REBELLION COREAN

Royal Troops Moving and Sixteen Gunboats in the Harbor of Chemulpo.

JUST CAUSE FOR THE POPULAR UPRISING

Exactions of Government Officials Have Reduced the People to Starvation.

OCCUPATION OF CELESTIAL TROOPS

Both Great Nations Anxious for War that Their Modern Ironelads and New Guns May Be Tested-Russia and Eng. land Sure to Dip In.

(Copyrighted 1894 by Frank O. Carpenter.) TIEN-TSIN North China, June 29 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-The kingdom of Corea is in the throes of a rebellion, and the Chinese are sending troops by the thousand to the aid of the king. Eight gunboats have already left for the Corean shores and it is said here that there are sixteen men-of-war in the harbor of Chemuipo. The Russians and the English are sending their ships to Corea, and the flagship of our Asiatic squadron, the Baltimore, has already arrived. Admiral Skerrett is in command. and the American colony, in case the city of Seoul is bombarded, will be taken to the sea coast and put upon this ship for protection. It is hard to conceive the condition of Corea. The lower classes are little more than slaves. They have been oppressed for ages by the nobles, and the exactions of the government officials during the last two years have been so great that many of the natives are said to be starying. An unsettled condition prevails throughout the whole peninsula, but the revolution rages at its worst at the south. Here 4,000 incendiary rebels have taken up arms against the government. They have massacred many of the officials and they have twice defeated the soldiers of the king. Their numbers have Increased until it is said that they have in all about 10,000 followers, and many of these are armed with guns which they have captured from the royal troops. They have 3,000 match-lock rifles, and the most of them have swords and spears. They have a thorough organization and there are 100 men among them who serve as scouts. At the first battle, which occurred about two weeks ago, the government troops were victorious, but at the next, a few days later, the rebels conquered and 200 of the king's soldiers were left dead upon the field. The advices we get here are to the effect that t of the rebels are able and brave. here are to the effect that the officers They led the government troops into ambuscades and have outgeneraled them in nearly every in-The rebels are favored by the peogovernment soldiers find it hard to get anything to eat. Li Hung Chang has sent a number of soldiers to the assistance of the king, but there has as yet been no bat tle between the Chinese and Corean troops. In the capital of Corea two thirds of the people are said to be friendly to the rebeds. who are marching toward Seoul, will be only the foreign troops which will prevent their taking the capital.

One of the chief cries of the rebellion is against the foreigners. I have before me a manifesto which has just been issued by them. It states that the foreigners must be expelled from the country, and that the old religion must be upheld. It advocates the destruction of the officials, and it is of the most inflammatory nature. There is no doubt but that such of the missionaries are outside of Seoul are by no means e. Dr. W. J. Hall was attacked by a mob in the city of Pen Yang the other day, and it is said that the governor of the city headed the mob. So far no foreigners have been killed, but the colony at the capital, numbering about 100 foreigners, is in grea danger, and only the presence of the foreign gunboats makes them safe. In the mean-time the troops which China is pouring into may possibly get into trouble with apanese. The two nations hate each the Japanese. other worse than do the Germans and Each nation is afraid of the other, and each is apparently preparing for war. The advices received here state that the Chinese have sent sixteen transports of troops to Corea, and 6,500 Japanese soldiers have already been landed on Corean soil. There are about 8,000 Japanese people living in Corea. They have colonies at all the ports, and at each of these ports a Japanese gunboat will be probably stationed. Japanese have one of the best navies in the east. They are a nation of fighters, and they are sailing about Corea with chips on their shoulders. If the Chinese happen to run against them and dislodge the chips will be a battle in no time, and a war between the two countries may spring up which will probably involve Russia and ngland, and eventually bring on a great European war. It is impossible at this writing to state what is going to happen. These countries of the far east are different today than they have been in the past. Li Hung Chang has an army of 100,000 men equipped with the latest improved rifles, and the Chinese navy will rank well up with the great navies of Europs. Japan is mak-ing modern guns equal to those which afe turned out at the Washington navy yard. The troops have been drilled by German officers for years. They are armed with rifles as good as any you will find in the world, made after a pattern invented by a Japanese, and they have something like 200,000 trained soldiers. They have navy yards and men-of-war equal to ours, and they are as brave as any people on the face of the globe. As to the bravery of the Chinese, this is a disputed question among They have in the past been routed with western troops, but wherever they have had good western leaders they have shown themselves efficient and Today they are in good condicourageous. a great war, and the story of the events of the next year may make some of the bloodiest pages of history.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

I wrote from Shanghai of my visit to the lescribed its hundred acres of foundries, factories and powder works. Since then I have traveled thousands of miles through different parts of this great empire, and I find everywhere evidences of the wonderful preparation which these almond-eyed celestials are making to fight the barbarians, as they call us. At Nanking, 200 miles from the sea coast, I visited a naval school, presided over by English officials, and saw cadets go through their maneuvers. At the city of Han Yang I inspected a gun factory, where they were making small arms, and at Nanking I saw vast powder works and the smokestacks of an arsenal covered many acres. Here at Tien-Tsin, Li Chang has between fifty and hundred acres of buildings, in which finest of modern guns are being made. has schools for the education of officers for his army and navy, and nearly every one of the great viceroys of the empire has his own military establishment. There is a big navy yard at Foo Chow, below Shanghai, where the Chinese are making torpedo boats and modern vessels of war. This is on the Min river, and they have been building boats here for ten years of all sorts and sizes. I have seen some of the cruisers turned out of these yards, and they are equal to the same class of boats you will find in Europe and America. They make also armor plate and big guns, and, though they are now importing their steel in the shape of ingots, they are putting in such machinery as will enable them to make their own steel with their own iron, and they expect to place themselves on an entirely in-dependent basis.

