THE OMAHA DAILY BEE SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1894.

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THE BILL TWEED OF COREA Otheracter Eketch of an Oriental Heeler and His Methods. The Chinese consul at Chemulpo made some-thing like \$5,000 out of a squeeze, which he manipulated in some way, on the shipments of rice from Cores, just before the present trouble, and the whole of the social and gov-china meental structure of this country and of China meens to me to be honeycombed with corruption and bribery.

THE MILLIONS MADE BY MIN YUNG JUN

Steaming and Roasting as a Means of Extorting Money-The People Terribly Oppressed-Something About the American Colony in Corea.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter.) The man who has had more to do with the oppression of the Corean people, and who was to a large extent the cause of the rebellion, is going about Seoul today with hundreds of followers. He rides in a chair, seated on a leopard skin, and he has a house containing scores of rooms. He is said to be a millionaire. A few years ago he was worth practically nothing. He has made his immense fortune by squeezing the people, and by his relationship to the queen. His name is Min Yung Jun. He is now about 40 years old, but he is one of the greatest political strikers of the world, and he is an adept in the selling of offices and in getting money out of the people. A part of his receipts have gone to the king, but a large amount has stuck to his own clothes. He first showed his efficiency in this line as governor of Ping Yang, a city of perhaps 150,000 inhabitants, which lies within 100 miles of Scoul. Here he was nicknamed by the people as "Stove Min" because he burned up everything he touched, and he is now called Buddha Min, probably for his supreme cheek of absorbing everything about him into his own nirvana. I have secured a phointo his own nirvana. I have secure: a pho-tograph of him, with a lot of his dancing girls behind him, and his son at his side. His feet rest upon a leopard skin, and he is by no means a bad looking Corean. He has evidently great organizing powers, and he has brought office brokerage down to a sys-

A LAND OF SQUEEZERS.

Corea, like China, is a land of squeezers. Officials who are paid something like \$500 omercials who are paid something like \$5000 annually from the people. There is no se-curity of property in Corea, and hence no in-centive for the people to accumulate. If a man lays up money and the magistrates find man lays up money and the magistrates and it out, they have one of their under-strappers accuse him of some crime. False witnesses are plenty, and they can whip the man or torture him until he pays something to be let go. Sometimes poor men are arrested on such charges. When tortured they say they have nothing and can give nothing. The reply often is, "You have a rich uncle, or a rich cousin and he must nay this amount reply often is, "You have a rich uncle, or a rich cousin, and he must pay this amount for you." As to the officials, they must get their money out of the people, and if they pay high prices for their offices they have got to oppress their subjects. Until within the last year or so the magistrates were al-lowed to have terms of from two to three years. The prices of the offices were high. by judiciously apportioning their oppressions over this time they could squeeze enough to make a profit and still let the people live. The waits of the court and of the officials, however, have increased within late years. The debt to China has eaten up a great part of the revenue, and Min Yung Jun has sup-plied the deficit by cutting down the terms for which the magistrates are appointed. At the same time he has not decreased the price of their offices, and they have had to squeeze all the money they could possibly get out of the people in order to come out even at the end of nine months instead of three years. The result is that in some parts

three years. The result is that in some parts of Corea starvation practically stares the people in the face, and this was the cause of the rebellion. The rebellion was not against the king, but against bis officials, and had the king not foolishly sent his troops against the rebels he might have escaped his present troubles and the war between China and Japan deferred.

HOW THEY SQUEEZED "CARP."

This squeezing, which exists among the magistrates, runs, in fact, through the whole of Corean society. You remember the doggerel which runs something like this:

\$12,000 a year. He has a fine establishmen here, and his mother, who is one of the sweetest old ladies out of Kentucky, is with him. Then there is General Le Gendre, who is also one of the vice presidents of the home office, and who is connected with General Greathouse as foreign adviser, and Colonel MONEY OR BLOOD. There is nowhere in the world that the almighty dollar is worth more to a man than it is in Corea. He can often save his skin

it is in Corea. He can often save his skin by plating the paim of his enemy with silver and persons sentenced to flegging can ransom their punishment with money. They have, in fact, a fixed rate for this in Corea. Ten blows of the bambos will be omlited on the payment of about \$5; twenty blows for \$10, and so on upward. There are few men who would not give all they have rather than have their thighs reduced to a jelly, and the bamboo is a great persuader. At the same time, officials are sometimes punched for their cruelty, and these who cause the death of persons by torture, receive 100 death of persons by torture, receive 100 blows and are dismissed from the public service. I am told that the present dynasty has much less terrible punishments than were common in the past, and that within the last 259 years knee-crushing and branding have been abilished, and there is no out-ting off of the noses and feet of men, as was done in the middle ages.

