

REMINISCENT OF GRANT

HIS RELATIONS WITH GREAT MEN

How Lincoln Once Looked Upon Him as a Possible Rival.

BY JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

Washington, D.C., May 25.—I spent an afternoon this week in chatting with John Russell Young about his experience with General Grant and with some of the other famous men whom he has known. Mr. Young is the most eminent newspaper correspondent of the day. He is one of our best writers of pure English, and he has for years been one of our chief molders of public opinion. For the past generation his relations with the leading men of the time have been very close. As a boy he knew President Lincoln, and he has known Grant, Sherman, Meade and Sheridan. He has also known Lincoln, and he has known Grant, Sherman, Meade and Sheridan. He has also known Lincoln, and he has known Grant, Sherman, Meade and Sheridan.

JOHN HAY IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Our conversation opened with a word about John Hay, who has just gone to England to take Bayard's place as Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Young said:

I have known Colonel Hay since he came to Washington, now about 30 years ago. I had been sent here by the Philadelphia Press. John W. Forney was then the editor. He was also secretary of the senate, and I was here as his assistant to write for the paper and do whatever he asked me to do. One of my duties was to carry the papers from the senate to the White House. John Hay had been brought to Washington by President Lincoln on account of his friendship for Hay's father. Mr. Lincoln wanted to give John the educational advantages of the position, and he made him one of his private secretaries. I remember well how Colonel Hay looked in the early sixties. He had cheeks as rosy as those of an Irish milkmaid, and he was rather a girlish-looking fellow. President Lincoln, who was quick to discover what there was in men, saw that Hay had considerable literary ability, and he gave him the answering of such letters and notes as needed especially good wording. He would tell Hay what to say, and would generally sign the letters without changing them. Even in those days John Hay was fond of writing poetry. He often showed me verses he had written, and then he would read them over to me.

A MIDDNIGHT CHAT WITH LINCOLN

"How did President Lincoln impress you, Mr. Young?" I asked.

"He did not seem as great a man to me then as he does now. The canonization of Lincoln did not begin until some time after his death. He had some little idiosyncrasies of pronunciation and action which hid to a certain extent his real greatness. His wonderful modesty and simplicity were partially the cause of his non-pretension. He was perfectly simple in all of his ways. I can give you an incident which illustrates what I mean. Colonel Forney owned in addition to the Philadelphia Press the Washington Chronicle and I was sometimes left in charge. One night when this was the case we received a Richmond paper, which in some way had been smuggled through the lines, which contained a dispatch stating that Charleston had been taken. It was very difficult to get such papers, and they often gave us important advance news. This paper came in about 2 o'clock in the morning. As I read it it seemed to me that the president ought to know of the capture of Charleston. I was only a boy, but I decided to go to the White House and tell him. So I took the foreman of the office and together we walked to the White House. We rang the bell and after a time a messenger opened the door. He told us in response to my request to see Mr. Lincoln, that he had long since gone to bed and was now asleep.

"But," said I, "we have some very important news for him. I have received information which he ought to have, and I am sure he ought to be wakened up to hear it." After a while the messenger said he would go to the president's bedroom and awaken him. A few minutes later the president came down clad in nothing but his night shirt. He asked us to step into the east room. I remember as he walked in front of us that his long shirt flapped against his legs and as he sat on the sofa and listened he threw one bare leg over the knee of the other and scratched at the hairy calf. I told him that I had a Richmond newspaper stating that Charleston was taken, whereupon he asked me for the date of the paper. When I replied he said that he had advised two days later than that, which stated that the "bombardment" was still going "zealously" on. I noticed that he pronounced bombardment as though it was spelled bombardment, and zealously as though its first vowel was a long "e." Well, the result was that we found our news to be of no account. The president's spies had given him information in advance of mine, and I was, of course, much mortified to find that I had disturbed the president for no pur-

pose. He put me at my ease, however, saying that he was glad to be awakened at any time to hear good news, even if it was at 4 o'clock instead of 2. He went with me to the door and said good-bye without showing any feeling whatever about being aroused from his sleep after midnight."

LINCOLN AND GRANT

"What were the relations between President Lincoln and General Grant?" I asked.

