

The monthly *Korean Repository* ended publication at the end of 1898 but early in 1899 the American missionaries H. G. Appenzeller and Geo. Heber Jones decided to publish a weekly newsheet under the same title since no English-language newspaper was being published in Seoul at that moment.

The Korean Repository: Local Edition Vol. 1
No. I February 9 1899
The Korean Repository: Local Edition
Published Every Thursday
H. G. Appenzeller Geo. Heber Jones
Editors
George C. Core Business Manager

Our Local Edition

The REPOSITORY appears as a weekly in order to supply a want for news. “What shall we do without a paper?” has been propounded to us so often the last month we shall try for a while—if sufficiently encouraged—to do what we can to answer the question by publishing a local edition intended primarily for residents in Korea. We wish to say once for all that politics will receive little or no attention. In the first place we do not know enough of the inner workings of the wheels within wheels, and secondly we cannot afford the time. Life is too short and Korean politics too fleeting. We hope to make translations from the *Official Gazette* from time to time of interest to the general public. This is an experiment. If at the end of the first month we find ourselves short financially and no prospect of improvement we shall discontinue This is frank. Help us.

DEATH OF COL. NIENSTEAD.

The many friends of Col. F. J. Nienstead, both foreigners and Koreans, learned with regret the news of his death. which took place in Kobe, Japan, on the 15 ult. Col. Nienstead was one of the military instructors in the Korean army, arriving in Korea in the fall of 1888, and was in the service of the government until a little less than a year ago when the wholesale dismissal of foreign Military advisers took place. Since then he was in Japan and quite recently joined the firm of Messrs. Vantime & Co., with headquarters at Nagoya. He was forty-six years of age. He was married nearly two years ago while in this city to a Japanese lady with whom much sympathy will be felt, there being a son only a year old.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

There were two shocks of earthquake in January.

Rev. D. L. Gifford was on the sick list a few days last week.

Send in your name at once if you wish the Local Repository.

The semi-annual meeting of the Permanent Executive Bible Committee took place one Monday of this week.

The *Mai-il Sinmum* has been bought by the government and turned into a government organ. It is rumored that there has (Page 2) been a large falling off in the circulation as a result of the change.

In consequence of Chinese New Years holidays the Trilingual Press will be closed Friday and Saturday of this week.

A letter received by one of our foreign residents, from Rev. D. A. Bunker reports him doing well and in splendid health.

Rev. Collyer of Song-do is quite seriously ill with typhoid fever. Mrs. Campbell of the M. E. South mission has gone down to assist in his nursing.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. H. G. Appenzeller assembled the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal mission at her home to celebrate the 28th birthday of Rev. W. C. Swearer; and the 41st birthday of Rev. Appenzeller. A most pleasant time was enjoyed by those present.

The British and Foreign Bible society has lately moved its offices into new quarters on Furniture street opposite the palace gate. This will give the agent, Mr. Alex Kenmure, room to display his assortment of Scriptures of various kinds, and gives much more convenient office room as well.

We learn from private sources the thermometer in Pyeng-yang dropped down 4° below zero and that at the mines ninety miles farther north it crawled down to 18° below. We hope the cold snap was not too much for the live leopard cub which we hear is a pet among the foreign miners.

It may be due to those receiving copies of this first issue of this paper to state that no charge will be made for this issue, but in the future the paper will only be sent to actual subscribers. If you desire the paper regularly send your subscription to the business manager. This notice will not apply to those living out of Seoul until March 1st. Our terms are cash every month, and failure in payment of monthly bills rendered will be considered as equivalent to notice to discontinue sending the paper. Subscription rates and advertising rates will be found at head of first column of first page.

Rev. M. C. Fenwick of Wonsan has been self-quarantined at Song-do at the residence of Dr. Hardie for the last two weeks. He went down there to visit and was there about the time of the death of Mrs. Ballinger of smallpox. He came back to Seoul last week and left this week for his home in Wonsan.

Quite a number of the missionaries from the country stations are in the city this week. Among them we notice Rev. Moffat from Pyeng-yang, Rev. Tate from Chun-ju. Dr. Drew from Fusan, and Rev. Jones from Chemulpo, all in attendance upon the regular meeting of the Permanent Bible Committee.

We are very sorry to have to chronicle the sad news of the death of Mrs. Ballenger at Song-do on the 18th January. She had only been there a short time when she was stricken with smallpox from which she died. Mrs. Ballenger was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Mission South and was universally liked. We sympathize with the mission and her many friends.

Quite a little excitement was caused around the neighborhood of Chong Dong last week by the escape of three Prisoners from the city jail just inside the West Gate. The men in some way got across the road and along the city wall, and two of them managed to get over a private wall into the compound of Rev. Cobb, the third was caught before he got over the wall. The men after climbing the wall, took refuge in the office of the Trilingual Press. Mr.

Cobb was absent and the foreman, Mr. Emberley, refused to allow the men to be taken without the consent of the American Minister. Consul-General Allen upon arrival gave consent to their being taken but while the parleying was going on the prisoners escaped through a window, and as it was getting dark succeeded in eluding the police and it is said they finally escaped to Chinko Gai, and Dame Rumor further says that they succeeded in reaching Chemulpo and are now in Japan.

London, Jan 20. Chamberlain, speaking at Wolverhampton, quoted against little Englander's statistics showing that commerce follows the flag. He referred to the removal of several sources of irritation to France, mentioning the Niger, and the withdrawal of the French claim for extensions of settlement at Shanghai. He added that the Madagascar and Newfoundland's question's might disturb friendly relations with France unless settled at meeting of general council.

London, Jan. 21. Gordon College has announced total fund to be £118,119.

London, Jan. 21. Esterhazy has returned to Paris.

London, Jan. 21. In consequence of the dispute over the kingship of Samoa wherein German consul opposes the candidate, Britain and America have ordered the British warship from Australia and one American warship from California to Samoa.

London, Jan. 21. The convention has been signed by Lord Cromer and Bontros Pasha defining the limits of Soudan. It includes Wahyhalfa Suakin in administration which is distant from Egypt. It excludes Soudan jurisdiction by mixed tribunals. It provides that supreme power shall be vested in the Governor-General appointed by Khedive with consent by Britain.

London, Jan. 23. German press is very reserved about Samoa and is waiting for official report.

London, Jan. 23. Official receiver reports Hooley guilty of gross misconduct.

London, Jan. 23. Washington cabinet has decided to propose a conference between America, Britain, and Germany on the Samoan question.

London, Jan. 23. A decree has been signed at Cairo appointing Kitchener Governor-General of Soudan. *Le Temps* says the Soudan convention will entail the protectorate of Egypt and counsels France not to quarrel over the inevitable, but seek compensation.

London, Jan. 26. Indian lotration law in the Transvaal will be enforced the first of February. Extension of time will be given in certain cases.

London, Jan. 26. Over sixty thousand pounds in Bank of England notes have been stolen from the Paris bank.

London, Jan. 26. General Otis has been instructed to do his utmost to avoid hostilities with the Philipinos.

London, Jan. 27. The United States senate has resolved to take a final vote of the treaty of peace on the 6th of February. Opposition which opposes American rule in Philippines tends to increase in America.

London, Jan. 27. Kesurck, conservative partner of Jardine Matheson, has been elected member of parliament for Epsom, replacing Bucknill who has been made judge.

London, Jan 28. 40,000 pounds of the larger notes stolen from Paris bank have been returned anonymously by post.

London, Jan. 28. Correspondent of the *Standard* at Odessa states that there is alarming mortality in Russian garrison. There were 215 deaths during November and December.

London, Jan. 28. A party of the Khalafis followers surrendered to Colonel Kitchener at Aburukba.

London, Jan. 30. Magean, chief president of the Court of Cassation, who with two judges of civil section investigated charges of partiality brought by Beaurepaire, has reported to the cabinet that it will be unwise to entrust the decision of the Dreyfus case to the criminal section alone. (Page 4) Thereupon it was decided to submit a bill Monday to refer Dreyfus to untied sections of cassation, numbering sixty judges. Magean's report is withheld except the conclusion while the honor of the criminal section is unaffected, it will be unwise to leave it the responsibility of pronouncing the final judgement. Meanwhile the criminal section continues the present investigation on basis of definite trial by whole court. Dreyfusites furiously denounce the decisions as an unparalleled slur on the judiciary.

London, Jan. 30. The British flag was hoisted at Wadyhalfa.

London, Jan. 30. At Borneo during Beaufort's absence three commissioners administer North Borneo.

London, Jan. 31. The *Temps* and *Debats* regret Dreyfus decisions being derogatory to the judicial system of France.

London, Jan. 31. Colonel Kitchener is returning to Omdarman after an unsuccessful pursuit of Khalifa.

London, Jan. 31. The Times correspondent at Cairo states that only six European powers, not including Germany, France, or Russia, have accepted the prolongation of mixed tribunals whose charter expires on the 31st.

London, Feb 1. The Dreyfus bill has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies and has been referred to a committee. Dupuy has undertaken to submit Magean's report to the committee.

London, Feb. 1. Hon. Balfour, speaking at Manchester, stated that he was convinced that the strength and efficiency of the British armaments constituted the best security for universal peace, and that he regarded the good understanding which had been established with the United States to mean civilization throughout the world.

London, Feb. 1. The Liberal party meets on the 7th February to elect a leader, and the election of Lord Henry Campbell-Bannerman is regarded as assured.

London, Feb. 2. All the Powers have agreed to prolong the mixed tribunals one year.

London, Feb. 2. Americans are hastening to despatch reinforcements to the Philippines.

London, Feb. 2. The Washington House has passed a bill fixing the minimum strength of the army at 57,000 and the maximum strength at 95,000.

London, Feb. 2. The ritualistic controversy is becoming acute. A demonstration of 10,000 people at Albert Hall resolved to uphold Protestant demands for the suppression of mass and confession in the established church.

London, Feb. 2. The *Times* announced that the Chinese five per cent loan of £23,000 sterling has been definitely arranged and is guaranteed by the northern railways.

London, Feb. 2. Hongkong & Shanghai bank issues prospectus the end of this week.

London, Feb. 2. According to advices from Brussels Major Lothair's soldiers joined Matabele, the mutineers killing their officers. Lothair was wounded and taken prisoner.

London, Feb. 3. President McKinley is suffering from fatigue brought on by overwork.

London, Feb. 3. Major Esterhazy has refused to continue his evidence in the Court of Cassation and has gone to Holland as he was threatened with arrest on charge of fraud.

London, Feb. 3. A leader in the Times confidently hopes that Samoan troubles will only tend to bind Britain, United States and Germany closer together as the surest guarantee of the peace of the world.

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No. III February 23, 1899

DEATH OF PRESIDENT FAURE.

Monsieur Felix Faure, President of the French Republic, died suddenly on the morning of the 17th inst., apoplexy being the cause of his death.

He was 58 years old and was elected to the presidency for seven years, on the 17th of January, 1895.

The obsequies will take place in Paris on the 23d at the cathedral of Notre-Dame, and a funeral service will be held in Seoul on the same day at 10 a. m., at the French cathedral.

On the 18th of February the National Assembly, composed of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, elected Monsieur Emile Loubet as President of the Republic. Aged 61 years, the new President has been successively senator, president of the Council, Minister of Home affairs, and since January, 1896, he was president of the Senate.

THE FIGHTING AT MANILA.

On Feb. 4 the Filipinos attacked the American outposts and a general fight ensued, which raged fiercely until midday on the 5th. The Filipinos were disastrously defeated and were driven back several miles, finding it impossible to withstand the American charges. The warships Charleston and Monadnock shelled the Filipinos, doing great execution. The American loss is approximately seventy-five killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. The rebel loss is estimated at from four to five thousand.—Hongkong Telegraph.

A YEAR'S WORK.

The year 1898 marked a remarkable advance in Bible work in Korea. The translation in its first form of the New Testament was finished by individual members of the Board of Translators and is now going thro the press. This in itself is worthy of record. The Board as a whole has not finished its work. The American Bible Society, the National Bible Society of Scotland, and the British and Foreign Bible society are all engaged in the work of translation and publication. The society last named has an agent living in Seoul and the circulation, aside from what is done by missionaries, is done thro this society. There were twenty-five colporteurs and twelve Bible women—Koreans—employed for a longer or shorter period during the year. The total number of Korean Scriptures (portions), published last year was 93000, and the actual (Page 2) sales 34,913 as against 6,335 in 1897, 2,997 in 1896, and 1,253 in 1895. The readiness with which Koreans buy Scriptures and Christian books generally is a constant and pleasant surprise to the missionary.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

Friday Feb. 10th was New Year's day according to the Chinese reckoning. For centuries until 1895 the Chinese calendar prevailed in Korea and about it has grown up a large number of customs and observances. Tho the Gregorian calendar was legally adopted in 1895 and Jan. 1st is observed as the official New Year, yet the people hold to the old calendar and celebrate its opening as a gala day. One reason for the strong hold it has on the people is that by this time the winter costume has reached that stage in its transformation from immaculate white to the color of mother earth where it becomes convenient to make a

change. Therefore on that day the entire nation, from the patrician of the bluest blood to the unwashed coolie on the street, appears in new or freshly laundered garments.

The season is being generally observed throughout Seoul. The streets are gay with the variegated costumes of the children. The air is full of pugnacious kites. The creditor pursues the unfortunate debtor with all the merciless vigor of yore. Stone fights appear to be as popular as ever, tho the burden of maintaining them seems to have fallen upon the "small boy." All Korea, in supreme self-sacrifice, has given up all serious life for fifteen days and has united in a grand effort to help the sun through the winter solstice.

TEST OF LITERARY KNOWLEDGE

The entertainment furnished to the members of Seoul Union last Friday was a unique and charming affair. Different literary productions and authors were presented in charade form and the audience was expected to give the name. The young people and children connected with the Union assisted Mrs. Wakefield in a very satisfactory manner. Tea was served by the ladies of the Ewa School and every one present thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

CITY AND COUNTRY

The Rev. C. T. Collyer, whose serious illness of typhoid fever we noted, is convalescing.

The Government schools, which are closed during the Korean holidays, will be reopened next Monday.

Westminster 150° test oil for lamps; Mineral Colza 300° test oil for oil stoves. 2-4t TOWSSEND & Co, agents

W. F. Sands, Secretary of the United States Legation, has been confined to his house with rheumatism for a fortnight or more.

Dr. W. B. McGill and family, who left Wonsan in December, last month arrived safely at San Francisco and are staying temporarily at Los Angeles, Cal.

Prof Hulbert made a short business trip from New York to London. He expects to reach Seoul and resume work in his school some time next month.

It is reported that those officials who received their positions thro the Ministers are to be rewarded for meritorious services to the amount of ten yen each. The number is not specified.

The school for the study of Chinese classics by the high classes is to be re-organized. The present Minister of Education, Hon Sin Kisun, is a staunch believer in the doctrines of Confucius.

The peddlers lately petitioned the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for the reorganization of their guild. The Minister gave them little encouragement telling them the organization had been abolished by Imperial edict and (Page 3) that he was subject to the further pleasure of the government.

On account of the escape of three prisoners noted in our first issue from the jail inside the west gate no less than five officials including the chief keeper, clerks, and keepers, were deprived of their positions.

Mr. Alex Kenmure, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and Mr. A. A. Fitters went on a tour of inspection to Quelpart. They went by steamer from Chemulpo on the 18th inst., and will be gone for a month or more.

Dr. H. C. Sherman left Seoul on Monday for a six weeks' stay on the island of Kangwha. The doctor says he will talk Korean like a native when he returns, and he expects to work up some fine cornet music for the benefit of Seoul audiences as well.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

France in Mourning.

LONDON, Feb. 17. A telegram announces that President Faure died at Paris at 10 o'clock last evening after an illness of only three hours.

LONDON, Feb. 18.— President Faure died of apoplexy in his study at Elysee and it is believed that this was due to worry over the Dreyfus affair. There will be a state funeral on the 23d.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A committee of French chamber has rejected the Dreyfus bill on the ground that Madeau's report is not convincing.

LONDON, Feb. 7. Compbell Bannerman has been elected leader of the Liberal party.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The United States senate has ratified the treaty of peace by a majority of three votes.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A missionary at Kobe has been consecrated Bishop of Osaka.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The deaths of Count Caprivi and Prince Alfred of Coburg are announced.

LONDON, Feb. 8 —Parliament has been opened. The queen's speech states that relations of the British with the Powers continue to be friendly; it refers to the brilliant conduct of the Omdurman campaign and is proud. to acknowledge the distinguished bravery of the British and Egyptian troops.

The government gladly participated in the conferences summoned by the Czar to consider the possibility of limiting armaments, and although it is unable to concur with all the resolutions of the proposed anarchist conference some requisite amendments to the present laws will be submitted to Parliament. It swells with great satisfaction on the contribution by the Cape to the navy, and announces the London government bill and measures for dealing with educational work and men to purchase dwellings.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A late telegram from Washington states that the cabinet have decided on rigorous offensive attack on Iloilo and will endeavor to capture Filipino's government.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Molalos Chinese loan has been ten times covered.

LONDON, Feb. 9. —The House of Lords has voted a reply to the Queen's speech. Lord Salisbury referring to China said that her future was not in the hands of Britain and that the latter must deal with the Chinese government concerning the execution of treaties, and safeguarding British interests. He said that we do not contemplate the acquisition of territory nor the dismemberment of the eastern empires. He also said that England's advantages in the past year were greater than before, and greater in comparison with those of other nations.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—It is understood that the report completely whitewashes the judges, as Beaurepaire's charges are based on exaggerated inferences of excited witnessed and gossip of underlings._

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In address before Commons Brodrick anticipated great results (Page 4) from the opening of Tunningfa on Westriver; deprecated hostility and jealousy towards other powers. Grey welcomed declarations of good desire to avoid territorial expansion in China and advocated a candid understanding with Russia obviating difficulties.

London, Feb. 11—Yesterday's version of the committee's report is confirmed. Nevertheless Gout insists on passing the Dreyfus bill.

London, Feb. 11—An amendment made to the address in reply to the Queen's speech by Samuel Smith, member of Parliament for Flintshire, demanding legislation to secure obedience of ritualists to the law, has been rejected by 21 votes to 89. Balfour admitted certain excesses and urges house to leave the matter in the hands of the bishops until their impotence is proved.

London, Feb 13—Circumstantial report has been received that the remains of Andre and his comrades have been found beside their ballroom in northern Siberia.

London, Feb 13—In spite of committee's rejection the French Chamber has adopted the Dreyfus bill by 332 votes to 216.

London, Feb 13—President McKinley has signed the treaty of peace.

London, Feb 13—The American ambassador in Berlin has strongly protested against the conduct of Germany in Samoa.

London, Feb. 13—Herr von Bulow, speaking in the Reichstag, repudiated the designs on the Philippines which have been attributed to Germany and said that the Filipinos had received no German support of any kind and that he believed that German and American interests would in no place clash in the future.

London, Feb 15—There have been continuous gales in Britain accompanied by wrecks, floods and tidal waves. The Cunard liner, Pavonia, is a fortnight over due and was last reported as drifting in a helpless condition. There has been a blizzard and unprecedented cold in America and weekly steamers from Europe have not arrived.

London, Feb 15—Broderick has promised to bring out shortly a voluminous blue book on the China question. He states that the question of the defense of Wei-hai-wei is far advanced and that proposals there anent will be submitted to Parliament.

London, Feb 15—The French senate has referred the Dreyfus bill to a committee.

London, Feb. 16—The United States senate has adopted by 26 votes to 22 a resolution declaring that the ratification of the treaty of peace does not imply permanent annexation of the Philippines but that it is intended to prepare the island for self-government.

London, Feb 16—The League de Patrie Francaise has sent invitations to all officers of the French army to join the league.

London, Feb 17—Tugs sent out have failed to find the Cunard steamer, Pavonia, or the Hamburg liner, Bulgaria.

London, Feb 17—Australian papers urge the annexations by Britain of Samoa as being the only solution of the present anarchy.

London, Feb 17—The collapse of negotiations of the Anglo-American commission of Canadian affairs is apprehended momentarily owing to the unwillingness of Americans to grant reciprocity.

London, Feb 17—The death of Justice Chitty is announced.

London, Feb 18—The National Assembly of France will probably meet at Versailles on Saturday to elect a president. The probable candidates are Depuy, Brisson, Cavlnac, and Soubet, the president of the senate.

London, Feb. 18—Henry's warehouse in Meclbourne has been burned including a half million pounds of tea.

London, Feb 18—Owing to parliamentary exigencies the Nicaragua canal bill has been shelved for the present session.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The memorial services at the French cathedral in honor of President Faure last Thursday morning were of an imposing character. The interior of the cathedral was very artistically decorated, especially around the altar and the catafalque. A crown of evergreens, the gift of the French Minister, and a large cross of evergreens presented by the French residents, entwined by the national flag, were prominent and much admired. The sisters deserve much credit for the decorations of which they had entire charge and but three days in which to perfect them

Promptly at 10 o'clock grand mass was celebrated by Father Poisnel, rector of the parish. After mass, bishop Mutel assisted by two pro-vicars, officiated at the funeral services close by the catafalque. All the Foreign Representatives and many of the residents of Seoul were present. Monsieur Collin de Plancey, the Hon. H. N. Allen, the Minister of the Imperial Household, and the Minister of Foreign Alin: had the seats of honor at each corner of the catafalque. All the French priests and seminary students of Riong-san came up for the occasion. The singing by the boys from the orphanage was excellent and the whole service most impressive.

FILIPINOES WELL ARMED.

The *Manila Times* says:—Americans coming in from the interior observe that the insurgents seem unusually well supplied with implements of war. foreign to Luzon. Especial notice has been taken of the rapid fire guns, Gatling and Maxim, that they have obtained in some mysterious manner. In all probability sympathizers with the revolution and the resistance at American dominion, residing in Hongkong, have managed to get several cargoes of munitions of war into Aguinaldo's hands Certainly there is an excellent opportunity to land supplies anywhere along the coast on a still night.

A KOREAN SOCIAL.

The Epworth League of the Talsung Methodist church held a delightful social last Thursday evening. The women's branch was entertained by Mrs. Dr. Sherman at her home. She was assisted by Mesdames Brooks and Cobb. After a short devotional program the women enjoyed social games and closed with refreshments. The men's branch held forth at the hospital building. Their program consisted of speeches and music, and after its completion refreshments were served. At both places the evening seemed to be genuinely enjoyed. (Page 2)

City and Country

There is a lull in the political storm.

The infant son of Rev. and Mrs. Ross, of Fusan is named Dewey.

Westminster 150° test oil for lamps; Mineral Colza 300° test oil for oil stoves. 2-4t
TOWNSEND & CO., Agents.

From March 1st the Trilingual Press will discount silver dollars and Korean currency five percent until further notice.

Geo. C. Cobb, Manager.

Miss L. C. Rothweiler and Miss. L. E Frey of the Methodist Mission left Seoul last Friday for Chemulpo en route for the United States on furlow. They left Chemulpo on Sunday.

Exchange is going up again owing no doubt to the change of commercial relations in Japan. The paper yen has found its way to the interior and commands a premium there as well as here in Seoul.

The Emperor, as an expression of gratitude for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, has issued an edict remitting the punishment by one point of those committed for smaller offences.

Feb. 20.11 the government abolished all passes which have been necessary for Koreans to enter the quarters where foreigners live and in which is located the palace. Now any Korean who likes may freely pass this way.

The chief town of the Impi prefecture in the south was recently devastated by a tidal wave and 500 houses destroyed. The prefect contributed \$100 with which the people bought straw and made temporary booths in which to live.

A friend living in the country on the receipt of our first number writes: "It was short but it seemed very long since the demise of the Independent to the birth of the infant Repository "He suggests the paper be called KOREAN REPOSITORY JR. encloses one yen and wishes us success We must have more names on our list than we have now to continue. Let every one send in his name promptly.

THIRD AND LAST CALL.— From this issue no person in Seoul or Chempulpo will receive the Weekly Repository unless their names are regularly entered as subscribers. We have given three weeks notice and we deem that sufficient.

The chief commissioner, in connection with the rebuilding of the South Temple to the God of War, having had a death in his family he was deemed disqualified for his post and another appointed. The ancient laws of purity and defilement still prevail.

The Imperial Korean telegraph office issued notice on Monday that after March 1st the following rates would be charged per word: China 56 -en; Europe Y1.04; Russia in Europe. Y 1.48; Russia, Asia, East, Y1.14; Washington and New York Y4.01.

The first article of the new treaty between Korea and China makes We-ju an open port. A Superintendency of Trade with a Kam-ni sa and force of Chu sas will be located there. Korea is to be congratulated upon the policy of increasing the number of open ports.

During the People's Meetings last fall the Female Educational Society acted to have schools established for the education of girls and an item of yen 3,000 was placed in the Budget. But up to this time nothing has been done owing to the opposition, it is alleged, of the Minister of Education.

Miss M. A. Fish, M.D, while travelling in the country, about 10 miles from Pyengyang, Saturday, the 18th inst, had the misfortune to fall off her bicycle and fractured her leg below the knee. Mrs. Hunt was with her at the time and had Mrs. Fish fixed up in the only chair they had or could get (Page 3) and had walked several miles before the help sent post haste for had arrived. Following on Mr. Swallen's severe sprain of both wrists, "as bad as a break," of a few weeks ago makes us wonder if this thing is epidemic up in Pyengyang.

The Acting Commissioner of Customs of Chinnampo, the Imperial Russian Viceconsul of Chinnampo, the President of the Municipal Council of Chinnampo, her Britannic Majesty's proconsul of Chinnampo, and the Chairman of the Road Committee of Chinnampo, made a visit to Pyengyang on official business lately. When it is known that all

these offices are combined in one person—Mr. Eugene Peugnet—it will be seen that consolidation is a fact in Chinnamp0.

NOTICE.

A mass meeting of western foreigners is called to meet in the rooms of the Seoul Union on the 9th inst at four p. m. to discuss important matters pertaining to the Foreign Cemetery at Yang-wha-chin. By order of Chairman Cemetery Committee.

NOTES FROM MOKPO.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bell, Jan. 6th. 1899.

The large new Korean telegraph offices and post office is nearly completed

Rev. C. C. Owen, M. D., of Va., arrived at Mokpo Nov. 5, 1898, to join Southern Presbyterian Mission.

Friends wishing to communicate with Mokpo should write via Japanese post and not by Korean.

Rev. Alex. Kenmure and Mr. A. A. Pieters en route to Cheiju (Quelpart) spent the day at Mokpo, Feb. 21st.

Mr. T. H. Yun, en route to Wonsan to accept the position as Kamni, passed thro Mokpo, Feb. 22nd. These visitors have expressed great surprise at the rapid growth of the foreign and native settlements. Trade is booming and already a large Japanese settlement is established. A few Chinese, one British subject, three Americans, and one Frenchman are the other foreigners here.

After the sea wall is completed, with only a few hundred dollars more expended. steamers can come alongside the wharf and thus do away with sampans and cargo boats.

A new Japanese Consulate, an Imperial Post office, and a \$9,500.00 sea wall are among the improvements to be begun next month. Also a residence for customs commissioner.