Here at Tien-Tsin is the best place to make a study of the Chinese navy. Li Hung Chang, the famous viceroy, is its head, and Lo Feng Lub, his naval secretary, has his headquarters here. Mr. Lo Feng Lub is one of the most accomplished men in China. He

world, and he adopts everything new in naval warfare as soon as it is invented. I am under many obligations to him for favors during my stay at Tien-Tsin, and some the best of my information comes from his headquarters. The chief fleet in the navy is the north coast squadron, which is directly under him, and which is, perhaps, as fine a squadron as you will find outside of the greatest European forces. It consists of four barbette seagoing armorelads, one of which is 9,200 tons in size, and two others of which are more than 7,000 tons each. It has a number of deck-protected cruisers, a torpedo flotilla and eleven gunboats. The Foo Chow squadron has a number of fine boats, and in addition to these are the Shanghai flotilla and the Canton flotilla. These are under the viceroy at Canton, and the Foo Chow squadron is, I think, under the viceroy of Nanking. Two of Li Hung Chang's armorciads have a speed of fifteer knots an hour and they are armed with four twelve-inch Krupp guns. These guns have Hotchkins cannon and tubes for White-head torpedoes, and they are of the best workmapship the Germans can turn out. can't describe the excellence of the guns which the Chinese are making themselves. The guns and ships which they are importing are of the best. They have, in everything that is known to modern war fare, and I see everywhere their ship manned with rapid-firing guns, Hotchkis guns. Gailing guns and the giant monsters known as six, eight, ten and twelve-inch The Japanese bave already equally good fighting material, and a war between the two nations will result in an enormo

destruction of life and property. THEY STEAL INVENTIONS. One thing which strikes me in the great gun works of China, which I visited, is the fact that they make everything withou regard to patent rights on patent law. There is nothing of this kind in China, and they seem to have no scruples against adopting any invention they can put their hands on. They can copy anything from a collar button to a fifty-ton gun. An American inventor who looks to China as a future field will be disappointed. I know of an American who has been trying to introduce Gray's telautograph here. The ordinary Chinese alphabet contains about ,000 characters, and as it is now telegrams have to be sent in the shape of numbers and translated back into Chinese. By this invention the characters themselves could be sent and it would be of immense value to China. The viceroy, to whom the man applied, said he would probably introduce the invention, but he would first like to have one of the machines sent on trial The American refused to sell less than \$250,000 worth of the machines, and the venture dropped through. Had he sent a single instrument it would probably have opied by the mechanics of the viceroy and China would have made her own telautographs. I heard of similar instances at Nanking, and the Chinaman who tole me laughed as he described how easily American gun maker had been taker The man represented the Maxim rapidfiring gun, and he wanted to get an order from the viceroy. He came to Nanking and was received right royally. He had several of his guns with him, and as he exhibited them the button-hole eyelids of the Chinese officials widened and their black oupils began to figure with him on prices and led him to believe that they were going to buy the guns. They treated him well and when he was invited out to dinner night after night he thought his contract was assured and his visions were those of Monte Cristo. All at once the civilities ceased and he was told that the viceroy had concluded after all that he did not want the gun. Before he left it leaked out that during the nights he had been out, eating oird's nest soup and shark fins and listening to the dulcet screeches of the singsong girls the agents of the viceroy had picked the locks of his gun cases and had taken accurate measurements and models of the machinery of the guns. The only reason why they are not making these guns today is because they have other guns they con ider better. They have the drawings and they can reproduce them at any time. In the gun works at Kiangnan I saw all kinds of modern rifles, from the Winehester to the Enfield, and I was told that the best of the lot hod been chosen, and that they were now making them for the troops. handled some which had just been finished and to my inexperienced eyes they looked as

copied the original machinery, and for fear that they might make a mistake they had reproduced it even to the color and ame of the paint put on the different parts.

well as any I have seen elsewhere.

ing of the wonderful power of the Chinese

placed before them, a curious incident oc-

curred in connection with the electric light plant in the palace of the emperor. The

oreign manager of this plant became sick

and went off for his health for a few weeks. When he returned he found a second plant running. The Chinese had

to copy any piece of machinery which

Speak-

ON A CELESTIAL GUNBOAT. During my stay at the Klangnan arsen visited one of the Chinese gunboats, which was made at Foo Chow. My photographe was with me, and he took pictures of the boat and some of the officials. The sailors did not relish being photographed, but the commands of the captain made them pose as we wished. Mr. Cornish, the foreign viser of the arsenal, was with me, and our Chinese cards were sent into the captain. A moment later a round faced Chinaman, standing at least six feet two, and weighing 200 pounds, appeared on deck. over and shook his own hands at me in Chinese fashion, and then asked Mr. Cornish and myself to step down into his cabin. This was a large room, built much like the salons of one of our big boats. It was furnished with a number of two-foot tables which stood against the walls of the room between heavy armed teak wood chairs, so beside him, upon which later on tea and champagne were served. The champagne was served in little glasses the size of an The champagne egg cup, and the captain smacked his lips as the amber fluid audibly gurgled down his throat. In the center of the room as we entered one of the officers of the ship sitting on a stool, with a copper basin in front of him and a barber behind him. The barber was shaving his head and braiding his queue, and the officer did not seem to regard our presence in the least. He arose and our presence in the least. shook his own hands at us, then bowed half a dozen times, and then had his man go on with the shaving. There was, in fact an unconventionality about the whole ship that was refreshing. A big mandarin was expected, and the marines were dressing themselves on board. One man pulled on his trousers as we came out of the captain's cabin on to the deck, and another hurriedly

