

# CHINA AND JAPAN

## Cause of the War Between the Two Nations of the Far East.

### A DISPUTE OVER KOREA.

#### Both Combatants Want to Sway Its Future Destinies.

#### A Rebellion in Korea Leads to a Row Between Its Two Neighbors Regarding Their Respective Interests in That Country—Naval and Military Strength of the Belligerents—The Little "Hermit Kingdom" and Its Queer People.

The queer little kingdom of Korea has been terribly stirred up for over three months. A rebellion broke out there after the King put some of his enemies to death. Thereabouts were remarkably successful at first, and in one battle wounded and put to death over 600 of the Korean King's troops. Later the rebels surrendered; but before that came about Japan and China had become actively interested. Japan has many subjects among the population of Seoul, the chief and capital city of Korea, and fearing that these subjects would not be properly protected, marched 2000 soldiers into the capital.

The King of Korea did not like the action of the Japanese Government and sent to China for help. As soon as Japan learned of this she hustled more troops into Korea, until Japan has now more than 20,000 soldiers in various parts of the country, besides a strong naval force in the waters around the peninsula.

The Korean Government having got more than it bargained for frantically begged both China and Japan to go away. Instead of obeying the Korean King, both invaders have begun fighting each other.

Japan claims to have the right to place forces in Korea under the treaty of 1882. In the treaty it is expressly stipulated that

precious of both, and fearing Russia besides, pleaded with Japan to be let alone. "The occasion was ripe for protectors, however, and Japan, on being asked to withdraw her troops and warships, answered that it could not. Now Japan has thrown down the gauntlet, and by demanding of Korea that she terminate her amicable relationship with China and accept Japan as her protector."

The situation, moreover, is hopelessly mixed, for a half dozen European nations are involved. Russia is most vitally concerned,



LI HUN-CHANG, VICEROY OF CHINA.

cerned, for she has been scheming to get control of Korea for nearly twenty years. The Siberian Railroad has its eastern terminus at Vladivostok, a few miles from the northern sea boundary of Korea. If Russia could extend this railroad through Korea to the southern extremity, the sea would be in a much better position to act on the aggressive with Asiatic nations in case of international strife.

Japan and China are pretty evenly matched in naval resources. Japan has in Korea now according to the latest cables ten warships. Eight of these are modern iron and steel vessels, and two are old wooden sloops of war. Japan's total warships number thirty-two, with a tonnage of 76,000, and a combined horse power of over 95,000. China has forty-six warships, with a total tonnage of 68,000, and a combined horse power of 72,000. Japan is superior to China in having almost considerable with torpedo boats and other modern inventions, while China has given comparatively little attention to these lines of warfare.

In gunnery, navigation and tactical evolutions China is the equal of Japan, for she

is a favorite one with them. We see long lines of squatting men by the roadside, in the hot sun, resting, they seem to be perfectly happy in a half comatose condition, with watery eyes, after a surfeit of rice and pickle, dog chops and soup of garlic, stews of meat and dough, and some indigestible white fungus, neither fish nor fowl, bread nor fat, that cause a gagging sensation when you feel them upon your tongue, and they slide down your throat, as though they might be liquid, or else, pushed into a force burner behind it, and your eyes fill with tears; you plunge a brass spoonful of rice into your mouth to put out the fire of red pepper.

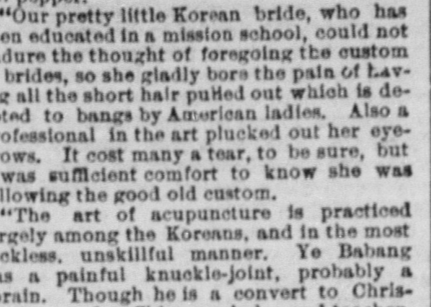
"Our pretty little Korean bride, who has been educated in a mission school, could not endure the thought of forsaking the custom of brides, so she gladly bore the pain of having all the short hair plucked out which is devoted to being by American ladies. Also a professional in the art plucked out her eyebrows. It cost many a tear, to be sure, but it was sufficient comfort to know she was following the good old custom.

"The art of acupuncture is practiced largely among the Koreans, and in the most reckless, unskillful manner. Ye Babang has a painful knee-joint, probably a sprain. Though he is a convert to Christianity, a fine Chinese scholar and teacher, he had this suffering joint punctured deeply in three places with long needles. Now, after three days, it is inflamed so we fear look-alike. Needles are often pushed into the hand without the least regard to the situation of the internal organs, to say nothing of the quivering nerves. Sometimes these needles are roasted in the fire and taken out red-hot and dipped into the medicine, the heat and medicine giving added agony.

"The young man Mar was sick. It was decided that some spirit was disturbing his head, so they burned the top with a hot iron, and he grew worse and the most learned of the wise men decided that the only remedy would be a medicine made of the fangs of his only brother. The devoted brother submitted to have his finger cut off. There was silence for a moment, and then Judge Breuille pronounced the sentence, that the prisoner be put to death by the guillotine. As the sound of the Judge's voice ceased Caserio pulled himself together for a moment he was almost limp—and in a feeble voice exclaimed: "Viva la revolution!"