STEAMED TO DEATH.

Still, the punishments are bad enough, will devote my next letter to describing them. They are far worse than anything that is known outside of China, and the wives and families of rebels and criminals, even to the third and fourth generation, are included in the sentences of their husbands and fathers. Here is a curious method, which, I am told, prevails in Secoul of execut-ing the fathers of rebits. It is almost recushig the latters of reols. It is almost nec.s-sary to understand the structure of a Corean house to appreciate it. The rooms are heated, you know, by fires which are built under the house, and the flames of which run through flues, covering every part of the run through flues, covering every part of the floors of the rooms. These floors are of brick or mortar, and they are covered with a thick, white paper, well olled. With s good fire they turn the rooms into evens, and a small room soon becomes a furnace if a big fire is built under it. Among the lowest classes in Corea are the butchers, and it is in a butchers' house, outside the west gate of the city, that the fathers of rebels are sometimes poisoned. The poison is mixed with rice water, which has been left over night in order that its taste may be bitter. The officer of the law takes the man to this house. He wears wooden clogs, and thus

house. He wears wooden clogs, and thus keeps his feet from the red-hot floor, upon keeps his feet from the red-hot floor, upon which he puts the man, and where he forces him to driak the poisoned water. In the back of this room there is a great jar of Corean pottery, which holds almost as much as a hogshead. This is filled with water. After the official has given the poison he breaks this jar and the water flows out upon the floor. If the man does not die of the poison the steam and heat soon finlish him poison the steam and heat soon finish him, and the body is parbolled before it is taken out. It is carried through one of the dis-honorable gates and cast out of the city. It must be left there for a certain time and then if its relatives do not take it away the

birds grow fat over its cooked meat. WHAT FOREIGNERS MAY EXPECT.

These punishments will give you some idea of the horrors which are bound to attend any protracted war in this part of the world. The Japanese will carry on their struggle on western methods, but the Coreans and the Chinese will do as they have done in the past, and woe be to the prisoners who fail into their hands. During the war between the Chinese and English about a generation ago the foreign prisoners were carried about in iron cages, and I met an English consul at Canton a few years since who had his whiskers pulled out one at a time while he was being shown as a curiosity to the people in an iron pen, the roof of which was so low that he could neither sit nor stand within it. This man said at the time that China should give up a life for every hair he lost from his beard, and his position, I am told, was such that he was able to carry out his threat. The father of the present king, who is now at the head of the government, murdered the French missionaries and the Corean Chris-tians in the most barbarous of ways. The heads of some of them were cut off, and their topnots being tied together, they were hung high on poles, like so many onlons. The bodies of the dead were brought to Seoul in

case of trouble like the present these

CONNECTED WITH THE KING.

