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, Corea, almost rivals in romance the adventures of some of Dumas' heroes. The metamorphosis of the young sailor, Edmond Dantes, into the fabulously rich count of Monte Cristo, was not more startling, and scarcely more improbable than the evolution of a Kentucky boy into prime minister, and almost king, of far-off Corea, wrapped in oriental luxury and jealously guarded from harm by a barbaric monarch, whose devotion to him was as strong as if Mr. Greathouse had come of a long Hne of Corean ancestry,

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. He was then 25 years old. He was born on a farm about two miles south of the town. He received his legal education at the University of Virginia, and was a young man of fine natural ability and brilliant promise.

Attracted by the boom on the Pacific coast young Greathouse emigrated in the fall of 1869 to San Francisco, and through the aid of his kinsman, Lloyd Tevis, the multimillionaire goldbug (who recently died in that city), and by his own ability and force, he was ner in the legal firm of "Stewart, Great- in the Soudan. house & Blanding," of which Senator William H. Stewart, of Nevada, was the senior member.

In 1885, soon after President Cleveland went into office, Mr. Greathouse was in Washington arguing a case in the supreme court. One of his friends, who had influence with the administration, asked him how he would like to



CLARENCE R. GREATHOUSE. (Kentuckian Who Was for Years Prime Minister of Corea.)

go to Yokohama, Japan, as consel. Greathouse replied that he believed he would like it. A few days later he was given the appointment, and wired his widowed mother, with whom he lived in San Francisco, to pack up and be ready to move to Japan. Two weeks later they set sail from San Francisco.

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. During his term as consul he had rendered great service to Ni-Kung, the king of Corea, by giving him advice, and his royal highness soon became of the opinion that he couldn't conduct the affairs of his kingdom without Greathouse. He created the office "Ho-Pang," corresponding in civilized monarchies to the position of prime minister, and besought Mr. Greathouse to accept it.

'Gen." Greathouse, as the king called him, was a potent factor in the development of Corea, and the king was said to be in full sympathy with his Yankee ally, favoring the building of railroads, the development of the mines, the opening of the ports to foreign commerce and the teaching of the English language to the Coreans.

Greathouse was said to have an in terest in mining in Corea, and with the princely salary he received from the king (said to have been nearly \$100,000 a year) he was enabled to live like a lord. He did not affect the peculiar oriental garb, the triple-decked headgear and jade in which he had been pictured by a San Francisco newspaper some years ago, but always wore the plain

dress of an American citizen. Mr. Greathouse cared nothing for money aside from what it would buy, and the life of oriental ease and splen dor which he led in Seoul was said to be very agreeable to him. He was a sin-gular compound of clean-cut intellect, great ability and dreaminess.

New Style of Pitcher. The new pitcher for serving feed drinks is an English invention, and beautifully presented in both green and ruby glass. To put ice directly in the beverage weakens its strength and flavor. This is obviated by the introduction into the new pitcher of a glass inner cylinder (resembling a lamp chimney as much as anything), with a silver top and screw cork. In this the cracked ice lasts a long time, the drink poured from the pitcher proper, and renewed again and again as required.

Cooperage woods have advanced 20 per cent., largely caused by the enormous demand from the whisky combine. Experimenters are trying to make cloth and soap out of the wood pulp. Sawdust and wood waste have almost as great a value as the clean plank ten years ago.

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



(From the Latest Photograph of the British Leader in South Africa.)

chosen, and it is the British policy to give opportunity to as many as possible to distinguish themselves. Lord Wolseley won his repute in the Ashanti war soon occupying an enviable position as and in Egypt; Lord Roberts in India an attorney. Later he became a part- and Afghanistan; and Lord Kitchener

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, Kaffir and Zulu wars. He can append a long string of letters to his name-"K. C. M. G.," "G. C. B.," and the two magic letters which he doubtless prizes more than all the rest, "V. C." For Sir Redvers won the Victoria cross by two most conspicuous acts of personal bravery on one day during the Zulu campaign.

He is not a young man, for he has passed his sixtleth birthday. Nor is he a popular commander in the usual sense of that term. He is tall and powerfully built, and looks the soldier he is-a commander who will stop at nothing, and who expects the men under his command to exhibit the same cool bravery that characterizes him.

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, as to the proper channel to take in descending a cataract. Sir Redvers carried his point and the steamboat passed the cataract safely.

"You see," said Sir Redvers, "mine was the right course."

"Oh," replied Sir Charles, "it was my choice, too. I only recommended the other because I knew you would oppose whatever I said."

PRESIDENT OF SENATE.

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



WILLIAM P. FRYE. (Presiding Officer of the United States Senate.)

ceived 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, Fortythird Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Fortysixth 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.

HARD ON CRIMINALS.

Rev. Cyrus F. Wixon Advances a Startling Idea.

He Favors the Extermination of All Lawbrenkers 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 Chautauqua circle that he was in favor of the extermination of criminals. Asked how he would exterminate them, he replied to a New York Herald reporter:

"The guillotine is too bloody, hanging is too violent and electrocution 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. Criminologists say that crime is hereditary. Yes, I would chloroform them."

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.

"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 ears old. When asked to define the line of offenses which he considered alled 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



REV. CYRUS F. WIXON. (He Favors the Extermination of All Habitual Criminals.)

statute books to be repealed and new legislation would be needed. That is, laws should be enacted that would be n 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 denger 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 con-

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 heredltary.

"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."

New King of the Gypsies.

At Yetholm, in Scotland, a man named Fan 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 cowning the gypsy sovereigns. The "king" rode in a carriage drawn by six asses.

Paris Exposition Fees. The admission fees to the Paris exposition will be before ten a. m., two francs, or about 40 cents, to 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 Sundays the fee is not to be raised for the evening hours.

NOT ON THE TIME TABLE.

The Curious Reason For Which Train Was Side Tracked.

the rarefled 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 "Must be an extra and the dispatchers have overlooked it, for orders do not mention it."

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"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 couductor 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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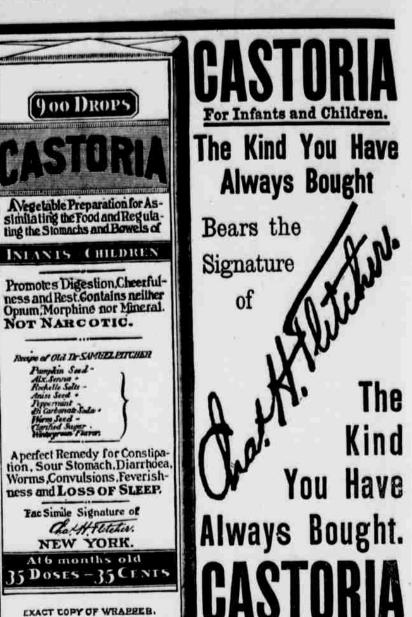
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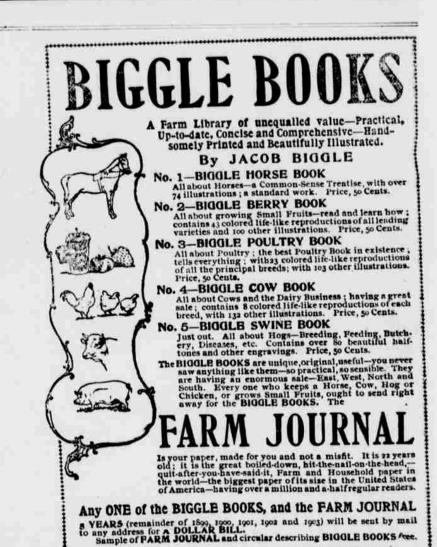
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