got himself into his coat. The marines were dark blue shirts or sacks and blue pantaloons of wadded cotton, which were tucked into their thick black cloth boots. The shirts were bordered with cloth boots. wide bands of red and were embroidered on the breast with Chinese characters. one of the marines on deck photographed. and I noted that his gun was a muzzle loader, though he was standing beside a big Arm strong cannon at the time. I afterwards got a picture of a whole crew, with their turnedup straw hats and their light blue clothes, as they posed for their photograph on one of the biggest ships of the Chinese navy, and I was struck with the nerve shown in their faces and the agility with which they moved

about at their work.

I chatted with the captain some time about his boat, and I found that he under-stood its organization and equipment. He was anxious to have a new six-inch and he told Mr. Cornish so. He and he told Mr. Cornish so. He spoke pigeon English, and when Mr. Cornish asked him if he did not want to try the gun before he took it out to sea he replied

emphatically: "Yes, must havey tly! S'pose my go way -s'p:se gun no good must havey tly-take gun out-we go shoote. S'pose we takee, but must have a tly This Chinese captain, however, I am told, knows more about his ship than many of the other efficials do. The mandarins, as a rule, are politicians rather than business men, and some of those who are in charge of the arsenals know nothing whatever of mechanics. A few days ago a twelve-inch gun was tested and the leading officials of Shanghai went out to see it. These high Shanghai went out to see it. These high mandarins discreetly retired to a pavilion

mandarins discreetly retired to a pavilion when the gun was ready to fire, and the understrappers did the business.

If there should be a war between China and Japan it will in all probability be a bloodthirsty one. The Chinese would have no scruples about the use of dynamite, and all the devilish contrivances of modern invention will be adopted. It may be that the speaks English and German as well as he does Chinese, and he is as well posted on the doctrines of Huxley and Darwin as he is in the philosophy of Confucius and Mencius.

He knows all about the great navies of the Monocacy, of the American navy, about

He describes them as the most these. horrible weapon known to man. The smell from them is so sufficienting that no one can withstand them, and when they explode they often set the ships on fire and tear the skin from the bodies of the men on board. It is not probable that they would be of great value in the present prespective war, but these people who have used them in the past would not hesitate to adopt anything that might be invented of the same nature

in the future. Frank G. Carpenter

SENATOR FOSTER'S CAREER.

OMAHA, July 28 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I am a subscriber to and reader of your paper, and I ask that you give me a space in same to correct some statements made by Hon. Patrick O. Hawes that appeared in your issue of Sunday morning July 22, regarding Hon. Lafayette Sabin Foster, United States senator from Con necticut from March 4, 1855, to March 4 1867, and president pro tem of the senate from March 4, 1865 (on death of Lincoln not of Wilson, he became acting vice presi dent), to the close of his term in the senate March 4, 1867. It is but a few days since Mr. Hawes took up his pen in defense of Hon. Benjamin Bristow of Kentucky from ome charges made against him by ex-Gov ernor Thayer of Nebraska, because, as h said, Bristow was the best and deares friend he ever had. For the same reason and because Mr. Hawes' statements are far from correct, and because I cannot bear to see my old and dearest friend rest unde uch an aspersion as to his character as Mr Hawes casts upon him, I make corrections. What the people of necticut, and especially those o city of Norwich, who had so many times and so highly honored him, would say if by chance they should see Mr. Hawes' arti cle, I cannot conceive, but to say they would be indignant would be stating it very mild And I will say here that if Mr. Hawes' state ments regarding Hon. Benjamin I tow of Kentucky and Hon. O. Conger of Michigan are no nearer correction than those about Senator Foster of Connecticut not much reliance can be placed

I was born and raised within a stone's throw of Senator Foster, in Norwich, and know exactly of what I say. He was born in the little town of Franklin, adjoining Norwich, Conn., in 1806, and when quite young was left a poor orphan boy. He had in uncle, an old bachelor, living in Norwich named Dena Foster, who made a living by weaving rag carpet, and enough besides to support and educate this poor boy. He wa emarkably bright, and his uncle sent him o Brown university in Providence, From there he was graduated in 1828 at the age of 22 years. He studied law in the office with Judge Calvin Goddard at Norwich, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in 1831 He was elected mayor of the city of Nor-wich a number of times, and from 1847 to 1854 elected each year to the legislature he state, and each year also elected speaker of the house of representatives, and while a member of the house of representatives in 1851 was again elected mayor of the city, receiving every vote cast. In March, 1855, he was elected to the United States senate, and again elected in March, 1861. In 1867 he was succeeded in the senate by the good old governor of Connecticut, Hon. William A. Buckingham. This was not because Senator foster was loved any less, but because they loved the old war governor a little more. was also unfortunate for him that he and the also unfortunate for him that he and the old war governor were from the same town and were about the same age. For nine terms in succession, commencing in 1858, Governor Buckingham had carried aloft and to success the republican banner, and some friends conceived the idea that it would be good thing to let him wind up his political career with a term in the United States senate, and this sentiment prevailed, the old war governor was elected a United States senator. In 1870 Senator Foster was again elected to the house of representatives from Norwich. (He never served in the upper house of the state legislature, nor in the lower house of congress.) In 1870 he was elected judge of the supreme court of errors, ecciving every vote in the senate, and 192 of the 202 votes in the lower house. He served is judge until his death, September 19, not about four years ago, as Mr. Hawes says Senator Foster was always elected solely on his merits. He was not a magnetic man like Blaine, who made friends at every turn he took. He was quite tall, a blond with a large nose and very bald-headed, and not handsome by a long way, which made him look very austere. He was cold-blooded and not easily approached by strangers, remember when a boy that he was held u the youth as an example of what a poor boy might attain by his own efforts. I wisl now to speak of his private or domestic life as there was where he was assailed by Mr Hawes, he having drawn a very dramatic and romantic picture of the senator's marriage, separation from his wife on account of his infidelity, and his son and daughter having been brought up in Europe under the belief that their father was dead, until they returned from Europe and visited the senate chamber, Mrs. Foster not knowing of his political career until he arose to speak, and was dumbfounded. She then told her so that the senator speaking was his father The son sent in his card, the father came out and amid sobs and tears and embraces o mother, son and daughter alternated, a rec onciliation took place and they lived happy ever after, like the good people in the novels