Freight steamers all almost daily and beginning with March, the Higo and Gen-Li will also run regularly. The magnificent harbor is large enough to accommodate all the fleets in the east. A man-of-war can ascend the river here 24 miles.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, 19. —Loubet was elected President of France, obtaining 483 votes Meline, the only other candidate, receiving 270 votes.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Pavonia is safe. She was towed into the Azores

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Loubet was supported by Radicals and Dreyfusiks, and Meline by Moderates and anti-Dreyfusites. An article published by Beaurepaire on Saturday virulently attacks Loubet accusing him when premier of shielding Baron Reinach from Panama prosecution. Hostile demonstrations and shouts of Panama marked Loubet's return to Paris. Dersulede harangued mobs and invited a great demonstration against present regime on the occasion of Faure's funeral. Disturbances continued until past midnight; 46 people were injured and 250 arrests were made. Anti-Dreyfusite papers denounce election as a public misfortune and call Loubet that mediocrity who is tainted by Panama. Moderate journals and revisionists eulogize (Page 4) Loubet's uprightness and preach union and pacification.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach will submit to the House of Commons a bill for £34,000 to purchase annuity for Lord Kitchener.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Renewed demonstrations were made in Paris on Sunday evening when a mob smashed windows of Rothchilds' bank and of several newspaper offices. A hundred arrests were made. English correspondents in Paris believe that the

demonstrations are largely the work of paid rowdies. The country generally is satisfied with the election of Loubet

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

We have before us the "Annual Report of the Church of England medical work at St. Peter's Hospital for women and children, Seoul." Katharine M. Allan, M. D., is Physician in charge; sisters and associates of St. Peter's Community are nurses and assistants; dispenser, Sister Margaretta., C. S P., and the Rev. A. B. Turner is chaplain. The time covered in this report is from November 14, 1896, to September 30, 1898. Total attendance at dispensary, 16,140 Women, new cases 3,840, old cases 6,301; children, new cases 1,090, old cases 2,000. Out practice, 707 visits were made, and 319 cases were admitted into the hospital. This is a good showing and we congratulate the Physician-in-charge and her staff on the wide sphere of influence they have.

The remarks by Dr. Allan which precede the classifications of diseases treated are very interesting. We remember hearing similar comments about men and boys no less than ten or twelve years ago. We thought the that time would work changes for the better but the doctors in our mission have still the same story and this report confirms it. A patient is sent to the hospital but refuses: (1) She lives alone and so cannot leave the house. (2) 'She has a husband to cook and wash for, and if she remained away he would take another wife. (3) Care of an infant (4) The patient fears an operation, and "drinking medicine" she can come for daily. (5) Lives in the country and cannot send word. (6) Is a seamstress, laundress. etc, and if she remains the work will suffer, and lastly, the "Korean lady who would like to remain but cannot, as it not in accordance with Korean custom."

"Any foreigner might do well to follow the example of a Korean gentleman with regard to his devotion and care of his aged mother. When ill he cared for her as we would for the most delicate infant, handling and moving her in a manner which is thoroughly Korean so far as time is concerned but, I assure you, with great gentleness. Strange to say the Korean gentleman gives up his work, no matter what his position, in order to nurse his mother. When asked, 'Why do you not allow your wife or sister to do the nursing?' he replies, 'because she is my mother and it is my duty to care for her when ill'"

Dr. Allan pays a graceful tribute to Sister of St. Peter, Kilburn, with which we close this brief notice. "Of all the earnest workers there are no heroes in the strife who toil more earnestly for the relief, the betterment and material advancement of Koreans, than they. They visit alike with ready, willing steps, the palace of the magnate, and the hovel of the pauper, patient self-sacrificing, generous to a fault, with their scanty hoard, they fill the role of martyrs in a worthy cause, and exemplify the highest virtues that give nobility to human character."

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No. V Thursday March 9, 1899
The Korean Repository: Local Edition
Published Every Thursday
H. G. Appenzeller Geo. Heber Jones
Editors
George C. Core Business Manager

CHANGES IN THE CABINET

The past week witnessed the first steps looking towards the long expected change in the Cabinet. Cho Pyeng-sik is once more on the way to power and Min Chong-mouk is to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sin Ki-sun while retailing the portfolio of Education was also made Acting Minister of Law vice Yu Kui-whan who was excused on account of serious illness in his family. Min Yung-kui was transferred from the Finance to the War Department while Sim Sang-hun takes up his old position as Minister of Finance. The reorganization of the Peddlers guild we understand has been effected. As a prelude or as a consequence to these changes or whether entirely apart from them, the Russian Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Pavlov, had a private audience with the Emperor last Saturday afternoon the 4th inst. lasting, so it is said, from two o'clock to half past four.

CAN THIS BE SO?

A strange story comes from the north. We give the facts as currently reported. Outside the "new" Gate, (i. e. West Gate) of Seoul live a number of mutangs or female exorcists. Last year five of these women with their "consorts," children and goods, went north into the provinces on a tramp. After two months working thro Whanghai they passed into Ham-kyeng, living on what the women made in the villages and hamlets. The trade proved flourishing and the men taking charge of the money accumulated over \$200 each. This money the men took into the Magistracy of Ko-won and tried to purchase orders on Seoul. The thing became known to the local police and they seized the men and the servants with them, ten in all, charging them with being robbers. Probably this was the first time private people had ever ventured into Ko-won and exhibited such a sum of money. The men however refuted the charge of being robbers, but the entire ten were subjected to such torture by the constables that one of them died the next day, and another one the following day.

The local prefect being absent and a neighboring official having jurisdiction the women appealed to him for help, who ordered the eight men living to be removed to his town. He saw they were in a hopeless case and fearing to become involved in the unpleasantness he refused to do anything and sent the unfortunates back to Ko-won. Here they were set upon again by their captors and so beaten that they became badly crippled. Their money was by this time all gone (Page 2) and when the new magistrate came to Ko-won the matter was so represented to him that of the remaining men seven were executed on the 21st of the seventh Moon, and a blind man left as the only survivor of the ten. About this time the women came back with their earnings hoping to release the men. Of this they were also robbed and badly abused. They escaped however and came to Seoul. Recently one of the runners from Ko-won was identified in the streets of Seoul by one of the women and placed under arrest. He acknowledges the killing but throws the blame on the constables.

MANILA IN FLAMES.

The *Hiogo News* of the 25th ult. states that Manila has been fired. Fifteen hundred houses have been destroyed by the native rising.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

There is a project on foot to establish a brewery at Yongsan.

A son was born to the Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Noble of Pyeng-yang on the 1st inst.

A son was born to Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Vinton on the 6th inst.

It is said that between 400 and 500 lives were lost on the southern coast during the recent storms.

Sixty-five beggars are reported as having been received in the three government shelters at Seoul.

Herr Carl Wolter and family left Chemulpo per steamer Chonchowfu for Shanghai on Monday, the 6th.

Mr. Leigh Hunt, of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., is expected to arrive at Chemulpo on the 16th.

On Feb. 29th the Red Arrow Gate in front of the Temple of Imperial Portraits was blown down by the wind.

The government for some time past had a plan in consideration to establish both girl's and industrial schools. Owing to the opposition of the present Minister of Education Sin Ki-son the appropriation to both these objects has been removed from the Budget.

Dr. W. A. Carden, the physician of the Anglican Mission at Chemulpo, is ill at the English hospital in Nak Tong.

A. A. Deshler, of the firm of Townsend et Co., of Chemulpo, has arrived at Yokohama, on his way back to Korea.

Westminster 150° test oil for lamps; Mineral Colza 300° test oil for oil stoves. 2-4t TOWNSEND CO., Agents.

The river steamers began running between Chemulpo and Yong-san about the first of this month. Now for the trains!

Rev. F. S. Miller and family of the Northern Presbyterian Mission left Seoul on the 3rd inst. on furlough, to the United States.

The last of the series of winter entertainments of the Seoul Union took place last Friday. afternoon and was a very great success.

Over \$20,000 has been subscribed by Koreans and Chinese for the rebuilding of the Temple to the god of war outside the South Gate.

A great fire has devastated five hamlets in Mu-chu, North Chulla. in which several lives were lost and sixty-two houses were destroyed.

It has been ordered that the sum of thirty dollars a month be devoted from the tax receipts in each prefecture for the support of schools.

The machinery for the house of the street railroad is being brought up to Seoul this week and Mr. Colburn is expected shortly to superintend its installation.

The students in Japan are in bad straits. Previously the kindly disposed in Japan aided them until news came of the collection taken by the People's Meeting, and the appropriation made for them in the government Budget. They have used up (Page 3) the collection, the Educational Department ignores them, and the Japanese friends still labor under the impression that only fortune shines on them

The Seoul prison contains 240 prisoners at present as follows: Department of Justice, prisoners 3; Supreme Court prisoners 30; Seoul Municipal Court prisoners 67; chain gang criminals 140.

Among the primary schools opened in Seoul recently was one for girls under the auspices of the Korean Ladies Club. It starts with an enrollment of over 20 students and hopes for government recognition.

In response to a demand of the Chinese Minister the Korean houses in the new Chinese concession at Chemulpo are to be removed. The new concession lies between the Catholic and Methodist churches of the port and 121 houses are involved in the order of removal.

The Korean papers report that the Japanese capitalists interested in the Seoul Fusan railroad are to make a survey of the route and that the road will cost about 15,000,000 yen. They also note the departure from Seoul of the French surveying party, on the Seoul-wei-ju line.

The recent rains are greeted as an auspicious omen. After the drought of the summer and winter which resulted in a poor crop of winter vegetables and a general drying up of wells, the continuous rain and the early breaking up of the frost are regarded as promises of a year of health and plenty. We shall see.

The oversight of gold mines which was taken from the Imperial Household Department and placed under the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Public works last year has once more been placed with the Imperial Household. Mr. Yi Yong-ik has been gazetted as the Imperial superintendent again, the position he held when he was impeached by the People's Party last autumn. One of his first acts was to vacate a concession made to a Korean of mines in the Whang Hai province. The angry concessionaire immediately sought him and started in on a philippic when Mr. Yi interrupted him with the remark that he should go and deliver his speech to the Independence Club.

Stone fights still occupy the attention of the Koreans. The warriors of the river suburbs of Seoul had a collision recently and one man was killed. The police authorities got after those who caused his death and trouble is in store for some one. The government is making a serious effort apparently to suppress this dangerous recreation.

The destruction of the Temple of the god of war continues to occupy the attention of the papers. One story in connection with it tells of a woman who was found in the streets with lighted incense sticks in her hands she explained saying that she was in search of the sword of the god. When asked what caused the fire she said that Kwan-wang the god had determined to join the reform side of the political fence so he had set fire to his temple and come forth among the people.

"The rights in the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway having been transferred to a Japanese syndicate, preparations for delivery are being made. Mr. Yoshikawa, an engineer, who proceeded to Korea to investigate the work of construction, returned recently and reported on its progress. Mr. Adachi, who has been appointed General Manager of the Company, will proceed to Korea shortly. It is expected the line will be opened about November next."—Kobe Weekly Chronicle, Feb. 22nd The chief engineer arrived in Seoul on the 5th inst. and work will be resumed shortly.

The agitation to begin work at once on the Seoul-Fusan Railway is going on in Japan.
(Page 4)

Official Circular.

The Imperial Post Office of Korea has the honour to inform the Public, that a night-mail-service has been established, from the 1st instant, between Seoul and Chemulpo as follows:

Departure from Seoul 7 P. M. daily

Arrival at Chemulpo 6 A. M. daily

Departure from Chemulpo 7 P. M. daily

Arrival at Seoul 6 A. M. daily

Letters for Chemulpo to be sent by this courier will be accepted at Seoul.

1° In the boxes of this city until 6 p. m.

2° at the General Post Office

Registered articles until 6 P. M.

Other correspondences until 6.45 P. M.

Mail matters arriving from Chemulpo by the new night-courier will be delivered at Seoul, after 7.30 A. M.

The daily mail-service between Seoul and Chemulpo will remain unaltered (Departure from Seoul at 9.30 A. M.—Arrival at Seoul at 4 30 P. M.)

SEOUL, 1 March, 1899

IN SEARCH' OF TRUTH.

The missionary comes in contact with intellects of every grade in Korea. Sometimes they are as devoid of an idea as a freshly whitewashed wall is of marks; or they may be scribbled all over with strange conceits picked up by miscellaneous reading and companionship. Some are as interesting to talk with as an automaton which can wheeze “yea, yea—ani olseita, ani olseita.” Sometimes they have definite ideas or are in search of information upon which an honest doubt has risen in their hearts. I had a call recently from a young man of the latter class who came to talk with me about Christianity. He began by lamenting the powerlessness of Confucianism to influence the human heart and its motives as compared with the influence of Christianity in men’s lives. I asked him to explain this and his striking answer was “I don’t know, but it seems to me that Confucianism confines itself to decorating man’s exterior and making him to look good, while Christianity decorates the interior of man and makes his heart genuinely good.” With this as an introduction he began to question me concerning the meaning and necessity of Christ’s death on the cross; of his claims to be God’s son; of the way to become a sincere Christian; of the conflicting claims of Roman and Protestant Christianity; the resurrection; heaven and hell, their locality; of the purpose of suffering; of death and the hereafter. We talked for over an hour and then he bade me an abrupt farewell and promising to come again soon, left the room in deep thought. It is from among such men as this young man represents that the leadership of the church in Korea will arise. Honestly loyal to the cult and traditions of the ancients, they neither flop over nor fall over into Christianity, but wait until enlightened and then take the step as final and irrevocable.

GAIETY AT THE PORT.

The end of the Chinese new year was celebrated in a very enjoyable manner by Mr. and Mrs. Tong at the Chinese Consulate in Chemulpo on the 25th, ult.

A soiree was given to the foreign community of the port and a very large number was in attendance. The exhibition of beautiful fireworks was witnessed by the guests and about 800 uninvited from among the local inhabitants: Refreshments were served in the Consulate parlors and a dinner to the Chinese residents in the Consulate Hall. A band of jugglers with a large bear furnished entertainment. All united in voting it a very enjoyable function.

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No. VI Thursday March 16, 1899

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities Aguinaldo asked for a cessation of hostilities in order that negotiations might be opened but his request was refused by General Otis. The torch has been called to the aid of the rifle and towns and villages in the islands are laid in ashes. The troops while putting out the fires are attacked by the natives.

The fighting at Caloocan was very severe as shown by the following from the Hongkong Telegraph :

During Wednesday night and Thursday morning large numbers of natives came along the numerous creeks and salt-marshes of the Vitas district, fringing the sea-shore between Malabon and Manila. Their intention was to cut off Caloocan entirely, and enter Tondo in rear of General McArthur's position. At the same time, an attack was made on Caloocan from the other side, the Philipino artillery opening fire at the Americans at daylight. They were soon driven off by a few well-placed shells, and it was then discovered that swarms of them had got into Tondo, to aid their friends who were burning the place down. They threw up barricades and breastworks in a very short time. Signals flew like lightning between General McArthur, General Hughes and Admiral Dewey. The 23rd Infantry. Minnesota and Oregon regiments from Manila, and the Idahos and Montanas from Caloocan together with the warships combined to give the poor misguided natives a lesson. The Philipinos fought desperately but that was no use. In one house, surrounded by a stone wall, they tried to make a stand, and sixty dead bodies were found in the enclosure. In another place, between Caloocan and Malabon, they tried to hold a little bridge and 106 of them were found dead there. There must have been, judging by the heaps of corpses, not less than 300 killed in the whole fight which was one of the stiffest of the present campaign. The returns of casualties on the American side so far show ten killed and thirty-five wounded.

The commission appointed by President McKinley left Hongkong on the 2nd in the cruiser Baltimore. Its proceedings will be watched with great interest.

The question as to which army at Manila provided the assault which ended so disastrously to the Filipinos is treated by the special correspondent to the China mail of Feb. 12 as follows: "I have made the most thorough investigations to find if there was the slightest truth in the allegations that the Americans had forced the Filipinos into active hostilities. Of these (Page 2) allegations I can discover no corroboration. Indeed the contrary seems to have been the case. Forbearance almost to weakness has been the predominant note in the American treatment of the natives. On the frontier lines the Filipinos have come up to the American lines over and over again, have deliberately loaded and pointed their weapons at the sentinels, laughed contemptuously in their faces, and as contemptuously retired to their own lines. It was felt that this conduct could not be tolerated for long. It says much for the restraint of the men and the control their officers had of them that the American troops behaved so splendidly in the face of serious provocation. On every hand I hear that General Otis, the United States commander-in-Chief, exerted his personal influence on the side of peace."

A special despatch to the N. C. Daily News from Hongkong of dated Feb. 23 says, "The natives hoisted the United States flag on the Island of Negroes on the 18th inst. They desire a protectorate with no reservation and no relations with Aguinaldo.

The four Philippine Commissioners are visiting General Otis, the United States General in command. , .

Negroes has a population of about 50,000 and an area of nearly 5,500 square miles.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON; March 3rd—*The Times* sympathises with the Italian government in its demands for concessions in Chekiang province and hopes that the British Foreign Office will grasp the true condition of affairs before it is too late. China is just breaking up, and the future of the country lies with those countries who understand what to do.

LONDON, March 5th.—It is believed that Great Britain approved of the demand made by Italy for a lease of Seamen hay, in the province of Chekiang.

LONDON, March 5th.—The Hon. Mr. Brodrick, replying in the House of Commons to a question concerning the Russian protest against the terms of the Newchwang railway concession, said that the British government regards its engagements with China as binding.

LONDON, March 6th. - Rear-Admiral Dewey has been appointed an Admiral and Brigadier-General Otis a Major General for distinguished services.

LONDON, March 6th.—Senor Silvela has formed a conservative Cabinet. The Cortes has been dissolved.

LONDON, March 6th.—The *Daily Graphic* states that Sir Claude MacDonald has assured the Tsungli Yamen that China may rely on the support of Great Britain in resisting any attempt to force her to repudiate the Newchwang railway contract.

THE FOREIGN CEMETERY.

A meeting of western foreigners resident of Seoul and vicinity was held in the rooms of the Seoul Union on the 9th instant to transact business relating to the cemetery at Yang-wha-jin. The attendance was not very large. At 4.30 o'clock the Hon. H. N. Allen called the meeting to order and after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting which was held as far back as Nov. 11, 1896, the Secretary read his report showing the satisfactory condition of the cemetery. The report of the treasurer is of sufficient importance that we give it in full below.

There were three vacancies on the Cemetery Committee and they were filled by the election of Messrs Reinsdorf, Pavlow and Wakefield-

After a full discussion section four of the "General Rules and Regulation" was amended and the section as amended now reads:

"Any person who has paid the sum of ten dollars, or more, to the first cost of preparing the ground shall be entitled to one interment free of cost, including the fee for the erection of grave-stones."

The meeting discussed at some length the mode of raising money and empowered (Page 3) the treasurer to send the subscription list and pledge of annual dues to new residents on their arrival.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

H. G. Appenzeller in account with the western foreigners of Seoul
Time covered by this report, November 11, 1896, to March 9, 1899.

Receipts

November 11. 1896, To,	
amount on hand	\$97.90
Receipts from Annual dues	324.10
Receipts from subscriptions	195.00
Receipts from sale of grave spaces	70.00
Receipts from interments	25.00
Interest	8.53

720.03

DISBURSMENTS.

By new building and ground improvements	\$410.42
By interment expenses	49.90
By keepers wages	111.60 •
By sundry office expenses	7.35
	578.07

March 9 1899; amount on hand	141.96
Respectfully submitted	

H G. Appenzeller, Treasurer;

PLAUSIBLE BUT NOT CONCLUSIVE

Last fall when Prof. Hulbert went to America he left a check with a Korean to whom he owed a little money. The Korean raised the check from 8 yen to 800 yen. This was easily detected by the cashier of the bank on which the check was drawn, the forger was arrested and handed over to the Korean authorities. On examination the man put forth the plea that he was under a ten years contract with Mr. Hulbert and that he was anxious to draw the whole amount at once – a tendency we fear only too prevalent here. The explanation was so plausible that the case was dismissed

CITY AND COUNTRY.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Emberley on the 11th inst.

Mr. Leigh Hunt, of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, arrived in Chemulpo yesterday per steamer *Genkai Maru*.

Rey George Cobb returned from Chemulpo Tuesday after ten days sojourn at the port.

A. ship load of ties for the Seoul-Chemulpo railroad is expected soon at Chemulpo.

The Seoul-Chemulpo railroad company are planning to recommence operations on the road early next month.

Part of the machinery for the power house of the electric railroad is now at Yong-San and is to be brought to its final destination soon.

The friends of Rev. S. Miller and wife will be glad to hear that Mrs. Miller is much improved in health. They expect to remain at Chemulpo another week.

Rev. H. B. Hulbert since his return from America beat the record on quick connections, waiting over one day at Yokohama, one day at Kobe, and one hour at Chemulpo.

The Home for Destitute Children was moved on the 14th from the northern part of the city to Mowhakwan in what was known as the Shelter supported by Dr. Underwood.

It is estimated that the Korean government has issued nickel coins to the amount of 1,250,000 yen. Unless the government is ready to redeem them there is likelihood of their eventually declining to the bullion price which is about thirty cents per pound.

The water front improvements at Chemulpo are progressing finely. About 166 feet of land is being reclaimed and the work is to cost 40,800 yen. No permanent structures are to be erected upon it. Temporary go-downs for storage and rice-cleaning purposes will be erected there.

Mr. Hisano, a Japanese engineer, together with seven assistants started from Seoul yesterday on an inspecting tour for the route of the Seoul-Fusan railway. Our Japanese contemporary, the *Kanjo Shimbun*, is authority for the statement that the road (Page 4) proposed covers the towns of Kong-ju and Chun-ju on the west and thence along the southern

coast to Fusan. This will increase the length very materially but it will avoid the high mountains in the center of the peninsula.

The government is at present making arrangements to send a large number of new prefects into the country. But some of the new appointees, however, are a little exacting in their demands, among other things refuse to take districts where Christians reside. So, at least, it is reported.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editors of the Korean Repository:

I see in your last paper a statement that the reorganization of the Peddler's Guild, you understand, has been effected.

I have made inquiries and feel authorized in stating that the information on which you make this mention was incorrect and that the reorganization of the Peddler's Guild has not been effected and respectfully request that you could make this correction in your next issue.

Very Respectfully,

H. K. Ko.

We gladly give space to this communication. We received our information from two independent, and what seemed to us reliable, sources.-Ed. K. R.

NOTES FROM WONSAN.

Foreigners and natives, the halt, the maimed, the blind, lepers and demon-possessed have hailed with joy the arrival of Dr. Grierson. Others may complain of a dearth of society there is no lack for him.

The new year for the Chinese has passed modestly, with only a meagre display of lanterns and fire-cracker. The old dragon that used to wobble through the streets at night, with glaring eyes, and internals all on fire has disappeared. No doubt his seven heads and ten horns are somewhere kicking about Port Arthur or Wei-hai-wei.

All await with lively expectation the coming of Mr. Yun. Apart from that of His Imperial Majesty no arrival could create a greater interest. Conservative, as well as Progressives seem glad that the place of his exile from the capital is to be Wonsan.

The Presbyterian Mission closed a two weeks session for Bible study on Saturday, 26th inst. Some sixty natives were in attendance, representing Wonsan and the eastern coast as far north as Puk-ch'eng

LESSONS ON THE HUMAN BODY.

전테공용문답 pp 34. Price 12 sen.

Missess Paine and Frey of the Ewa School have given in this small but comprehensive book lessons on the human body. It was begun, so we understand, to supply a text-book on this subject for use in their own school. We feel quite sure other schools will introduce the book. Every boy and girl in school now should know just what is contained in this excellent volume. The lads to whom the binding of the book was committed volunteered the information that the book contained much that was very good. We quite agree with them.

Several years ago a missionary lady published an elementary geography. Someone in the Department of Education saw it and a new edition was promptly published, the lady not knowing it for a long time. The authors of this modest little volume, unless on their guard, may receive a similar, albeit somewhat doubtful compliment.

We are glad to see back again from his six months trip to the United States Prof. Hulbert of the Normal School, who arrived in Seoul on the evening of the 9th inst. The professor looks very well, indeed, showing the excitement incident to the signing and

ratification of the treaty of peace did not affect him unfavorably. Mrs. Hulbert and the children will remain in America until next fall when they will come to Korea.

Westminster 150° test oil for lamps. Mineral Colza 300° test oil for oil stoves. 2-4t
Townsend & Co., Agents.

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HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince celebrated his 26th birthday on Sunday last and, as usual on such occasions, His Majesty and His Highness spent part of the day in receiving the congratulations and good wishes of the Korean government officials, and the foreign representatives. The Koreans were received in audience early in the morning, while the hour of ten o'clock was set for the audience of foreigners. The diplomats and legation attaches were received first and in a body; and then the foreign advisors and professors in the government employ. This, we believe, is the first time in some months that His Highness has been well enough to receive with His Majesty at a large function; and he shows yet very plainly the effects of his recent long illness. We trust His Highness will soon recover entirely. In honor of the day, the Emperor had ordered an entertainment prepared for the enjoyment of the foreign guests. After partaking abundantly from the festive board that had been most bountifully supplied with good things to satisfy the inner man, the guests were then in good humor for appreciating and enjoying nearly two hours of the graceful posturing and dancing of some fifteen Korean dancing girls to the music of a large Korean band. Four dances in all were given. An attempt was also made to give the audience some selections of native songs, but the girls seemed rather shy, presumably at the presence of so many foreigners, and could be induced to sing with some enthusiasm only after they had been allowed to group themselves together with the backs of nearly all of them to the audience. As it was thought they sang enough to show that some of them have sweet enough voices even though the singing was so different from the European style. The assembly broke up at about half after three, after having enjoyed for several hours that hospitality, which Koreans know so well how to dispense

KOREA A GREAT HIGHWAY FOR TRADE.

Not a little speculation, both in private and in the papers, is indulged in as to the probable outlet of the great Trans-Siberian railway now nearing completion. Three places are mentioned, Vladivostok, Talien-wan or Newchwang, and a port—probably Mokpo—in southern Korea. We are specially interested in the last place. It is true we do not yet have a single railroad, not even the much talked of one between (Page 2) the capital and its port, but we are going to have. Then there is renewed talk of the Seoul-Fusan line and it looks as though the Japanese intended to take it off the paper. The Seoul-Weju line is not yet laid out but that is assured. When these lines are completed connection with the main line in the north will not be difficult.

Mokpo is entirely ice-free, in close proximity to the great trade route between Yokohama, Shanghai and Peking, and possesses a harbor sufficiently large for the great amount of trade such a terminal would necessarily require. Eastward bound goods, instead of going north to Vladivostock, would traverse Shing-king, cross the Yalu and come down the whole length of the peninsula. This view is shared by some individuals and by some Japanese papers in Korea and in these days of bold planning and exception who will say this is beyond

the possible, or even probable. We hope our friends in Mokpo will not be overwhelmed at the prospects.

Official Gazette

EDICTS

Yi Ho-ik of the Board of Ceremonies is ordered to build in Chun-ju in North Chulla Province a shrine to the founder of the family from which the present royal line sprang.

RESIGNATIONS.

March 16th—Min Yong-ton, Minister abroad

APPOINTMENTS

March 20—Min Pyeng-han, Vice Minister of Home Affairs

March 21—Wun U-sang, Chief of Police.

CITY AND COUNTRY

Mrs. H. G. Underwood is at the river quite ill.

Americanitis is the name for nervous prostration in London.

Dr. J. Hunter Wells of Pyeng-yang made a trip to the gold mines.

Rev. Geo. Heber Jones left Chemulpo Tuesday for a visit to Pyeng-Yang and surrounding territory,

The cold snap on the 17th sent the thermometer ten or eleven degrees below freezing. The seeds planted by the early gardeners lie in a dormant state.

Rev. Wm. M. Baird of Pyeng Yang and family have been stopping in Chemulpo the past week, waiting for a steamer to Japan on his way to America on furlo.

