid aside by common consent, and the coming of Grant and the demonstration to be made in his honor were the only themes of current conversation. An attempt was made by Dennis Kearney, the sand-lot demagogue, to create political capital by a suggestion to his followers to burn the General in effigy, but the insult aroused the indignation of all classes, and Kearney was obliged for some days to secrete himself, while the workingmen, acting under the advice of more temperate leaders, decided to join in the movement in honor of their distinguished fellow-citizen, to whom the workingmen of other lands had, on several occasions during his trip abroad, delighted to pay tributes of respect and appreciation.

For the accommodation of such people as desired to meet the City of Tokio out at sea, abundant preparation had been made; while the numerous elevated points commanding a view of the ocean made it unnecessary to make provision for the crowds who would watch the approach of the General from the land.

On Saturday the excitement reached a point of rare intensity. The city was crowded, and each of the hotels was a centre of enthusiasm. At the Merchants' Exchange thousands congregated to catch the long-expected notification from the look-out on Point Labos. The feeling of expectancy had the effect of almost paralyzing general business, and the streets were crowded with people who had abandoned every-day affairs to make certain of participating in the enjoyable excitement that was to attend the earliest news of Grant's arrival. Strangers abounded. Visitors from all parts of the interior of the State thronged the thoroughfares, among them the municipal representatives of distant cities, and a number of uniformed organizations, of whose existence the San Franciscans had hitherto been in ignorance.

At the Palace Hotel the expectation and excitement focused. The rotunda of this grand hotel was crowded all day long, and the most excited of all were the Reception Committee, who had their headquarters here. At half-past three o'clock, just as the committee had come to the conclusion that there was no prospect of the General's arrival that day, and that an adjournment over Sunday was advisable,

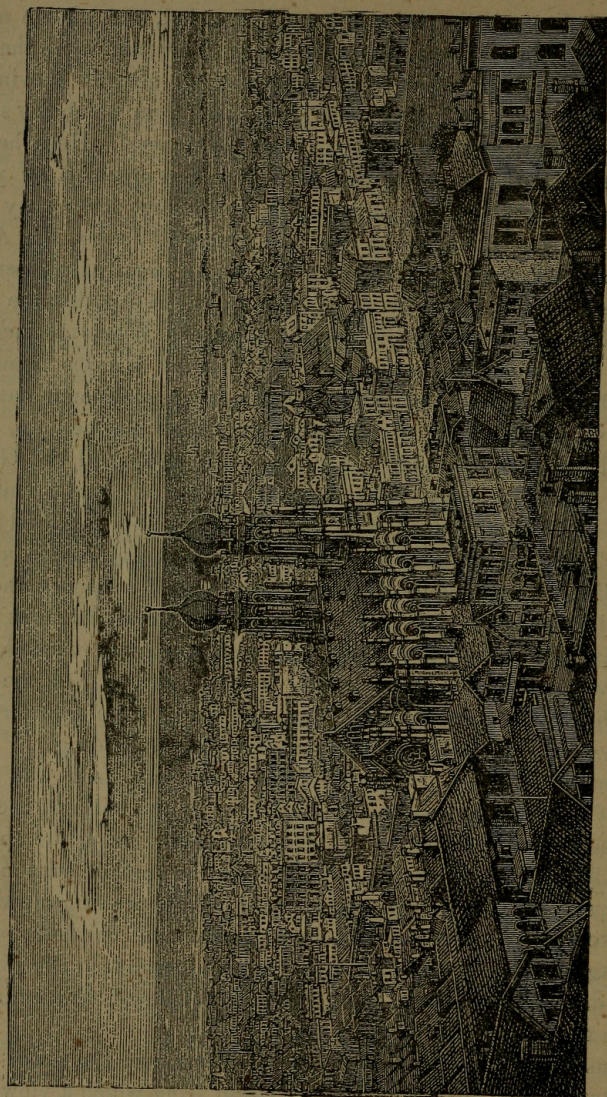


the magic eleven bells, thrice repeated, sounded, and put an end to their deliberations. The news spread like wild-fire, and when the committee rushed down stairs they found crowds already moving *en masse* in the direction of the Pacific Mail wharf, from which the steamship China was to start on its trip to meet the General. Here the committee boarded the steamer Millen Griffith, accompanied by young Grant and a few invited guests. On their way down they were followed by the China, the Ancon, the George Welder, the Alaska Fur Company's steamer St. Paul and others, all heavily freighted with passengers. At five o'clock the first gun, intimating that the Tokio had reached the Casemate Batteries, was heard. When the incoming steamer was reached, she was boarded, first, by Ulysses Grant, Jr., then by the Reception Committee and the other gentlemen on board the Millen Griffith. A minute later the China steamed up, and a thousand voices combined in the huzza which welcomed the General back to his native land. The approach to the city was a continued ovation. The fleet formed with the China leading, followed by the City of Tokio, on either side of which steamed the Ancon and St. Paul. Behind each of these was a long line of steamers and tug-boats, while a fleet of yachts and miscellaneous craft brought up the rear. As each of the points previously mentioned was reached, heavy salutes were fired, the cannonading lasting until, at 7.15, the Tokio let go her anchor and the General and party were transferred to the ferry-boat Oakland, which carried them to the landing.