"They were perfectly friendly," replied Mr. Young. "President Lincoln appreciated General Grant's ability, but Grant's military reputation was such that for a time he feared that he might be a candidate against him for re-election as president. I was present during a conversation at the White House in 1861, which showed me that this was the case. I was not well at the time, and I called at the White House with Colonel Forney that I might get an order from President Lincoln to go south. When we arrived we found Secretary Stanton and ex-Secretary Morgan of New York with the president. After a time the conversation turned to Grant, and President Lincoln said:

"I am curious to know what man Grant is going to down at Vicksburg. I have feared for some time that his success might make him a presidential candidate, but I have just received news that he has no ambition in that direction. I feared that he might have the presidential grub in his brain. That is a curious worm and if it once attacks a man it is hard to get rid of. I have suffered from it for four years, and it still attacks me. In order to learn how Grant stands I sent for Russell Jones, the marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. He is, you know, one of Grant's closest friends. I asked him if the presidential midget had yet attacked Grant.

"No, Mr. President," was Jones' reply. "I can assure you that General Grant is free from that ambition. He has only two ideas. The first is to put down the rebellion and the second is to see you re-elected president of the United States. I know of what I am speaking and you can be sure I am right." At this Mr. Lincoln threw himself back in his chair and concluded:

"That statement of Jones' is a great relief to me."

GRANT AND THE THIRD TERM

"Did Grant really desire a third term as President of the United States, Mr. Young?"

"No," replied John Russell Young. "General Grant had no idea that such a thing was thought of until after the movement was well under way. Before he went around the world I had a talk with him at Malaga, Spain, in which I asked him as to this matter. He then privately told me that he would not again be a candidate for the presidency, and that he had no desire for another term. He was so positive in his statement that I did not bring up the subject again, although I could see that he felt his experience and observations during his trip around the world would have enabled him to do a vast deal of good for our country had he had these advantages before being president. I remember hearing him say several times upon noticing certain things in the far east: 'I wish I had known this 10 years ago.'"

"Suppose Grant had been elected a third time, Mr. Young, would his administration have been of value to the country?"

"The loss to the United States by the failure to make Grant president a third term cannot be estimated," Mr. Young emphatically replied. "Roosevelt, Conkling, who, you know, delighted in striking expressions, said to me once in talking about this matter: 'The battle of Waterloo put back progress in France at least six centuries. The defeat of Grant has put back the progress of this country just as much.'"

AROUND THE WORLD WITH GRANT

"How did you happen to go with General Grant around the world, Mr. Young? You were the only newspaper man in the party?"

"General Grant asked me to go as a personal friend, and not as a newspaper correspondent. He did not care what the newspapers said. He was as never a seeker after notoriety, and he was anxious to keep in the background rather than in the front. As it was, he had nothing to do with my newspaper work. He had no objection to my writing, and I wrote just as I pleased. He read much of my matter after it was published, and seemed to like it."

"What kind of a traveler was General Grant? Did he observe things closely?" I asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "Grant was a careful observer. He studied the people and their customs, the governments and the public works. He often went about incognito, as it were, with me. We would slip out the back doors of the hotels and thus avoid the crowd. We were not known when away from the hotels and we took long rides and walks in nearly every foreign city we visited."

GRANT'S FOUR GREATEST MEN

"It was you, Mr. Young, who asked Grant to name the four greatest men he had met during his tour around the world?"

"Yes," replied John Russell Young. "I asked that question of him when we were crossing the Pacific on our way home. We were discussing the great men of the different countries, when I asked the general whom he thought were really pre-eminent among them. He replied:

'I have met four men during this trip whom I consider really great. They are Beaconsfield, Gambetta, Bismarck and Li Hung Chang and, he added, I am not sure but that Li Hung Chang is the greatest of the four.'"

"Grant's relations with Li Hung Chang were very close, were they not?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Young. "General Grant

spent some weeks with Li while in China, and the two grew to be very intimate. They would sit for hours together chatting of all kinds of things. You see, Grant was looked upon as a monarch in those foreign countries. He had all the honors of a monarch and through his influence he was able to do a great deal of good for China. He settled the trouble which was then brewing between China and Japan. Had he not done so, the Chinese-Japanese war would have probably occurred then. It was through his friendship with Li and with the Japanese statesman that he was enabled to reason away the excuses of the war. Had Grant been elected for a third term I don't think there would have been a war between those two nations."