bodies of the dead were brought to Scoul in straw bags, and were cast on the ground outside the southeast gate. Such things are outside the southeast gate. Such things are hardly possible today. The Coreans are afraid of the foreigners, and the officials have too much sense to allow the people to massinto a basket which is slung over his shoulder. Oftentimes rows of boys can be seen stretched along the shore, while a coninual pantomime is kept up by in turn catch acre them. Still, this was only a few years ing the crab, releasing it and thrusting out ago, and when war comes in at the door, the wily too for another bite. Every now common sense flies out at the window. then a deep sea visitor strays into the THE AMERICAN COLONY IN COREA. crab settlement, and seeing the tempting balt, lays hold of it. Then there issue forth from 'he owner of that balt an un And this brings me to the American colony in Corea. Some of the best men that the United States has ever produced are now earthly yell, and all the boys come running banging to the several parts of their anat laboring there. Dr. H. N. Allen, the secre-tary of the American legation, will go down omy, and leaving the poor boy with a "bite to battle with the unwelcome catch as bes into history as one of the greatest of our diplomats. He has done more for Corea than any man ever connected with the United he can. Chinese urchins, in some parts of the em States legation, and if our diplomatic service pire, pick up odd coins in a still more curl-ous and yet somewhat similar manner. Or was organized on any other than a political basis he would today be the American minrainy day when a lady chances to come t a muddy place and does not wish to sol ister to Corea. He has his wife and children, two bright boys, with him, and his her shoes, she beckins to an urchin, who will, if he is in the business, drop down in front of her, making a temporary stapping house is inside the legation compound. He comes from Ohio, and he is a thoroughly able man in every respect. He practically saved the life of one of the princes of the royal stone, on which the lady reaches dry land again. The remuneration received for this family, and his value to America and Europe is inestimable. The American minister, Mr. is so small that it would hardly tempt a New York "dock rat." During the winter months when the West Sill, has been in Corea only a short time. I will write more concerning him in a future letter. He has been a professor and an ed-Indies are much visited by tourists and in-valids the native boys make a living by ucator all his life, and he is a cultured gendiving for coins. Strangers are never tired tleman. He comes from Michigan and was witnessing these expert exhibitions of div-ing. A coin is thrown from the pier, and appointed largely through the influence of Don Dickinson. He is a man of no experi-ence in dipiomatic life, but he is well liked simultaneously half a dozen dark bodies shoot into the water after it. Sometimes the money sticks in the mud and the divers and he is making a very good minister. There is only one American firm in Corea, reman under water so long that the specta-tors grow quite anxious. But soon they emerge from all directions, the lucky finder and this is that of Morse & Townsend, which has its chief house at the port of Chemulpo. James R. Morse, the senior partner, lives in New York. He has spent some years in carrying the plecs in his teeth. Offentime they catch a coin before it gets to the bot Corea and Japan and he is a very able man "Every one of us," said a woman who has W. D. Townsend, the other member of the is a well educated Bostonian, who does spent some time at Atlantic City, "knows what an uncomfortable feeling it is to have a a big business in shipping all sorts of things shoe lacer come united. Equally well does she know what an exertion it is to out of the country and in importing supplies for the king, the court and the people. and the it. One day while strolling board walk and jostled by the crowd and the it. stoop THE MISSIONARIES. The missionary force in Corea is large I suddenly felt my shoestring become united. Looking round for a convenient place to sit down I noticed a bright youngster and beckand it has done a great deal of good work. I don't believe there are more honest, active and intelligent missionaries anywhere than you will find in this country. They have a oned for him to come and tie it. Being unable to find anything less than a 10-cent you will had in this county. They have a strong hold upon the people, and they are thoroughly respected by the king. The head-quarters of the missions are in Scoul. The work is chiefly done by the Presbyterians and Methodists as far as the Americans are piece, I gave him that for his trouble. stead of showing the least surprise or grati tude, however, ho, in a very businesslike manner, took out a 5-cent piece and gave i to me as change, remarking, meanwhile that he made \$1 or so that way every day, The French Catholics have a cerned. concerned. The French Catholics have a large force at work among the people, and there is also a mission of the Church of England, which is, I think, managed from Londen. The American Presbyterian mis-

Greathouse as foreign advisor, and Colonel F. J. H. Neinstead, who is in charge of the government school. Last, but not least among the Americans, there is a bright young Washington man named Power, who came to Corea to put the electric light plant in the palace, and who has the position of electrician to the king. He is only 28 years of age, but he has put up one of the finest electric light plants that you will find on the other side of the globe, and when the country is again settled he will probably build an electric railroad which is projected from Seoul to Chemulpo. Orehard & Wilhelm COREA'S FORMER MINISTER. It is very unfortunate that this rebellion occurred just at this time, and if the Chinese are allowed to control affairs they will put the country in a worse state than over. The