While all this was going on outside, the city itself was in the throes of a great excitement. The first tap of the bell and the hoisting of the flag on the Merchants' Exchange, announcing the approach of the City of Tokio, started the city from the spell of suspense that had prevailed for three days, and transformed the waiting crowds into an excited people, who hurried, men, women and children, on foot, in carriages and on horseback, with common consent, in the direction of Presidio Heights, Point Labos, Telegraph Hill and other eminences, to catch the first glance of the incoming ship.

Enthusiasm and expectation reigned supreme over the dense masses of spectators who blackened every height from which a view of the channel could be commanded. The sun was declining in the west as





VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO.



the steamers and yachts, gay with bunting, moved in the direction of the city. Mount Tamalpais and the distant mountains north of the bay were veiled in mist, and Mission Hill and the seaward heights of the peninsula were shrouded in fog, but the channel was unobstructed, and the bold outlines of the Golden Gate rose sharply against the sky, while the island shores of Alameda and Contra Costa were bathed in sunlight. After a hundred false alarms, each of which wrought the crowds to a higher pitch of excitement, at a few minutes before six o'clock the City of Tokio loomed through the obscurity of the smoke and the rapidly approaching shades of evening, and in a few minutes more glided into full view, when the cheers of the assembled thousands rolled from hill-top to hill-top, along the wharves and around to the city front where they were caught up and echoed by the citizens who had stayed on hand to secure positions from which the landing and its ceremonies might be viewed.

The vicinity of the ferry landing was jammed with spectators, to whose numbers the inpouring crowds from the hill-tops were constantly adding. Within the gates of the ferry house were assembled the gentlemen charged with the immediate reception of General Grant—the Board of Supervisors ranged on the left of the gangway, while the right was occupied by Governor Irwin and staff and the Executive Committee, consisting of Governor-Elect Perkins, W. H. L. Barnes, Samuel Wilson, William T. Coleman, Tibencio Parrott, J. P. Jackson, John McComb, John Rosenfeld, Claus Spreckels, John H. Wise and W. W. Montague. Mayor Bryant took his position about half way down the centre of the gangway.

At half-past seven o'clock the Oakland started, to the tune of "Home Again," for the landing place, where the party was met by the Mayor and city officials, the former welcoming him in the following speech:

**GENERAL GRANT:** As Mayor of the City of San Francisco, I have the honor and pleasure to welcome you on your return to your native country. Some time has passed since you departed from the Atlantic shore to seek the relief which a long period in your country's service had made necessary, but during this absence the people of the United States have not forgotten you. They have read with intense interest the accounts of your voyage by sea and

your travels by land around the world, and they have observed with great pleasure the honors you have received in the different countries which you have visited, and the universal recognition which your brilliant career as a soldier and American citizen has obtained. They have felt proud of you, and, at the same time, of their country, which you have so fully represented. And now, sir, you are again on your native soil, and the thousands who here greet you remember that your home was once in this city. This bay, these hills, the pleasant homes about us, are familiar to you. Great changes, it is true, have taken place. The young city is now the rival of cities which were old when its history began. But the men to whom this marvelous prosperity is due were in those early days your personal associates and friends, and many of them are here to-day, waiting anxiously to take you by the hand once more. It is a pleasing incident of your journey, that, leaving your country at the ancient city of Philadelphia, Mayor Stokley expressed the hope of that city for a safe journey and a happy return. It is now my privilege to express the joy of San Francisco that the hope of her elder sister has been realized. The city desires to receive you as an old and honored resident and friend returning after a long absence, and to extend to you such courtesies as may be agreeable to you; and, in obedience to such desire, which extends through all classes, I tender you the freedom of the city and its hospitalities. In the short time allowed us we have arranged a reception in your honor, and ask that for an hour you will permit us to present our people to you, and we beg that, while you remain in the city, yourself and your family and your traveling companions will be its guests. Permit me, in conclusion, to express the wish of each and every one of us for your future happiness and prosperity of yourself and every member of your family.

General Grant replied briefly, thanking the Mayor of the city of Francisco for his cordial welcome, and expressing his pleasure at returning to California after an absence of a quarter of a century. He concluded by saying that he would be glad to participate in the procession.