GRANT AND STANTON

"What were the relations between General Grant and Edwin M. Stanton?"

"I don't think Stanton appreciated Grant," replied John Russell Young. "Stanton was a very great man, and a man whom the people did not understand. Grant looked upon him as his friend, and I think that Grant valued Stanton's friendship. Still the two men did not get close together. Neither of them made friends easily. Grant's shyness was so great that it was hard to become acquainted with him. He felt that Stanton had treated him very well when the latter was secretary of war, and he was always grateful to him. One of the first things he did when he became president was to show his appreciation for Stanton. Some of Mr. Stanton's friends had called at the White House. They said to Grant: 'Mr. President, Mr. Stanton is very ill. He has no money and he has given his life to his country. He now

THE MISSION TO CHINA

"How did you like your work as minister to China, Mr. Young?"

"Very much," was the reply. "I had met Li through General Grant, and when I came back as minister I found him very friendly, and through him I was able to get much done for the United States."

"When you were sent to China, Mr. Young, did you have any special instructions?"

"No. I was appointed by President Arthur. I thought he might have had some such message to give me, and before I left I called upon him and asked him if there was anything he wanted me to do. He replied:

'No. All I have to say is, don't get us into trouble, and do as you see fit.'"

"Secretary Fish told me the same thing, only in different language, and I was one of the few ministers who went out without any special instructions."

"Is the mission to China a very important one?"

"I think it is," replied Mr. Young, "and just now I believe it is a much more important one than any other in our whole diplomatic service. It should be filled by a man capable of understanding the situation and of taking care of our interests in the far east. The countries of East Asia are on the edge of a change, and the times are full of diplomatic possibilities. England, Germany, Russia and France are all plotting and working to get the Eastern trade, and you cannot tell what situations may arise. Not only China, but also Japan, Korea and Siam are involved in the struggle, and our ministers to these countries should be able men and such that they can work together for the good of America and American interests. It might be a good plan to combine them in some way, having separate ministers as now, but making the others subordinate to, or in a certain way advisory with, the minister to Peking."

STORIES OF HORACE GREELY

"You were instrumental in bringing General Grant and Horace Greeley together, Mr. Young. What were the real relations of the two?"

"I don't think they ever really understood each other. I know Horace Greeley right well, for you know, I was at one time one of the editors of the Tribune. I thought Greeley ought to know Grant, and I believe had the two known one another thoroughly they would have been strong friends. Greeley, however, did not like generals as civil officers. He did not think that success in war should lead to political advancement. He was a man of many cranky notions, one of which, I remember, was that a college education spoils a man for newspaper work. He did not want college-bred men about him, and he had other ideas of a similar nature. He was also a man of intense convictions, he was thoroughly honest, strenuous and bold, and when he thought he was right you could not move him."

GRANT AND GREELY

"Where did Grant first meet Greeley?"

"It was in New York. General Grant was stopping in the city at the time, and I was anxious that he and Greeley should become acquainted, so one day I asked him if he would object to meeting Greeley. He replied that he would not, and I then arranged to have the two come to breakfast with me together at the Delmonico's. In the first place I asked Greeley if he would object to meeting Grant, and upon his saying that he would like to meet him we fixed the hour for the breakfast for the next morning. When we met at the table Greeley opened the conversation by asking Grant some questions about farming in the West. I suppose he merely did this respecting to turn it over to more important matters. At any rate, he referred to Grant's stay on the Pacific slope, and asked him how deep the people plowed there. Grant told him, and the conversation continued. Grant knew more about farming than did Greeley, and, in my intense disgust, for to this day I hardly know the difference between a calf and a heifer, they kept the farm talk up throughout the breakfast, and they left the table without being any closer together than before.

"I again attempted to bring them together while Grant was president," continued Mr. Young. "Grant was anxious to be Greeley's friend, and in speaking of this in the White House one day I told him if he would write a letter to Greeley I would take it to him, and that Greeley would come over to the White House and see him. General Grant thereupon sat down and rapidly wrote a letter of three pages. He was a fast writer, you know, and rarely changed a word after it was written. This letter was a cordial invitation to Greeley to come over to the White House and talk things over. I presented it to Greeley at New York, and a few days later he came to Washington. He called upon Grant at the White House, and they spent an hour or so together, but somehow or other they did not get close to one another. They were both very modest men, backward and retiring. Had a third person, a mutual friend, been present they might have been drawn out and have become friends, but there was no one. Greeley said little. Grant was rather reserved, and Greeley went away

evidently thinking him dull and not realizing the great capacity which he has."