the country in a worse state than over. The king himself is more progressive than any of his nobles, and he is anxious to see his coun-try improved and his people bottered. It was only a few months ago that he undertook to establish a postal service, and to do this he called from Washington Mr. Ye Cha Yun, who, for years, was the secretary of the Corean legation, and who acted for a time as Corean minister. Ye went to Corea very enthusiastic as to his work, and he was doing all be could to much modern progress there all he could to push modern progress there when the present rebellion broke out. He is one of the brightest of the younger Corean statesmen, and if his prominence does not result in his losing his head through the jealousy of those above him, he will make himself felt in the administration of the govthrow of the palace, and the parlor in which he residence in Scoul. He lives within a stone's throw of the palace, and the parlor in which he received me was furnished half in Ameri-can and half in Corean style. He wore a gown of white slik, and on his head was a many cornered black hat of horse hair net. The desk before him was full of papers, and he was working as hard as he did at Wash-ington. He has, I am told, a good, fat posltion in the provinces where the rebellion has occurred, and it is probably a lucky thing for his head that he is using it in Scoul rather than in southern Corea.

Frank G. Carpenter

TURNING ODD PENNIES. Bright Boys Who Make Their Money in Funny Fashions.

"Have you the bullet that killed General Reynolds?" esked an old veteran of a youngster who kept a relic stand on the youngster who kept a refer stand on the battlefield of Gettysburg. "No sir," was the reply, "we sold the last one yesterday, but we can have you one by tomorrow." The scarred and begrimsned old "Buck Tal," however, knew all about the

General Reynolds builts, so he didn't order any, but bought a dilapidated canteen from the scene of Pickstt's charge. Being some-what of a connoisesour in such matters, he examined the canteen closely and satisfied

examined the canteen closely and satisfied himself that it was not bigus. Many a boy living near one of the great battlefields obtains a living by hunting relics. Having sharp eyas he is generally fortunate enough to pick up some of the emains of the "great fight," which he either sells to a dealer or directly to visitors. "One boy, not long ago, at Gettysburg, found a wrat bone with a bay net plunged through it, which he sold for \$25. Another, on the field of Waterion, found two bullsts em-bedded in each other, the one French, the other English. They had evidently met in mid-air, and were valued very highly. So many tourists visit the American battle-fields that it is begaming very difficult to supply is kept up to the demand. Travelers who have spent any time among

the natives of Australia vow that the boys of that country earn money in the most carious way ever heard of. In some parts of the country fishing is quite an influstry. Among other things caught are orabs and crayfish. But instead of catching them in crayhab. But instead of catching them in nets as we do boys are employed, and this is the method: A boy wades cut where the crabs are thick. Thrust ng his foot out he gives prominence to his big too, which, wagging about in an enticing manner,



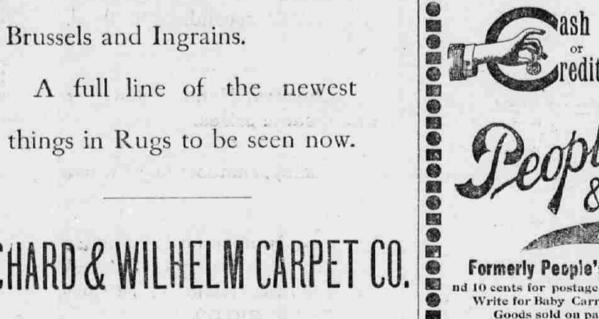
PATRIOTISM OF FOREIGNERS.