Two gendarmes seized the condemned assassin, and as they hurried him out of the room he was almost limp—and in a feeble voice exclaimed: "Viva la revolution!"

With a view of bringing the case before the Court of Cassation on appeal, M. Debreuille demanded that the records of the court mention Judge Breuille's charge to the jury at the opening of the session, and to this demand the Court assented with reservation.



SANTO CASERIO

Santo Caserio, who assassinated President Carnot, of France, on the evening of Friday, June 24, was found guilty at Lyons and sentenced to death by the guillotine.

The Court gave these questions to the jury: "Did the prisoner, Santo Caserio, assassinate President Carnot, and was the crime premeditated?" "Did he intend to assassinate the president?"

The jury retired at 12.05 o'clock and were absent just thirteen minutes. They returned to court and presented an affirmative answer to both questions.

Caserio had been in the meantime removed from the court room, was brought back and the jury's declaration was read to him by M. Vidor, the Registrar.

At the announcement of the verdict the republican cry which Caserio has worn most of the time during the trial disappeared like magic, and his face blanched. Attorney-General Fochier demanded the immediate imposition of the death penalty.

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### CASERIO TO DIE.

#### Carnot's Assassin Sentenced to the Guillotine.



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### SABBATH SCHOOL

#### INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 19.

Lesson Text: "First Disciple of Jesus," John 1, 35-49—Golden Text: John 1, 42—Commentary.

35, 36. "Again the next day after John stood and two of his disciples, and looking upon Jesus as he walked, he saith, Behold the Lamb of God." During the time of fasting and preparation of our Lord John had gone on preaching and baptizing and preparing the way of the Lord. Then on a certain day he saw Jesus coming unto him and said, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (verse 29). The opening verses of our lesson tell us of the day following. This cry of John is the answer to Isaia's question asked so long ago, "Where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" (Isa. lvi, 7).

37. "And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus." John was not seeking to draw people to himself, but to prepare them for and point them to the Lamb of God. What he heard later in his ministry that all were following Jesus, he said, "This my joy is fulfilled. He must increase, but I must decrease" (John iii, 29, 30). We do well when our testimony leads men to follow Jesus. Let us live to point Him out.

38. "Then Jesus turned and saw them following and saith unto them, What seek ye? They say unto Him, Rabbi, where dwellest thou? We may imagine Him saying to us every time we go to church, or prayer meeting, or Bible class, "What seek ye?" Let us acquire the habit of asking ourselves, what am I going for? And may our hearts ever say, "I would see Jesus." (John xii, 21; Phil. iii, 10).

39. "He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw where He dwelt and abode with Him that day, for it was about the tenth hour." If the reasoning is the same as in chapter xiv, 14, then it was about 10 a. m., and they had several hours with Him. We wonder what home was so fortunate as to have Him for a guest, and whose it was that those two that day, but it is more important for us to open our hearts to Him and have Him abide with us continually.

40. "One of the two which heard John speak and followed him was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother." The other was probably John himself, as he would not be likely to mention his own name. From Math. iv, 18; Luke v, 10, we gather that these four, Simon, Andrew, James and John, were partners in a fishing business. They were finally to follow Jesus and become fishers of men about the same time.

41. "He first findeth his own brother Simon and saith unto him, We have found the Messiah, which is, being interpreted, the Christ." The result of that call upon Jesus was that Andrew (which signifies manly) became a true man—a manly man indeed, for he henceforth lived to bring men to Jesus. Jesus knows to men, and begins with his own brother.

42. "And he brought him to Jesus." This is the one thing to do—not bring him to a church or prayer meeting merely, or to a religious conference, but to Jesus as a living person. Andrew brought him to Jesus, who was to die as a sacrifice, but we bring people to Jesus, who has died and is alive forevermore and has all power (Rev. i, 18; Math. xxviii, 18). Jesus, who knows all men and what is in man (chapter ii, 24, 25), told him who He was and gave him a new name. Compare Gen. xlvii, 9; xxxii, 28.

43. "The day following Jesus would go forth into Galilee, and findeth Philip and saith unto him, Follow Me." Either directly by the Spirit, or by the Spirit through the word or some person, God is ever seeking to draw people to Himself. He began in the garden of Eden and has been at it ever since. The day following, the day of Andrew and Peter. See how Jesus recognizes earthly friendships and continues as friends in Himself those who have been friends before. If they are only willing to have it so, special mention is made of Philip in John vi, 7; xii, 21, 22, and xiv, 8, 9. He seems to have grown in the knowledge of Jesus very slowly, and to have been of a reasonable, unflinching term of mind.

44. "Philip findeth Nathaniel and saith unto him, We have found Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write. Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph." Philip brings him to Jesus, who knows all men and what is in man (chapter ii, 24, 25), told him who He was and gave him a new name. Compare Gen. xlvii, 9; xxxii, 28.