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PITTSBURG DEEP WELL.

Boring Over a Mile into the Bowels of the Earth.

Near Pittsburg, Pa., a curious experiment is in progress. It is the boring of a well to the lowest possible depth, with the view of discovering not only the variations of temperature at the different levels, but the discovery of elements which may be utilized on the surface. The operations are under the direction of Prof. Hallock, of Columbia College, and the depth already attained is 5,500 feet. At the outset it was intended to stop when a depth of two miles, or 10,000 feet, was reached. But the present intention is to fix no limit to the under-taking. The plan now is to bore until it is impossible to proceed any further, for it is believed that at some stage the power of the machinery to operate will be exhausted. No one ventures an opinion as to what point will be reached. But the difficulty of operating is augmented as the distance from the surface increases, and that fact strengthens the impression that there must be an end to this, as there is to all other things.

The deepest well in the world at present is near Leipsic, Saxony, where salt is brought to the surface from a depth of 5,700 feet, at which point the temperature is said to be 175 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature of the Pittsburg well at a depth of 5,500 feet was 120.9 degrees. Measurements taken during the progress of the work show, moreover, that the rise of temperature averages about one degree to about every fifty feet in depth. At that rate of increase the boiling point—212 degrees—would be reached at a depth of two miles. It is not improbable, however, that as a greater depth is reached the rise in temperature will be more rapid. What will occur when the depth of two miles is reached, or what conditions will be found below that is, of course a matter of conjecture.

All sorts of hopes are entertained in connection with the experiment. For example, Prof. Hallock believes that the heat found in the interior of the earth may be used for power, light and other purposes. He reasons that when the depth is reached where water boils steam may be made by turning in water from the surface or utilizing subterranean streams that may be discovered during the progress of drilling. If that expectation is fulfilled the value of the enterprise will become incalculable. It would be scarcely safe to dismiss the scheme as impracticable and to look upon it as a wild goose chase, for this is an age in which everything appears reasonable and attainable through the aid of science.

ALL SORTS.

GEORGE PROVIDED FOR.

Alice (inspecting small piece of material)—It is a lovely pattern, but what on earth possessed you to buy so much? You know I've already got mine, and you certainly do not intend to use two and a quarter yards in making a bathing suit, do you?

Her Sister—No indeed! I bought it as a remnant sale, and the clerk refused to cut off what I needed, so I took the whole piece and intend to make a lovely four-in-hand for George out of what is left.

PATRIOTIC SELF-DENIAL.

Young Squire—And what, John, do you intend doing to commemorate her Majesty's glorious reign?

The Oldest—Oh, I shall try to keep sober a week.

GOING THROUGH.

Brown, 64—Yes, sir, I went through college without any money.

—Brown, Jr.—Who couldn't pass the exam—Well, I'm going through money without any college.

FOR THE GOOD OF HUMANITY.