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OMAHA, Aug. 29.- To the Editor of The Bee: I have read with a good deal of interest the report of Supreme Chancellor W. W. Blackwell of the Enights of Pythias, especially that part of it referring to the so-called "German question." The proposition advanced by Mr. Blackwell is that one who is classed as a "forsigner," that is, an American citizen of foreign birth, cannot be a loyal and patriotic American unless he discards the language of his ancestors and banishe from his mind every vestige of a thought | me remind you that a foreigner who has of those from whose blood he sprang. It suffered the iron heel of despotism and sought seems that he would withhold the right of and is enjoying the blessings of liberty can citizenship from anybody who is unable to acquire the knowledge of the English language, almost accuses of disloyalty those who were unable to do so, and urges strongly and repeatedly members of the order of ban and scores of others who did not know German origin to adopt the English language. And if the "Father of Our Country" had re-quired of them that they should first learn Now, it seems to me that Mr. Blackwell has not viewed this question from all the standpoints. If he would have examined into it carefully he would have found that the English language, so that they might learn to love freedom and liberty and fight for them, too, it is not known to this day. Let me remind you that in our late unpleashe so-called "foreigner" has no need of his urging to learn the language adopted in this antness it was not asked of the regiments and companies of Irish, Germans and Boland, but that they all learn it to their best ability, knowing well that any education or hemians and others if they had learned the knowledge they may be possessed of is use-less to them without the knowledge of the English language, but they were welcome in the defense of this, our common country. language. But this is not such an easy task No, sir, it is not true that a man can be as Mr. Blackwell imagines. The average immigrant comes here at a mature age, with loyal American only through the language of Johnny Bull, no more so than that he could obtain salvation through that language only; neither is it true that his family, for which he must provide, and cannot afford to spend the first two or three years of his existence here learning the lanyears of his existence here tearning the lan-guage and not earning anything. On the contrary, the most of them, after they have spent what cash was left off their property for establishing themselves and furnishing their homes, have but very little means left because a man loves the language which he first lisped and in which his mother sang to him the sweet lullables which he knows well and thoroughly, better than any other one which he may have learned in his later and have to go to work to earn their living at once. Now, sir, it spens beyond the comshould also cultivate a secret love for his fatherland and its institutions. made this his new home and fatherland prehension of Mr. Blackwell how difficult in of his own free will and choice for sufficient is for a man, who spends his days in hard labor and often in sorrow, and care for his cause, and as far as citizenship is concerned family, to find time for studying the Eng-lish language. To those who have been has cat loose for all time to come from the potentate to whom he was subject, and if he cherishes sweet recollections of his childlanguage. To those who have been ght up here and hardly ever heard any brought up hood and still loves the language of his mother that does not make him less of a patriotic American. He is true to his other than the English language, it might seem a very simple matter and a very easy task. But my ob-servation teaches me that the English lan-guage is one of the most difficult languages to learn. Did you ever notice the fact that out of 100 "foreigners" who came here in some later period of their age and did not idopted country, true to the institutions be cause it is the country of freedom and erty, yet it could not claim to be such if it required from him that he should forget and throw to the wind his sweetest recollections. enjoy the benefit of our public schools, in ninety-nine cases, you can tell, no matter how long they lived here, that they are and branded him as disloyal because of his inability to learn the language, which is not of itself exclusively American. 10 "foreigners" before they have spoken a dozen words. If that proves anything, it Now, I believe that human nature is the same under any clime and in every nation. does this, that the English language is one Now let us take a glance at our own Ameri of the most difficult to learn. can citizens who live in foreign lands. Now, what do those German members of not a fact that they are as "clannish," as the Knights of Pythias demand? It is sim-ply this: They wan! to carry on the busi-ness of their lodge in the language that they know, so that they could participate in the work intelligently. And for that they are t is called here, when abroad as any emigrant or foreigner in this country? not a fact that they form a "colony" well in Paris as in Berlin or Vienna? know, so that they, equid participate in the work intelligently. And for that they are accused of disloyality, aye, even treason. Now, sir, it seems to me that Mr. Blackwell works under a Disapprehension, when he thinks that the Ungitage of itself and alone can be the cause of Joyality and patriotism. Why, if he was right, we would have to find in that part of this continent which lies north of the lies dividing the United States more American patriotism and not a fact that whether they remain in France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, China, whether temporarily or with the in tention of spending their lives, they do not even assimilate with these people, and remain Americans there? Is it not a fac main Americans there? Is it not a lact that when any of them forget the land of their birth and despise the language of their fathers they do not find any praise by their countrymnen? It is only a day or two ago that I read the following stricture States more American patriolism and loyalty in our own state, because it is more English, you know. And yet I venture in the Chicago Inter Ocean in its special correspondence from Rome: more English, you know. And yet I venture to say, without fear of successful contradic-tion, that every "foreigner" in the United States is a better "American citizen than any English-speaking "Canadian. If Mr. Blackwell was a shrewd observer he could have formd the English history the best example. that the language does not create lowalf wat not the marging. "Most of our country women settled here have married into the nobility, and their influence is greater morally than it is nu-merically, because of the high positions they occupy. It seems strange, and rather sad to me, that there should not exist a single association among these ladies for work, has robbed the Trishmen of their mother language and replaced it by its own, and yet dare anybody say that the Irish are English patriots on that account? "The study or social intercourse. Their influ-ence, of course, makes itself feit here and ence, of course, makes itself felt here and there, but in union is strength, and much more could be accomplished by them as divil a bit." the Irish are Irish still. I hold that language and loyalty to a common government are distinct matters, whom I have seen grow up in Yankee land, and who never saw Europe until she was which is not alone shown in the abov Irish example, but we see it also in the oldest modern republic, Switzerland. It is past 20, has no time to give her own peo-ple, talks Friglish with constraint, and speaks of Italy always as 'my poor coun-try,' and of the queen as 'my beloved queen.' She never saw either country or a well known fact that the citizens of Switzerland are somewhat divided as to the use of the languages, some using the German. some the French and others the Italian, sovereign until two years ago," Let me, in conclusion, sgain assure you that there is no danger to our liberties and and have done so for centuries, and yet they are all patriotic, loyal and enthusiastic ad-herenis of thier common country. We also see that Swede and Norwegian, although institutions from the language of those of our immigrated citizens who cannot dis-card all at once all of their sweetest recoldivided by a difference in language, get along very well under one government, withlections and become haters of all that was once sweet and pleasant to them, neither are they on that score less patriotic than the out trying to rob each other of the language