The General was then conducted to the carriage of the Mayor, the gates of the dock were thrown open and the procession began. It was a grand affair, which, rapidly though it moved, took forty-three minutes in passing a given point. As it started, the crowd rent the air with tremendous cheering, cannon fired, bells rang, whistles screamed, and the misty heavens grew ablaze with the glare of a thousand bonfires, of Roman candles, rockets and electric lights. Archways, flags, banners and festooned draperies ornamented the



streets passed through. The music of a score of bands swelled the noise, to the creation of which the Chinese residents who sallied forth from their quarters with staffs bearing the great dragon flag, helped not a little to contribute. At the conclusion of the pageant the various organizations comprising it were dismissed, and at ten o'clock General Grant was conducted to his quarters in the Palace Hotel through the dense throngs which surrounded the place and clamored for admittance.

As he alighted from his carriage, Madame Fabri and a chorus of 500 voices sang from one of the balconies an "Ode of Welcome" which had been composed for the occasion. After its conclusion, General Grant, in reply to the repeated calls of the crowds outside, appeared at the balcony, and, mounted upon a chair, addressed the monster audience as follows :

FELLOW CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO : After twenty-five years' absence I am glad to greet you and assure you of my cordial thanks for the kind greeting you have given me. I shall stay in your city long enough to greet you more fully.

As the General withdrew, the crowd broke into prolonged and tremendous applause, and at length reluctantly scattered.

The enthusiasm with which General Grant's arrival home was celebrated in San Francisco was not confined to the city. The news of his advent was telegraphed to all points of the Pacific coast, and in the evening dispatches poured into the office of the California Associated Press from the interior towns of California and Nevada, announcing that the news was received with grand demonstrations in which flying flags, decorated streets, the booming of guns and anvils, parades, bonfires, fireworks and other expressions of exuberant joy were employed.

The General was found, by his old friends, to be looking well. He expressed his satisfaction with the experiences of his trip, and his surprise at the demonstration which greeted his arrival home. In foreign countries the receptions was looked upon as a matter of course, but, on leaving the shores of Japan, he had given up all thought of grand receptions, and certainly expected no such greeting as had just been accorded him.

A volume could be written of the doings of the General and the party in San Francisco. The people there did not allow all their enthusiasm and good-feeling to evaporate in the glorious festivities which marked the day of the General's arrival. On the contrary, after the visitors had been permitted, on Sunday, to rest from the fatigues of their long ocean voyage and of the excitements of the previous day, the Executive Committee began to help them to the enjoyment of a programme which had been prepared for their delectation. For three weeks, saving the time that was spent in a trip to the Yosemite Valley, the party were occupied in an incessant round of sight-seeing and social enjoyment. The General's face became familiar at all sorts of places, he visiting during this time the theatres, a number of receptions, among them one at the City Hall where he received an address from the Confederate veterans residing in California, a ball in aid of the widows and orphans of the Police Department, the Stock Exchange, the schools, the Chinese quarter, etc., being received with as much enthusiasm on each occasion as though he had arrived in the city the same morning. Of the social entertainments given in his honor the most notable one was that which took place at the residence of Senator Sharon, at Belmont, on the 8th of October, just after the General's return from the trip to the Yosemite Valley.

This was the most brilliant gathering that ever took place on the Pacific coast. The richness of the ladies' costumes, the magnificence of the internal decorations, and the brilliancy of the superb grounds, illuminated by Chinese lanterns, rendered the scene one of unsurpassed splendor. Nothing had been omitted by the host that could give enjoyment to the guests and lend eclat to the occasion. The picture gallery of the museum was transformed into a vast banqueting room, the immensity of whose gastronomic resources may be guessed from the fact, that among preparations for the visitors figured 100 baskets of champagne and 15,000 Eastern oysters. About 2,500 people were present. There was of course a crush, in which the elegant toilets of the ladies suffered, but the fact that they had attended the entertainment, whose fame spread over the whole continent, more than overcame any regrets on this score. Mrs. Sharon, Mrs. Fry and Mrs. Jackson assisted Mrs. Grant at the re-





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ception, Senator Sharon standing by General Grant, and Col. Jackson performing the functions of master of ceremonies. The colossal entertainment, which was a grand success, broke up at a late hour, and the Grants were among the latest to retire for the night.

The trip to the Yosemite Valley was, to General Grant, one of the most enjoyable features of his round-the-world trip. He had often heard of the natural beauties and wonders of the region, and when he beheld them, he acknowledged that his highest hopes had been more than realized. The party took their time on the trip, and examined at their leisure all the famous points of interest—the lovely Yosemite Fall, the Sentinel Rock, the Domes, the Bridal Veil, Mirror Lake, Inspiration Point, the Big Trees, and others.