The Korean Minister at Washington, Ye Pom Chin, entered his son Chonghi at ROanoke College. This college graduated a Korean last June with the degree of A. B.

Dr. O. K. Avison and family leave tomorrow for Canada on furlo. Dr. Avison came to Korea in the summer of 1893 and has been in charge of the Government Hospital since that time.

Our friends in Pyeng-yang organized a "Kindergarten and School Association" with Mr. Baird as president, the object being to secure a teacher to open a school for the foreign children in that city. .

The Charity Bazaar held under the patronage of Mesdames Hioki and Akitizaki on the 21 inst; was well-patronized. This is the second bazaar held by the Japanese the receipts of which are devoted to benevolent objects.

The Trilingual Press wishes the public to know that they will discount silver yen five per cent and pennies and nickels will be discounted 8 per cent, and will not be received for amounts larger than 5 yen; while under no circumstances will Korean cash be received.

Our esteemed contemporary, *The Peking Teintsin Times* publishes in its issue of Feb. 25 a batch of 'Affairs in Korea' from a correspondent. In the editorial columns reference is made to these "very interesting notes sent us by an intelligent observer." We should like to quote the notes but as our rule is to limit ourselves to facts and as these "very interesting" (Page 3) notes were written January 30 and as some of the things spoken of as in the past tense are still in the future we refrain. We could publish a good sized daily were we to take all we hear and then draw on our imagination for the rest.

The Standard's Odessa correspondent reports that the Far East will witness this spring a series of naval and military evolutions on an imposing scale. "The garrisons at Port Artur and Talien-wan are to be equally divided, each force being supported by a naval squadron

The objective feature of the evolutionary campaign will be the assault and capture of Port Arthur.'

Mrs. Bishop, who is well and favorably remembered here, in a note to the editors among other things says, "I am greatly occupied with the preparation of a book, 'The Yantze Valley and Beyond' a subject of great interest in this country now. There will be a deluge of books on China before the year is out. Kindly remember me to all whom I know in the mission circle. I do not forget one of them."

Our correspondent from Mokpo writes us to correct the statement made in our issue of the 2nd inst. that 9,500 yen were to be expended on their sea wall. It should have been 95,000.00 yen. He writes under date of March 17th, "The contract for the wall has been already closed between the Korean Government and a Japanese. All details have been arranged and the work is to begin shortly."

The following incident is not such an unusual game in Korea. Kim Myeng-hun lives in the river suburbs. He was hard up for money sometime ago, and being at loss to find means to secure funds honestly, hit upon a plan which seemed to promise well. He went to Mr. Yi Yak-nam of Yang-ju, who is a widower in search of a wife, and announced that the daughter of his son-in-law was a widow and would be willing to marry a good husband. It would be necessary to pay twenty dollars however in order to arrange the preliminaries. The twenty dollars was paid and immediately "devoured" by the distressed Kim, and the expectant bridegroom came to claim the widow only to find that she was an un-betrothed maiden who would have nothing to do with him. As a result Mr. Kim now languishes in jail sorry he ever attempted to sell his son-in-law's daughter.

The *North China Herald* of the 6 inst. discusses "The Partition of China" and thinks England has lost the golden opportunity in not heartily supporting and guiding the young Emperor in his aspiration. "The balance was wavering and it is unquestionable that the influence of Great Britain would have turned the scale in the Emperor's favor. But the chance was lost and the best friends of China are forced to allow that her condition has become hopeless."

An American lad living not more than a thousand miles from Chong dong in an exuberance of patriotic fervor put up Old Glory in the back yard of his father's lot. It is true he selected one of the highest spots and it was not many days until the trained eye of our ever-watchful police spied it and inquiry as to the meaning of this flag in a new quarter was at once instituted.... The Englishman living next door was first called upon to give account and while he was ready to admit a friendly feeling for the Stars and Stripes confessed ignorance of the presence of the symbol of the republic to the west of his lot. The policeman went to the next house and exercising due precaution in view of the heavy responsibility resting upon him in ferreting out this new menace to the Korean flag got as far as the kitchen door without seeing any one, "What meaneth the fluttering of yonder flag?" "Ah!" replied the culinary genius with a hearty laugh, "that is only child's play—it has no meaning for us Koreans." The policeman withdrew to make his report and the lad still flies his flag. (Page 4)

HEALTH OF PHILIPPINE TROOPS.

In a report to his government concerning the health of the troops of his command for the seven months ending Feb. 1 General Otis makes the following statement. The whole number of deaths was 220 of which 41 were due to wounds and accidents; 65 of typhoid fever; 43 of smallpox; 22 of dysentery; and 8 of malarial fever. The remaining deaths were due to various diseases. Smallpox causes apprehension. The entire command has been vaccinated several times. Twelve physicians have been engaged for several weeks vaccinating natives. The more sickly season is during the hot months of March, April and

May, when fevers, smallpox and dysentery are more prevalent. Nine per cent of the command were reported sick, the great majority of the cases being slight ailments.

BUDDHA'S BONES.

Buddha's undoubted bones and ashes which were discovered by Mr. Peppe near Paprahwa in Basti district early this year, have been offered by the North-West Province's government to the King of Siam, who is the only existing Buddhist monarch. The offer is made on condition that the latter offers a portion of the relics to the Buddhists of Burmah and Ceylon. The King of Siam has gratefully accepted the offer, and deputed a Royal Commission to receive the relics last month in India. The relics to be given to the Burmah and Ceylon Buddhists will be made over hereafter in Bangkok by the King of Siam to representatives from these bodies—The Orient .

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"Fifty Helps for the Beginner in the use of The Korean Language" by Annie L. A. Baird. Second edition, 16 mo. pp. 63.

We welcome this second edition of this useful little volume. The globe trotter, the foreigner who wants a few phrases to fire at his boy or coolie, will have no use for this book. It is intended primarily for the missionary and we venture to suggest the first money invested by one whose first duty is to get a working knowledge should be to secure a copy of this book. It is simply invaluable. It does away with any excuse for not getting hold of the endings so peculiarly entangling and confusing to the student of this language. Let this book be mastered, the suggestions followed, warnings heeded, and the pupil will find himself well on towards as correct use of Korean. Mrs. Baird takes for granted, and very properly so, that the student is in earnest, has a Korean present to teach the correct sounds and to furnish more illustrations and sentences. She thinks that after drudging faithfully thro "the first five years*** the promised land tho yet far distant will be in view, and study will be a pleasure and acquisition a delight."

Official Circular.

The Imperial Post Office of Korea has the honour to inform the Public, that a night mail-service has been established from the 1st instant, between Seoul and Chemulpo as follows:

Departure from Seoul 7 p. m. daily

Arrival at Chemulpo 6 a. m. daily

Departure from Chemulpo 7 p. m. daily

Arrival at Seoul 6 a. m. daily

Letters for Chemulpo to be sent by this courier will be accepted at Seoul

1. In the boxes of this city until 6 p. m.

2. The General Post Office Registered articles until 6 p. m. Others

correspondences until 6.45 p. m.

Mail matters arriving from Chemulpo by the new night courier will be delivered at Seoul. after 7.30 A. M.

The daily mail-service between Seoul and Chemulpo will remain unaltered (Departure from Seoul at 9.30 a. m. — Arrival at Seoul at 4.30 p. m.)

Seoul, 1 March 1899.

The Korean Repository: Local Edition Vol. 1
No. VIII Thursday March 30, 1899

The Korean Repository: Local Edition
Published Every Thursday
H. G. Appenzeller Geo. Heber Jones
Editors
George C. Core Business Manager

RUSSIA SECURES WHALING PORTS

The Emperor has leased three ports in eastern Korea to the Russian Whaling Company, namely Oulsan (울산) and Sungchinpo (성진포) in the province of Kangwon, and Chinpodo (진포도) in the province of Hamkyeng. The concession is 700 metres in length and 350 in width. We have not been able to learn full details but understand this has been negotiated by Count Keyserling; that the ports may be entered only by Russian whalers, and only at certain seasons of the year; that a Korean official will be detached to look after the interests of his country; that 450 yen are to be paid annually and the lease is for a period of twelve years. At the expiration of the time all improvements made at the ports revert to the Korean government. This concession is made in the interest of the whaling company and it is claimed has nothing to do with the Russian government. The Emperor ratified the concession on the 23rd inst.

The discussion on this subject in the Privy Council as reported in one of the native papers is full of interest and we make a free translation from it:

Minister Kwon Chai hyeng brought the decision of the Cabinet to the Council and after stating that sickness prevented his attendance asked for a discussion of the proposition to grant or refuse the concession.

Councillor You maing: Our country was secured for us by the great founder of our dynasty and by granting this concession to the Russians other nations will be after us for similar grants. We must hold the empire down to the last foot intact, if we do not where shall the twenty millions of our people go to live.

Minister Kwon replied: The concession is not absolute but only for twelve years We receive yearly 450 yen and the closer relations between us and foreign nations is to be considered.

Councillor Kang Won-lo said: When has our government given concessions for money and survived. The government will not miss at the end of twelve years the 5.000 dollars we are to receive and I therefore cannot vote to make the grant.

Councillor Won Sei-sung said: We are told by the Minister that it would be a fault not to make this concession. Others say it is a fault if we concur. It is our duty to defend the empire even tho Russia should turn her cannon upon us and we should die in numbers as in times of the cholera scourge.

Councillor Cho Han-ou: Russia is greedy for territory. If this concession (Page 2) is granted she will demand more and the time to cut her off is at the beginning and not allow her to have any of our land.

Councillor Hong Chong-who said: I have listened with interest to the remarks of the members of the Council and no more need be said. We should not only not grant this demand to Russia but the concession of timber, railroads, mines and fisheries made should be cancelled and those Ministers who made them tried by our courts; this would prevent a repetition of further demands.

On a vote being taken the decision was against granting the concession.

Secretary Kim Ik-sung became much excited at the absence of harmony between the government (which had already voted to grant the petition) and the Council, brought his fist down upon the table with such violence and frequency that the table was broken.

Acting Prime Minister, Sin Kisun, in a memorial to the throne complained of the utterances and behavior of the councillors and recommended their dismissal from their position. His petition was granted and the five councillors and the secretary were dismissed.

The Commissioner of Customs in Wonsan was the first to call our attention to the great but undeveloped wealth of Korean fisheries. The Korean ordinarily is satisfied with a small catch for home supply. Recently a great deal of interest has been aroused in commercial circles over this attempt of Count Keyserling to secure three ports along the eastern coast of Korea into which whaling boats could enter and land their prizes. This we understand is not the first time application has been made for concessions but the Korean Government has steadfastly refused heretofore.

The following paragraph from *The Japan Times* gives us some idea of the wealth the waters contain as well as the lively interest Japan is taking in developing this industry: "According to the Customs returns about 2,030,912 pounds of whale flesh, amounting to yen 112,940 in value were imported at Nagasaki last year by Russian whalers operating off the Korean coast. In addition to the above, more than 1,102,223 pounds (yen 49,200) were also imported during the last two months by a foreign firm at Nagasaki. It has long been thought regrettable that our fishermen were neglecting this profitable business in Korean waters, where whales are to be found in great swarms. We learn, however, that Mr. Ishin Jono has lately founded a whaling company and has engaged an experienced whale gunner from Norway. A steamer despatched by this company on the 10th of last month for whaling has come back within a short period loaded with two full grown whales from Korean seas. The newly introduced Norwegian system of whaling will undoubtedly interest our fishermen and will become an incentive to further development and profitable industry.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The edict of the 21st which we publish in another column had its origin in the protest, without previous consultation with the Emperor, of the Acting Prime Minister, Shim Sanghun, against the list of appointment of fifteen magistrates and had received imperial sanction. The Acting Prime Minister contended there were irregularities on the part of the Acting Home Minister in the preparation of the list, which he could not help but bring to the notice of the Emperor. As a result the Acting Home Minister was ordered sent into banishment for ten years. But the irregularity of the Acting Premier in consulting first with his colleagues and securing their consent before laying the matter before the Emperor brought him into trouble and he was ordered into exile for a period of fifteen years. The places in both cases are not mentioned in the edict and we have not yet learned.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

The latest news from the Philippines is that on March 4th there was severe (Page 3) fighting at San Pedro, and the Bennington had shelled the intrenchments at Malabon and silenced them.

Rear Admiral Dewey received word of his promotion to the rank of Admiral, the highest place in the United States navy.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. EDICTS.

Match 21.--We have given strict injunctions to use care in the selection of magistrates. If the list of appointments sent us by the Minister of Home Affairs was made with due care, why was exception to it taken. We feel it so detestable that we prefer not to make mention of it. We therefore, dismiss Min Pyenghan, the Acting Minister of Home Affairs, and send him into banishment for ten years. As for the Cabinet Ministers if there was anything irregular connected with the preparation of the list, it was their right to state the error to us. But still accustomed to the old mode, they paid no regard to the dignity of the rules and essayed to set aside the list of appointments which we had approved. The crime is so great that there is no other law that can save them from condign punishment. If such a crime is condoned the country cannot be called country any longer. We therefore dismiss from office Shim Sang hun, the Acting Premier, and send him into banishment for fifteen years. The other Ministers of State who were present at the meeting and connected with the affair must also be dismissed as fast as they confess their guilt. And the list that was sent by the Home Department on the 14th and the list sent by the Cabinet on the 15th let both be destroyed (melted).

Sin Ki sun was appointed Acting Prime Minister and Min Chong muk Acting Minister of Home affairs.

NO APPEAL

The wife of Yi Sungman during the past week attempted to lay a memorial before the Emperor in behalf of her husband whose arrest some three months ago without any charge of crime attracted considerable attention. She took her place in front of the palace, but was sent away by the police after a few days, being told to lay her petition before the Privy Council. She went to the office where this body meets only to be told that this was not the place to present such matters. The woman, unable to find any one to receive her petition, had no alternative left but to return to her home. A year ago the sight of half a dozen or more memorialists at the Palace Gate with petitions of all sorts was one of the most common scenes witnessed.

CITY AND COUNTRY

Mr. T. H. Yun entered upon his duties as the magistrate of Wonsan on the fifth inst. Rev. D. L Gifford returned last week from an extended itinerating tour thro the south.

The Korean government has applied to the Russian government for a loan of \$3,000,000.

The Emperor gave a farewell audience on the 24th inst. to Mrs. Jordan and her children. On the 25 inst. Dr. O. R. Avison and family were received in audience.

State Senator J. S. Fassett of New York visited Seoul last week in company with Mr. Townsend of Chemulpo and were the guests of the United States Minister. Senator Fassett left the capital on the 28th.

Dr. R. A. Hardie of Songdo was in the city Sunday. He reports the convalescence of Rev. C. T. Collyer whose recent severe illness we reported a short time ago. Mr. Collyer was able to be out for the first time last week.

Mr. Alex. Kenmure, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and Mr A. A. Pieters returned on the 23d from a five weeks' trip to the island of Quelpart. They report having had an interesting trip. Returning they came in an ordinary Korean sampan from Quelpart to the mainland. The stretch of open sea is about forty miles. As far as we know these gentlemen are the first missionaries to visit this island and explore it. (Page 4)

EASTER TIDE SERVICES.

Services in celebration of Good Friday and Easter will be held in Seoul and Chemulpo as follows:

ST. MICHEAL'S, CHEMULPO.

GOOD FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

Morning service at 11 a. m.; evening service at 6:30 p. m.

EASTER DAY, APRIL 2.

Holy Communion at 8:30 a m.; morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m.; evening prayer at 6:30.

CHURCH OF ADVENT, SEOUL.

GOOD FRIDAY. Morning prayer at 7:30; Litany and ante-communion service at 11 a. m.; three hours service with addresses on Our Lord's last words spoken from the cross, 12 a. m. to 3 p. m ; evening prayer with address at 6 p. m.

EASTER DAY Holy Communion at 8 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m.; evening prayer at 6 p m.

UNION CHURCH, SEOUL. Easter services will be held in the chapel of Pai Chai School next Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Preaching by the pastor. Special Easter music. All are cordially invited to attend.

FROM PYENG YANG.

There is no special news from the mines in northern Pyeng-yang province. Dr. Wells was up there professionally a few weeks ago rendering what services were necessary to the various Americans and Koreans. Among the foreigners there are the well known Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Bunker who find something of the same situation as to the general outlay as they witnessed in Seoul some ten or twelve years ago. The smiling features of Mr. Van Ess, formerly of the customs, now shine in and around Chitababy. Mr. H. F. Meserve, the auditor of the company, a graduate of Harvard '88, gave Korea a good advertisement in the class book published last year. Capt, E.-D. Barstow, formerly and popularly of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, is in command of the transportation department of the mines and holds forth from the quarter deck of a Studebaker or a Kermit cart with the same "sang froid" as from the bridge of a trans-Pacific liner. Mr. Albert Taylor is Assistant General Superintendent and assayer. Mr. J R. Dual is superintendent at Kok Sang Deng. Mr. G. A. Taylor is General Superintendent, while Messers. Krumm, Will Taylor, Buckley, Salmon, Tallier, MacCollough, and others have permanent places. Besides these experts there are several master millwrights among whom are Messers. Henderson, Crowe, Cogswell, Ford, Beattie and Tompkins.

The customs or the government or somebody ought to see that the steamers plying between Chemulpo and Pyeng-yang are supplied with life presevers and at least two small boats each. The writer has been up and down the coast many times on the little coffee pot called the "Kyengchae." Preparations for such an accident as a break in machinery or a run on a rock are unknown. One little leaky boat is all it carries and in case of emergency the strongest Japanese would crowd it down and leave the rest to shift. I hope this calling attention to a dangerous and pitiful condition of affairs may result in having life preservers and two new boats for the company.

About two months ago a man was killed in a drunken brawl in Pyeng-yang. The murderer escaped. The dead man couldn't be buried according to Korean "law" or custom until three magistrates had viewed the body. The third magistrate has not appeared yet and so the man still lies in its house in town where he died. Poor old Kija died over 3,000 years ago, but if he was alive to-day he would weep to hear of such things happening 3,000 years before he was born much less that time after!

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

On the 24th, the *Chita Maru* from Pyeng Yang; the 25th, the *Changriong* from Kyengsung; the 28th, the *Fushiki Maru* from Shimonoseki; the *Yamagawa Maru* from Osaka and Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

The 24th, the *Riyo Maru* for Chinampo; the *Chikugogawa* for Kobe and Osaka; the *Vostock* for Port Arthur; the 25th, the *Chita* for Kunsan; the 27th, the *Hyenik* for Chinampo.

A WORD FROM THE MANAGER.

With this issue we enlarge the WEEKLY REPOSITORY to twice its former size. We do this because of a seeming demand for more reading matter and for some advertising space. The paper has not passed its probationary stage yet and with the enlargement we make the same statement that we made in the first issue, viz, if the paper fails to pay expenses we shall stop it. We have been disappointed so far in our subscription list. There are quite a lot of foreigners here in Seoul who are either reading their neighbor's paper, or are not reading any at all. And a larger number outside of Seoul are doing the same thing. But while we are disappointed in not having more subscribers we feel safe in saying that we reach more foreign residents in Korea than any other English periodical which has been published, and at present we are the only English paper in Korea. Therefore we invite those desiring to reach the foreigners in this country to try our columns for advertising purposes. As will be seen in our advertising rates published elsewhere have greatly reduced our prices and hope to find a liberal patronage along this line. We shall only allow of one column of advertisements on any one page and no ads will be accepted for the 1st or the 4th page.

We shall not keep harping on these subjects but we will say once for all that if there is not a more general and hearty support financially than there has been we shall simply conclude that the English reading public does not care for a paper and shall suspend publication.

For the benefit of subscribers living out of town we will receive postage stamps on account, either Korean or Japanese, but they must be either one or two cent stamps, the large denominations cannot be accepted.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

The *Japan Times* to which we always turn with pleasant anticipations, in its issue of the 9th inst. discusses "Korea as a field for Japanese Emigration." It notes with satisfaction the discussion of the subject by leading journals as the *Jiji* and the *Nippon-jin*. Both the papers it appears look upon this country as affording sufficient room "for the absorption of a large part of our ever-increasing population," and they agree in urging the speedy construction of "the Seoul-Fusan railway and other lines thro the fertile, but as yet undeveloped provinces to the south of the capital." Another paper calls for the building of a railway from Seoul to Wonsan and that the work should be done by the Japanese as in that way a direct line of communication could be opened with Tsushima and the mainland of Japan. The editor of the *Times* during his visit to Korea last fall which extended over eighteen days tells us he found his fellow-countrymen here prosperous and new arrivals experiencing little difficulty in obtaining means of obtaining an honest living "in some way or other." There are now about 15,000 Japanese in Korea. These are engaged largely in commercial enterprises. (Page 2) The journals whose articles we are reviewing point out that Korea "presents a far better prospect for agricultural, and to a lesser degree, manufacturing settlement." The tracts of fertile land now left uncultivated are believed would, under the skillful management of the Japanese farmer, yield a harvest such as he is not accustomed to see at home. Korea supplies Japan with rice even now and this supply could be largely increased by "an extensive emigration of our farmers to the peninsula."

The *Jiji* quotes a "well informed and trustworthy Korean" as saying that Korea has room enough for as many as five million settlers. This statement the editor of the *Times*

receives with some reservation, as he well may, “but it is not to be questioned that there is a large field there for the absorption of our surplus population.” All this is very interesting and we doubt not of vital importance to Japan but one may well wonder what the Korean thinks of such a scheme of wholesale emigration or colonisation.

A walk from the South gate of Seoul to Chong-no will convince anyone that the best sites on this most important street of the capital are held by other than Korean owners. The same is true to a less extent; possibly of other streets, but the most casual observer cannot fail to notice how the Korots has been and is being driven from the first class places into second or third rate places. Chong-no of course is a prominent exception, but the exception only emphasizes the general rule. At the ports, the Korean occupies no place except the coolie in his violent efforts to secure a valise or trunk of the visitor to carry to the hotel. We heard only a few days ago of an instance where a merchant in Chong-no had to shoulder a bad debt of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars for his brother. Our informant volunteered the information that many merchants were heavily in debt to the Japanese and the Chinese. Such a state means closing up of business.

Now if this country is to become an outlet for the surplus population of Japan, we may well ask what is to become of the natives here. We are incidentally told that “the idea of emigration to Korea is, of course advocated primarily for the interests of Japan, but there is no doubt that the results will be in many ways highly beneficial to the Koreans themselves, for the successful carrying out of the idea will bring about an immense increase in the material prosperity of the country and probably also a decided improvement in its administrative system.” It is evident from present indications the sentiments quoted above are entertained by the more thoughtful Japanese.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A correspondent of the *Hongkong Telegraph* writing under the date of March 7th in summing up the situation wrote as follows: “It is becoming more and more apparent daily that the war between the Americans and Filipinos will be a prolonged one, continuing for an indefinite period in spite of the fact that the Filipinos have not the advantage of the blessings of modern military education, in spite of the fact that they are ill-fed and clad and unpaid, and as a matter of fact, handicapped all round, they still prove a stubborn enemy, who will probably give the Americans more trouble than they bargained for when they purchased the claim to the Philippines from Spain. Without a force of about 35,000 men the Americans can only remain on the defensive, with the exception of the offensive undertakings of the warships, and cannot successfully operate against the enemy so as to make short work of them. With a force of the number above-mentioned at their disposal, the American commanders can, provided that they have the powers necessary, surround the Filipinos, hemming them in on all sides, and then hold out the inevitable alternatives—death or surrender.”

The record of facts since that date seems to bear out the correspondent in his statements

The transports *Senator* and *Ohio* arrived early in March bringing about 1,500 regulars and 4,000 repeating rifles.

The transport *Grant* reached Manila on (Page 3) the 10th of March with about 1,700 regulars and Major-General Lawton on board. General Lawton is to be second in command.

Severe fighting occurred on March 14th and again on the 15th with heavy losses among the Filipinos but scarcely any damage to the Americans.

The insurgents made a determined attack on a suburb of Iloilo on the 16th of March with a large force but were repulsed after a severe battle.

Despatches of March 20 report that there was a battle on the 19th in which General Wheaton's brigade pursued the Filipinos 15 miles. The American casualties amounted to 30.

The battleship Oregon and the transport Sherman arrived at Manila about the 20th.

Aguinaldo is said to be very active, going so far as to visit his men in their trenches every day and encouraging them in every way.

The Spanish General Rios wanted to offer Aguinaldo \$3,000,000 for the release of the Spanish prisoners, but the Americans refused to allow him to do so because the money would have been used against the Americans. The gunboats of the American forces are a very great aid to the men in the field, forcing their way up the streams and with shells clearing the way for the troops.

The Baltimore which arrived early in march, brought a company of American cavalry which are at once a novelty and a terror to the Filipinos.

It looks as if the American forces were slowly surrounding the insurgent forces and that it will no be long before the Filipinos will see that they have nothing to gain and very much to lose by waging a futile war against the United States government which is seeking their good in every move. (Page 4)

WE HOPE SO!

A telegram received at Tokyo on the 17th ult, contradicts the report regarding the U.S. demand for a concession from China

AS OTHERS SAY

Our esteemed contemporary, The Chinese Recorder, for March says: "We are sorry to note the suspension of our neighbor, The Korean Repository. We trust, however, that it is only temporary, and that in the near future it may be resuscitated with new life and vigor. At the same time we are pleased to receive "The Korean Repository" weekly edition. Whether this is a case of transmigration, or parent and child, or substitution, we are not told in the number before us. The future will doubtless decide." Just so, we cannot now.

In this connection we note the Japan Mail thinks we stepped into the shoes of the Independent, a gratuitous assumption, as The Korean Repository under its present editorship, was over fifteen months old, and should have shoes of its own, before the Independent was born.

ITALY IN CHINA

The Italian Minister in Peking, Comm R. de Martino, demanded the cession of Sanmun Bay. This at the beginning of March. Later telegrams to hand state that the Empress Dowager shows much determined opposition to the demand and that no Councillor will have the courage to propose "even some sort of compromise to the question. The high Ministers at Peking know that if China gives in now there will be no end of demands for territory made by other countries." The latest news we have shows that the Italian Government withdrew the demand "alleging that the present affair originated entirely from the incorrect reports sent home by her Minister in Peking. It is supposed, however, that, backed by England, Italy will probably submit a fresh demand." In the meantime in a despatch from Peking dated March 22, "China, it is stated, is considering the question of opening anmun and Seek Poo, Chehkiang province, to foreign trade before the second Italian demand is preferred. It is likely that the scheme will be carried through." A despatch a day later says that, "It is rumored in diplomatic circles that Germany has intimated to Italy that she would not help her in case of an appeal to force but she would not hamper Italy's movements in view of the latter's position as member of the Triple Alliance."

THE AMERICAN MINISTER GOES ON FURLO.

Hon. H. N. Allen and family were granted farewell audience prior to their leaving for the United States. They left Seoul on the 5th inst. and will leave Chemulpo on the 9th. They go by the way of Europe and will be gone about (Page 5) six months. The community in general and the Americans in particular wish them a pleasant voyage and safe return. The Minister's two sons will remain in the United States where they will attend school.

W. F. Sands, the secretary, will be in charge of the Legation during the absence of Minister Allen.

OF INTEREST TO FRUITISTS.

We give place to the following letter:

DEAR MR. APPENZELLER:

Thank you very much for the Easter apples: Your success in raising such fine apples and in keeping them in such excellent shape till this late date certainly deserves mention and should be recorded for the stimulation of other prospective orchardists. Why don't you mention it in your paper?

