

PREMIER OF COREA.

Romantic Career of Clarence R. Greathouse, of Kentucky.

Wealth and Honors Heaped Upon the Head of the Man Who, at Least Partially, Americanized the Hermit Kingdom.

The career of Clarence R. Greathouse, the Kentuckian, who recently died at Seoul, Korea, almost rivals in romance the adventures of some of Dumas' heroes.

The wildest dreams that his boyish fancy cherished probably never touched anything so far removed from the ordinary as what came to pass.

Thirty years ago, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, Clarence Greathouse was editing a country newspaper in Versailles and practicing law.

In 1855, soon after President Cleveland went into office, Mr. Greathouse was in Washington arguing a case in the supreme court.

Attracted by the boom on the Pacific coast young Greathouse emigrated in the fall of 1869 to San Francisco.

He was in the Ashanti, Kafir and Zulu wars. He can append a long string of letters to his name—"K. C. M. G., "O. C. B., and the two magic letters which he doubtless prizes more than all the rest, "V. C."

He is not a young man, for he has passed his sixtieth birthday. Nor is he a popular commander in the usual sense of that term.

His manners are abrupt and his disposition is combative. The story is told that he had a controversy with Lord Charles Beresford, during the Nile campaign.

William P. Frye Will Occupy the Position on Account of Vice President Hobart's Death.

William P. Frye was born at Lewiston, Me., September 2, 1831; graduated at Bowdoin college, Maine, 1850; studied and practiced law; was a member of the state legislature in 1861, 1862 and 1867; was mayor of Lewiston in 1866 and 1867; was attorney general of the state of Maine in 1867, 1868 and 1869; was elected a member of the national republican executive committee in 1872, and reelected in 1876 and 1880; was elected a trustee of Bowdoin college in June 1880, received the degree of LL. D. from Bates college in July, 1881, and the same degree from Bowdoin college in 1889; was a presidential elector in 1864; was a delegate to the national republican conventions in 1872, 1876 and 1880; was elected chairman of the republican state committee of Maine in place of Hon. James G. Blaine, resigned, in November, 1881; was elected a representative in the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses; was elected to the United States senate as a republican, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James G. Blaine, appointed secretary of state, took his seat March 18, 1881; was reelected in 1883, in 1888, and again in 1895, receiving every vote, with one exception, in both branches of the legislature; elected president pro tem. of the senate, February 7, 1896, was a member of the commission which met in Paris, September, 1898, to adjust terms of peace between the United States and Spain. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

Mr. Greathouse was a very efficient and businesslike consul, and made such a fine record that he was continued in office under the Harrison administration until his resignation.

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SIR REDVERS BULLER.

Commander in Chief in South Africa Is Twelfth on the List of British Generals.

The list of field marshals in the British army is headed by the queen's cousin, the duke of Cambridge; and her son, the prince of Wales, is second. Her son-in-law, Prince Christian, is among those who hold the rank of general; and her son, the duke of Connaught, is third.

It is needless to say, remarks the Youth's Companion, that not one of these is ever called upon for active service in the field. When there is a war, great or small, a trained soldier is chosen, and it is the British policy to give opportunity to as many as possible to distinguish themselves.

Now the command in South Africa went to Sir Redvers Buller, the twelfth on the list of generals—a man who has seen service in China, in Canada, and in the Ashanti, Kafir and Zulu wars.

He can append a long string of letters to his name—"K. C. M. G., "O. C. B., and the two magic letters which he doubtless prizes more than all the rest, "V. C."

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HARD ON CRIMINALS.

Rev. Cyrus F. Wixon Advances a Startling Idea.

He Favors the Extermination of All Lawbreakers Guilty of Capital or State Prison Offenses by Means of Chloroform.

Rev. Cyrus F. Wixon, a retired Methodist clergyman, of Newburg, N. Y., recently announced at a meeting of a Chautauque circle that he was in favor of the extermination of criminals.

The guillotine is too bloody, hanging is too uncertain and expensive. We don't know how much the criminal suffers. When a criminal has committed two offenses I would chloroform him. I don't think it is right that a hundred thousand criminals should be saddled on the pockets of taxpayers.

Rabbi Hartog Veld asked Mr. Wixon if he did not think there was a chance for reform. "There is not one criminal in a hundred that is ever reformed," replied Mr. Wixon.