On the 9th of October, the General and party started on a trip to Oregon. On the morning of that day, the General had a reception at the Chamber of Commerce, which is worthy of special mention, as on that occasion he made a short but telling speech which made a deep impression upon those who heard it. He was introduced to his audience by Governor-Elect George C. Perkins, who alluded in a happy manner to the appreciation which the members of the Chamber felt for General Grant's services in peace and war, and closed with a graceful tribute to the modesty with which he had received the honor bestowed upon him by foreign potentates while journeying round the globe.

General Grant responded, expressing his gratification at meeting the merchants (there were several hundred prominent business men present) who had contributed so largely to the wonderful growth of San Francisco. He said that he had traveled much during the past two years, but nowhere had he seen greater prosperity. The condition of the laboring classes seemed better in San Francisco than in any place he had visited. Labor left to itself grew debased, and he had in no part of the world seen greater evidence of the prosperity of the laboring men, which was the highest compliment he could pay the merchants of the city. He closed by stating energetically that there was no man in America that day wanting work but could find it—a statement which was enthusiastically indorsed by the merchants, among whom his utterances created an exceedingly favorable impression.

In the afternoon the General embarked on the steamer *St. Paul* for



Oregon. Portland was reached on the 14th of October, when the scenes of San Francisco were repeated, on a smaller scale perhaps, but with fully as much enthusiasm to the square foot as had been displayed by the larger city. At Salem and other Oregon points, and at places in Washington Territory at which stoppages were made, handsome receptions were the rule, and when the General got back to the city of the Golden Gate, he was enthusiastic in his expressions of pleasure at the enjoyment of his trip, and of the grandeur of the possibilities which his tour through the Pacific Coast had unfolded.

The remainder of his stay at San Francisco was an unbroken series of enjoyments, among which a run to Sacramento was one of the most noteworthy features.

On the 25th of October, General Grant left San Francisco on his way to Chicago, but a description of his Pacific slope sojourn would not be complete without mentioning the beneficent results which his presence there had upon the people of the great State of California, and especially upon those of the city of San Francisco. The people of California had just passed through a tremendous political upheaval. They had been split into parties of all sorts and kinds, representing all manners of issues, and they had fought them out with great rancor and bitterness. They had just emerged from an election in which the number of candidates was well nigh legion. They were, in fact, a very divided community. The coming of General Grant, however, gave them a general rallying point, at which they met, shook hands, and became once more a united people. Drawn together by the common desire to do honor to a distinguished fellow-citizen, rich and poor, workingmen and millionaires, monopolists and anti-monopolists, Union soldiers and Confederate soldiers, politicians of all stripes, farmers, miners and merchants, met and cultivated a better feeling which, now that the General has left that section, still prevails.

The people of San Francisco, too, should be congratulated for the success of their pageant in honor of the General. It was a model demonstration which should be copied wherever people desire to welcome their distinguished fellow-countryman. Of course this can, in most places, only be done in a degree, as, not to mention the size and importance of San Francisco, that city possesses remarkable advan-

tages for a pageant of the kind tendered to General Grant, and the materials with which to give it almost theatrical effects. Its magnificent bay, with its wonderful scenery, and the outlooks capable of accommodating thousands of people; the surrounding hills, studded with handsome villages, gave the possibilities for a superb entrance, with an effect that could hardly be equaled elsewhere on the continent. The city itself, with its broad streets, its great hotels, its picturesque, enthusiastic and conglomerate people; its fine opportunities for arches and decorations; its large number of immensely wealthy citizens, who spend their money with royal lavishness;—all these elements combined to increase the beauty and effect of the pageant.

There is only one other city west of the commercial metropolis of the country, which can equal the grandeur of the San Francisco reception. Only one, whose wide, open and regular streets, flanked on either side by the finest buildings that modern architecture can produce, are equally capable of containing comfortably a large processional pageant, and the thousands of people who will gather to witness it. Only one, whose hotels rival, if they do not surpass, those of the wonderful city of the Pacific Coast, whose people are proverbial for the enthusiasm with which they take hold of an undertaking, and the enterprise with which they carry it through. It is needless to add that this city is Chicago, and that from the preparations which have already been made, it is apparent that the welcome to be given General Grant in the Garden City will hardly fall short in its various points of excellence of that which greeted him in San Francisco.

On the 25th of October the General and party left that city on their way East. As the last lines of this history of his travels are being written, he is crossing the plain which lies between the Great Lakes and the Sierras. On the 12th of November he will arrive in Chicago, when, refreshed by a brief sojourn in that "home, sweet home," which he retired to, at Galena, after the close of the war, and whose enjoyments public duty has deprived him of for so many years, he will become the guest of that great city, and of the thousands who will concentrate there from various parts of the surrounding country.



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