Yours sincerely,

H. N. ALLEN.

Acting on this suggestion we may say we were able to keep four different varieties of apples until the beginning of this month. Of two varieties we had but a single specimen and regret we cannot give their names. The Baldwin of which we had several had deteriorated considerably in flavor, due in part at least to the heat of last October as well as to the fact that the tree was allowed to bear too many. The Romanite South kept splendidly and was as delicious as at the beginning of this year. It is a choice winter apple. We are also happy to say that General Dye, whom we are glad to recognize as the leading fruitist in Seoul, kept pears until some time in March. He is not sure of the variety but thinks it is Keifer's Hybrid.

Americans in Shanghai and Hong-Kong have organized a party known as the American-Asiatic Association. Its purpose is similar to that of the British associations in China which have done so much to further the interests of England in the Orient. (Page 6)

CITY AND COUNTRY.

The evening song of the soldier is heard again in the city.

Dr. O. R. Avison and family left Chemulpo last Friday for America on furlo.

Wanted—some one to clear our streets of the professional beggars that are disgracing them.

Rev. C. T. Collyer spent last Sunday in the capital. He is still showing the effects of his recent severe illness.

Mrs. J. N. Jordan, wife of the British Charge d'Affairs left Seoul for Chemulpo enroute to Europe for an indefinite stay.

A silver spoon bearing the initials "A.M.F." or "A.M.T." has been found and the owner can have the same by proving property. The spoon is at the Trilingual Press office.

The Official Board of Translators of the Bible will hold their semi-annual meeting beginning the first of May. The board will meet daily and continue in session for a month or possibly longer.

Mr. Crumm of the Surveying Board began on the 1st inst. to make a careful survey of Seoul. He is assisted by a class of students whom he instructed during the winter in the elements of the science.

The *Nagasaki Press* notices carefully the movements of Pak Yong Ho, “an ex-Korean minister of state and now a political refugee in this country,” who, we are informed in its issue of the 15 inst., went to Kagoshima, but returned to Nagasaki after a brief absence.

All missionaries whose dispensaries or chapels were omitted from the sheet calendar of the Korean Religious Tract Society last year are requested to send information concerning them to the corresponding secretary, Dr. H. G. Underwood immediately.

His Majesty, the Emperor, personally inspected, on the 3rd inst., the new library building west of and adjoining the United States Legation grounds. The building was designed and erected by Mr. J. Henry Dye. It is one story high, built of brick, and is an ornament to Chong-dong.

Congratulations and best wishes come in to us from all sides on beginning the *Weekly*. “The little paper is a great boon to us, I assure you.” Another says, “If there is any paper published in Seoul put my name down for it.” Only one in the whole long list ventures to express the opinion that the “price seems very high for so small a sheet.” We began small so as to leave room for growth. We thank our friends one and all for their kind words.

EASTER OBSERVANCES.

That last Sunday was Easter no one could be ignorant of who has anything to do with any of the Seoul churches. The day was observed on a large scale in all the churches. At the Korean churches large crowds of people showed something of the interest manifested, while the decorations and special services participated in by the people themselves showed the deep hold that this feast is taking upon the Korean Christians.

At the Roman Catholic churches the usual extra services were held.

At the Church of the Advent, the only representative of the Church of England, special services were held as if usual with them. Rev. A. B. Turner preached on the resurrection, and a special officering was taken for the orphanages in connection with that organization.

At the Seoul Union church special (Page 7) music was provided and the floral decorations were very fine. The resurrection of Christ and its relations to death and immortality of man was the theme ably discussed by the pastor.

The Korean protestant churches were handsomely decorated and were crowded to their utmost capacity at all their services.

This great interest in Easter among the Koreans shows that Christian sentiment is growing rapidly among the people and the Christian festivals are beginning to be fixed institutions among quite a large number of Koreans.

MIXED NEWS.

The Korean has a hard and an unenviable time. He runs against his official superiors on all sides. A native paper reports an incident distasteful to parties whose interests are better conserved by silence. The “reporter” is summoned but as he is away another man at work in the office who has nothing to do with the squib, is “called” by the “special detectives,” a body that seems of late to be omnipresent, and is then dismissed by the Court subject, however, to the call of the plaintiff. An editor who ventures to intimate that the members of the Privy Council who voted in favor of granting the concession to Count Keyserling were pro-Russian in the political views finds the “special detectives” at his heels. His *confreres* take note that such a thing as free speech even in a very limited degree does not exist here how and are beginning to think the only way to run a newspaper is to attach it to a foreigner, with all of which we have no sympathy. A coolie sells a few pieces of sod to the editor of The Weekly Repository gets his pay—editors are all honest men—in the evening, and before eleven o’clock the next morning finds himself “detained” by the authorities or somebody else

but is released by the payment of one dollar and twenty cents. Rice advances two cents or more a measure; a religious paper makes the somewhat irrelevant statement that barley wine is going up in price and that many people are, Micawber-like, waiting for something to “turn up.” In the meantime the ex-Vice President of the Privy Council and ex-Minister of Home Affairs leave Seoul quietly for their distant homes in exile. The Korean mint which was first erected in Seoul some ten years or more ago, then removed to Chemulpo where it has coined nickles worth one cent or a trifle more but are passed as five cents, is not being brought up to Yong-san. The nights remain cool the thermometer hangs around freezing point and Aeolus keeps the country and especially the rivers to himself. The Seoul Union opens the tennis season on the 4th and the Seoul Bicycle Club boasts of three chainless wheels. The spring-poet is mixing his ink and we away look for metrical effusions of limitless length with the bursting buds.

The Man on the Wall

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

In Mr. Rhodes’ Cape-to-Cairo railway project the distance is 3,229 miles, and he needs \$50,000,000.

The French government’s expense for the year is \$700,000,000, od three and a half milliards of francs. The national debt amounts to thirty-five milliards of francs. This financial condition binds France to keep the peace as nothing else could. (Page 8)

THE SHISHA.

M.L.G. writes in the *Hiogo News*—The public have been apprised from time to time of recent events in the history of this institution. Hon. N. W. McIvor having come to Japan in September last as the legal representative of the American Board, he and the former missionary teachers in the school began a series of conferences with the trustees. These conferences failed in accomplishing a pacific settlement of the questions at issue, and just as all preparation had been made to take the case into the Japanese Courts, the trustees resigned in a body.

This made the organization of a new Board necessary. This has been done through nominations by the Japanese donors, the American donors, and the alumni. One of the first things which the new board did after organization was to restore the old constitution, whose “unchangeable fundamental principles” suffered at the hands of the old Board just a year ago. This Christianity has been restored to its original position as “the basis of the moral education in all departments of the Doshisha.” The representatives of the American Board, in view of this action in regard to the Christianity, have given them a statement recognizing their full control over the institution. This statement closes with these words: “It is understood by us that the Christianity, which is to form the basis of moral teaching in all departments of the Doshisha under the unchangeable principles of its constitution is that body of living and fundamental Christian principles believed and accepted in common by the great Christian Churches of the world.”

The trustees, on their part, recognize that they “hold all the property in trust to carry out the wishes and purposes of the original founders in accordance with and unchangeable principles of the constitution” as above referred to.

In this way this once-flourishing institution takes a new lease of life. The way before it is not all smooth. Financial and other difficulties lie directly across its pathway.

NEW BATTLESHIP “MAINE.”

The designs for the new American battleship *Maine*, the first that have been prepared since the war, show the influence of the lessons of Santiago. The new ship is almost completely

covered with 5 in. and 12 in. steel armor. She will carry 5,000 tons more plating than British battleships of one fifth greater size. She also carries two more 6-in. guns than the new British *Formidable*. Guns and armor won the day at Santiago. The new ship will have no wood on board that is not fireproofed. She will have engines of 16,000-horsepower as against the *Formidable*'s 15,000-horse power, and will steam eighteen or nineteen knots. Electricity, in accordance with Chief Engineer Melville's recommendations, will be enormously used on board her to hoist ammunitions and move guns. She will have next to no unarmored superstructure, and the fire-mains are all below the armored deck, fitted at intervals with risers.

Lord Charles Beresford favors establishing a line of British steamers from Newshwang to Mukden in order that England may have trade supremacy in that part of the Orient. Lord Charles thinks that the stability of the Chinese empire would be for the best interests of European nations,

A VISIT TO QUELPART.

Mr. Kenmure and I left Chemulpo on the 18th February by the Korean steamer *Chang Riong* for the island of Quelpart (Chai-Joo). Leaving Chemulpo at 6.30 p. m. we reached the first port, Kunsan. next morning at nine o'clock. We went ashore to see Dr. Drew and Mr. Junkin, and as the day was Sunday, we had an opportunity to be present at the Korean service. We were pleasantly surprised to find a congregation of about fifty people. When I was visiting this place three years ago there were only some three enquirers; now Mr. Junkin has a membership of twenty-eight men and nine women. All the women have been received since the last annual meeting, and since that date the male membership has doubled itself. The building is now too small for the congregation and money is being raised for a new chapel. The contributions every Sunday amount to more than \$1.50 and a good part of the necessary funds are already on hand.

Since the magistracy was removed from Kunsan a few years ago, the town has been diminishing very rapidly, and now the number of houses is less than half what it was before. But when the port is opened—which will take place on the 1st May—there is no doubt the place will revive quickly. Kunsan is situated at the mouth of the Chang-Po river, and the harbor is large and deep, the only drawback being the shallowness of the entry which can be passed by large steamers only at high tide. All along the river there are a good many towns and villages. Ninety *li*, twenty-seven miles, up the river lies Kangim, and twenty *li* farther east, Nolmi, two large towns, with periodical markets every five days, that are considered among the largest in the country. Three hundred *li* up the river lies Kong-Joo, the capital of South Chun-Chung do, with two semi-annual fairs. The river is navigable as far as Kong-joo. One hundred *li* east of Kunsan is Chon-joo, the capital of North Chulla-do. Boats can ascend to within thirty *li* of the place. North of Kunsan and across the river the hills are covered with dense pine woods, and recently a layer of coal was discovered. Opposite the harbor there is an island which is visited in the spring and summer by hundreds of fishing boats. The country all around is fertile and well populated, the roads are good, the weather much milder than in Seoul, and conditions for building up a prosperous port are favorable.

A peculiar feature of the country around Kunsan is the abundance of the human debris strewn about the fields and hills. The people instead of burying their dead frequently put them down on the ground and cover them up with a heap of straw about three feet high. With the rains and winds it does not take long for the straw to rot and be blown away, and the bones are laid bare. This I have never noticed in any other part of Korea except once in one of the southern cities of Chulla-do where some years ago a fight took place between the Tong-Haks and soldiers, and all the dead were left unburied for the dogs and ravens.

We left Kunsan at six o'clock next morning and arrived at Mokpo the evening of the same day. The entrance to the harbor of Mokpo is only about four hundred yards wide, and the tidal water rushes in and out with a speed of nine knots an hour, so small steamers are often turned back by the current. Inside the entrance opens a large bay with three inlets: north towards the magistracy of Moo-An, south into the rich valleys of Hai-Nam, and east by Mokpo. The harbor is very large and exceptionally deep, averaging ten fathoms and even within a hundred yards of the (Page 2) shore the water is as much as nine fathoms deep. Although I was in Mokpo twice before the port was opened I could now hardly recognize the place. The transformation was as in one of the Arabian tales. Two years ago Mokpo consisted of a few Korean huts anchored to a large bare rock rising abruptly from the water and surrounded by large stretches of rice-fields and mud-flats. Now all the huts have disappeared.

Instead of the mud-flats there are nicely laid out streets with new Japanese stores all along them; the shore by the rock is reclaimed, and there is room enough for building customs store-houses and for loading and unloading boats.

Mokpo is situated at the mouth of the Kok river, which, famous in Korea for its peculiarly winding shape, is called the River of Ninety-Nine Turns. Three hundred *li* up the river lie five large cities: Na-Joo, Quang-Joo, Nung-Joo, Nem-Pion, and Wha-Sung, all of them some ten miles apart. Of these cities Na-Joo is the former capital and Quang-Joo the present capital of South Chulla-do This is the most fertile, and most thickly populated part of Korea. Every few miles one comes across large villages and towns; rice fields stretch for many miles and yield two crops a year—barley or wheat and rice. Hills are infrequent and not high and roads good. Rice, barley-beans, bamboo, as well as all the different articles made of it, native cotton and grass cloth, wood-varnish, dining-tables, writing desks, paper, and fans are sent out from there all over Korea. Since the port was opened the exports and imports have been increasing daily, and as Armore, the acting commissioner of customs, figuratively expressed himself, when the railroad connecting Mokpo with Seoul is built, it will not be long before Mokpo becomes the Shanghai of Korea. The port is growing very rapidly, and—we quote Mr. Armor again —when one does not go out for few days, he can easily notice the difference. There is in Mokpo a bank, an insurance company, a Japanese postoffice, Korean post and telegraph office, and a rice-mill. The steamers of the Soshien Kaisha have been regularly visiting there and from this spring the steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will also be calling there. As yet the foreign community consists only of Mr. Armore, a Roman Catholic missionary, Mr. and Mrs Bell and Dr. Owen.

We left Mokpo the morning of the 22nd but after a two hours' sail met another ocean steamer *Hyenik* which informed us that she was just returning from Quelpart and, on account of the strong wind blowing there, had not been able to discharge her cargo and passengers. This because of the absence of a harbor or any kind of shelter. So we had to go back to Mokpo and stay there all day. We started again at midnight and arrived at Quelpart next noon. We dropped anchor within about a mile of the shore. It was raining and windy and we had to wait half an hour, the steamer rolling all the time very unpleasantly, until a couple of Korean boats came out dancing over the waves. We managed to load our boxes on one of the boats and, after half an hours soaking got our goods and ourselves to a fisherman's hut outside of Chai-Joo. From that moment our troubles began. The rain did not stop pouring for seven days and nights. All the time we were shut up in a dark room of just six feet square and less than six feet high. There are many different hardships one undergoes in traveling over Korea, but to be imprisoned in a small room of a Korean hotel for several rainy days is almost more than one can endure. It is impossible to imagine what it is, and one has to experience it personally in order to get some idea of it. During the day it was so dark that we could read with difficulty. To reward ourselves for this we often lit in the evenings our five large candles at once. We got at last so desperate that we almost made up our minds to leave the island, as it seemed the rain was never going to stop. Fortunately on the eighth day it began to clear up and we became more hopeful. Next day was bright sunshine, and in spite of the deep mud we wanted to start at once, but discovered that there was a stream to be crossed which, on account of the recent rains, was so swollen that it would be impossible to get across. We waited another day and then left for our trip around. Before going we tried to get horses, but found that at this time of the year they were too weak to be ridden, and we had to deny ourselves (Page 3) the pleasure of exploring Quelpart on "The Korean Pony." The road was much worse than even those of KanWon-do and beats everything of the kind I have ever seen; in fact, it hardly deserves to be called road if not for the want of another name. It is only two stone walls, and is all one mass of all possible sizes and shapes, Here and there the walls had fallen and blocked up the road entirely. The rains filled in the spaces between the stones

with water and mud, and while it may be possible to pick one's way when the road is dry, we had to step from edge to edge over the stones, and, of course, many a time our feet would slip and get into a pool of water. As we were not able to lift our eyes for a moment from the ground, our heads soon began to swing and by noon I had a severe head-ache. The road was ascending all the time, and this together with the other discomforts made the walking exceedingly difficult. After a walk of four hours in which we covered only six miles, we arrived at a village of a few huts where after a half an hour's quarrel between our Koreans and the villagers, the latter consented to cook some millet for the Koreans and some rice for us. After tiffin we continued our way and by dark reached again a few huts. We were told before that there were no inns on the whole island but that midway between the magistracies there were government houses built and kept on purpose for travelling officials to spend the nights. Being quite exhausted with our day's walk—which by the way, was not more than thirteen miles—we were anticipating a comfortable night's rest in the house kept by a considerate government. You may imagine what we felt when we were shown to a room less than six feet square and a little over five feet high, with mud-walls and ceiling black with smoke and cobwebs, a bare mud floor, a three foot door that would not shut, a pile of grain-filled baskets in one corner, and another pile of dirty, old winter clothes, stockings, old straw bags, jars, etc., that took up one-third of the room. This was the best part of the house. Next to it there was another room not so good as ours to which the keeper had removed his sick wife. Our Koreans had taken their supper and gone to spend the night in an open shed although the thermometer was below freezing point. I thought that if the official who had built this house for the government was not one of the exiles, he ought to be. As soon as we could we crammed ourselves in between the old stockings and dirty walls and went to sleep. I suppose we would have slept as well on the ground in the open air. Fleas, bugs, etc., were of no consequence to us, although we could easily see in the morning many marks of their presence. Early next day we continued our journey. The first thirty *li* the road was fairly good. There were but a few stones, and we were now descending. However, the last twenty *li* the road was worse than ever—if it could be worse. On account of its descent, our feet were coming down with more force upon the sharp edges of the stones and although we kept our eyes close to the ground we were slipping, stumbling, and striking the stones all the time. Not a house was to be seen all the way and only after six hours rapid walking we reached the city of Tai-chang. As the road was approaching the town we noticed that it was paved, but the pavement was of such a kind that we preferred to walk in the mud. Having arrived in the town tired and hungry we were anxious to find some place where we could stretch our limbs and get something to eat. In reply to all our enquiries we were calmly told that there were no inns nor any houses suitable for our accommodation. There we were, sitting exhausted on a couple of stones, surrounded by a tremendous crowd gazing at us and making all sorts of remarks. After half an hour's unsuccessful arguing with them, we decided to go to the magistrate and get him to give us some place. We found the old man ill but were received very cordially. The Chusa was immediately sent to find a house for us. The magistrate was sorry we did not call at once, apologized for the indifference of the people, and, in fact, was so taken up by our visit that he did not seem to know how to do enough for us. While waiting for the return of the Chusa we were offered different refreshments, such as rice, pomeloes, honey, whisky, powdered Japanese

(continued on the eighth page.) (Page 4)

CABINET CHANGES

This week marked another cabinet change and the new combination, to use a good political term, gives promise for the time being at least, of defeating a scheme on foot to raise Lady Om to the position of Empress. The Cabinet is conservative and as such will not

introduce any innovations and we shall go along the even tenor of our ways. The request for a loan of three million yen from Russia, which we reported, is believed to lack proper support: the Japanese were approached with a similar proposition but it was not received with favor for the same reason.

WAR IN EARNEST

The situation in the Philippines remains about the same as at our last issue. For ten days from March 15 to March 25th there was almost continuous fighting around Manila. The Americans did not make any permanent advance until the 25th, but they seem to have been trying to discourage and tire out the insurgents. Heavy and continuous losses have occurred among the insurgents, and while the losses among the Americans have been small they will be felt. Colonel Egbert of the 22nd regiment was killed on the 25th. A German prince, Lowenstein, was also killed on that day while watching the battle. The Filipinos are certain that the Americans will meet with defeat as soon as they leave Manila, and therefore the Americans are moving very cautiously, perhaps too cautiously. Another rainy season is approaching and disease will work worse havoc than battle if great care is not taken.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Despatches from Hongkong dated March 26 state that on Saturday, March 25th, a battle was fought to the east of Caloocan in which 12,000 United States troops and 12 guns took part. The city of Malabon was burned and the insurgents retreated to Polo. The American loss was 22 killed including General Egbert who was killed while leading a charge, and 163 wounded.

A Peking despatch says that on the 22nd and 23rd of March the Empress Dowager caused secret instructions to be sent to the viceroys and governors of maritime provinces commanding them to resist by force any landing of foreign armed parties of men along the coast and holding said officials responsible for failure to obey.

In France Madame Dreyfus has been fined 100 francs for challenging three councillors.

The Pope's health is much better and he has resumed the celebration of the mass.

A London despatch of March 24 says: Both England and France appear to be satisfied with the Nile Agreement. Lord Salisbury has gone to the Riviera. The Sirdar Lord Kitchener accepts the entire responsibility for disposal of the Mahdi's remains, which were exhumed and thrown into the Nile. Lord Cromer entirely supports Lord Kitchener's action.

Despatches from London in regard to Anglo-Russian differences under date of March 25 read as follows:

Negotiations between Great Britain and Russia with regard to their differences in (Page 5) China have assumed practical shape, and an early conclusion is hoped.

The Daily Graphic states that, Russia has finally settled the Newchwang Railway difficulty entirely to British satisfaction; the Tsar expressly intimating his desire to give a proof of his peaceful disposition on the eve of the disarmament conference.

A convention defining the respective spheres of influence will be signed shortly.

In regard to the difficulty between United States and Canada over the Alaskan boundary the Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has announced in the House of Commons that the United States have proposed a "Modus Vivenda."

The South African question keeps interesting as the following London dispatches show: A petition to the Queen signed by 21,000 "Uitlanders" has been presented to Sir Alfred

Milner, "declaring that their position is intolerable and praying for enquiry." The *Times* says, "Will President Kruger disregard the warnings given until it is too late?"

The Soudan railway has already reached fifty miles South of Atbara and will be completed in November next.

Late despatches from Apia in regard to the Samoan troubles state that Mataafa attacked Apia and during the fight three British and one American were killed. Later the Mtaafans were bombarded by the British and United States war vessels.

Italy is very much opposed to the Anglo-French agreement in regard to Africa as it excludes Italy's occupation of the Tripoli hinterland.

A railway steamer, the *Tella*, on March 30th which was bound for Guernsey with 140 passengers struck rocks in a fog and sank in ten minutes. Over 80 persons were lost.

A later dispatch says that it is stated at Washington that the United States, Great (Page 6) Britain and Germany have come to an understanding in regard to the Samoan affair.

A four hours' skirmish between Turkish and Bulgarian guards on their frontier has taken place and a number were killed and wounded.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS.

April 10.—Sim Keui-sun, Prime Minister; Min Pyeng-sok, Minister of Education ; Min Yung-keui, Minister of Agriculture; Cho Pyung-jik, Minister of Finance; Pak Ja-son, Minister of Foreign Office; Yi Keun-ha, Minister of Home Office; Yi Ha-yung, Prime Minister.

COMPLIMENTS BY WIRE.

Hon. H. N. Allen arrived in safety in Fusan and on the 11 inst. telegraphed his "p. p. c." to THE REPOSITORY. The message left Fusan at 12.40 p. m. and reached our office at 1.50 p. m.—an admirable record. THE REPOSITORY returns the compliments and wishes the Minister and his family a pleasant voyage and an early return to Korea.

A CORRECTION.

DEAR MR. APPENZELLER :

Please allow me to correct a statement in last week's REPOSITORY, and with which I am concerned. The pears which I was able to keep till some time in March were Easter Beurres. As the name might indicate these are pears that ripen in the United States of America at about Easter time. The Kieffeis Hybrid is a late fall pear.

Yours truly, .

Wm. McE. DYE.

TO CHARITY BAZAR PATRONS.

The undersigned have the honor to express in the name of the Japanese Ladies' Benevolent Society their sincerest thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have shown their kind sympathy on the occasion of the Charity Bazaar which was held by that society on March 21st.

Due to their liberal disposition the sales of the bazaar and other contributions amounted to 700 yen; deducting from the same the expenses incurred there still remains some 500 yen which are to be used for the benefit of the poor and sick Koreans. With renewed thanks we are

sincerely yours,

MRS. HIROKI

MRS. AKIDZUKI.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

The types or somebody got ahead of time. Last week's edition was not April 10th but April 6th.

W. F. Sands took charge of the United States Legation on the 8th inst. as Charge d' Affairs *ad interim*,

Bishop Cranston will be in Korea on his second episcopal visit about the middle of May at which time the Annual Meeting of the Methodist Mission will be held under his presidency.

The Korean edition of the *Independent* was four years old on the 7th inst. Dr. Jaisohn, the founder, began it as a triweekly but last year in July under the editorship of Mr. Yun it became a daily.

We notice a tiny French flag displayed from day to day in the yard where the secretary of the French Legation lives. We wonder if the eagle eye of the police saw it and investigated the matter as they did that of the American lad.

Messrs. A. A. Pieters and A. A. Sykes of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Rev J. S. Badcock of the English mission, left on the 12th inst. for an overland trip to Wonsan, via the Diamond Mountains. Mr. Pieters will continue his journey to Vladivostok and visit the Korean settlements in the Anum province.

Mrs. J. N. Jordan with her children went to Chemulpo last Thursday on her way to take passage for Europe. Her (Page 7) youngest child, less than a year old, was not feeling well at the time of leaving Seoul. When they reached the port the child became worse. The physician advised against exposing the child to the hardships of sea-travel. In view of this delay Mrs. Jordan has decided to defer until autumn her trip to Europe.

We notice the guard in front of the southern gate at Paichai school moved up of the knoll some time last week and later down to the well by Mr. Kenmure's front gate. The guard consists of four men who either ornament the side stones of the well or sprawl over the street and interfere with travel. We should try to put up with grace the presence of a well-disciplined guard but to have four men, whose slovenly manners remind you more of loafers than soldiers is more than we ought to be expected to stand and we are quite prepared to hear the word "pass on."

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

March 28—*Genkai* from Chefoo; March 29—*Kyeng Chae* from Pyeong Yang; Higo from Japan; March 30—*Sagami* from Shanghai; April 6—*Chita Mar* from Pyeong Yang; *Owari Maru* from Chinampo; April 7—*Kyeng Chae* from Pyeong Yang; April 8—*Chikugogawa* from Japan; April 9—*Higo* from Chefoo; April 10—*Tamegawa* from Japan.

DEPARTURES

March 29—*Genkai* for Kobe; March 30—*Higo* for Chefoo; *Cheta* for Pyeong Yang; April 1—*Sagami* for Vladivostok; April 6—*Hyenik* for Kunsan and Fusan; April 7—*Owari* for Japan; April 9—*Chento* for Kunsan and Fusan; *Kyeng Chai* for Pyeong Yang; *Chikugogawa* for Japan; April 10—*Higo* for Japan; April 11—*Tamagawa* for Chinampo.

Robert Barr, the novelist, says that he will wager he can step off a train at any village in England and at two out of every three houses receive an affirmative answer to the question: "Have you any relatives in America?" (Page 8)

A VISIT TO QUELPART.