hereafter. When a young man, after being admitted to the bar, he soon took front rank as a lawyer. There was at the time living it Norwich, Conn., an old, respectable family not rich, but possessed of some means, and very aristocratic, named Lanman. There were three daughters, one married Mr. Amos Hubbard of the wealthy firm of R. and A. H. Hubbard, large paper manufacturers of Norwich. One married a wealthy gentleman in New Haven, Conn., named Harmer, and the other married young Mr. Foster, and I think their domestic life was as happy as that of most people. At all events there never was such an episode as Mr. Hawes speaks of. They were unfortunate in raising children. They had but three, all girls never had a boy, and the children all died in infancy. The two last were twins. the cemetery in Norwich is a very massive monument chiseled out of marble, crected by Mr. Foster many years ago, representing an angel ascending to heaven with one of these little children in each arm, while another angel with the little babe that died first in her arms is coming to meet them Mr. Hawes is also regarding the railroad disaster in which he placed Mrs. Foster, as well as to the facts and dates, very much off Mrs. Foster was not on the train, the train did not break through the bridge, and it was not July 4, 1854. In May, 1853, there was to be a convention of physicians from New York and the New England states, held in New York. The train was a specia train filled with doctors from New England At Norwalk, Conn., across the Connecticu river, was and is now a draw bridge. regular train had passed through short time previous, and the draw was opened to let a vessel through and along came the special with its precious load, run ing at the rate of forty miles an hour, and lunged into the open draw, killing sixty physicians and wounding and maiming for life many more. (The result of this accident was the passage of a law by the legislature, which was then in session, compelling the stoppage of all trains before entering on any bridge.) Again, Mrs. Foster never spent any time in Europe. Mr. Hawes says when he saw Mrs. Foster last, about twenty years ago, she still bore on her face the scar left from the wound received in this railroad accident. In 1859, thirty-five years ago, Mrs. Foster was bitten on the nose while on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Harmer, in New Haven, Conn., by an insect, supposed at the time to be a common fly; a little swelling arose, which in a few hours assumed such a malignant form that she hastened home where in two or three days she died from the effects of the bite. So this explodes the ensation of Mr. Foster and the niece drawn by Mr. Hawes. In 1862 Senator Foster was married a second time to the daughter of Judge Lyman of Northampton, Mass. She was much his junior, and is, I think, still living in the elegant mansion erected by him in Norwich in 1856. They had no children. By making these corrections is will be doing simple justice to a very dear friend of mine, as well as to one of Con

How pretty it would all have been if true

one word of it being true, as I will show

But Mr. Hawes has been imposed up

recticut's loved and brightest sons.

I am sure that my friend, Mr. Hawes, will pleased that a temporary injustice his being misinformed has not been made permanent. JOHN B. DENNIS.

COREAN CONTENTION

Causes Leading Up to the Rumpus Between China and Japan.

A STATE OF VASSALS AND OFFICEHOLDERS

A Chinese Dependency Which Japan Wants to Reform and Russia Annex-A Valuable Prize Worth Fighting For.

The almond-eved war which shadows the Corean peninsula may be likened to two dogs fighting for a bone, while a third eagerly watches an opportunity to pounce upon and make off with the disturbing cause.

Corea is a dependency of China. Its people are built on the Spanish-American plan. They have revolutions. The producing classes are taxed to death by the ruling classes, and rebellions are of frequent octurrence. The failure of the Chinese government to institute proper reforms calculated to insure permanent peace Induced Japan to undertake the lob, as a protection for its commercial interests. China resents the interference. Meanwhile Russia is watchng the snarl with covetous glee.

The uprising of the Coreans out of which the present row sprang was caused by the merous exactions of the ruling classes. isual they worsted the government troops n several engagements. The king, who likes to pose as an independent ruler, and who makes treaties with foreign nations in which there is not the slightest intimation that he is really a vassal of China, sent post haste, as he has done several times be fore, to Li Hung Chang, the great vicercy, imploring him to send Chinese troops to his Almost simultaneously Japan, has large interests in the country, lander about 20,000 soldiers in Corea, practically ook possession of Seoul, the capital, and its eaport, Chemulpo, badly scaring the king and disturbing the composure of Russia and China, who made haste to tell Japan tha the had better mind her own business and, at any rate, she must keep her hands off of

CHARACTERISTICS OF COREA

Corea is a mountainous peninsula jutting ut into the sea until it almost overshadows Japan, occupies strategically a most preg ant and important position, and this is one cason why Russia has a consuming desire o get hold of it. Its 80,000 square miles upport about 8,000,000 people, closely al-led to the Chinese in blood, language, laws and religion. The soil is fertile, though only a small part of it has been turned to ac-The mineral resources are large unt. but still lie almost untouched in the river valleys and on the mountain sides. The secole, outside the governing class, are vretchedly poor and the whole country is a ecple. conspicuous object lesson, proving that naturally rich land may be kept almost owling wilderness by evil and corrupt gov ernment. The great burden under which leath to support a vicious official class.