"You are older than I," rejoined Dr. Veld, "and though I have had experience as a prison chaplain I will not contradict you," and then the matter was dropped.

Rev. Mr. Wixon is a mild-mannered, benign looking gentleman, about 65 years old. When asked to define the line of offenses which he considered called for the death penalty he replied: "As to what classes of people should be subjected to capital punishment, I would include those whose offenses are adjudged capital now, also state prison offenses. Capital punishment should be inflicted in those cases after the second offense. I may add that there are some state prison offenses which I consider should be capital crimes, such as polygamy and cases of great violence."

In response to a question as to how he would carry out this proposition Rev. Mr. Wixon said: "In the first place it would be necessary for some of the laws on our statute books to be repealed and new legislation would be needed. That is, laws should be enacted that would be in harmony with the infliction of the penalty I have prescribed."

"I think that the motive for the line of legislation I propose is the protection of property and the safety of the citizen. The present legislation on this subject is a failure. In support of this statement I will say that while the population has increased 20 per cent. crime has increased 33 per cent. I do not think it right, after a brief period of incarceration, to turn criminals loose upon the community, to the great danger of the public. Neither do I consider it the proper thing to do to support them in penal institutions at the expense of the honest taxpayers of the land. And I certainly do not consider it wise or just to allow criminals to disturb the rate of wages outside of prisons by self-support. Above all things I would urge that the execution of the death penalty should speedily follow conviction."

When the question was put to Mr. Wixon as to his opinion on the subject of heredity in crime, he said: "Specialists and experts in criminology have repeatedly emphasized the fact that crime is incurable and hereditary. 'There are others, who have labored for the reformation of the criminal and lower classes, who tell us that not to exceed one per cent. are ever reformed. If it is not our desire to maintain this class of people at the expense of those who are honest, what are we going to do about it? Perhaps my views are not in harmony with those of clergymen generally. In fact, I do not know of any other clergyman who holds them. And they are not likely to prove popular with the clerical brethren. But while I feel that I am in the right about it I am fully satisfied.'"

At Yetholm, in Scotland, a man named Faa was crowned king of the gypsies in succession to his late mother, who was known as Queen Esther. The crown of tin and tinsel was placed on his head by the village blacksmith, whose family is said to possess the hereditary right of crowning the gypsy sovereigns. The "king" rode in a carriage drawn by six asses.

The admission fees to the Paris exposition will be before ten a. m., two francs, or about 40 cents, the entire exhibition; between the hours of ten a. m. and six p. m., a franc will be the charge, and after six p. m., on week days, two francs, while on Sunday the fee is not to be raised for the evening hours.

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NOT ON THE TIME TABLE.

The Curious Reason For Which a Train Was Side Tracked.

In the rarefied atmosphere of the high tablelands of Mexico objects that are really a long way off appear to be close at hand. This has led to many ludicrous mistakes on the part of tourists, and even on the part of those having a knowledge of the peculiarity of the country.

The Mexican Central railroad has a tangent (section of track in which there is no curve) that is said to be the longest in the world. It is over 60 miles in length, and a locomotive headlight can be seen, of course, for a very long distance.

One evening a train rounded the curve approaching this tangent, and as it entered on the straight track its brakes suddenly began to grind. It soon came to a standstill, and the conductor, fearing that an accident had befallen the engine, hurried forward, and was shown by the engineer a light that was twinkling and dancing on the track directly ahead.

"A headlight, sure," the engineer said. "Must be an extra and the dispatchers have overlooked it, for orders do not mention it."

"Guess you are right," the conductor replied, "but I never knew the dispatchers to be so careless before. Anywhere but on this tangent there would have been a collision and somebody killed. We'd better move ahead slowly to the next side track. We can't tell just how near that train may be, and we will wait for it to pass us there."

They reached the side track in safety, and, drawing in on it, awaited the coming of the other train. Half an hour passed, and the engineer was fuming, wondering how much longer he was to be delayed, when the conductor called him to step out to the main line.

"What do you think of that headlight, now?" he asked, when the engineer had joined him. "Seems to have got clear up and off the road."

The engineer gazed at the twinkling light, then, "Venus, by Jupiter!" he exclaimed. "Billy, we've side tracked to let a star go by, or my name's not Smith!"—Youth's Companion.

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Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Non-irritating. What's the use of having trouble when there are so many people anxious to borrow it?

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