(Continued from third page.)

sugar, and pipes which a servant carefully lit by taking a few puffs from them. After some time the Chusa returned and escorted us to our lodgings. This was the usual six foot room. only this time its two doors opened, one into a cow-house and the other into a stable. Whatever purpose these doors might serve they certainly were not intended for letting in fresh air. We spent three days in this close proximity to cows and horses. On the fourth day though it was raining in the morning, by noon it began to clear up and we started off, but before long the sky seemed to have changed its mind and it began again to rain. We had to walk some ten *li* under the rain and by the time we reached a shelter we were well soaked. Next morning it was bright sunshine, and we went on. The distance to the next place where we could spend the night was seventy *li*. This on good roads is an easy day's walk. But here, try as we would, night overtook us long before we reached the place. For an hour and a half we had to walk in the pitch dark over a narrow stony path, and one can easily imagine how happy we were. However, in spite of a few scratches, strikes and bruises our poor feet had received, on reaching the house we considered ourselves fortunate for not having broken our necks. Next day the sky was again threatening, but we decided to go on all the same. We were rewarded for our persistence with a good shower bath. By noon in the midst of a downpour we arrived at our destination—the city of Chang-ni. Here again there were no inns; again we had to go to the magistrate. We found he was asleep and, as none of the runners dared to awake him, we had to wait. We soon got tired of it and insisted that one of the runners find us a house without waiting until the magistrate made up his mind to rise. They would not listen and insisted upon our waiting. But being hungry and wet we were not to be trifled with and spoke to them pretty sharply. That made them get up, and soon we were taken to an uninhabited mouldy government house. We proceeded at once to open our boxes, heated a can of soup, made some tea and got ready to have something to eat. We had barely taken a few mouthfuls, when wild yells outside announced the coming of the magistrate. In a few minutes he arrived with some twenty men, four boys ranging in front of him, one carrying his four foot long pipe, one his umbrella, one his official seals, and one his tobacco box. Of course we had to drop our dinner and entertain him which was not an easy matter as his call lasted fully three hours. Next day he paid us another short visit of some three or four hours and, when bidding us good-bye he said he would try and see us again next day. Hearing this we became quite alarmed, and next morning in spite of the strong north wind we decided to go on. The wind blew with such force that it was difficult to go against. It was so cold that before starting I had to put on my overcoat and suggested the same to Mr. Kenmure. He laughed at me saying he was not a hot house plant, and started without his overcoat. Soon though, to keep himself warm he had to quicken his paces and left us behind. Not knowing the road it did not take him long to lose it, and when we reached the place for dinner, he was not there and none of the wayfarers had seen him. I was certain that not knowing the names of the villages where we had intended to take tiffin and spend the night, he would not be able to enquire the road. So I sent out a Korean to find him while we proceeded. When we reached the place where we expected to stop, it was only five o'clock. The distance from there to Chai-poo being only twenty *li* (or seven miles), I decided to go on and finish my journey over the island. I instructed the villagers if Mr. Kenmure came to direct him to Chai-poo, and thus the coolies and I went on. But when we arrived at Chai-poo we found Mr. Kenmore there already. After finding he had lost the way he decided to go straight to Chai-poo inquiring the road as he went, and reached there after walking all day without rest or food. It was a great relief to think that our trip around the island was at last finished:

(To be continued)

A VISIT TO QUELPART.

A. A. PIETERS

(Continued from last issue.)

The island of Quelpart or as Dr Griffis in his fantastic book on Korea calls it—the Sicily of Korea, or as Koreans call it, Chai-Jo, is the largest island of the Korean archipelago and is situated south of the peninsula at a distance of some fifty miles from the mainland. The shape of the island is elliptical and straight lines drawn between the two farthest and two nearest points thro the center would be forty and seventeen miles long. As you approach the island from the north at a distance of twenty miles it looks like an isosceles, the two sides rising at angle of about seventeen degrees and only near the top turning a little steeper—something like Namsan as you look at it from the north gate of Seoul. The island rises gradually all around from the edges towards the center where the foot of Mount Auckland, or Whallaisan, is planted.

All over the island are scattered small conical hills, which look very insignificant before the cloudy peak of Whallai-san rising to the height of 6558 feet The origin of the island is decidedly volcanic, the mountain being most probably an extinct volcano. The flow of lava was toward the north and south-southwest, the streams being, the first, some twenty miles wide along the coast of the island and the second, some thirty miles. Thus the lava covered two-fifths of the whole area of the island. This part of it is very stony and very difficult to cultivate and gigantic labor must have been spent in trying to clear the fields of the innumerable stones. Often on a field of one acre there will be four or five piles of stone eight or ten feet high. Another way of disposing of these stones was to build walls between the fields, so that from the top of one of the small hills the land seems to be covered with a large irregular net. The other three fifths of the Island is almost free from stones and the soil is black and rich. The mountain slopes gradually towards the east and the west, but comes down abruptly in large ravines towards the south and especially towards the north.

On the top of the mountain there is a small, round lake and at the bottom of one of the ravines another large lake. The first one is probably the old crater filled with water from the melting snow. We were told that ice lies on the top until June, altho the climate on the island is so warm that cabbage grows all winter in the open air. When we were there, towards the end of February, the grass in some places was four inches high and on the southern coast flowers were blooming. In spite of that a third of the mountain was covered with deep snow which would make all attempts to climb to the top useless. All the mountain as well as the hills to the east of it are covered with thick woods of oak. In these forests deer, wild hogs, hares and other animals abound but there are no tigers or bears. The hills that have no trees on them, are covered with the peculiar short Korean grass which makes such fine lawns. This grass is much prettier in Quelpart than anywhere on the mainland and often one comes across natural lawns of four or five hundred yards square, with not a weed on them and all covered as with a heavy velvet carpet. The coast of Quelpart is void of harbors or any shelters, rocky, and the numerous small islands which are scattred so thickly all along the southern and western coast of Korea, are absent here.

This absence of shelter together with the constant strong winds makes navigation very difficult. (Page 2)

One is surprised at the absence of streams and springs. In making our trip around the island we came across only two streams, and that after a whole week of rains. While there are some powerful springs in the city of Chai-Joo, in the other two magistracies there are no springs nor any wells and the people have to use rain water gathered in artificial ponds. Where the water from the melting snow on the mountain goes is a mystery.

As I above mentioned there are three magistracies on the island: Chai-joo on the northern coast, the capital and the seat of the Governor (Mok-sa); Tai-Chung on the southwest coast and Chung-Ui in the east part of the island. All the three cities are walled. Chae-Joo counts some twelve hundred houses. Tai-Chung, four hundred, and Chung-Ui three hundred. The distance from Chai-Joo to Tai-Chung is ninety *li*, from there to Chung-Ui a hundred and thirty *li*; and from Chung-Ui to Chai-Joo seventy *li*. Until the war the island belonged to Chullado; soon after the war it was made independent, and again when Korea was divided into thirteen provinces, Quelpart was put under the jurisdiction of the Governor (Quan-chul-sa) of South Chulla-do. On the whole island there are said to be about a hundred villages and some hundred thousand people. These figures are given by the Koreans and of course are probably not quite true. All the villages lie either along the coast where the people can raise some rice or at the foot and along the sides of the mountain where fuel is plentiful and where Irish potatoes grow very well. The space between the shore and the foot of the mountain is not populated and long stretches of rich soil lie uncultivated. Only those woods and fields that are near the towns and larger villages have owners. All the rest of the island belongs to nobody and anyone may come and cut the trees or cultivate the ground. An oxload of wood which a man has to bring on his ox for ten or fifteen miles is sold in the cities for twelve cents. Of the cereals raised on the Island millet takes the first place, and this is the main article of diet. Rice is a luxury and is eaten only by well-to-do people in the cities. In the villages the people never use it. This on account of the scarceness of rice fields, of which there are only a few along the coast. The little rice there is mostly brought from the mainland. Besides millet, rice and Irish potatoes, the people raise barley, wheat; buck wheat, beans, sweet potatoes, tobacco, vegetables and a few other less important cereals. Of fruits peaches, oranges and pomeloes are the only things that grow there. Of animal food the islanders, like the people of the mainland, eat very little. It consists of beef, horse and dog meat, pork, game, fish and pearl oysters. Crabs, common oysters and all the different kinds of clams that are so plentiful on the southern and western coasts of Korea are absent in the Quelpart waters. Owing to the rocky bottom of the sea very little, if any, net fishing is done and the fish is mostly caught with hooks. For going out into the sea to fish boats are not employed. Instead of them people go out on small rafts made of some ten short logs with a platform built a foot above them to which an oar is fastened. Instead of the tiny little frames not more than eight inches long, used by the fishermen on the mainland for fastening the string, the Quelpart fisherman uses regular rods made of bamboo some twelve feet long, and lack of fish, clams, etc., is supplied by the abundance of pearl oysters and seaweed, which are both used on the island and exploited. The pearl oysters are very large some measuring ten inches in diameter, and very fleshy. Unlike other oysters, it has only one shell, which is often used by the Koreans as an ash tray and of which mother of pearl is obtained. Covered with this shell as with a roof the oyster lies fastened to a rock. Its meat is considered a luxurious dish and one oyster costs as much as six cents on the island. Pearls are but very seldom found in the oyster. For export, the oysters are torn out of the shell, the intestine bag cut off, the meat cleaned, dried and strung on thin sticks. Altho white when fresh the color changes to a dark red, like that of a dried apricot. They can be seen displayed in the native grocery shops in Seoul, flat reddish disks of about four or five inches in diameter fastened by tens with a thin stick stuck thro them.

Of the seaweeds there are several (Page 3) different kinds: some are as rich, used as fertilizers, some are used for food and some are sold to the Japanese for making carbonate of soda. The first kind is gathered on the sea shore, but the other two have to be obtained from the bottom of the sea. It is strange to say that the diving for these weeds as well as for the pearl oysters is entirely done by women. Dressed in a kind of bathing suit with a sickle in one hand and gourd with a bag tied to it in front of them, they swim out from the shore as far as half a mile; boats cannot be afforded and there dive, probably a depth of forty or fifty feet, to the bottom, cut the weeds with the sickle, or if they find a pearl oyster, tear it off from the stone, and then put it into the bag which is kept floating by the gourd. They do not go back before the bag is filled, which often takes more than half an hour. Altho they are magnificent swimmers, one cannot help admiring their endurance, when he thinks that this work is begun as early as February. Of late the Japanese supplied with diving apparatus have been coming to Quelpart and catching all the pearl oysters, so that the poor women have to be satisfied with the weeds only. The magistrates told us that these Japanese never asked for permission nor paid anything for catching the pearl oysters. If it is so, the imposition upon the weak Koreans is surprising.

The Quelpart women not only dive for weed and oysters but do the largest part of all work. Even ox loads of grain are brought to the city market for sale by women. The carrying of the water is also done entirely by the women, who have often to go a long distance to fetch it. For carrying the water they use broad low pitchers set in a basket, which is fastened with strings around the shoulders and carried on the back. I never saw this done anywhere else in Korea as it is considered very disgraceful for a woman to carry anything on her back. I was told by the Koreans whom we had with us, that if on the mainland a man made his wife to do so, he would be driven out of the village Native hats, hair bands and skull-caps, which are
(Continued on the eighth page) (Page 4)

BIBLE SOCIETY DAY.

The pastor of the Union Church in Seoul announces his intention to observe the first Sunday in May as Bible Society Day. The immense and very fundamental work done by the Bible societies should receive, in his judgment, some fitting public recognition annually by the missionaries and Korean Christians. The first Sunday in May is selected because at that time similar meetings are held in England. The subject should be presented to the Korean congregations as well and their sympathies enlisted for the advancement of this work. The time seems opportune to begin the observance of a day and we doubt not any Missionaries who wish to observe the day and desire any assistance can readily obtain it by applying to our resident agent of the Bible Society.

GRADUATION OF THE NORMAL CLASS.

. The normal class under Professor Hulbert was graduated last Saturday, the 15th inst., in the presence of the Minister of Education. The course had covered two years and had included the whole subject of arithmetic, and European and Asiatic geography, in addition to the various Chinese studies which form two-thirds of the curriculum. Out of thirty men four failed to receive a grade of mark that would warrant graduation, but we are told the professor strongly objected to the graduation of a number of the other men who, in his estimation, were incompetent. A new class will be appointed soon and we are pleased to learn that the course will be made to cover five years study instead of two. If the government contemplates using these graduates as teachers, five years is the minimum of inspiration that should be required

PROFESSOR HULBERT ON THE JAPANESE INVASION OF KOREA IN 1592

Readers of the *Japan Mail* are to be congratulated on having an opportunity to read Professor Hulbert's studies and researches on the great invasion three hundred years ago. The first installment appears in the weekly edition of the 8th inst. The professor claims in the introductory note that this is the "first exhaustive account that has been attempted from purely Korean sources and from the Korean standpoint." The Repository in 1892 published a series of articles on the invasion prepared by Rev. George Heber Jones and originally read before the Christian Literary Union. This paper, no doubt less exhaustive than the account we are now promised was based on purely Korean sources and at the time attracted much attention. Professor Hulbert thinks "the account, as here compiled from a number of independent sources, which a long residence in Korea and the kindness of many Korean gentlemen have placed in the writer's hands, will go far to prove that the Korean is possessed of a fair amount of the historical instinct. * * * It must be remembered that at the time when these events occurred Korea was immeasurably ahead of Japan in the matter of literary attainment and general culture, and it must not for a moment be supposed that the present relative status of the two countries can be taken as a gauge of the relative accuracy of this great war." (Page 5)

The first chapter opens with the accession to the throne of Prince Ha-song in 1568, and who is known in history as King Sunjo So-kyeng Tai Wang, the reforms proposed, the invasion by the Ya-in on the other side of the Yalu, rise of political parties; border warfare; and the condition of affairs in Korea and Japan on the eve of the war are contrasted. H.G.A.

A NEW DANGER TO THE EMPIRE.

The latest story going the rounds to the city is to the effect that the French missionaries applied for permission to quarry stones of suitable size for the steps leading up to the cathedral. After due consideration by the Korean authorities the request was declined on the specious plea, that if this concession were granted all the other nations would make similar demands and after a little there would be no stones left for the Koreans themselves. Our sympathies are in this matter wholly with the Koreans. So much so that only a few days ago when we found an enterprising coolie picking up the loose stones in a by-lane near our house in order to sell them to the builder of the Ewa School building, we had him dump his load in our own yard. It grieves us to see all the fine loose stone in front of the Palace gate, where the Independents made their speeches last fall while moons waxed and waned: picked up to the very last one. It gives us a new and strange feeling not to be able to stub our toes against these impediments in our streets. Then again stones are convenient in the time of political excitement and there is no reason why the one weapon for both offensive and defensive purposes in which the Korean thoroughly believes should be taken from him. We join with our fellow residents of this goodly city and say, hang on to your stones, you may need them before the next vernal stone fight.

British revenue returns for the year ending March 31st show a net increase of £1,841,039. (Page 6)

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY. (COMMUNICATED.)

Last Tuesday, the 18th inst., was the 25th anniversary of the day when His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan bestowed the Military Banner to the 18th regiment. To celebrate the day, Col. Ota, the commander, invited some hundred officers and officials, both Korean and Japanese, as well as numerous residents in Chinkokai, to the barracks. At half past eleven, when all the guests had assembled, Commander Ota conducted them thro the rooms where the soldiers had prepared in caricature several historical figures. The figures were very funny and afforded much amusement to the guests After some skillful fencing, elaborate and

excellent refreshments were served. These dainties were specially prepared by the members of the regiment. Col. Ota delivered a short speech in which he stated the Banner had been used in three wars. The first, in the Saigo rebellion; then in the Japan-China war and lastly in Formosa. Minister Kato in a few words expressed his appreciation of the invitation to attend these ceremonies and concluded by proposing to drink to the health of His Imperial Japanese Majesty, the Emperor. Hon. Min Yongwhan followed in a few words of thanks in behalf of the Korean guests.

It was two o'clock or later when the wrestling between the soldiers began which as usual on such occasions was entered into with enthusiasm and the winners were awarded prizes.

In the evening the soldiers gave a theatrical performance. They were dressed in gorgeous garments, and had their faces painted and rendered several historical pieces quite as skillfully as professional actors would have done.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

Mr. I. F. O'Neil, formerly connected with the English Consulate here, was appointed and has entered upon the duties as examiner in the customs at Chemulpo.

Miss M. L. Tate and Miss M. B. Ingold, M. D., of Chun-ju were in Seoul the last week the guests of Mrs. Gifford.

Mrs. J. N. Jordan with her four children left Korea last week for Europe and was not detained by the illness of the baby as we announced. We are glad to learn that they arrived safely in Shanghai and that they will be able to take the steamer they had intended to take.

Mr. Hirai, Secretary of the Japanese Consulate at Chemulpo, met with a very sad accident while out shooting last Sunday, the 16th inst. He was shooting snipe with a double barrel gun; he cocked both barrels, fired one at some snipe and then rested the gun on the ground by his side, the hammer touched something and the gun exploded and he received the full charge in the right side of the head. The muzzle was only two or three inches from his head and he was killed instantly.

The Commercial News (Sang Moo Chong Po) states that at the annual picnic of Paichai School the president of the school and one of the tutors "fearlessly and at great length harangued the students and then returned." This is to be read in the light of the fact that to this organ of the "travelling merchants" the word we translated "harangued" is a stench in its undefiled nostrils. Neither of the persons mentioned by name spoke on the occasion referred to and the slur on "discussion" is therefore lost.

THE GUARD AGAIN.

For genuine ability to ignore the rights of others whether in the private grounds of (Page 7) the individual or on the public thoroughfare commend us to the Korean soldiery in Chongdong. In our last issue we protested against the guard lolling around the front gates of foreigners. We doubt not they are placed there for some sufficient reason unknown to us but that is no reason why they should take up the whole street, swing their gun with fixed bayonets around so as to make it dangerous for ladies to pass by.

We know of one instance where a brave brought his gun with fixed bayonet uncomfortably close to the face of a foreign lady who was trying to thread her way thro their "broken" ranks. A gentleman told us as he was coming by on his wheel, one of the loungers attempted to try his bayonet on the tire of the wheel. We do not protest against the guards being stationed along the streets, but we think we have a right to expect them to behave in an orderly, not to say soldierly, manner, and not interfere or endanger travel. At present they are a nuisance, pure and simple.

SHIPPING NEWS:

ARRIVALS

April 12—*Genkai* from Japan; April 13—*Meiyo* from Japan; *Kyeng Chae* from Pyeng Yang; April 15— *Tamagawa* from Chemulpo; April 16—*Kisogawa* from Japan; April 17—*Kyeng Chae* from Kunsan.

DEPARTURES.

April 13—*Genkai* for Chefoo; April 14 — *Kyeng Chae* for Kunsan; April 15—*Meiyo* for Pyeng-Yang; *Hairiong* for Wonsan; April. 16 —*Tamagawa* for Japan via Korean ports.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

News under date April 4th to the *Hongkong Press* states that the United States Commissioner; have issued a proclamation to the Filipinos outlining the attitude and requirements of the United States. Also that every day sees many of the natives leaving the army for their homes. General Otis has returned to America.

Great Britain, Germany and the United States have finally settled on a tripartite commission concerning Samoa. Malieton Tam was crowned King of Samoa on March 23rd in the presence of British and American representatives

The Dreyfus case is still dragging on, the evidence now for, now against Dreyfus. The question seems to hang on who was the author of the “bordereau,;’ but the testimony is very unsatisfactory and almost contradictory.

Reuter understands that the negotiations between Russia and Great Britain have extended to other questions besides China with a view to the adjustment of all difficulties whether present or contingent.

Dispatches in regard to the Cape to Cairo railroad say that Germany has given the necessary guarantee upon the capital for the German section. Mr. Rhodes has abandoned the idea of a British guarantee for the Tanganyika railroad and intends to raise the capital without a guarantee.

The Anglo French African agreement is receiving much attention in the dispatches. In the terms of the new agreement Great Britain retains Bahr Ghazi and Durfur, whilst France takes Wadai, Bagirmi, and the territory to the east and north of Lake Chad. Great Britain also recognises the French sphere westward of a line extending south of the Tropic of Cancer along the border of the Libyan Desert to the fifteenth parallel. The signatories mutually concede equality of commercial treatment in the region between the Nile.

‘PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

A correspondent of the Manila Times is responsible for information in regard to likely nominations for the presidential ticket in the United States. He says that the Republican ticket will probably be McKinley and Roosevelt. A most popular combination it must be said. Bryan and Achley seem to be the likely winners at the Democratic convention. The sound money Democrats have tried to get Admiral Dewey to consent to head their ticket but he has emphatically declined. (Page 8)

A VISIT TO QUELPART.

(Continued front third page,)

extensively manufactured on the island are also mostly made by women. In fact the women of Quelpart might be called the Amazonians of Korea. They not only do all the work but greatly exceed the men in number, and on the streets one meets three women to one man. This is because so many men are away sailing. The women are more robust and much better looking than their sisters on the mainland. As almost everything is done by the women, there remains nothing else for the man to do but to loaf, and to do them credit they do it well. Except a scanty shop here and there in which a man is presiding with a long pipe in his mouth it is very difficult to find a man doing something. For this, however, they are not any better off, as all the islanders seem to be strikingly poor. Not only the food, but the clothes and houses are much worse than on the mainland. Dog skins are extensively used for making clothes. Hats, the shape of a tea-cup, overcoats, leggings like those worn by the Chinese and stockings are all made of dog skin with the hair outside, which for greater warmth are used untanned. A suit of such clothes is handed down from generation to generation, and the smell of it is far from being sweet. The women's clothes as well the men's trousers and shirts are made of native or Manchester sheeting. To make the sheeting stronger they dip it into the juice pressed out of some kind of a wild persimmon. This makes it a dirty brown color, which saves the trouble of washing it. The cloth is thus worn until it falls to pieces. Besides skin hats the men also use felt hats of the same shape as those worn by the Seoul chair coolies, only much larger, the brims measuring more than two feet in diameter. The one exception in respect of clothes is made by the people in the magistracies who wear the same white clothes and black hats as the people on the mainland. The houses consist of one six foot room and an open kitchen. The walls, ceiling and floor of the room are bare, and the floor has no flues for heating it. Instead of this a large hole is dug in the floor of the kitchen and in the cold weather a fire is kept there day and night. Around this fire they eat, work, and sleep. This again is different in the cities where the houses are much the same as on the mainland. All the houses with a few exceptions are thatched. On account of the strong winds the thatch is fastened by a net of straw ropes two inches thick and eight inches apart.

(To be continued)

Malietao, whose succession to the throne is opposed by the German consul, is the noblest born of all Samoans, and a direct descendant through twenty-three generations of Saven Molietoa. He was carefully educated in the mission school, and, though a brave warrior, he is generally of a retiring and unassuming disposition. He is studious in his habits, and among his subjects he is considered a man of great learning, while his abilities for diplomacy and statesmanship have been frequently displayed. Mataafa, his rival claimant for the throne, is a man of great force of character and a rigid Roman Catholic.

STUDENTS OF KOREAN Can Get SCOTT'S MANUAL AND DICTIONARY At
The CHONG-NO BOOK STORE Or Of H. G. APPENZELLER,
Price of Each 2.50 gold yen

EDITORIAL LETTER.

That ocean greyhound, the *Chita Maru* brought us safely over smooth seas to Chinampo and pleasant company made amends for the discomforts of a deck passage in cold weather and "extra accommodation" which would have been objected to by an ordinary steerage passenger in other seas. The only amusing incident of the sea voyage was when an ex-member of the Independence Club pointed out the small island of Tei-mul outside Chemulpo and tried to convince us that it was Port Hamilton.

After 20½ hours of the smoothest seas I have ever known in these parts we dropped anchor in the Tai-tong off Chinnampo. The first sight of this new port is not reassuring. The streets still run across mud flats and the water front is a good distance from the town as it now stands. But anyone familiar with the possibilities of north Korea does not have to stretch his imagination to see the mudflats filled in and covered with business houses and go-downs and a brisk trade in operation. Near the higher land much grading has already been done and large gangs of coolies were at work. Several buildings were in course of construction and many more are promised.

After bestowing baggage at the Waldorf-Notoria, kept by one Yama Yuchi, son of the Empire of the Rising Sun, I went out to call on Mr. Peugeot. He still survives the burdens of his many and various duties. He is the most popular European in all Chinnampo. Like most others who visit the port we carried away pleasant memories of Mr. Peugeot's kind hospitality.

From Chinampo, where I was met by Mr. Noble of Pyengyang, we went over land to the northern capital. The road is thro a well settled and well farmed country. To the Japanese forces and not to the Koreans do we owe the excellent road which stretches 50 miles to Pyengyang city. In dry weather it must be a pleasure to bicyclists. I am told that the distance can be covered in five hours by a good wheelman. Pyengyang is but a reminiscence of what it was when we first saw it nine years ago. The rumors of "open port" have had an effect, however, and people are constantly moving in. The foreign community is as yet restricted to missionaries, who find some relief for the loneliness of their life in each other's company.

Leaving Pyengyang early on a Wednesday morning and accompanied by Dr. Follwell we started north on a visit to Chitabalby which lies 86 miles north of Pyengyang and our way was over the old Seoul-We-ju turnpike. As usual this time of the year the nor-wester was blowing, and as it is the (Page 2) most beastly wind in all Korea our journey to An-ju was not a picnic by any means. Both the doctor and myself distinguished ourselves by supplying our common table with sundry ducks and pigeons, but we could tell more interesting stories about the game we didn't get, than of that which ventured within range of our artillery.

Chitabalby was reached Saturday morning about 11 o'clock. If one wants a hearty welcome let him drop down into a mining camp of Americans in the midst of heathenism. The town itself is not anywise different from other Korean towns. Here are the company's offices, store, etc. We first looked for Mr. Bunker. As soon as he appeared between us and the horizon we had no difficulty in seeing him with the naked eye. Life in the wilds seems to agree with him and Mrs. Bunker, who spared no pains to make our stay pleasant.

In the afternoon under the guidance of Mr. Taylor, who in the absence of his father and Mr. Narie is acting as superintendent, we went on a tour of inspection. First to the mill where the stamps were making more racket than a dozen Niagara, and then "into the hill," though dark uncanny passage ways, past holes where anywhere else on earth it would be impolitic to fall down, and finally out into daylight again. Under the guidance and instruction

of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Meserve we thus spent one of the most interesting afternoons we have known.

Speaking of the "holes" a story was told for the truth of which proper avouchment is made. A Korean stumbled and fell into one of them. When help reached him he was found at the bottom, after a fall of 90 feet sitting up and badly dazed, but not otherwise injured. In a few days he was up and about as if nothing had happened.

Camps have been opened at two other places and a force of a score or more foreigners is at work in various places. These we were not able to visit but spent the sabbath in two interesting services with a few Koreans whom Mr. Bunker has gathered together for Christian instruction every Sunday.

Leaving on Monday we tried to express our appreciation of all the kind attentions which were given us by the friends there but signally failed to convey all we felt. Three days more brought us back to Pyengyang well pleased with all we had seen.

Pyengyang, April 6th, 1899.

VISCOUNT MIURA.

We read in an exchange from Japan that General Viscount Miura, the Japanese Minister here, who our readers will remember was charged with complicity in the disturbance (Page 3) in October, 1895, when the Queen lost her life "has been warmly agitating for some time in favour of the reduction of taxes, and is said to have remarked to a friend that the time for arguing with words in the Diet was already passed, and that the only course now left was to decide the controversy by physical force. The gallant general therefore proposes according to the report, a rising of the farmers, and that shortly before the next session of the Diet is opened, circulars should be issued to all parts of the Empire, summoning the farmers to assemble in Tokyo as they did in the agitation against the Ashio copper mine pollution. He himself offers to join the movement and if necessary sacrifice his life."

Probably this is more or less chaff but if true it would seem the ex-minister has not learned anything during the years of his dishonorable retirement.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Other Papers.

A dispatch from London dated April 12 announces the suicide of another witness in the Dreyfus case. This time it is M. Lorillier, a former secretary of Col. Henry.

Dispatches concerning the Samoan trouble state that Germany has protested against the intervention of the British and American warships there. Also that Great Britain holds the German consul in Samoa largely responsible for the present grave situation. The British warships *Goldfinch* and *Wallaroa* have been ordered from Sydney to Samoa.

The New South Wales Ministry has specially appointed twelve members to the Legislative Council for the purpose of outvoting those councillors who object to the bill for the federation of the Australian colonies.

Another Demand for Territory.

The *North China Daily News* is responsible for the following Peking dispatch dated April 7:

The Island of Yangmao (Yang-mao tao) near Shanhaikwan, Gulf of Pechili, been has formally demanded from the Tsungli Yamen by a certain Power. Although the Yamen has refused further cession of territory to any Power, such strong pressure has been brought that there are doubts whether resistance is possible unless by force of arms. General Tung Fushiang has offered to hold the island with his Kansu troops, but up to to-day the Empress-Dowager has still refused him permission owing to the weakness of the Chinese modern fleet.