In theory the offices are the meed of those who have won literary distinction in competitive examinations. In practice the examinations are a farce, and the offices go to those who pay most for them. There are officials without number, from the king's ouncilors to the governors of provinces and he magnates of the villages and hamlets and their chief business in life is to wring from the common people all the taxes they can pay. A large part of this money clings to their own fingers, as the reward of offices hat are purchased, and though the country groans under taxation the government is otoriously impecunious."

OFFICIAL ARISTOCRACY.

This genteel office-holding class, while agreeing that the common people must support them without work, are divided into the flercest of factions on some other questions There happen to be more genteel people than there are offices, and the party of the outs have for a long time been led by the father of the king, an unamiable old gentleman, who ruled the country as regent during the minority of his son and was guilty of all sorts of atrocities. His persecution of the Christians and of all foreigners at last brought the warships into Corean harbors and resulted in the treaties that opened Corean ports to commerce. Discontented politicians of the ex-regent's party stirred up

he recent insurrection. Hating all foreigners and particularly the Japanese, who are the predominating foreign element, the secret agitators employed the double shibboleth of "Down with the tax-gatherers who oppress the people," and Turn out the foreigners, who make all the money, while we remain poor." The Corean peasant, through long suffering, is quick tempered and is apt to explode at short noice when adroit politicians inflame his mind with the contemplation of his wrongs. This has occurred three times within the past fifteen years. This time the uprising occurred in the region around the capital itself, and of course most of the interest of the foreign lement and the government of the were directly menaced. The came the king's appeal to China for troops and Japan's unit vited occupancy of the capital and the por of Chemulpo with sufficient force to make er master of the situation at the heart of Corea.

SKINNING THE COUNTRY.

Japan has come forward with entirely new demands. She says she is tired of sending armies into Corea for the purpose of protect-She says she is tired of sending ing her large interests there. What are her interests? Her people engaged there in trade far outnumber all the other foreigners put together. They have absorbed nearly the entire export trade of the county. They control the mint, though it does not appear that they have done much to improve Corea's circulating medium. They have established a banking business at the capital and the imiable king is a large borrower. likely he has forgotten the time when he his government were free from financial ob ligations to Japanese money-lenders. With all their active and prominent participation in the business of the country, the Japanese are most unpopular. They treat the Coreans as their inferiors and are cordially hated for their supercilious and arrogant airs. But it cannot be denied that though China colects the customs, is recognized by King L Hsi as his suzerain, receives the tribute that annually wends its way from Seoul to Pekin. maintains a resident at the capital who ord is practically law, and always responds with soldiers to Corea's appeals for aid, Japan has valid and important interests in the country and nobody can blame her for trying to safeguard them.

DEMANDING FISCAL REFORMS

Japan demanded that China toin her in imposing fiscal reform upon the country and the correction of political abuses so as to do away with the periodical insurrections that completely upset the land and inflict great annoyance and damage upon all foreigners engaged there. This seems to be a pro-gressive and a laudable idea, but conservative and suspicious China has declined the pro-posal with thanks. Her answer was that it was her traditional policy not to interference forcibly in the internal affairs of a vassa state. Thereupon Japan replied that if China would not help her reform the country she would undertake—the task herself. It is this new phase of Corean affairs that may lead to ugly complications and make the Pacific border of Asia an object of interest, for awhile, to all nations,

RUSSIA TAKES A HAND.

At this point Russia has made a few remarks. She has warned Japan that she will not be permitted to acquire territorial rights in Corea. There is no doubt that China and Japan would long ago have been at odds over Corea if it had not been for their mutual fear that Russia would seize upon any international disturbance as a pretext for occupying Corea. Next to India, Russia would like to include this fine peninsula in her Asiatic domain. It would give her the strategical and commercial position on the Pa-cific which her ice-bound northern coast does not afford. The Coreans, in very consider able numbers, are already living in her Amur province of Ussuri, and Russia finds them a hard-working people, who are help-ing to make the province a field of fruitfulness. There are a number of the finest harbors in the world along the Corean coasts, and Russia, with only Vladivostock, ice-bound half the year, looks with longing

eyes at the splendid harbors of Gensan and Fou-san, where her war ships might ride safely at anchor in the most furious gales, with no danger of being held captive by an toe blockade.

THE CHIEF TOWNS. Chemulpo-where the hostile troops are

glaring at one another, and where the United States cruiser Baltimore and a British war ship have landed marines to protect the American and English legations—is the port for the capital. Seoul, a walled town of 250, 999 inhabitants, about twenty-five land, and joined to its seaport by a badly made road. The harbor of Chemulpo is picturesque, but the water is very shallow and the trade of Corea is so small that only about once a month can the small steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (a Japanese company) be seen in the bay. At Chemulpo there are three so-called European hotels, one kept by a Chinaman, the second by a Japanese, the third by a Hungarian. Secul is in the heart of Corea, and it is the one aim and object of every Corean to live there, for in the city every pleasure and vice is more easy of attainment, and he chances of getting favorite posts judicious flattering and canvassing of su periors are multiplied. The contempt shown for provincial life by all officials and every Seoul born man is most amusing, and those who are obliged to live in the nothing but lament their sad and uninter esting existence, and get together wealth as fast as they can, that they may return to the capital and its pleasures

CONNUBIALITIES.