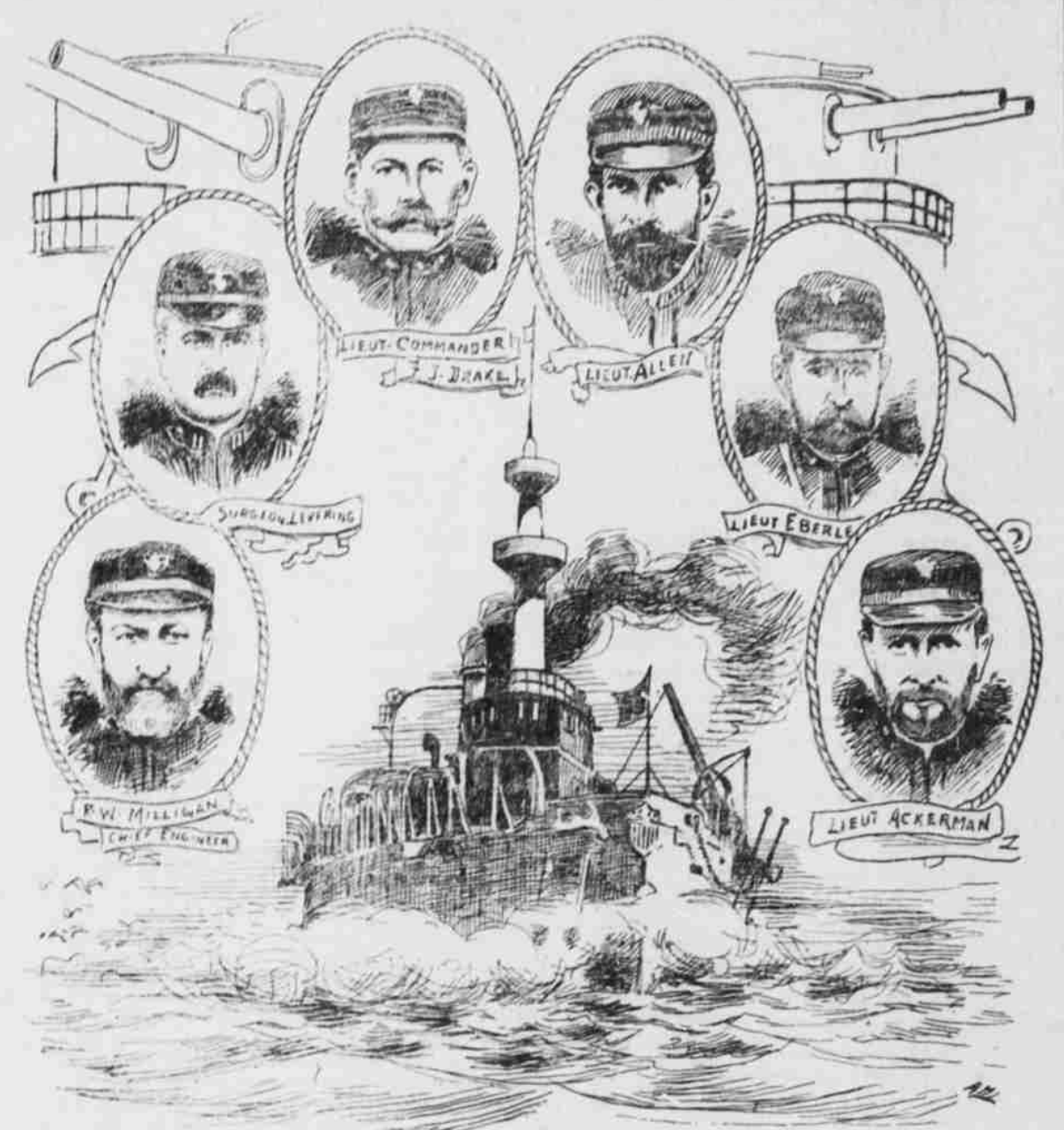
"Do you know a good tonic for nervous persons, Simpkins?"

"No; what I want to find is a good tonic for people who have to live with them."

FOR POSTERITIES SAKE.

The Friend—What are you doing?

The Celebrity—Writing a few hundred letters to hide away with a hundred or so photographs of myself for the use of future magazine publishers who may want "historic unpublished" relics of me.



The above cut of the U. S. battleship Oregon was obtained from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer in anticipation of the vessel's visit to the Columbia river. It is to be regretted that through gross misrepresentation to the navy department regarding the Columbia river bar, the big battleship will not visit these waters to receive her magnificent silver service, and that the hundreds who contributed to its purchase will not have the pleasure of seeing the majestic fighting ship or meet her genial officers. The alleged reason for the refusal of the navy department to permit the Oregon to visit Astoria is that this is marked on the navy records as a "Bar Harbor." It seems strange that the government is not better advised by its own surveys and charts. The Oregon goes in and out of San Francisco without objection, when the fact is there is considerably less water on the Golden Gate entrance than at the mouth of the Columbia. Oregon's representatives and senators in congress will be remiss in their duty to the state if they fail to take steps to have this misinformation and restriction on the movement of naval vessels into the harbor of the Columbia corrected at once.

in for that place at once. I only wish I could do him higher honor.

"When the doctor told this to Mr. Stanton he received it with tears. He was given the appointment of associate justice, and was confirmed by the senate. This was on the 20th of December, 1890, and four days later he died."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

NEVER BROKE.

She—He's such a poor stick of a man!

He—What's your idea of a good stick of a man?

She—One that will bend and not break.