The editor of the *Daily News* appends the following note to the above dispatch:

In the summer of 1898, under secret instructions from Jung Lu, then Viceroy of Chihli, a corps of graduates from the military and naval academies of Tientsin were sent as quietly as possible to visit all the islands and ports in the Gulf of Pechili to select and survey the most likely place for the future naval station of the new Pei-yang squadron. Yangmao Island was selected, and plans were drawn up for fortifying the place, and constructing docks and machine shops. The news has caused considerable conjecture amongst local mandarins as to who the "certain Power" is, the general feeling being that it is either Russia or Japan. (Page 4)

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED,

Last Sunday afternoon while the editor of the *Whang Sung Shin-mun* (*Seoul News*) was in the quiet of his office a dozen or more men came so see him about a matter of mutual concern. They assaulted and hustled him off to the Catholic cathedral. A short time ago a paragraph appeared in the paper under the caption "Buddha applies for admission into the church." It seems that a one time high official whose unscrupulous deeds have earned for him the nickname among his own people of "Buddha," applied for admission into the Catholic church, and the mention of this, what would ordinarily be regarded as a praiseworthy intention, seemed so incongruous as to appeal to the ridiculous. There was no "force in the observation," except as it lay in the application. Passing Chongno the people there attempted to interfere with the strange proceeding, but were warded off with blows and remarks that they too were in sympathy with newspaper men.

Arriving at their destination, the editor was placed in their midst, abused, bullied, cross-questioned and ordered to make known who was meant by Buddha. The answer elicited was that that Worthy was well-known to the people and needed no introduction by name. Then they proposed the publication of the paper cease and that a promise to that effect be given in writing at once. To this the reply was made that as the paper was the property of a company he was unable to comply without consultation with his colleagues. This appealed to a venerable member of the gang of self-appointed detectives and judges, and he recommended release in order to consult and after some more bullying the editor was allowed to go. The affair, undertaken without the knowledge, much less consent, of the Catholic Bishop reached his ear. He sent his card and apologies to the editor; denounced the conduct of the offending members and promised to deal with them as far as the church was concerned. The leader of the crowd and possibly others have been placed under arrest. The incident shows two things. That the editor of the *Seoul News* is fearless and that papers like his are not wanted by some of his countrymen—for the suppression of the paper and not the vindication of the fair name of "Buddha" was the object of the assault. Second, that the prompt and absolute disavowal of the conduct of certain of his members or adherents by the Bishop shows the attitude the church assumes towards any such unlawful proceedings.

THE GUARD AGAIN.

The special guard of four soldiers to within a few days have continued to lounge about the front gate of Mr. Kenmure's place. Since then they have been stationed on the brow of the hill, but last Tuesday when a few drops of rain fell they made a grand rush for their former shelter. We think we notice a slight improvement in their manner. If they stand in the middle of the street as you approach, they will with a little encouragement step aside and let you pass on. We have tried it several times the past week and know they will accommodate you. Of course one feels (Page 5) humiliated to have to make such a request, but it is gracious of the War Department to allow us foreigners to walk the streets and if we were less particular we would not complain. Then we have noticed that the braves while flourishing their fixed bayonets all over the street, as you get nearer to them will actually gather up their

guns and we are happy to report that thus far no one has run into them. For this the Minister of War will please accept our thanks.

HONORS.

Prof. H. B. Hulbert, on the 14th of February last, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical society. We congratulate Mr. Hulbert on this honor and are glad to see in it a recognition of the literary work he has done for Korea.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

Work on the new dormitories of Ewa School has been begun.

The Japanese exported 229 tons of coal from Moji and Shinionseki to Korea last month.

Rev. Dr. C. F. Reid and family left Seoul on last Friday the 21st, for the United States on furlough.

The Annual Meeting of the Korea Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene in Seoul on May 11, 1899.

Mrs. T. H. Yan and her three children left Seoul on Tuesday the 26th for Wonsan to join her husband who is magistrate of that district.

Choi, one of the three men whose escape from the city-jail in February last created considerable excitement, was captured at Chinampo and is now back again in the city jail.

The "Japanese Invasion" is receiving attention by our historians. Whether by coincidence or not, we see our associate on the tripod is contributing an account of it to the *China Review*—the first installment appearing in the last issue published. It (page 6) will be interesting to compare these two accounts by these students of this great invasion, as both have given much study to the subject.

Sunday April 23d 1899 the Japanese in charge of the construction of the Chemulpo Seoul Railroad celebrated the resumption of construction operation with a general reception and banquet.

Gen. C. W. Le Gendre who has been confined to his house by sickness for the past fortnight, we are happy to know, is able to be out again, tho he has not yet resumed his official duties at the Palace.

Lads with lilies of the valley for sale are visiting houses of foreigners. It has been suggested that as these beautiful flowers when transplanted rarely if ever grow foreigners discourage these boys by not purchasing.

Invitations have been issued by Ex-Governor Ye Cha Yun, president of the Seoul Electric Company, to all foreigners and a large number of prominent Koreans to attend the trial or opening of Korea's first railway, the Seoul Electric street railway, on Monday, May 1st, at 3 p. m. at the Power House near the East gate. Mr. H. R. Bostwick has charge of all the arrangements.

A Japanese resident at Chemulpo recently bought some land near the Japanese cemetery at the port. As there were a number of "squatters" on it notice was served on them to remove their houses This they refused to do. Appeal was taken to the Korean authorities who ordered the "squatters" to move or to indemnify the land owner. They refused to do this so one evening the Japanese owner with a few friends called on the Korean tenants drove out the people and chopped the supporting columns of twelve homes, off short resulting in a grand collapse of houses and destruction of furniture. Tuesday evening last a passer by came thro a crowd of a thousand indignant friends of the squatters who were encamped in front of the yamen at Chemulpo thirsty for revenge on the Japanese. We await the outcome with interest.

A VISIT TO QUELPART.

A. PIETERS.

(Concluded from last issue)

The needs of the people for things outside of their own products seem to be so small that a few shops supply them all. In the capital, Chai-Joo, there are some eight small shops; in Tai-Chung one: and in Chung-Ui perhaps one. These are probably the only shops on the whole island and from them the people obtain the few needed foreign articles, such as shirting, dyes, thread, needles, nails, etc. The periodical markets which are held on the mainland and in all the towns and many villages every five days, are altogether absent, and in the whole trading seems to be yet in its infancy. The things exported from Quelpart are: pearl oysters, sea weed, native medicine, cosmetic oil, horse and raw hides, horses and cattle. The cosmetic oil is pressed from the seeds of the fruit of the *Datura Strammium* or, as the Koreans call it, *Tong-Paik*. This tree grows abundantly all over the southern part of the island. It is evergreen and blooms in February with beautiful crimson flowers. On the mainland this tree is very rare. Horses and cattle are very important items of export and a good many of the Korean horses come from there. The cattle are not nearly as large and strong as on the mainland. The average price of a horse is sixteen dollars and of a bull or cow twenty-five. The ponies and cattle are turned loose all over the island and are left to take care of themselves, altho they all have owners. In the winter they feed on the fields and in the spring they are driven into the mountains for the summer. The stone walls built between all the fields are intended for keeping the ponies from running about from field to field. A good many of the horses and cattle belong to the government and an official is kept there for the purpose of taking care of them. Some years before he had to send up annually a certain amount of horses and cattle to Korea for the use of the government. Since taxes in kind were abolished, he has been selling the animals and sending up money. As there is no watch kept the islanders are not very scrupulous in catching and utilizing a (Page 7) government cow or horse whenever they have a need for it. Not only is the trade in its infant stage but the mode of life of the people is quite primitive. Owing to the isolation of the island the people are much more ignorant and much less civilized than those of the mainland. As on the mainland, so on the islands, the people have no religion. A Confucian temple in each of the three cities, six or eight large idols cut of lava and placed outside of each gate, and a few shrines seem to satisfy all the spiritual needs of the hundred thousand people. There is not one Buddhist temple nor a priest on the whole island. It is said that about a hundred years ago a sceptical governor ordered all the temples to be destroyed and all the priests driven out. Since then they have never been allowed to return. The governor was punished, tho, for his atheism and soon died at Chai-Joo far away from his relatives and friends.

There are a few interesting sights on the island. Within ten *li* from Tai-Chung one sees a peculiar rock rises abruptly to the height of some eight hundred feet. In the south side of it at the height of about three hundred feet there is a cave of some twenty feet wide at the entrance twenty feet long and forty feet high. From the opening of the cave the view over the country and the sea is magnificent. We were told that many years ago a Buddhist temple was standing in the cave, but was destroyed at the same time as the others. At a distance of thirt and sixty *li* from Tai-Chung, on the way to Chung-Ui, there are two water falls formed by two circular holes in the rocky ground about thirty feet wide and forty feet deep. The walls are quite vertical and two small mountain streams fall into them. When we saw them, one of the streams was almost dry, and the other one had but little water, but in the rainy season they must present a splendid sight. It is interesting to note that both waterfalls are exactly alike. Not far from the top of Mt. Auckland there stand up in one place a number of rocks all alike and of the size of man; when seen from a distance they resemble a company of people and

this caused the Koreans to call them O-paik chang gun (five hundred heroes). Not far from Chung-ui there is a place with which the following legend is connected:

Many years ago a very large snake lived there when from time immemorial a yearly sacrifice of a beautiful virgin had to be offered. The snake used to devour her alive. If the virgin was not brought, rains would not fall, strong winds would begin to blow, horses and cattle would die, and sickness and other calamities would befall the people. About a hundred years ago a man had a very beautiful daughter, who was the pride and the pet of the family. Soon her turn came to be sacrificed. The father, however, did not care to part with her and made up his mind to try and rid the island of the blood thirsty pest. So when the time for offering the sacrifice came this Theseus of Quelpart took a sharp ax with him and led his daughter to the sacrificial spot. He left her there and hid himself not far away. Soon the snake came out, but before he had time to touch the maiden, the man was on him and with one blow chopped off his head. After this he cut the snake all to pieces and put it into a large kimche jar covering it tightly up. The people were thinking they were going to live now in peace. But from that day the snake began to appear to the people in their dreams, begging them to take out the pieces of his body from the jar and threatening severe vengeance if they did not do so. The people became frightened and at last decided to do as the snake had bidden them but when they emptied the jar every piece of the former snake turned into a whole individual snake and the place was filled with them. However the supernatural power of the snake was lost and no more virgin-sacrifices were needed. Still to be sure about it, sacrifices of a pig, rice, whisky etc, are offered yearly on that spot. The ceremony is performed by Mutangs, who of course only show the eatables to the snakes and afterwards feast on them themselves. These mutangs, or sorceresses, I suppose, would not hesitate to swear to the truth of this story. We were very curious to see the famous three holes, from which the founders of three noted Korean families are said to have come into the world. But I fear that these holes as well as the three heroes are legends. Nobody (Page 8) on the island seems to know anything about it either.

Quelpart used to be a place of banishment. The last exiles were sent there three years ago. There are twelve exiles there now, mostly political. Two of them came to see us and told us that they were all free to go wherever they liked on the island. They are supported by their own relatives. To prevent them running away, no Korean is allowed to leave Quelpart without a pass from the authorities.

After finishing our tour around the island, our first thought was to enquire about the steamer. Nothing was heard of her and nothing was certain about her coming. There was nothing left for us to do but to hire a boat which was open and was about thirty feet long and ten wide. The channel between Quelpart and the first island near the coast of Korea being forty miles wide we had to wait for a favorable wind to cross it. So the boat-men began to watch the winds. In the evening of the second day just when we were ready to go to bed a boatman came and said that now was a good time to start. However, we were of a different mind. The night was cold, windy and very dark and to take up our warm, comfortable beds which were ready to receive us, pack up all our things, and start off in a small open boat was not a pleasant prospect. We told the boatman that we would start next morning. They tried in vain to persuade us to go at once but had to give in. Next morning after breakfast, we packed up, hired coolies and went to the boat which was half a mile from our house. But there we found that the Chai-Joo custom (*poong-sok*) was for boats to start only after midnight, and that any other time was unfavorable. No amount of persuasion could make them go and we had to take a few of our things and go to a fisherman's hut. In the afternoon it began to rain and next morning a strong wind from the north was blowing. This wind did not cease for six days during which we had time enough to repent for not going when we were called. At last the wind changed and one night, according to the *poong-sok* we started at two o'clock having

slept not more than three hours. After sailing for some five miles it began to dawn, and the usual morning-breeze began to blow. This being from the north, the boatmen made up their minds to go back and got ready to turn the boat. But we had also made tip our minds that we were not going to go back unless for a very good reason. So I spoke to them very sternly telling them to go ahead and row until the sun was up and then if the breeze did not change, we would go back. My voice and manner must have been pretty suggestive as they took again to the oars and made for the mainland. When the sun arose the wind changed to east and we unfolded our two sails and went flying over the waves. It was pleasant to think that we were moving towards Korea at a good rate, but to be in the boat was not so pleasant. The boat seemed to be very small, indeed, and was leaning on one side and jumping up and down the waves in such a manner that it made us very sea-sick, to say the least. In the evening we arrived at the first island, spent the night in an inn, next day had a magnificent sail among the numberless small islands, spent another night on the boat, and next day at noon arrived at Mokpo. There we found a steamer leaving for Chemulpo in three hours. At once we transported our goods from the sampan to the steamer, and next noon we were fighting the Chemulpo coolies.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

April 20—*Meiyo* from Chinnampo; April 21—*Chikugogawa* from Japan; April 23—*Owari* from Japan; *Genkai* from Chefoo; April 23— *Vostock* from Port Arthur; *Kyeng Chae* from Whang Hai-do; *Meiyo* from Chinnampo.

DEPARTURES. April 18—*Kisogawa* for Japan ; *Kyeng Chae* Pyeng Yang; April 21— *Meiyo* for Pyeng Yang; April 22— *Chikugogawa* for Japan; *Owari* for Chinnampo; April 23—*Genkai* for Kobe via ports; *Vostock* for Shanghai; April 21—*Meiyo* for Pyeng Yang; April 25—*Kyeng Chae* for Kunsan.

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ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The third annual Athletic Sports by the Foreign Language Schools took place last Saturday afternoon at the old drill ground in the eastern part of the city. The sports were held under the patronage of the Minister of Education, the Hon. Min Pyeng Suk. Six schools were represented, each school having its own color.

Chinese—orange
English—red
French—yellow
German —purple
Japanese—blue
Russian—green.

The starters and judges were Dr. E. H. Baldock, Lieut K L. Mayhew, H. A. Ottewill, Esq., Rev. A. B. Turner, W. F. Sands, Esq., S. Wakefield, and S. Woo Esq., assisted by members of the British guard. The program was divided into two parts as follows.

I.

1. Weights.
2. 200 YARDS—Senior.
3. 200 YARDS—Juniors.
4. LONG JUMP
5. WRESTLING— 1st Heat.
6. 400 YARDS.
7. HIGH JUMP—Juniors.
8. TUG-OF-WAR—1st Heat.

II

9. 100 YARDS—Seniors.
10. 100 YARDS—Juniors.
11. WRESTLING—2nd Heat.
12. HIGH JUMP—Seniors.
13. TUG-of-WAR—2nd Heat.
14. STRANGERS RACE.
15. TUG-of-WAR—3rd Heat.
16. DONKEY RACE.

Long before the hour for beginning the sports, an immense crowd gathered. This is the first good opportunity Seoul had for coming together since the diurnal and nocturnal meetings last fall. The people made the most of the opportunity. The large pavilion was beautifully draped with the flags of the several treaty powers—High officials and government clerks; foreign diplomats and foreign ladies were in attendance; ice-cream and Tansan, to say nothing of the counter only too liberally patronized provided for the wants of the inner man. The presence and extensive use, on such an occasions of strong drinks seems to us incongruous and to be deprecated.

The several schools entered the sports with enthusiasm. We are indebted to the courtesy of one of the pupils of the English school for the following results of the contests: 200 yards race—(Seniors)—first, Yi In-kiu, French; second, Tai Suk-hun, Russian; third, Yi ki-yong; Russian;

200 yards race—(Juniors)—first, Yi kung-man, French; second, Whang chong-sok, Russian; third Aw yun kun, Russian.

Wrestling—first, Yu pong-chin, French; second, Kim hah-sik, Chinese; third, Yi chin-teh, Japanese.

Long jump—first, Cho che-sung, Chinese; second, Yi In-kui, French; third, Yi kung-man, French.

440 yards race—first, Yi In-kui, French; second, Tai suk-hun, Russian; third, Chang eui-kun, English; fourth, Cho che-sung, Chinese.

High jump—(Juniors)—first Whang (Page 2) chong-sok, Russian; second, Yi kung-man, French; third, An il soon, English.

Tug-of-War—the French Language scholars.

100 yards race—(Seniors)—first Tai suk-hun, Russian; second, Yi In-kui, French; third, Cho che-sung, Chinese.

100 yards race—(Juniors)—first, Han chai-duk, French; second, Song hun-kwan, Chinese, third, Roh hui-won, English.

Weight—first, Chung eui-kun, English; second, Yi In-kui, French; third, Yu pong-chin, French.

High jump—(Seniors) first Yi in-kui French; second, Im si-up, French; third, Tai suk-hun, Russian.

Stranger's race—first, Mayhew; second, Matthews, third Ottewill.

Korean teacher's race—first, Kim pok-tong English; second, Kim nam sik, Chinese; third, Yi han-eung, English.

Donkey race—first, Chung sang-cio, Japanese; second, Kim piung-hup, Chinese; third, Yi ki-pong, English; last, Pak yu-kwang, English.

THE TROUBLE AT CHEMULPO.

In our last issue we noted the outbreak of trouble between Koreans and Japanese at Chemulpo. Since then the excitement has not subsided and has rather been increased. The meeting which was in progress last week was held at the call of the local authorities over the twelve wards of Chemulpo. It was an orderly one and simply threatened a general strike of all Koreans in the employ of Japanese unless justice was done. They sent a messenger out to the bosses of the coolies on the railroad to notify them that a strike was imminent, but the messenger got thrashed by the Japanese on the railroad and had his hat broken. Finally the people's meeting was dismissed by an imperial rescript which promised them justice within a certain period.

In the meantime the Korean Kamni and the Japanese Consul have been hard at work on the problem and as the time of truce expired to-day the twelve wards are now assembling in front of the Kamni's *yamun* to hear his report and concert measures. All sorts of rumors are in circulation but they are nearly all false. It is said that if justice (whatever is meant by that) is not done the Koreans will attack the general foreign settlement. This is absurd for there is a Japanese gun-boat in the harbor and the Koreans know it.

The whole question is a badly entangled one. It is claimed by the Koreans that of the original price agreed to by Mr. Okura, which was 2,300 yen, only, 800 yen has been paid. The Kamni claims that no legal papers covering the sale have been issued by his *yamun*. The matter has been before the Korean Foreign Office and they ordered the Koreans to return to Mr. Okura the 800 yen paid, and declare the sale off. But the Koreans say that even if they were to be deprived of the land the act of attacking them in the (Page 3) night, destroying not only their houses but their furniture and injuring their persons was a high handed and lawless one, a violation of all international law, and they demand redress.

But to further complicate the question, there is a prior claim to ownership in the land on the part of one of the German residents of Chemulpo. The following letter which reached us too late for our issue of last week is here given as throwing light on this phase of the question:

CHEMULPO, April 26, 1799.

THE EDITORS KOREAN REPOSITORY:

DEAR SIRS—Will you give space in your paper for the following news from Chemulpo. The Koreans here are in open retaliation against foreigners in general and Japanese in particular. On the 21st at 3 a. m. a Japanese named Mr. Okura with 150 Japanese coolies began to break down houses in the part of the Korean settlement caked Tok po. Now these houses are on ground which has belonged to a European since 1889 and it was only in 1897 that he obtained false title deeds fraudulently from Kim *chu-sa*. A Korean boatman named Nom received \$200 to act as the owner of the land and Kim received \$400 for his part in the transaction. Both Kim *chu-sa* and Mr. Okura knew that said ground had been owned by a foreigner since 1889 as the former was present with the Korean magistrate when the foreigner set up his boundary stones in 1890.

This may cause serious trouble here; all Korean shops are closed and coolies are not permitted to work; Kim *chu-sa* has been placed in jail. He tried to commit suicide and has been handcuffed and his feet put in irons. The false land owner has refunded the \$200 and it is hoped that this matter will be settled and justice served out to the European and rightful owner. F. H. MORSEL.

About 300 Koreans are assembled in front of the Yamen. The report is that the Japanese claim lawful ownership and demand the land. The government can do nothing in the matter so it is said that the Kamni has personally agreed to indemnify the Koreans in the sum of 1,000 yen.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CHEMULPO, 26th April, 1899.

All the Koreans at this port are on strike.

About, three years ago, a Japanese bought a piece of land with four houses on it in Korean town; from time to time the original owners have promised to move out in a month or so; the Kamni was also applied to several times, and always promised to get the people out, until a recent interview when he informed the Japanese owner that the original owners refused to move, and that he, the Kamni, was powerless to make them.

Thereupon the Japanese gave the tenants three days grace to quit, as he was going to pull down the houses and build new ones. The tenants still refused to move, so four days ago the Japanese took with him 50 Japanese coolies and demolished the houses and turned the tenants off the land.

Today in consequence the Koreans are boycotting both Japanese and Chinese, Korean pickets are stationed outside the settlement boundaries who prevent their fellows from coming into the settlement to their usual duties; the market people refuse to sell food or anything to Japanese or Chinese. There is not a Korean to be seen in the foreign settlements.

The steamships *Higo* and *Sendai* are expected today, and they will probably have some bother in landing their cargo as the Korean coolies are on a strike.

Mr. Commissioner Chalmers left here yesterday for Kunsan, in company with Mr. Assistant Nakabrashi. Mr. Chalmers returns in about three weeks leaving Mr. Nakabiashi in charge.

ANNUITY GOES ON.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that the widow of the late stevedore Wong Hichi, or "Joe" whose death we recently noticed, has notified her intention to continue the annuity always sent by her husband to the missionary lady who first started him in life. This lady lost her all through the failure of a bank, and it was Joe's custom to remit her \$700 a year, and this allowance will be continued, and does the widow and her country honour—*Peking and Tientsin Times*. (Page 4)

QUEEN VICTORIA TO PRES. MCKINLEY.

The following telegram was sent by Queen Victoria to President McKinley: "President, United States. I thank you sincerely and the American nation for the honors paid to the memory of Lord Herschell and for the friendly sympathy shown with my country in its bereavement.—Victoria.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Marquis Ito, the foremost statesman in Japan to-day, in a speech recently in Nagano is reported by the *Japan Times* to have said touching upon the foreign policy of his country, "Of all the questions in the domain of foreign politics, the most important to Japan were those relating to China and Korea; the critical condition of affairs in those countries demanding more imperatively than ever the preservation of a united front on the part of the Japanese people."

P. A. G., whose "Stray Notes" in the *Kobe Chronicle* are always interesting and sometimes very funny comments on our find of a silver spoon in the following strain:

There has been a silver spoon found at Seoul bearing the initials "A. M. F." or "A. M. T." and the find is honoured with a paragraph in the Korean Repository, which solemnly remarks that the spoon is at the "Trilingual Press Office." Babies born in the neighbourhood of a Trilingual Press doubtless have their mouths full enough without the traditional silver spoon, and if the owner cannot be found, perhaps the Trilingual Press will be good enough to send the spoon on to me as a mark of respect and esteem.

The paragraph did not say the spoon was found "in the neighborhood of a Trilingual Press" and we regret to say the owner saw our notice and promptly claimed the lost article. We beg to send our compliments to this new aspirant for spoons.

In the same issue F. A. G. thinks it is a very round-about way for the Japanese Post Office "to send missives from Yokohama to Kobe via Korea" wherein he is right again.

SIN THE SQUEEZER.

The *North China Herald* for April 17th honors us with four columns of an excellent editorial review of this distinguished one time Korean official. The editorial begins as follows: "The contributions to THE REPOSITORY of the writer who uses the signature 'X' are always welcome. Observations and humor are admirably mingled in their composition, and we are glad to know that in this case 'X' is not an unknown quantity, and that several of 4, his articles have been reprinted in a volume entitled "Korean Sketehes". * * * As THE REPOSITORY in a notice of his book says: "Good natured, eyes wide open, the author sees everything and makes the reader feel a warmth and glow for Korea and her people we have not found in any book we have read on this country: His contribution to the recently published November number of THE REPOSITORY is entitled 'Sin the Squeezer' and is an English version of one of the many Korean traditional tales of how rascally officials have by smart tricks and cunning expedients contrived to hoodwink or outwit the higher officials and to cover up their evil deeds (Page 5) and thus escape the punishment they so richly deserved.' The story of Sin is rather a long one, and it is to be feared that in compressing it into a

column we shall miss much that is good in but it is an excellent tale both intrinsically, and as an illustration of the burlesque exaggeration of Chinese methods of government with which poor Korea is oppressed." The editor concludes his very admirable review by saying: "It is one virtue of 'X' that he does not feel bound to tag a moral onto these delightful old folk-stories." We wish to say that the author of these charming stories of Korean folk-lore and the author of "Korean Sketches" are different persons.

THE GUARD ONCE MORE.

The guard during the past week encamped only part of the time in Mr. Kenmure's front gate. Last Sunday afternoon when the Pyeng-yang braves put the Seoul braves to flight, the guard was well up the hill toward the west gate and the usual gravitation for the shelter of our neighbor's gate for the time being was not so manifest.

ORACULAR.

The *Yorodzu Choho* a Japanese newspaper whose editor causes a great deal of amusement by his oracular comments on current events in his own country, takes up the recent dismissal of two cabinet ministers and after a brief statement of the case, delivers himself in the following manner. "Tho nothing remarkable appears on the surface, a keen struggle is being steadily and quietly waged in Korea between Russia and Japan. It is like the sport of sea-saw, this game that is played between the two Powers. At one time, Japan is up and after a time of ascendancy, is down again. At another, Russia pops up her head and then down it goes. The latest cabinet change in Seoul is another ascendancy of (Page 6) the Damian influence. While, however, these ups and downs of the Japanese and Russian influences are going on, Korea is gradually weakening, and things in that kingdom, under the instability of its government, are going from bad to worse. In a word, Korea will sooner or later die of herself and fall into the hands of either of the two Powers. Which Power it will be that is destined to rule Korea, it is not easy to prophesy, but, unless Japanese statesmen are not wide awake to the Russian movements, the Peninsular Kingdom may become a Russian province in no distant future."

BACK NUMBERS.

Nearly every week we are in receipt of a communication from some one asking us to send THE WEEKLY from the beginning. The consequence is we shall soon be out of back numbers. If any of our subscribers have failed to receive any numbers and desire to complete their file they had better notify us soon or we shall be unable to accommodate them.

WAR DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Manila Times of April 1st in a review of the situation announces that General MacArthur has made a very decided advance. The American forces tried to get a decided engagement out of the Filipinos. The insurgents were forced back to Malolos the last week in March, where it was expected they would make a stand but the following extract shows how the Americans were disappointed in the capture of the insurgent capital on March 31:

Friday was a dreadful disappointment. After all the great expectations of a desperate "fight to the finish," and all the great preparations to do justice to the occasion the rebels cleared out of Malolos at day-light, leaving only a few men to fire an occasional shot or two by way of keeping up appearances. By the time the Americans began to move on Malolos, the rebels were "over the hills and far away," laughing heartily, no doubt, at the way they fooled the Americans. Col. Funton and the Kansas Regiment were first to enter about 11 o'clock. Only a few shots were fired by the retreating enemy for half an hour, during which 14 Americans were wounded and one killed while entering Malolos. It is reported that the

enemy have retreated to Calumpit, about six miles further up the railroad. The Americans found fine trenches in Malolos, but entirely deserted. Malolos was all burned by the rebels except a few substantially built structures. The insurgent government buildings (old convent) were destroyed. Another report is that the rebels have retired to San Isidro. There is a San Isidro about six miles northeast of Malolos, near the great swamp of Candaba.