After a courtship of two hours James Wood and Miss Mary Stewart were married re-cently near Youngstown, O. "They say that for an old bachelor, Jone is putting a good deal of fire into his court

That's natural. He is sparking

ship." That an old flame." "I told my friend Emma, under promis of the strictest secrecy, that I am engaged to the lieutenant, and the spiteful thing actually kept the secret."

A bill has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies which proposes to re mit the penalties imposed by law for faith essness to the marriage tie. No matter if a girl has rejected a young man's proposal of marriage because she knew perfectly well that she didn't care for

him, she can never read the news of his marriage to another girl without a little Jeems-Miss Gofast has given young Dr Honeywell the mitten for the third time. But they'll make it up agin. Deems—What

nakes you think so? Jeems-She's only fol owing out his usual prescriptionswell before taking." "You haven't changed much." he observed as he lighted a fresh cigar, "since last saw you." "No-" (she shaded her eyes

the glaring sunlight with her gloved

Although they

were old schoolmates, conversation seemed to lag. Louis Stevenson, the vice president's son vas greatly pleased with his appointment to the pay corps of the navy, had his uniform made and was about to file his bond, but, meanwhile, married and went to Europe on his wedding trip and then resigned. reason has been assigned for his change o

nind, but it appears to be, chiefly, a rich

"only one husband."

hand)

father-in-law. Mrs. Fred Burghard, a New York may who married a vaudeville blonde only a year ago, was surprised the other Sunday when he heard his wife's parrot ask, "What will red say?" The parrot also called out in voice that was not Mrs. Burghard's. "Laura, Laura, come away, come, come come." The result is that Laura is gone and now Mr. Fred Burghard says he "is no half done kicking himself for being such a fool." Intelligent parrots are dangerous birds.

In Philadelphia a young wfe has brought action against her mother-in-law for \$50,000 for wrecking her happiness. The wife charges that her husband was weaned away from her by the influence of his mother. The young man, who was an only son, im-mediately after marriage took his bride to live at his mother's house, and according to the wife's statement, the mother began at once to poison her son's mind against his wife. Finally, when they were about to take a deferred wedding journey to Mexico accompanying them, and the son consented. Thereupon the wife declined to go and the young husband took his wedding trip in company with his mother, leaving his bride Since then the wife claims h husband has treated her coldly and devoted himself entirely to his mother. The trial of the case will undoubtedly bring out many points of interest regarding the attitude of mothers-in-law.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

By Kate Rush. By Kate Rush.

Now do I greet thee, Alleen-bride!

Now is thy sweet face smiling shown!

And, Oh! this day of anxious pride

On which I claim thee as mine own!

See! I do bend to wipe aside

The dew which fell from pale leaves down

To glaze thy cheek; I will not say

That 'tis a tear I brush away!

Didst dream? Well, tell what thou has dreamt;
That I, like some dark, honored knight
Of old, may calm the fears which lent
This doubt unto my lady's plight.
I know; the cherubs that had spent
Long years in guarding thee took flight
Because, forsooth, they envied me
The love that I had won from thee!

I sometimes search thy speaking eyes
To rest me when all else is vain,
Yet in those placid depths there lies
A something I could ne'er explain.
E'en so—like stars from sable skies
They light me o'er this vast domain!
A perfect medium, I ween,
'Twixt heaven and earth, for me, Aileen.

My heart a charmed slumber keeps
When thou, sweet one, dost rest thereon;
My soul in very yearning steeps
And sinks depressed when thou art gone.
Oh! fathom thou for me these deeps,
Where love's reflective light hath shone—
Nay, do not smile at my wild vows.
Nor, dubious, arch thy pretty brows!

So, I will take thy slender hand So, I will take thy stender hand
To lead thee to the altar, sweet,
And little care I who command
Riches and fame: I've thee to greet,
When rain clouds lower o'er the land.
The calm trust of our eyes shall meet,
And strengthen us when we're imperiled.
Come, love, we'll prove it to the world. EDUCATIONAL.

Minnesota has a dairy school for women. The school census of Colorado shows a crease from 116,119 in 1893 to 114,479 in

Lewis H. Jones, who has long been su-perintendent of public schools in Indianapolis, Ind., has resigned to accept a similar position in Cleveland, O. In China, if a man commits a crime, his schoolmaster suffers the same penalties as his pupil, on the ground that he should taught him better.

Yale university, with property valued at \$10,000,000, has received an additional sum of \$50,000 under the will of the late William Walter Phelps. Miss Annie Thomson Nettleton has resigned her position in Vassar college to become presiding officer of Guilford Cottage, at the Woman's college of the Western Re-

serve university. The trustees of the University of Pennsyl vania have decided to establish a four years' course in natural history. Graduates in this course will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Biology. Women may take the course.

The interesting fact is developed that the average age of the graduates of the Yale academical department is nearly 60 years. The oldest living are Rev. Henry Herrick of North Woodstock, Conn., born March 5, 1803, and Rev. Edward Beecher of Brooklyn, born August 20, 1803, both of the 1822. There have been 110 deaths during

Reforms do not go backward, but a very respectable minority of school teachers is agitating the question of reviving corporal unishment. It is claimed, says the Chipunishment. It is claimed, says the Chi-cago Herald, that the efficiency of the schools has decreased 50 per cent since moral suasion was substituted for switches, and that many children are utterly im-pervious to any other argument than the rattan. It is hardly probable that this re-trogressive policy will be adopted, but if the small boy hears of the discussion his vacation will be clouded by the most gloomy forebodings. He, at least, will not admit that there are two sides to the ques-

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Some of the Most Famous Members Have Disgraced the Senate Chamber.