COULD IT SHOW IN CANADA?

"To think," muttered Dan Stuart Pasha "that this thing could have come upon me unawares."

He paced nervously up and down the plains of Thurely in his agitation.

"To think," he repeated, "that these Turks and Greeks—"

He plucked handfuls of hair from his beard.

"Should have commenced this fight and not—"

His despairing eyes were turned toward the sinking sun, disappearing behind the distant mosques.

"A kitescope in position!"

AN ARTISTIC EFFORT.

"There was a newspaper artist here today, dear. He wanted your portrait."

"Did he? Well I was drawn this morning."

"Really?"

"Yes, on a jury."

WHY THEY ARE SO CALLED.

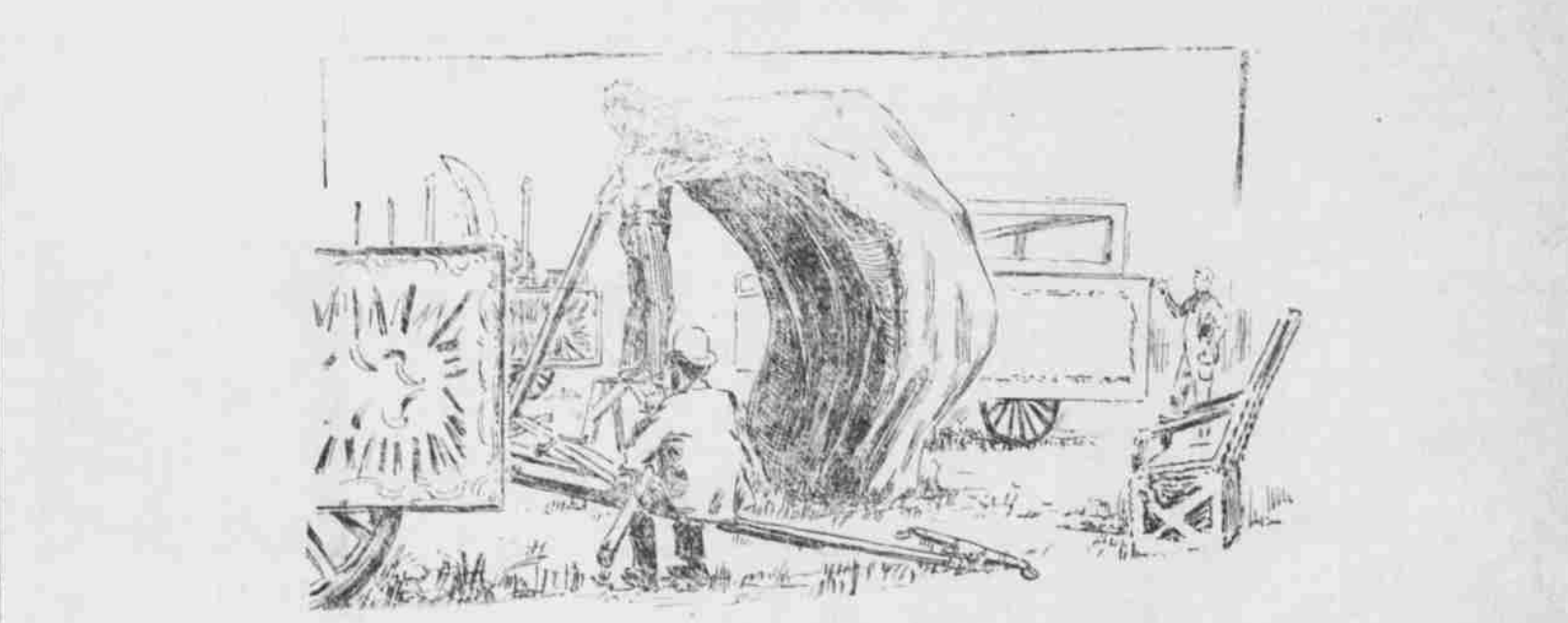
Little Willie—Pa, why do they call them minor poets?

Pa—Because they ought to be working with the pick and shovel, instead of writing poetry, my son.

MULTNOMAH FIELD, PORTLAND, OREGON,

6 Nights, Commencing

MONDAY, JUNE 7



The Overtowering Event of the Age

CARNIVAL OF MADRID

250 PEOPLE IN THE CAST