be as loyal and patriolic citizens of country if they are unable to acquire knowledge of the English language as nati born Americans are. Now, sir, let me ass you that among the so-called foreigners, to if they could not speak the English langu there is as much love for the institution this country and as much readiness to greatest impetus given to immigration to this country was given by the oppression of the European despots after the dawn of liberty, which seemed to be so near in 1848, was

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The biggest fleas have smaller fleas Upon their backs to bite 'em, And those small fleas have other fleas, And so ad infinitum

Well, the Corean official flea is of all sizes. from this great prime minister. Min Yung Jun, down to the kesos, who trot along beside your chair when you go through the city of Seoul. I had four chair-bearers to carry me, and part of the time there was a soldier on each side of us. In addition, there was "General" Pak, and I doubt not that overy one of them got his percentage out of everything I bought. I had to have the money paid over in my presence to be sure that it would be paid at ad, and when Pak bought a cigar for me I venture he always received a cigarette as his commission in the purchase. The Chinaman who kept house for Mr. Power, the electrician to the king, with whom I supped, got his per-centage on the price of every monthful of food we ate and of everything we bought. I could not hire a horse that the man who ran behind it and acted as my groom did not get his percentage of the hirs. Such things are perfectly legitimate in Scoul. The man who keeps the gate of your house is given 10 per cent of the amount of all purchases made. This, of course, comes out of the landlord who is charged an additional price If the percentage is not paid the seller will get no more business and he will be boycotted by all the gatemen of the town.

SAMPLE INSTANCES.

The illegitimate squeezing is awful. You have to watch all the time for fear some one else is being cheated or oppressed through you. The servants of foreigners are not subject to the ordinary Corean laws, and our legation to Corea found not long ago that the kesss connected with the estab-lishment had been seding certificates to men about Seoul, stating that they wer employed by the legation, and they had re ceived from 1,000 to 20,000 cash apiece for Each of the foreign legations has a of these keso soldiers, which are detailed to it from the service of the king and my soldiers are of this character. An outrageous instance of squeezing occurred not long ago in connection with the Russian legation, and it was carried on a long time before the Russian minister found it out. These keses went out into the country and found men who were in debt to people in Seoul. They told them that the Russian minister had bought the claims against tham, and that they must be paid with high interest. They put them in chains and brought them right to the legation and kept sion consists of something like twenty peothem in the outhouses, which are reserved for the kesos, and which surround every ple, and the most of the missionaries have wives and families. The Methodist mission whipped them from time to time with paddles. is equally as large, and both have hospitals and schools. The Corean college, under the Methodist Episcopal mission, is in charge of