TIPPLING VIEWED AS A MARK OF GENIUS

Stories of Daniel Webster, James Beck Frank Hiscock and Others-Present Members Who Take Their Bitters Regularly if Not to Excess.

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- (Correspondence of The Bee.)-The unfortunate scandal of which Senator Allen was the center created some surprise in other parts of the country, but it did not startle Washington. The national capital has been accustomed to such outbreaks by public men for a century. They are regarded simply as evidences of the ec centricity which is recognized as the handmaid of genius. Mr. Allen, by the way, has denied the published stories, but while his denial will not be met in the senate chamber and his exoperation or attempted exoneration will stand alone in the Congressional Record, those who know the facts know that the senator's statement is, to say the least, disingenuous.

If Mr. Allen had not denied, but, like Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, bad sought justification in the records of former members of the United States, he could have pointed to the names of some of the most distinguished men who have helped to make the laws of this country. He could have gone back with Mr. Breckinridge to Henry Clay. or he could have quoted the reputation of Daniel Webster. Both of them were pretty steady drinkers and both were at times un-Daniel Webster. ler the influence of liquor not only off, bu on the floor of the senate. In fact, Mr Webster used to find his inspiration when speaking in a glass of gin, which he kep on the desk before him. Byron drank gir and found it inspiring.

A good story is told of Webster and his

gin. When the great statesman made his elebrated speech on the compromise quesion, he was not content with a simple glass liquor, but had a pitcher of it before him. From this pitcher, through the medium of a glass, he frequently refreshed himself. Isaac P. Walker, a senator from Wisconsin. had been speaking the day before and had been entitled to the floor before Mr. Webster, but seeing the immense assemblage in the galleries, he had gracefully yielded, say-ing that he knew that the audience had ne to hear not him, but the senator from Massachusetts. It was Walker, therefore, who took the floor when Webster sat down. During his speech he took from Webster's desk the pitcher of what he supposed to be water and drank part of its contents, was so surprised that he sputtered choked, affording the senate much amuse

Mr. Beck of Kentucky, who died only few years ago, had a glass of colories Scotch whisky on the desk before him when ever he made a long speech. It was Beck, you know, that they told the story of the barrel of whisky in which he and Mr. Blackafter sampling the liquor, were quite sure there was leather and iron, and when the barrel was emptied, a small nail and a tiny piece of leather were found at the bot-

HIS INSPIRATION.

But to return to Mr. Beck's glass of "in spiration." The Kentucky senator could not speak at his best unless this glass of liquor was before him. His favorite page used to bring it to him without orders whenever the senator rose to make what promised to be an extended speech. Mr. Beck would take a sip of the whisky when he felt his powers flagging and, pulling his coat sleeves above his cuffs, would plunge afresh into his argument. One day the page who customarily brought the senator's liquor was absent and the assistant sergeant-at-arms hurrled one of the other boys to the restaurant. This boy asked for plain whisky, and the waiter gave him some of the amber-colored variety. Its character was wholly undis-guised and when the glass was put before the senator he looked embarrassed for a moment, while the people near him snickered a little. But Mr. Beck was too straight forward to attempt dissimulation. He drank the whisky and went on with his

Mr. Beck had one of the most completely continued sideboards at the capitol, and that is saying a great deal, for most of the committee rooms were well provided with liquor. Morcover, Mr. Beck had a messenger in charge of his room who was an expert in mixing drinks. So the sessions of the democratic caucus committee, which were held under the direction of Mr. Beck, were never very dry meetings. Next to Mr. Beck Edmunds of Vermont had probably the furnished sideboard at the capitol. Mr. Edmunds always kept a liberal supply f whisky in the room of the committee on udiciary. But this committee room was judiciary. one floor below the senate chamber and although the elevator ran directly to the senate chamber door, Mr. Edmunds did not find it convenient always to make the trip down stairs when he wanted a drink—which was often. So he was a pretty regular visitor to the office of the secretary of the senate. Mr. McCook, who kept a bottle of very fine Bourbon in a closet. Mr. Ed-munds would come out of Mr. McCook's office rubbing his hand over his mouth in a particularly unctuous way; and every one who saw him come from the office knew just what he had been doing there.

Mr. Edmunds was a very remarkable liquor drinker. Liquor never clouded his nind. In fact the more he had taken, the more clearly he seemed to understand the matter which was being discussed in the senste; and the more readily did his mind grasp the technical possibilities of the situation. For whenever Mr. Edmunds had been drinking up to a certain point of ex-aitation, he wanted to throw obstacles in the way of debate. And as no one in the senate was so skilled in parliamentary prac-tice as he, his ingenuity in embarrassing the presiding officer and setting the debat-ers at loggerheads seemed positively devil-ish. When Mr. Edmunds was engaged in this cheerful occupation he always stood with an affectation of humility, with his head bowed and his hand in his mouth; and when he had succeeded in putting affairs in an unpleasant snarl, he would sit down and slide down in his chair until he literally sat on the curve of his spine, all the time smiling and chuckling to himself. This little peculiarity of the states-man from Vermont will not be forgotten very soon by those who served with him. RIDDLEBERGER-INGALLS UNCIDENT.