The Hongkong *Telegraph* in a dispatch dated at Manila April reports as follows:

Yesterday Dewey's ships shelled Paranaqur and Bacoor, while General Hall's brigade engaged the enemy near the waterworks, succeeding, after a desperate fight, in preventing the insurgents in that part of the country from joining forces with main body of Aguinaldo's troops near Malolos.

FROM WONSAN.

Mr Oieson started on April 21st for Song-ju, the harbor of Kil-ju, to open it as a port to foreign trade.

Since the arrival of Mr. Yun the grounds in front and about the superintendents' *yamen* that were formerly a region of desolation have undergone a change. They are now a delight to every foreigner and ought to prove a balm to even the most jaundiced conservative eye.

The people of Takwon, like the region in front of the *yamen*, are enjoying order and cleanliness in official administration. (page 7)

A BRAWL AND A FLIGHT.

Last Sunday afternoon a few soldiers from Pyeng-yang got into a wrangle with the soldiers of the capital. Both were under the influence of liquor it is said and the Seoul men assumed lordly airs over the braves from the northern capital. The Pyengyang men stood their ground by the use of stones. When it comes to throwing stones they take high rank and it was not long until the Seoul braves made a mad rush, as an eyewitness said, "for the first hole he could get into." A dozen or more men cleaned out the whole guard in front of the palace driving them up "as far as the Paichai school," to use the words of a native paper. The result of the fracas was an application to place ten wounded men into the Government hospital five Seoul and five Pyeng-yang. The honors were equally divided in this respect. A Pyeng yang man received a flesh wound in the back and another a bayonet wound in the chest. A Seoul man broke his leg and several showed effects of the stones used. All are doing well under the treatment of Dr. Eva H. Field. The less you say of bravery the better. One of the most common sights on the streets of the capital is that of drunken soldiers. No discipline, absence of authority, higher pay, the people are apprehensive of trouble.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

Last Sunday was Russian Easter.

A daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. Wells of Pyeng-yang on the 3d inst. We extend congratulations.

We are happy to welcome back to Seoul again the Hon. P. A. Dmitrevsky, recently Russian Consul-General at Shanghai. Mr. Dmitrevsky was Charge d'Affaires here five years ago and he comes again to take charge of the Legation in place of Mr. Pavlow who returned to Russia on furlo.

Rev. W. D. Reynolds of Chunju arrived in Seoul last Friday. Rev. J. S. Gale of Wonsan arrived on Monday afternoon. Both are members of the Board of Translators of the Scriptures. The Rev. M. N. Trollope of the English Church Mission, tho on the Board, is not able to attend. The Board began its sessions on the 1st inst. and is at work on the gospel of Luke.

On account of a break in the machinery at the power house of the Electric Railway the formal opening was postponed from Monday to a date to be announced later. We understand the announcement of the opening of the railway attracted many people from the country to the city. Naturally these were disappointed.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

An English Naval doctor, who accompanied the American troops in the capture of the Insurgent government headquarters at Malolos as a guest of Major Schiel's Brigade-Surgeon on the staff of General Wheaton, recounts his experiences concisely but in detail in the *Hongkong Daily Press*. It is an interesting narrative, and from it we take the following:—

With regard to the shooting of the rebels. I can only describe it as accurately inaccurate. Their missiles always seem to pass 20 yards above the object they aim at. Were someone to lower their sights, or instruct them to aim at the ground some 30 yards in front of the enemy, their shooting would be deadly.

There is a great deal of difference between the American soldier and our own. As individuals, I look upon the former both physically and mentally as our superiors; collectively as distinctly inferior. Put in another way, the American soldier is better, probably, than the English, but an English regiment is better than an American. A typical soldier should be, speaking broadly, a non-thinking unit of an organized whole; he should be one of the wheels within wheels of a complicated machine, ready to obey in an instant the order of the officer immediately over him, without any private opinion he himself may entertain as to the utility or inutility of the order. Now the American soldier is not this; he discusses (Page 8) and criticises the tactics of the general with as much freedom as his would the weather. Another point with which one is particularly struck is the absolute indifference to danger amounting at times to a callous recklessness. Before the line advanced from Ca'ooan the soldiers might have been seen playing baseball, though fully exposed to the fire of the rebel trenches. Every two or three days a life was lost through mere carelessness. On asking one of the men why he so exposed himself, he said: "Well, we've been in these trenches now for some six weeks and have got tired of dodging bullets" I was taking a photograph of a group of soldiers one day last week and was in the act of focusing on the ground glass, when a rebel fired at either me or the camera. The bullet went through the bush I was standing in, between the legs of the camera and into the earth just beyond. This being the first time I had experienced the whistle of a bullet within seven inches of my face, I am not ashamed to confess that I was somewhat discomposed, and could not prevent an involuntary ejaculation and start. Unfortunately I tripped and fell over the camera. The soldiers seeing what had happened rushed up to me thinking I was hit and when they saw how matters stood they burst out into the most unceremonious laughter. Said one of them: "Guess that was a sharpshooter who mistook the spout of your picture machine for the muzzle of a diarrhoea gun." The latter I take to be the equivalent of a gatling gun.

STEAM SERVICE ON THE NORTHERN KOREAN COAST.

According to a letter dated Gensan, the 27th ult. a Korean merchant living in Fusan has chartered from the Japanese a steamer named *Hideyoshi Maru*, 466 registered tonnage, and started carrying trade along the northern coast of Korea where the two steamers owned by the Korean Mail Steamship Company are running regular service. The first trip by the chartered steamer was made on February 24, and as she has secured permission to convey mail matters of the Imperial Japanese Post no small convenience is being felt by the Japanese residents in Northern Korea. The steamer has also arranged for regular transportation for cargo between Kobe and Osaka on one hand and the northern coast of Korea on the other. The crew consists entirely of Japanese.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. HAROLD SLADE, resident dentist of Kobe, Japan is visiting Seoul professionally and may be consulted for a short period at the same compound in which he saw patients last year in Chong Dong and now occupied by Mr. W. H. Emberley.

Office hours 8:30 a. m. till 4:30 p. m. Examinations made at 11:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Patients desiring dental work will kindly consult Dr Slade at as early a date as possible to avoid disappointment as his stay here is limited.

Thursday, May 4th, 1890.

NOTICE. I beg to notify the public that I have taken over the store kept by Mr. J. Gaillard Jne. and I take this opportunity to solicit the continuance of their patronage.

J. T. CIACINTI.

CHEMULPO.

STREET RAILWAY RUNNING.

The Seoul Electric Street Railway Company Starts Machinery and Runs Cars.

Operating machinery of any kind is no easy task in Korea as any one who has tried it can testify. With no machine shops and no machinists, with no place where even a bolt can be bought, and with employees who positively have no conception of the principles of mechanics, the starting of a new plant is fraught with unnumbered difficulties from beginning to end. This has been the experience of the men in charge of the Seoul Electric Street Railway. Invitations were bent out inviting the foreigners and prominent officials to the trial trips on Monday, the 1st inst. At the last moment one wheel was found to be too tight for the shaft on which it was to run. Then came the notice of postponement. The company thought they would be ready by Wednesday, the third, but made no positive notice to that effect. But on that day all Seoul, or a large part of the Korean portion, at least, flocked to the power house to "see the wheels go round." The smoke puffed out of the iron smoke stack, the crowds surged into the grounds and even filled the cars, but the cars stood fast and refused to respond even though the patient people waited until nearly 9 o'clock.

On Thursday, the 4th, the cars were run out for the first time, but one man and an assistant cannot watch an entire plant and the cars outside at the same time, and it was the first of this week before cars were finally operated in a satisfactory manner. To say that the Koreans are interested is to put it mildly. From His Majesty down to the coolie excitement runs high and when they see a car start they do not understand why they should stop.

Messrs. Bostwick and Colbran have the sympathies of the foreigners, and are to be congratulated that they are overcoming the difficulties in their way without any accident of any kind.

The road is not to be open to public traffic for some days yet owing to the fact that the men engaged as motormen have not arrived in Korea.

The cars for regular traffic are divided into closed and open compartments. The closed parts are for the first class passengers, while the open parts are for the second class passengers. Each of these cars will seat eight first class passengers and twenty-five second-class passengers.

The company has five ordinary cars, and then has a closed car which it reserves for special occasions and "trolley parties." This car is a first class car in every respect except that it is a little narrower than most cars used in America.

In addition to these six cars for the public there is a car reserved for the exclusive use of His Majesty, the Emperor. This car is richly upholstered, with the windows emblazoned with the Korean ensign, while large platforms at either end furnish ample room for the accompanying guard.

We have not been able to find out what the fare is to be, but understand that the first class fare from the western terminus to the power house at the East gate is to be nine cents. The road is divided into (Page 2) sections and a certain fare will be charged for each section instead of one fare for the whole road.

We hope by next week to be able to give all these details and announce that Korea's first railroad is running regular cars every day. M.

BIBLE SOCIETY DAY.

Last Sunday was observed by the Union Church congregation as Bible Society Day. As was intimated in our note on this subject some of the Korean congregations observed the day, tho to what extent we have not yet heard.

At the Union Church in the afternoon the entire service was given to this object. Three addresses were made, and special music was furnished.

The service opened with an organ voluntary by the organist, Miss Dr. Field. After the usual opening services the congregation was treated to a song by a male quartet composed of Messrs. Hulbert, Steadman, Swearer and Gifford. Their singing was excellent and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The first address was made by the pastor, who spoke particularly of the pioneer work done by the Bible Societies, referring particularly to the work done for Korea before the arrival of missionaries here, and the work done for the Philippines before the opening of that country to protestant missionaries. His remarks were to the point and appreciated.

The second speaker was Rev. Jas. S. Gale, of Wonsan, who called attention to Scriptural authority for the work, and also showed that there was need of this kind of work to overcome the constant influence of wickedness in the world.

Mr. Alex Kenmure was the last speaker, and he emphasized the fact that an open Bible always improved and elevated the nations, especially bringing out the fact that only in those non-christian nations where the Bible had been furnished the people was there any real advancement in morals and civilization.

After the addresses an offering was taken which amounted to forty-five yen and forty-five sen.

After another song by the quartet the service was closed with the benediction.

M.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

In Pyeng-yang on April 27th a daughter was born to Rev. and Mrs. Graham Lee.

Fires are also reported at one of which over 70 houses were destroyed and at the other over ten houses.

Renewed efforts are being made by Korean women to secure the establishment of schools for girls in Korea.

H. B. M. Ship *Alacrity*, with Admiral Seymour aboard arrived at Chemulpo May 5th, and the admiral proceeded to Seoul the next day.

Five German mining experts are expected to arrive at Chemulpo for the German (Page 3) mines at Kim-sung per steamer *Genkai* on the 10th inst.

A serious fire is reported in the village of Nam-chang, Syunchang prefecture, province of Chulla, by which 48 houses were destroyed.

A first class fraud by the name of Im Tong-keun is under arrest for, among other things, representing himself as having a connection with the railroad and raising money thereby. It is said he will get his deserts in the chain gang this time.

Members of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Pyeng-yang, consisting of Rev. W. A. Noble, Dr. Follwell and family and Mrs. Hall, M. D., arrived in Chemulpo on Tuesday. Mrs. Hall remained in Chemulpo for a short visit with the family of Rev Jones, while Rev. Noble and Mr. Follwell and family came up to Seoul on Wednesday. Rev. Noble is the guest of Rev. G. C. Cobb, and Dr. and Mrs. Follwell are being entertained by Miss Dr. Harris at the East gate.

The trouble at Chemulpo ended in a complete fiasco as far as the Koreans were concerned. The people's meeting refused the offer of \$1,000 indemnity on the part of the Kamni and finally dispersed having accomplished little more than the expression of their indignation and protest. In the meantime their chairman, Mr. Choi Chwai-su, an intimate

friend of Mr. Pak Yong-hio, has been arrested and brought to Seoul on the charge, it is said, of inciting the people and is held a prisoner here. A deputation from the twelve wards of Chemulpo has been appointed to work to secure his release.

Mr. Deshler has begun building operations on his new house at Chemulpo. It is located on the old Woo Li-tong lot just back of Mr. Woo's present residence and Mr. Deshler has already begun extensive improvements about the place. A stone wall is being built and three expert gardeners from Japan are at work beautifying the place. Among other things some immense stones from Boise island have been brought over and placed there and a thousand years from now will probably puzzle some Korean *savant* in geology to explain just how fragments of boulders from the glacial epoch with cockles on them came to be dropped on the Chemulpo hillside. For the present they have a part to play, however, in a piece of very effective landscape gardening.

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Thursday, May 4th, 1890. (Page 4)

GENERAL DYE.

General Wm. McE. Dye and his son J. Henry Dye left Seoul last Friday, the 5th inst., for their home in the United States. General Dye came to Korea in the spring of 1888 as Military Adviser and Instructor-General in the service of His Majesty, the King of Korea, and has lived here ever since. Until the late war his whole time and attention were given to the reorganization and drilling of the Korean army. Readers of THE REPOSITORY are acquainted with some of the services rendered by General Dye, but very few know how carefully everything committed to him was performed.

Before coming to Korea, General Dye served in the Civil War in the United States and was promoted several times, one of which being to "Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion." After several years of service in the west, he was "honorably discharged at his own request, September 30, 1870," and returned to private life on his farm in Iowa where he lived three years. Towards the end of 1873 he became Colonel of Staff in the Egyptian army, where he served for five years. He was engaged in the Abyssinian campaign of 1876 and severely wounded in the battle of Gura, Abyssinia, March 7, 1876. He was for four years superintendent of the metropolitan police of the District of Columbia and just before coming to Korea Chief of the Army and Navy Division of the Pension Bureau.

Very few of us who were honored with the friendship of General Dye knew that he was the author of "Egypt and Abyssinia," a large octavo volume of several hundred pages. We knew of course of his familiarity with Egypt and were often entertained and always instructed by his conversations on that country, but never did he by any word give us an intimation of having written a book.

General Dye was an enthusiastic and successful fruitist, as readers of THE REPOSITORY well know. He led us in this and we gladly acknowledge our debt of gratitude to him. He has proved by actual experiment that fruits such as apples, pears, cherries, and grapes can be raised successfully in Korea. His extensive knowledge on this subject was

always at your service and the General never seemed happier than when he could tell you how to conduct your orchard. . He knew the trees in our own orchard almost as well as in his own and during the last year when he was unable to go about as usual, we had little difficulty in counseling with him on the subject.

He left Seoul very weak from the long sickness during the winter. We wish him and his son a pleasant voyage to their native land. (Page 5)

THE BRITISH ADMIRAL VISITS SEOUL.

Seoul has just been honoured by a visit from some distinguished men. On Friday last the *Alacrity*, the graceful yacht-like despatch-boat attached to the British fleet in China waters, steamed into harbour at Chemulpo about 11 a. m. She had on board Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, K. C. B. On the following day, the admiral, accompanied by Captain Smith Dorrien of the *Alacrity*, Staff-Paymaster F. C. Alton, the admiral's secretary, and Flag Lieutenant F. A. Powlitt, visited this city and were the guests of H. B. M.'s Consul-General, Mr. Jordan. They did not allow any grass to grow beneath their feet. On Sunday morning they visited the Foreign office and made a call on Prince Yi Chai Sun. In the afternoon they went to the *Kyeng-pok* Palace where the Queen was murdered. On Monday they visited the East Palace; at 5 p.m. they were received in audience by His Majesty and were entertained at dinner later in the evening. The gallant admiral and his party left again on Tuesday morning, the *Alacrity* weighing anchor as soon as they stepped on board. The regrets of the community follow the admiral—regrets that his visit was all too short to permit it to honor itself by paying him its respects.

HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS IN SEOUL.

In a private note by the former Russian Minister to Korea, the Hon. C. Waeber, we find the following concerning the height of several important points in and around the capital:

	meters.	feet.
Seoul, Naktang	34	111.5
Puksan	395	1,296.
Namsan	260	853.
Sankaksan (at Pukhan)	800	2,624.

We think these figures are reliable because Mr. Waeber was a most careful student of matters of this kind. (Page 6)

VERY WELCOME NEWS

The following item is quoted from the Hongkong *Telegraph* and we sincerely hope that it is true and that Korean lines will be affected thereby: "The Board of Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held a meeting on the 18th ult. and adopted a resolution to lower the passenger fares of coasting steamers by ten per cent., and to raise the rates on the foreign service by five per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

(From other papers)

The Philippine War

Fourteen thousand fresh regulars have been ordered to the Philippines and will proceed there as soon as the transports are ready to receive them.

The Americans are forming a flying squadron for the beginning of a new campaign, with the object of clearing the Filipinos out of the jungle north of Manila.

Duke of Devonshire Regiment

A London dispatch of April 21 says that the Duke of Devonshire, speaking at a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, stated that the Government did not desire to precipitate a crisis in China, but was endeavouring to secure her due share of the unoccupied parts of the world. The Government desired to draw closer the ties between the colonies and the mother country; hence its paramount duty was to make the army and navy strong enough to defend not only the British Isles, but also the colonies and foreign possessions.

Australian Federation Bill

The Australian Colonies Federation bill has been passed by the Legislative Council at Sydney.

American Captain Too Talkative

A sensation has been caused in the United States by speeches made at New York by Captain Coghlan, of the cruiser *Raleigh*, who repeated and accentuated the menacing messages sent by Admiral Dewey at the time of the Manila battle. Captain Coghlan has been rebuked by the Government and ordered to return to his ship immediately.

The German Ambassador to the United States has strongly protested against Captain Coghlan's speech, and Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State, has expressed his disapproval of the speech and has intimated that the Admiralty will take action against Captain Coghlan. The German Press is moderate in its attitude, treating the speech as a post-prandial oration.

It appears that Captain Coghlan at the same banquet recited a coarse ballad about the Kaiser, but the German Ambassador disdains to notice it.

The Chinese Loan

The new Chinese five per cent. gold Loan [of 112,500,000 francs for the construction of the Peking-Han-kow Railway] has been nearly twice overed in France and Belgium France and Siam

The *Figaro* states that by an agreement between the King of Siam and M. Dourmer the Governor of Indo-China, a French staff will be employed in the Public Works Department and the French language be taught. The Luang Prabang question has also been satisfactorily settled.

Great Britain in South Africa

A London dispatch of April 25 states that the Hon. Chamberlain, Secretary of State, defending the vote for barracks in South Africa, stated that the enormous increase in the offensive forces of the Transvaal Republic formed the sole reason for increasing the British garrison. (Page 7)

FILIPINO PROCLAMATION

The proclamation issued by the American Commissioners at Manila on the 4th of April assures the Filipinos of the cordial good will of the American Government, the aims of the Government being the well-being, prosperity, and happiness of the Philippine people, their elevation and advancement to a position among the most civilised people in the world.

It also sets forth in detail the means for the development of the islands, and declares there can be no real conflict between America's sovereignty rights and the liberties of the Philippine people, for as the United States is ready to furnish the resources of a powerful nation to maintain its rightful supremacy over the islands. It is even more solicitous to spread peace and happiness and guarantee rightful freedom, so as to accustom the Philippine people to free self-government in an ever-increasing measure, and encourage those democratic aspirations, sentiments, and ideals which are a promise of potency and fruitful national development.

We give below quite an extended selection from the proclamation which shows that the commission is trying to solve the problems before them in a way in accord with the age.

We doubt whether any other body of insurgents ever received such a proclamation from the government which they were fighting against:

It is the expectation of the Commission to visit the Philippine people in their respective Provinces, both for the purpose of cultivating a more intimate mutual acquaintance and also with a view to ascertaining from enlightened native opinion what form or forms of government seem best adapted to the Philippine peoples, most apt to conduce to their highest welfare, and most conformable to their customs, traditions, sentiments and cherished ideals. Both in the establishment and maintenance of government in the Philippine Islands it will be the policy of the United States to consult the views and wishes, and to secure the advice, coöperation and aid, of the Philippine people themselves. In the meantime the attention of the Philippine people is invited to certain regulative principles by which the United States will be guided in its relations with them. The following are deemed of cardinal importance:—

1. The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, and those who resist it can accomplish no end other than their own ruin.

2. The most ample liberty of self-government will be granted to the Philippine people which is reconcilable with the maintenance of a wise, just, stable, effective and economical administration of public affairs, and compatible with the sovereign and international rights and obligations of the United States.

3. The civil rights of the Philippine people will be guaranteed and protected to the fullest extent; religious freedom assured, and all persons shall have an equal standing before the law.

4. Honour, justice and friendship forbid the use of the Philippine people or islands as an object or means of exploitation. The purpose of the American Government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.

5. There shall be guaranteed to the Philippine people an honest and effective civil service, in which, to the fullest extent practicable, natives shall be employed.

6. The collection and application of taxes and revenues will be put upon a sound, honest and economical basis. Public funds, raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only in defraying the regular and proper expenses incurred by and for the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine government, and for such general improvements as public interests may demand. Local funds, collected for local purposes, shall not be diverted to other ends. With such a prudent and honest fiscal administration, it is believed that the needs of the government will in a short time become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation.

7. A pure, speedy and effective administration of justice will be established, whereby the evils of delay, corruption (Page 8) and exploitation will be effectually eradicated.

8. The construction of roads, railroads and other means of communication and transportation, as well as other public works of manifest advantage to the Philippine people, will be promoted.

9. Domestic and foreign trade and commerce, agriculture and other industrial pursuits, and the general development of the country [980]in the interest of its inhabitants will be constant objects of solicitude and fostering care.

10. Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools in which the children of the people shall be educated. Appropriate facilities will also be provided for higher education.

11. Reforms in all departments of the government, in all branches of the public service and in all corporations closely touching the common life of the people must be undertaken without delay and effected, conformably to right and justice, in a way that will satisfy the well-founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the Philippine people.

Such is the spirit in which the United States comes to the people of the Philippine Islands. His Excellency, the President, has instructed the commission to make it publicly known. And in obeying this behest the commission desire to join with his Excellency, the President, in expressing their own good will toward the Philippine people, and to extend to their leading and representative men a cordial invitation to meet them for personal acquaintance and for the exchange of views and opinions.

WORLD AT LARGE

General Gomez was given an enthusiastic popular greeting when he entered Havana on Feb 24 It was the Cuban leader's first visit to the capital since his expulsion eight years ago, and it was made the occasion of a notable tribute to his patritic valor in the cause of liberty.

The compromise army bill reported to the United States senate and which with some minor amendments has been passed provides for a standing army of 65 enlisted men, and the president is authorized to raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteer troops but this volunteer force is to continue only during the necessity therefor and in no case after July, 1901.

The American residents in Chefoo sent an appeal to the San Francisco chamber of commerce requesting that a shipload of corn be sent for the relief of 2,000,000 people in Shan Tung province who are on the verge of starvations because of the unprecedented floods of the Yellow River.

METHODISTS GATHER

The Fifteenth annual meeting of the Korea mission was convened at the Chong Dong Church last Friday, the 12th inst., with Bishop Cranston in the chair.

Besides the Seoul members Rev. Geo. Heber Jones and wife of Chemulpo, and Rev. Noble, Dr. Follwell and wife, and Mrs. Dr. Hall of Pyeng-Yang, were present. The meeting was also graced by the presence of Miss Ethel Cranston, daughter of the presiding Bishop.

Services were opened by devotional exercises followed by the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

In the formal organization Rev. Noble was appointed secretary, Rev. Searer as assistant, and Rev. Jones as statistical secretary. Korean local preachers and helpers were present from all the out appointments. Regular sessions were held each morning from 9 to 12 o'clock.

On Sunday the Bishop preached in the morning to a union congregation at the Chong Dong church. At the close of the service Rev. W. C. Swearer was ordained an elder by the Bishop, assisted by Revs. Jones, Appenzeller and Noble.

The reports from the members of the mission show that there has been a steady growth at all points during the year. Quite a large increase was reported at Pyeng-yang and also on the Chemulpo circuit.

The press report showed that over 60,000 Scripture portions had been issued, and about seven and a quarter million pages of religious literature all together had been printed.

Paichai school was reported in a good condition.

The meeting adjourned yesterday fore-noon. The only changes in appointments were that Rev. W. C. Swearer was made pastor of the Talsung church and Rev. A. M. Books was put in charge of the evangelistic work at Wonsan.

A SAFE AND PLEASANT TRIP

Letters have been received in Seoul from Dr. Reid and family, from which it appears that, barring a little sea-sickness, they had so far enjoyed the voyage very much. The doctor says:

"You may remember that we engaged passage from Chemulpo to Kobe on the *Owari Maru*. The result proved very satisfactory to us and I would suggest to any of our Seoul friends who may be going to Kobe that they make a trial of this boat. The cost of a first-class ticket is yen 26 as compared with yen 45 by the *Genkai*. The cabins are very comfortable, and while they do not profess to provide foreign food we found that with the expenditure of a few yen we got along very nicely. The best of fish and meats and vegetables were provided and well cooked by the steward. At Kobe we were met by our friends on board steamer and everything was made pleasant for us. We had intended to remain in Kobe several days and take passage by the P. M.'s steamer *China* but on going to the office I found there was not the slightest chance for passage either in the *China* or the *Doric*, which is the following steamer of the same line. As it happened the *Victoria* of the Northern (Page 2) Pacific line was in harbour at the time and almost before we had time to catch a long breath we changed our plans, hustled our luggage into our trunks and were on board. Now that we are here, I am very well satisfied with the change. It puts us home two weeks earlier and gives us fairly comfortable accommodations at a much cheaper rate."

REVENGE.

The report has reached Seoul that on the morning of May 2nd an attempt was made to blow up with gunpowder Mr. Min Tai-sik, the prefect of Yonan. Early that morning two charges of gunpowder were exploded in the fireplace of the yamen but no damage was done as Mr. Min made a "rapid escape" from the place of danger. No explanation is offered as to the motive for this attempt. Mr. Min is a recent appointee to this post and we had an interview with him a short time ago at Yonan, at which a little incident happened which may throw some light on the gunpowder plot. We sent our cards to him and awaited the usual invitation to call at the Yamen. A runner soon appeared with the word that the prefect was very sorry but he was too busy to receive a call. We then went personally to the yamen and found a crowd of Koreans with eyes glued to every crack and crevice in the gates watching events transpiring within. From inside came the sound of "runners chorus" and the dull thud of paddles as corporeal chastisement was administered with parental faithfulness to some evil doers. Soon after the prefect heard we were without he suspended the spanking operations and allowed spankers and spanked alike to exit. About half a dozen brutal looking constables came plunging thro the small gates and it was evident from their gait that a rebuke in dead earnest had been administered.

How they did swear! and vow vengeance! Not on the prefect, of course, fox that would have not been conducive to health, but on a certain Mr. Yi who was responsible for the insult to their dignity. We found Mr. Min slightly exhilarated by the excitement of the operation but he soon calmed down and we had a very pleasant conversation with him.

INSURANCE CASE IN COURT.

On the 27th ult. an application was made in the supreme court at Shanghai before Sir Nicholas Hannen, Chief Justice, in the case of Joly vs. the Sun Life Insurance Co., to obtain on commission evidence of two witnesses both of whom for various reasons are unavoidably detained at Seoul. His Lordship granted the application on the terms in which it was applied, for.