They would strip them half naked, sus-Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, who is also treas-urer of the mission, and a most efficient pend them by their elbows and torture them by touching their bare legs with red-hot man. I spent some time with him at his home in Scoul, and I can certify that he is pokers. Now and then they would let them the yard, and if the minister came thoroughly well posted upon the country and that his organization is doing a great deal of good. The missionaries in Seoul live aight would warn them that they had better be quiet, for he was a dangerous man, and was already inclined to cut their heads off for their nonpayment of the money. Think of such a thing actually going on for marks without the minimum for the such as the such inside of walled compounds or yards. Their gates are usually guarded by keepers, and weeks without the minister knowing it, and walls would be a slight protection from I am told that a somewhat similar state of affairs prevailed for a short time in connecmob. tion with the quarters of one of the mission-

nries. In another case, a teacher of one of the government schools found that his popularity was waning. The people did not seem to like him, and he could not tell what was of Egypt. He is a graduate of West Point, and he is one of the instructors and officers of the Corean army. He has been of graat the matter until he found that his servants the matter until he found that his servanta had been borrowing miney of the people of the neighborhood, and that under compul-sion, in his name. He believes that one of the chief officers of the school had a hand value to the king during the present rebel-lion, and in case there is a protracted war between Japan and China upon Corean soil, his brains will have much to do with the direction of the struggle. I visited him not in the scheme, and it was only stopped upor threatening that the imposition would long ago. His red beard and hair have turned white since he left America, but his be reported to the king unless a change immediately made and the money re-ed. 1 did not buy anything in the Secul form is as straight as when he commanded his soldiers during the war of the rebellion, and his eye is as bright as it was during his wonderful career in Egypt. General Clar-ence Greathouse, the foreign adviser to the king, is a Kentuckian by birth, and a Cali-ference by advisor to the shops unless I saw the money handed over for my purchases. Otherwise, my soldiers might say that I had just taken it, and in-asmuch as I was a freigner and of pre-sumably high rank, they would, to a certain extent, have to grin and bear it. The greatest squeezers in Corea are the Chinese, and the Chinese minister, Yuan, is supposed to make a great deal of money in this way

WHEN DICKY HAD THE MEASLES.

Anna M. Williams in New York Sun. Anna M. Williams in New York Sun. We found we had to hile his shoes, His stockings, trousers, waistcoat, coat And then he vowed he'd put on Sue's Pink gingbam, and he'd find his boat And have a lark. He wouldn't stay In bed and swallow nasty stuff And thus he'd fret and toss all day, Oh, there was interest quite enough When Dicky had the measles.

On Monday he was eloquent: "I say, mother, since I'm sick, I must live likz a nobby gent; What if Old Spectacles does kick? See, here's the lunch list: five cream tarts, Three red bananas and some dates, A coffee cake and walnut hearts!" We saily thought of pearly sates We sadly thought of pearly gates When Dicky had the measles.

On Wednesday 'twas he called for Bess: "Halloo! Come in and read a story. That's it: the page is turned. I guess. Now give us fights and men all gory. Lie still, Don Carlo-sh-h-you'd best! Was that a Cossack rode the horse? All right, go on; oh, skip the rest. That's only love." This was, of course, When Dicky had the measles! In addition to these, there are a number of foreigners connected with the court and the king. General William McE. Dye was, for years, in the employ of the late khedive

On Sunday in a steamer chair We left him, and we went to church. The service over, in the glare Of sunlight, on a Soden perch. Sat freckled Dicky with his chums; His tongue was running fike a streak. We're thankful now, whatever comes, It can't surpass that awful week When Dicky had the measles!

Henry Retires.