One of the most sorrowful cases of exces-

sive drinking which ever came to the knowledge of the schate officially was that of Mr. Riddleberger of Virginia. Mr. Riddieberger was of a warm-hearted, generous disposition. He drank regularly, but not often to excess. But toward the end of the Fiftieth congress unfortunately he espoused the cause of a man who had been named for a high office in the District of Colum-bia, over whose confirmation there was a prolonged fight. Mr. Riddleberger was this man's especial champion. He did every-thing in his power to have him confirmed. The man, watching his own interests, was a frequent visitor at the capitol. Almost every day he came to consult the Virginia senator about the prospect of his confirma-tion. Almost every day he took the Virginia senator to luncheon and when they Virginia senator to luncheon and when they at down together wine was always ordered. Under the influence of this wine and of the liquor which he drank Mr. Riddleberger arose on the last night of the session and insisted on being recognized. Mr. Ingalis, the president pro tempore, ordered him to sit down. As he refused to be quiet, Mr. Ingalis declared him under arrest and the sergeant-at-arms (the late Mr. Granaday), with one of his assistants, caught him by with one of his assistants, caught him by the arms and dragged him from the cham ber. In the executive session that night Mr. Daniels, Mr. Riddleberger's colleague, made an impassioned appeal to the senate to have the record of Mr. Riddleberger's arrest erased from the minutes of the senate; and this was done by a unanimous vote, Mr. Ingalis acquiescing.
Speaking of Ingalis, none of those who

were present during his controversy with Mr. Voorhees a few years ago will forget the scene which ensued when he charged the Indiana senator with having been a copperhead during the war. Mr. Voorhees was under the influence of great excitement He lost control of himself entirely at one

time, and cried out: "The senator from Kansas is a great liar and a dirty dog." And out of the noise from the galleries, from the floor and from the pounding of the presiding officer's gavel came the calm tones of Mr. Ingalls' voice: "Mr. President, if the senator from Indiana were in a police court he would be sent to the rock pile for being drunk and disorderly."

It was not so many years ago that Senator Eaton used to get into a pretty mellow condition whenever there was a night session And it was said of him that he was the one man whom Ingalis feared; because when he had enough liquor under his waistband he did not hesitate to express himself very freely, and his command of language was great. Ingalis' colleague, Plumb, by the way, came very near braining a fellow-senator with a chair during a hilarious game of poker ten or fifteen years ago, and all be-cause he thought he saw six cards in the

other senator's hand. WHISKY IN THE CLOAK ROOM.

The days of Eaton were the days when liquor was kept in the cloak rooms of the senate, and the bills were paid out of the contingent fund of the senate. Before that time a senatorial bar had been kept by the assistant sergeant-at-arms, Jim Christy, under the staircase at the west side of the senate wing, and before that there had aiways been a supply of liquor for any one to buy on the house side of the capitol, and there was plenty to be had in the executive offices or the cloak rooms at any time. in those days newspapers were few, and newspaper correspondents not so conspicuous as they are today. When the "in-temperance" of the senate became a matter of public comment the advocates of tem-perance throughout the country made a great scandal of it, and one by privileges of the senators were taken from them. The last thing to go was the whisky in the cloak rooms. Apollinaris has taken the place of this, and a great bowl of apollinaris lemonade is constantly on tap there. The whisky is kept in the rooms of the committees, but plenty of it can be had in the restaurants of house and senste. There is a solemn rule, adopted in 1866, prohibiting the sale of liquor in the capitol, but has always been a dead letter. It was evaded at first by the sale of whisky in teacups under the name of "cold tea," and this beverage was sold to senators and members It is said that when Frank Hisinly. ock of New York was making a speech in the house one day he sent for some iced tea o clear his throat, and was much disgusted when the page brought him some liquor in a teacup. But "cold tea" is a thing of the past. A senator can now order whisky or mixed drinks in the senate restaurant, and get them served as in any other restaurant or barroom. And so can any employe of the senate, or for that matter, any stranger This was the condition of affairs when Mr. Frye of the prohibition state of Maine was t the head of the rules committee, and it is so now that Mr. Blackburn of the whisky state of Kentucky is the committee chairman. But there is no free whisky at the capitol any more. Every senator pays for his own drink. And there are no more free luncheons when the senate holds a night ses-sion, to be paid out of the contingent fund. Senators now buy their own food. But the sergeant-at-arms supplies apollinaris, and the senate uses up forty cases of that beverage during a long summer session, to say nothing of the thirty-two dozen lemons which help to make it palatable. Moreover, applicants lemonade is supplied to newspaper correspondents as it was in the good old days when Mr. Bright was sergeant-at-

It may not be uninteresting to note that the most snobocratic members of the American house of lords are habitual topers. They have been covered with the mantle of senatorial courtesy, and the presa gang has never pulled the cover off, for reasons best known to the inner circle of the Gridiron club. A very aristocratic scion of the senatorial nobility is systematically carried home after long debauches, while another blue blood debauchee is always to be found in the palatial resorts of hell's half-acre when there is a call of the house Had these men come from the wild and woolly west instead of the effete east, and the sunny land of Breckinridge there would en great indignation among the

Gridironers. By the way, the stormy episode between Senator Cameron and ex-Senator Van Wyck is recalled to my mind. Don was gloriously full one day, while Van Wyck, with his rasping voice, made some remarks that ir-ritated the Pennsylvania Scottish Laird, and very nearly brought on a bloody scrap on the floor of the senate. The press galmade no more of this little incident than it did of the ordinary crossfire be-tween old man Hoar and the late Mr. Lan ar. The truth is, the American house of lords is a crystal palace, in which you cannot throw stones with impunity MAN IN THE GALLERY.

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