A mainfesto has been issued by the Czar of Russia depriving the Finnish parliament and senate of the exclusive right hitherto enjoyed of discussing measures designed to _ bring Finland into closer conformity with the rest of the empire. All Finish affairs, it is asserted, will be settled at St. Petersburg. (Page 3)

CITY AND COUNTRY.

The congregation of the Seoul Union church were favored last Sunday with an excellent sermon by Bishop Cranston.

We have received a letter from Mr. Morsel on the Chemulpo squabble which is crowded out of this week's issue by other matter. The "Ella Thing" memorial mission, conducted by Rev. E C. Pauling at Kongju, has become incorporated in the regular work of the missionary society of the Baptist church of America.

LOST—A pocket book filled with small change and a bunch of keys. If the finder will return the keys and the pocket-book, either to this office or to Dr. Harris, near the East gate, he may keep the money.

The manager hopes that subscribers not receiving their paper on Thursday of each week would notify him promptly. The papers are sent out from the office and if they fail to reach subscribers we should like to know it.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. HAROLD SLADE, resident dentist of Kobe; Japan is visiting Seoul professionally and may be consulted for a short period at the same compound in which he saw patients last year in Chong Dong and now occupied by Mr. W. H. Eraberley.

Office hours 8:30 a. m. till 4:30 p. m. Examinations made at 11:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Patients desiring dental work will kindly consult Dr. Slade at as early a date as possible to avoid disappointment as his stay here is limited.

Thursday, May 4th, 1899.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

May 10—*Genkai* from Kobe via ports; *Tanakawa* from Osaka via ports; May 11—*Owari* from Kobe via ports; May 15—*Kyeng Chae* from Pyeng-yang; *Meiyo* from Kunsan.

DEPARTURES.

May 11—*Kyeng Chae* for Pyeng-yang; *Genkai* for Chefoo and Tientsin; May 12—*Hyenik* for Nagasaki; *Changriong* for Kyeng-sung; *Tamakara* for Japan; *Owari* for Chinnampo; May 16—*Kyeng Chae* for Pyeng-yang; *Meiyo* for Kunsan.

Terrible devastating drought is wide-spread in Australia. Cattle are starving to death by the hundreds. Distressed herdsmen occupying government land are asking remission of rent for one year, a request readily granted. Millions of acres of crops and millions of sheep have been destroyed by the drought. To add to the distress bush fires are raging over thousands of miles of territory and farmers have had to fly for their lives. (Page 4)

THE SEOUL-FUSAN RAIWAY.

In the a former issue we noted the departure from Seoul of a reconnoitering party of Japanese engineers over the proposed railway route between Seoul and Fusan The party arrived in Japan and made a favorable report. Mr. Taku Oye, the leader of the company, thinks there is little engineering difficulty of any serious description to be overcome. The total length of the line will be about 300 miles and the cost of construction is estimated at thirty million yen Mr. Oye, so the interview goes on to state, is "convinced that apart from the purely business aspect of the matter, the proposed line will be of valuable advantage to Japan in other and more indirect, ways." Mr. Oye notes the wide circulation of Japanese money throughout the peninsula and thinks "the moral influence which Japan has already succeeded in establishing in the peninsula, as evidenced by the credit enjoyed by our currency there, will be immensely strengthened by the construction of the railway in question." On this the Editor of the *Japan Times* comments in the following outspoken way: "Nobody will be disposed to question the correctness of the view taken by Mr. Oye about the moral and political advantages resulting from the proposed line; that side of the question need not be discussed any more, for opinion is well nigh unanimous amongst the Japanese. But we are inclined to believe that the venture is worth taking up as a purely business one, for although it may not be possible to realise profit from the very outset, there is no reason to doubt that the lines will before long prove reasonably profitable. The line will pass through one of the most populous and fertile sections of the country, a section which has most to do with the rapidly increasing trade between Japan and Korea. Besides, the line will open the rich valleys of south-eastern Korea for the intending Japanese immigrants. All these considerations, not to mention political and military reasons, make us extremely solicitous to see the enterprise taken up by our countrymen in a serious and practical manner."

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF KOWLOON.

Visitors to Hong Kong will easily understand the necessity England was under to secure possession of Kowloon. This is the name given to the mainland opposite the Hong Kong harbor and had it fallen into the hands of an unfriendly or neutral power would have been a source of much embarrassment and even danger to British interests in the Far East in time of war. Sometime ago England secured from China a cession of territory on the mainland amply sufficient to defend the port and the formal taking over of possession was put down for the middle of April.

But opposition arose among the Chinese in the new territory and petty annoyance, "pin-pricks," such as the burning down of police quarters erected for occupation, were inflicted on the British. On the 14th of April Captain Superintendent of Police May went over (Page 5) to Taipohu with 20 Indian constables in the torpedo boat destroyer *Fame* and found among other things about 1,000 armed Chinese occupying an elevated position near by. The next day the police returned with tents to go into camp when they were fired upon by the insurgent villagers. The fire was returned and during the engagement 100 men of the Hong Kong regiment under Captain Berger appeared and were also fired upon. The fire was returned and a landing party from the *Fame* shelled the insurgents after which the position was rushed and captured, the Chinese breaking and running away. Several were killed and wounded but there were no casualties among the British.

A half-battalion of the Hong Kong regiment and a detachment of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers were also sent and a military camp created about 2½ miles from Taipohu in the center of the new territory. By this display of force all opposition was overawed and on the 16th of April, Major General Gascoigne, Hon. J. Stewart Lockhart and Commodore Powell, under instructions from the governor-general, raised the British flag and entered on possession at 1 o'clock.

The same day a deputation of Chinese residents in the new territory called on the governor-general, expressed regret at the disturbances which they said were due to the Triad societies and presented a blackwood box containing two silk British flags, one intended for use in the ceremony of taking possession after which it was to become His Excellency's property, and the other they desired forwarded to the Queen. The British are now in peaceful possession and everything is quiet. (Page 6)

Affairs in the Philippines

Board of Claims Established

A board has been formed whose function will be to determine and pass upon claims for damage, impressed property and other of a similar nature, incident to the military operations in the Philippine Islands.

It Iloilo considerable property was destroyed at the time of the occupation of the city by the American troops under General Miller, and claims of all descriptions from all nationalities have been filed in various states of completeness. On March xxth a circular letter was drawn up setting forth the position of the United States government in regard to these claims and calling for more complete proof of ownership and definite specification of the origin of the destructions, whether by American or insurgent forces.

This board is specially designed to examine the validity of such claims and adjust matters as soon as found expedient.

The members are Col. Crowder, President, Major Gantenbein, 2nd Oregon Vols, Captain Green, 20th United States Infantry, and Captain Ballance, 22nd United States Infantry—*Manila Times*.

Regular Meetings of Commissioners

The commissioners are holding daily meetings in the Audience Building at half past nine in the morning. Many people have availed themselves of the opportunity offered and expressions of opinion are numerous and diversified. The reception of the proclamation has as far as can be ascertained been very satisfactory. President Schurman and other members of the commission have received and interviewed a large number of people, foreigners, Spaniards and Filipinos of the representative class, who have expressed themselves as being very pleased with the definite, straightforward tone of the proclamation.

As yet the problem of placing it in easy access of the masses has not been solved owing to the interception of the ambitious military leaders. Friendly natives returning within the lines in the Malolos valley have given the proclamation considerable attention, but their interest soon wears off, as they consider themselves far beyond all troubles now that the soldiers are between the Filipinos and them. However, when approached on the question of taking the proclamations back to the Filipinos they appear quite indifferent and very reluctant.

Means have been adopted for distribution among the southern islands and the translations into the Visayan and other dialects is being made as simple and plain, as is consistent with the objects in view.

Up to date no communications of any kind have been received from the native military or civil officials but as the proclamation is expressly addressed to the people of the Philippine Islands such things are not to be expected—*Manila Times*.

Glimpses of Soldier Life

The following extracts from a private letter of Maurice J. Pierce, a brother of Miss Pierce of Ewa school, gives us a few glimpses of soldier life in the Philippines, and altho written sometime ago they will be of interest to Americans in Korea. Mr. Pierce is a member of Company A Frist Tennessee Volunteers and writes under date of February 5 and 6.

I write this in the midst of battle. As I write now the *Monadnock* and the *Charleston* are shelling the insurgent trenches on both sides of the town and we can hear the scream of the shells, for neither of the vessels is half a mile from us, and when the old twelve inch guns of the *Monadnock* talk they shakes the tents. In in the intrenchments to the left there is a continual fire of (Page 7) musketry going on, and the air is surcharged with excitement. Last night Felix C. and I went up to hear the music and came back, and I was getting ready to go to bed, when one of the boys came in from town and said that there was fighting on the outposts, and hardly had he said it than over to the left we heard the roar of musketry. In a moment the call to arms was sounded, and we formed and marched beyond the old city and were halted here as a reserve. We stayed here about two hours, and I laid my poncho down, and making a pillow of my haversack and canteen, I slept two hours right in the middle of the street. This was from 10 to about 1; then we came back with orders to sleep in our clothes, with guns and everything at hand.

About 3 o'clock I woke up and in a moment heard one rifle report, and volleys could be heard and so it extended around two-thirds of the city. Again the call to arms blew, and we formed, but were allowed to fall out and get something to eat. In a minute fires were started, and I got a piece of bacon and half fried it on the end of my bayonet, and it was the best I had to eat for a long time. We were marched out to the same place again and waited until dawn and went back for breakfast. While waiting the last time, between 2 and 6 a. m., was the exciting time. Musketry and cannon were continually booming, and we could see the reflections of the shells in the sky. The boys were simply wild to get to the firing line, but our time had not come yet, and we are waiting in camp expecting to be called out any minute.

Soon we received the order to fall in which we did until 11 o'clock, when we received the command to march. We marched straight out the road past the Spanish cemetery and

began to strike the undergrowth and soon we could see the sharpshooters along the road, watching the brush, and just then the bullets began to whistle over our heads. The first ones were spent, but as we got farther they had that sharp crack like they have when they fire near you. At last we halted and loaded, then went farther on, stopping about 200 yards from the insurgent line. On our way we met buggies, "caramellas" and any old vehicle carrying wounded and one or dead soldiers. This, with the whistling of the bullets, made me nervous, but I never thought for a moment of going back or retreating.

Where we halted was within 300 yards of the insurgent lines, and our front ranks were right in Fourteenth Regulars, who were fighting the natives. The road ran beyond where we were about 300 yards, then turned at right angles, and it was just at this turn and along the road that the lines of the insurgents were. When we came up there were four companies of the insurgents and the object was to drive them back. The regulars were firing, and the air whistled with bullets. We stood in the midst of them while the officers decided what to do.

At last it was decided to flank them on the left while the regulars keep them busy at the front. We went back about 100 yards, then struck out into the bushes. Company A at the head of the battalion. Pretty soon we struck the sight of the natives running across an immense rice field to the woods on the opposite side. It had been the intention of the officers for the regulars to wait until we had flanked them and then charge, but while we were pushing thro the brush the regulars, impatient, charged at the loss of fifteen killed and a number wounded. Meanwhile we broke out of the woods and started across the rice fields. At the time the men did not know the danger they were in. Even the regulars has not dared to make this move, and as we started they told our officers we would not get across the field alive. It was a pretty sight to see a whole battalion in blue shirts charging across the field. We scoured the country for about four or five miles, clearing and driving back the insurgents. I fired a number of times—of course I could not tell with what result. (Page 8)

Bombardment at Apia, Samoa

Advices via Auckland, N. Z., state that on March 15th Admiral Kautz with the United States ship *Philadelphia* and H. B. M. ships *Porpoise* and *Royalist* opened fire on the villages about Apia which was continued for eight days. The trouble has grown out of a factional fight between the followers of the native chiefs Mataafa and Malietoa. As is known the three powers, Germany, England and America, have entered into a tri-partite agreement to protect Samoa. An attempt was made to settle the native dispute by setting up a provisional government of the islands under Mataafa. This chief however proved recalcitrant to the wishes of the powers and at a meeting of the consuls and senior naval officers held on board the *Philadelphia* it was decided to dismiss the provisional government. Kautz issued an order to that effect. Against this decision of the powers the followers of Mataafa rebelled. They assembled in large numbers about Apia and were given until 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 15th to evacuate their positions. Instead of doing this they began the attack half an hour earlier, upon which the ships opened fire. Several shore villages were soon in flames.

A defective shell from the *Philadelphie* exploded near the American consulate and the marines there narrowly escaped. A fragment struck the leg of Private Rudge necessitating amputation. Another fragment traversed the German consulate smashing the crickery. The Germans too refuge on board the *Falke*. During the night the rebels attacked Apia and killed three British sailors. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his own party; another was shot in the foot and an American sentry was killed at this spot. The bombardment continuing the inhabitants of the town took refuge on the *Royalist*, greatly crowding the vessel.

As has been seen by the telegrams, on March 23rd the powers placed the government in the hands of Malietoa Manu and the German Consul Rose, it is said, has been recalled. We

have seen no confirmation of this, as yet. The tendency is to treat the whole matter as a tempest in a teapot. Samoa has proved a source of trouble to the three powers concerned and if this incident leads to the handing over of the islands to one of the three powers (either Germany or England) it was not be a bad settlement of the whole affair.

No. XVI missing

The Korean Repository. Weekly Edition. Vol. I.
No. XVII. Thursday, June 1, 1899.

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Seoul has an electric railway. Last year a Korean company was organized with the Hon. Yi Cha Yun as President to build an electric railroad from the residence of the Governor of Seoul outside the new West Gate thro the heart of the city, out the East Gate to the new tomb of Empress Min. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Colbran and Bostwick, original contractors of the Seoul-Chemulpo Railroad. Work was commenced at once, the track was laid last fall, and the power-house was built. As soon as the machinery and cars arrived there was much curiosity in the company as well as among the people to see the cars running. The 1st inst. was set as opening day, but a slight accident in the machinery necessitated postponement. A week or so later without any formal opening cars were run. The greatest care was exercised by the company to prevent accidents. Motor men from Japan were employed and Koreans, who had been in the service of the company, and, therefore, to some extent tried men, were the conductors. For several days the cars ran with more or less regularity and large crowds availed themselves of the opportunity to ride on the cars. The ears ran only on a part of the road, from the East Gate to the old Mulberry palace. The receipts for a few days amounted to a hundred dollars. This no doubt is in excess of what the average will be when once the novelty has worn off.

On the 26th the President of the Company with a few invited guests, both Korean and foreign, proposed to run a car to the Imperial tomb and thus in a formal way open the whole road to the public.

On that morning an accident occurred. A car was running along at the usual slow rate of speed. A child, between probably eight and ten years of age, ran across the track some distance ahead of the car. He got safely over and the car continued to move on. The father on the other side of the track called the child to come back to him. The child became frightened, ran into the car, was caught under the wheels and killed almost instantly. This was the first serious accident the company had and cannot in any way be attributed to lack of carefulness, for had the father not called the child, he would not have ventured to cross and the accident would not have happened.

The populace of Seoul, laboring under the usual spring excitement, primarily caused by the absence of rain, has for the past few weeks or more been indulging in wild and reckless speculations as to the cause of the drought. The electric wires, some say cut off the influence of heaven; others affirm that as the power-house is built on the back of the dragon, there can be no rain until the obstruction is removed. When the lifeless form of the child was taken up from under the car, the people could restrain themselves no longer. They lost their self control, and when the car reached Chongno, stones were thrown at the motor-man and the conductor, who having no means of resistance, fled for safety. The car thus left in the hands of the mob, was battered to pieces and then set on fire. (Page 2)

Another car likewise was attacked and wrecked. Then the cry was raised to demolish the power-house, but the ardor of the mob cooled before the East gate was reached and by the exercise of a little care on the part of the authorities, damage to the building and machinery was prevented.

The motor-men, being Japanese, are afraid to return to their work unless protected by Japanese police. This the Korean company refuses to allow. Since the 27th, therefore, the cars

have not been running. The matter, we understand, is in the hands of the Japanese Consul, and we hope he will persuade his nationals to return to the work for which they came to Korea and that the cars will soon be running again.

Some surprise is heard among foreigners that cars should be run without the gong and fender. It is due to Messrs. Colbran and Bostwick to say that the company was persistent in having the cars run even though these necessary appliances were unattached. The company, therefore, must assume the responsibility, though our own opinion is that every precaution was taken to avoid accidents.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

Wedding Bells.

JEANIE PERRY.

Ring, ye bells, all merrily pealing,
Ring the joy of the new wedded pair,
Sing, ye birds, and carol your roundelay,
Let each heart of joy tell its share.

Chorus:

I love the merry peal of bells,
What hope and joy its music tells,
When travelling home right merrily,
They greet us cheerily. And hark!
Tis the bells on this happy day
How pleasantly they strike on the ear
How merrily they ring!

Ring, ye bells, and tell of this festive day, (Page 3)

Waft, ye winds the sound, glad and free,
Tell it and let the hill echo it
Echo it far o'er land and o'er sea.
I love the merry peal of bells, etc
Ring, ring out, and cease not your chimes again,
Sound them on through all coming time,
Life, and health, and peace and prosperity,
Crowned above with blessing Divine.
I love the merry peal of bells, etc

The rain of yesterday ended the long drought and was very gratefully received. It will go far towards allaying excitement among the people.

There is quite an influx of visitors into the port and city this week. We suppose the wedding ceremony which comes off today has something to do with it. In addition to the bride and bridegroom we notice Messrs. Lee and Whittemore, and Miss Best, of Pyeng Yang, Messrs. Bell and Owen of Mokpo, Mr. Tate, and Mr. Harrison of Chun Ju, Mr. and Mrs. Hardie and Mr. and Mrs. Collyer of Song do. Mr. Noble has returned to the city from the port with Mr. Jones. Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Harrison, we hear, prefer the breezes of Chemulpo just now to the sights and sounds of Seoul.

The regular meeting of the Permanent Executive Bible Committee was held Tuesday evening at the office of the British and Foreign Bible Society. There was so much business that the committee was obliged to hold an adjourned session yesterday afternoon.

While the many visitors have been in Seoul for various reasons a question of much importance has been discussed, viz., the education of the blind in the Korean language. Mrs. Dr. Hall of Pyeng-yang has nearly perfected a system based on the New York point system which was endorsed at a meeting of the missionary community yesterday afternoon. Mr. Emberly and Mrs. Hall are both very much interested in the work for the blind and it is hoped that through their efforts much good may be accomplished for these "darkened" people.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS

May 21— *Genkai* from Chefoo; May 2— *Kisogawa* from Osaka via ports; May 24— *Tamagawa* from Osaka v:a ports; *Higo* from Kobe via ports; *Sagami* from Chefoo; May 25— *Kyengchae* from Pyeng-yang ; May 26— *Meiyo* from Kunsan; May 27— *Kisogawa* from Chingnampo.

DEPARTURES.

May 22— *Genkai* for Kobe via ports; May 23— *Kisogawa* for Chingnampo; May 25— *Tamagawa* for Osaka via ports; *Higo* for Chefoo; May 26— *Sagami* for Vladivostock via Nagasaki ; *Kyengchae* for Peng-yang ; May 28— *Kisogawa* for Osaka via ports ; May 29— *Meiyo* for Kunsain.

Back Numbers of THE KOREAN REPOSITORY For 1896, 1897, and 1898 are still on hand and can be furnished to those applying for them. The price is three dollars a set, postage not concluded.

Apply to H. G. Appenzeller.(Page 4)

PROGRESS !!

The present government, as everybody knows, is strongly conservative. Of late it has given attention to the re-examination of the laws of the country, both the old laws and those of more recent enactment. Changes are suggested. According to one of the daily papers the latest movement is embodied in a petition asking for modification of the laws in seven particulars.

The change of the names of the Supreme Court; the payment of salaries of the men who recently examined the statute books for whose services no provisions was made in the budget; the publication of the laws revised; some changes in the laws and regulations applying to the army; the advancement of education for women; the placing of doctors in each of the thirteen provinces to vaccinate the people; and lastly the re-enactment of the ancient law of decapitation and the mutilation of the bodies of criminals. The last recommendation is somewhat amplified. Complaint is made that the laws recently enacted do not discriminate sufficiently between greater and lesser crimes, between the leaders and their accomplices. The ancient law should therefore be revived, the criminals (by which we presume traitors are meant) should be decapitated, their parents, family and children then killed or sold into slavery, and their property confiscated.

The Privy Council was changed during the week so that the government, in order to expedite consideration of important matters, is no longer compelled to refer them to the Council. The Council consists, as at the beginning, of fifty members, and while relieved of arduous duties their salaries, which range from yen 25 to yen 40 per month, continue.

A week or so ago, according to the *Kanjo Shimpo*, a petition bearing the names of some twenty men, Peddlers, was presented to the Throne rehearsing the evil, wrought by the

People's Meeting and by Messrs. Yun Chiho and Pang Handuk in particular, as the leaders. The petition farther states that the men are now in comfortable and important magisterial positions, the former at Wonsan and the latter at Weju, a condition inconsistent, in the mind of the memorialists, with the eternal fitness of things in Korea.

FINIS.

With this issue the WEEKLY REPOSITORY will cease to appear. Next week the *Independent*, under the editorship of Mr. W. B. Emberley, will re-appear. We welcome our old friend and gladly give way to him. Seoul needs an English newspaper. We tried to supply the want and now that there is no longer any necessity we withdraw.

As to the business of the WEEKLY REPOSITORY it will be turned over to the *Independent*. The names of all our subscribers will be handed over to that paper. Those in arrears with their subscription will receive bills which they will please send at once to Mr. W. H. Emberly, so that the REPOSITORY accounts can be closed as soon as possible. Unexpired subscriptions will be filled by the *Independent*. Advertisements (Page 5) will be also given to the *Independent* and if our patrons wish then discontinued they should send notice at once. We wish to thank our patrons for their kindly interest and only trust that they will extend like interest to the new management of the *Independent*.

MORE CONCESSIONS ASKED.

The *Japan Times* of the 14th inst has the this paragraph:

Following the example set by the Russian Whaling Company, which lately obtained a lease of fishing grounds from the Korean Government, our authorities are reported to have likewise entered into negotiations on the same subject in the interest of our fishermen. It is said the the Korean authorities are inclined to regard our proposals favorably.

According to a despatch from New York, telegrams from New Orleans report that the crews of vessels arriving there from the south describe the recent episode in Nicaragua, in which the United States warship *Marietta* and her Majesty's ship *Intrepid* figured as "a big international love-feast." On the collapse of the insurgent movement under General Reyes, equal parties of Marines were landed at Bluefields from the British and American ships. Two watches, each composed of British and American Marines mixed, were arranged, the command being given alternately to an American and a British lieutenant. It is said to have been the first instance on record of an American officer commanding mixed British and American troops. The men declared blood brotherhood, and interchanged the buttons of their uniforms. At the Consulate the United States and British flag were displayed crossed, and the men cheered them every time they passed on patrol duty. (Page 6)

"THE ISSACHAR OF THE EAST."

Under this caption Mr. C. S. Addis after traversing the political history of Korea since the opening of the country, closes a thoughtful article with the following observations which tho written two years ago are not without force to-day:

"The future of Korea is a pleasing subject of speculation, which, however, does not tend to edification. Nevertheless, there are one or two broad principles to be deduced from the events we have been considering which may usefully serve as finger-posts to indicate the general trend of future political relations, or at least, as beacons to warn us off conclusions based upon false or insufficient premises. One thing seems clear,— Korea must remain an Issachar still. Not all her vicissitudes of fortune appear to have braced or strengthened in the slightest degree the national genius for depending upon others. The burden beneath which she couches has been changed, that is all. Good government can only be made effective by a

certain responsive and reciprocal attitude on the part of the governed. It is not the least of the evils of misrule that it breaks a nation's faith and saps in its members the very capacity for being ruled. That is a question of character, and not all the political nostrums in the world can avail to change it. It is not in the shuffling of cabinets and councils that the best hope of Korea lies. That has its source in agencies more silent, more potent, more permanent than the mere shifting of the political kaleidoscope. It will be found in the truly wonderful renaissance of educational and missionary activity at work in Korea today. (Page 7)

“God's passionless reformers, influences
That purify, and heal. and are not seen.”

This may be trusted to do their good work in time. There lies the best, the only hope for Korea. It is vain to expect its speedy realization. Cabinets can be made in a day, but a generation is all too short for the formation of character. Independence is but the first step, and it must needs be long before even that is reached and a people bowed by centuries of oppression and misrule, have learned to hold their heads erect among their fellow-men.

NOTICE. From June 1st the contract formerly existing between Philip Jaisohn and the Trilingual Press is abrogated, and from this time on the Trilingual Press has no connection whatever with the Independent Printing Office. George C. Cobb, Manager

MAIL SCHEDULE, KOREAN MAIL

Mail leaves Soul for all points except Chemulpo at 9 a. m daily, and for Chemulpo at 9:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. daily

Mail is collected from boxes at 7 and 10 a. m. and 1, 4. and 6 p. m.

Mails arrive from Chemulpo at 6 a. m. and 4:30 p. rn.; from Song do, Haiju and Pyeng Yang at 2:30 p. m.; from Wonsan at 2 p. m.: from Konju, Suwon, Chun-ju, Taiku, and Tongnai at 3 p m. Mails are delivered by carriers at 7:30 and 9 a. rn., 12 m., and 3 and 6 p. m.

JAPANESE MAIL.

Mails leave for Chemulpo and all foreign ports at 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. daily.

Mails arrive from Chemulpo at 5 o'clock morning and evening. (Page 8)

THE CHINA BURDEN.

(With apologies to Rudyard Kipling.)

“Shanghai” in the *L. & C Express* takes up the burden in the following strain :

Take up the China burden,
It comes from days, of old
Where English men in exile
There toiled for hard won gold;
Where by Pearl River flowing
Our ancient merchants stayed,
Remote, apart, unfriended,
Contemned—yet not afraid.

Take up the China burden,
Remember Hongkong's gain,
The barren rock reclaimed.
The crooked street made plain.
The pirate haunts uprooted,
The robbers swept away,
The rule of Pax Britannica

Replacing Chinese sway.

Take up the China Burden,
Who feeds the China trade?
Who has with years of patience
Commercial union made?
Who from Hongkong's great vantage
The object-lesson taught,
That justice, peace and safety
Are by her presence brought?

Take up the China burden,
Think well of far Shanghai,
Mud-flats become a city
Where English interests lie.
Who but the Anglo-Saxon
Brought on that wondrous change,
From crass neglect and torpor
To life of widest range?

Take up the China burden,
Stop tricks of Mandarin,
The thrice illegal imposts,
The Squeeze of go-between.
The treaties that we fought for
In the brave days of old, T
The freedom so long sought for,
Bring back through struggle bold!

Take up the China burden,
See how a Hart's firm hand
Has eased financial burdens
In that most venal land.
Were his powers but extended
Throughout far-spread Cathay,
Official squeezing ended
Would bring a brighter day.

Take up the China burden,
Remember Taku's shore,
The Peiho-sack .of Yuen- Ming Yuen,
And all that went before;
Bowlby—De Norman—Anderson,
Their memories surely plead
That martyr's blood thus scattered
Of progress should be seed.

Take up the China burden,
Dread none of other race,
Remember past traditions, T

Take still the foremost place,
Let treaties be respected
Der bought in bygone days,
For with the mind Celestial
T'is *force majeure* that pays.

Take up the China burden,
No merely iron rule,
But friendly light and leading
Of old world child to school.
From centuries of bondage
The Chinese nation free,
Till out of heathen darkness
A glorious light we see!