Kate Field's Washington: "Your majesty," reported the chief imp, "Henry VIII. kicks on giving up his room on the first floor and going into the attic." 'You just tell him." rejoined Pluto, "that

fornian by adoption. He came from Call-fornia to be consul general at Yokohama, he doesn't hold the divorce record any longer and that we've got to have his apartments and from there was called to Secul as a foreign adviser to the king at a salary of for a gentleman from Sloux Falls."

of their fathers. I believe that Mr. Blackwell is in error who never learned anything else but the English language. JOHN ROSICKY. when he thinks that "foreigners" could not

Beneath the quivering trees, And let his locks about him fly Responsive to each brecze. darkened again by the hand of tyranny. Tis long since Joys like these he quaffed; The youth is now a man Who bares his bald head to the draft Of the electric fan. and does appreciate it, much more so one who never suffered from tyranny. Let IMPIETIES. me remind you that among those who fou The Red Cloud (Ncb.) Chief relates that a few months ago that town had a preacher who often soared into high fields of thought the English language, but they knew how to love and appreciate freedom and liberty. and his descriptions of the heavenly city at

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those times were word pictures that sometimes fell from the sublime down to the commonplace. This good brother had twice tested the ineffable bliss of matrimonial life, and No. 2 was always on hand to remind him by her presence that heaven did not contain all his treasures. In one of his sermons he portrayed the New Jerusalem, its pearly gates, its jasper walls and its golden streets. His descriptive powers carried him to sublime heights, and many

a hearty amen came from the pews in sponse to some heart touching thought. The minister's wife was a fervent woman, and often when her good husband was preaching she shot in a "hallelujah," and "amen," or some other earnest ejaculation. "In that beautiful city," said the eloquent preacher, "we all have friends. I have a beloved wife there." "Thank God," cried out wife No. 2. The response was so un-expected that it nonplussed the preacher, and the audience saw the point and a broad smile spread over every face, and for the moment the heavenly city was forgotten. Since then whenever that good brother refers a sermon to his saintly wife in heaven looks carefully over the congregation to see if No. 2 is present.

A citizen of Montreal lately on a visit to Ottawa, while passing down the hotel corridor to his room at a late hour, happened to hear violent grouns and sobs is As the suing from one of the rooms. was open he entered, and reconized a fel-low Montrealer, prominent in political and business circles, and famous for his re-ligious and alcoholic tendencies. He was kneeling at his bedside, clinging to the side of the bed, and sobbing as though his heart would break.

"What's the matter, old man?" inquired our friend, touching the sufferer on the shoulder. "I'm so drunk I can't say my prayers,"

was the tearful response

Not long ago the son of a well known ex-congressman from Massachusetts began to attend Sunday school, in accordance with the wish of the family that he be early in-structed in the way he should go. At the structed in the way he should go. At the dinner table, after the exercises of the morning were over, he suddenly observed:

"Papa, have you the love of Jesus in your heart

"I hope so, my son. Have you?" "Yes, papa." "And how does it feel?" "Like a lump of lead.

The new minister had arrived at Deacon The new minister had arrived at Deacon Clover's house and was to remain a few days. When the evening was far spent the dominie was escorted to his bed room by the deacon, who said, as he opened the or to the rather small apartment "This, Dr. Fourthly, is the prophet's

"Ah," replied the clergyman, as he sur-veyed its circumscribed dimensions surveyed its circumscribed dimensions, "i must have been one of the minor prophets."

class if there was less social jealousy and St. Peter-You were a salesman in a dry snobbery among them. One young countess

goods store on earth, werea't you? Spirit (timidiy)-Yes, sir. St. Peter-Then sit down at once. You needn't be afraid. Your employer won't

disturb you here.

druggists.

Mrs. Ellen Malson, wife of Elder Malson, pastor of the U. B. chruch at Galton, Ill., in speaking of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, says: "I can chearfully recommend it." Applied to a cut, bruise or burn, it produces a sooth-ing, pleasant effect, releving the pain al-most instantly and healing the parts quickly and without leaving a scar. A fiannel cloth

over the affected part will cure a sprain

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continue except for general use, as the hair grows its natural color from the roots the same as when a child. Every bottle is guaranteed gen-uine. REWARE OF IMLTATIONS. Make sure sure that every bottle is inbeled Mme. M. Yale's Excelsion Hair Tonic. Price \$1.99 per hottle.

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