45. "Philip saith unto him, Whence knowest Thou me? Jesus answered and saith unto him, Before that Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee." The eyes of the Lord are in every place, they run to and fro through the whole earth, to show Himself strong on behalf of those whose hearts are perfect toward Him (Prov. xv, 3; II Chron. xvi, 9). We might say that Nathaniel was not a place that it was an honor to hail from, another proof that Jesus made Himself of no reputation (Phil. ii, 7).

46. "Jesus saw Nathaniel coming to Him and saith unto him, Behold, an Israelite in whom is no guile." What a testimony from the searcher of hearts! Nathaniel must have been a true worshiper up to the light he had, one who walked uprightly, wrought righteousness and spoke the truth in his heart (Ps. xxi, 2), one who walked with a perfect heart in a perfect way (Ps. xl, 2). Jesus will surely make Himself known to those who thus sincerely seek to know God. Consider the gentle Giver of the truth in his heart (Acts x, 47, 48; xi, 14).

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### IN A SUGAR REFINERY.

#### PROCESSES BY WHICH THE RAW SUGAR IS REFINED.

Terrific Heat Endured by Some of the Workmen—Life in the Drying Rooms—Frightful Toll.

It is doubtful if there is any other group of buildings in or near New York where the fearful difficulties under which men labor for the bare privilege of living, are so plainly shown as they are in the towering, forbidding, fortress-like structures on the East River front of Brooklyn, owned by the American Sugar Refining Company, better known as the Sugar Trust.

The big buildings cover a space of four blocks on both sides of Kent avenue, from South First to South Fifth streets, and on the west side of the avenue extend to the river front, their grimy, dull-red walls extending seventeen stories above the street level. A close inspection of the Havemeyer refineries is necessary to a thorough realization of the immensity of the establishment, and this group is one of the refining places owned by the trust. It has no equal in size or in the amount of its business in the limits of the Greater New York. The employees of the great concern are disciplined with rules as strict as those which govern an army. If one attempts to get into the refineries he meets the discipline in the shape of a gruff watchman and a club, and a call at the offices reveals it in the shape of a more or less polite negative from the clerks, who will say that they cannot answer questions.

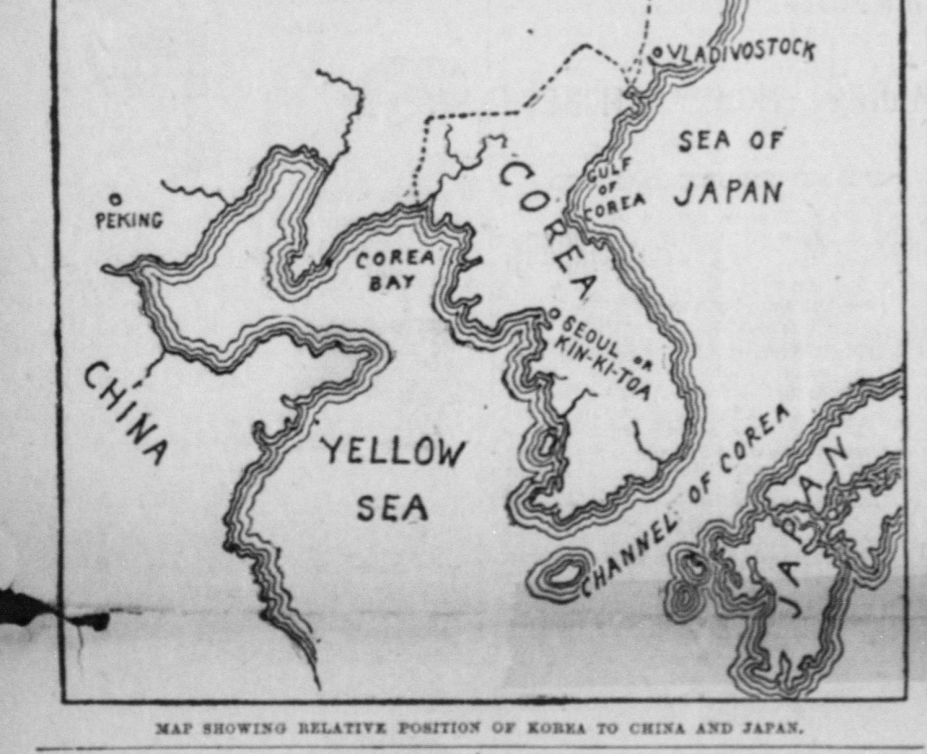
There are about 3000 men employed in the big refineries, and these are divided into day and night shifts. About 5 o'clock in the morning half of the force can be seen filing down into the basement of one of the great buildings. Work is begun immediately, and continued until 5 in the evening, when the men are supplied with checks, showing that they were on hand when work began.

The majority of the workmen are Poles and Hungarians, and the severity of their labors is shown by the fact that they are nearly all thin and stooped, and rarely above middle age, it being a well-known fact that men employed in the refineries rarely live to old age. They are nearly new immigrants when first employed, and before work is given them they must be found perfectly docile and obedient. The rules of the refineries are laid down to the applicant for employment, and he is told that he will receive \$1.12, \$1.25 or \$1.50 as the case may be, for the first year, and then, if his work is satisfactory, he may receive an additional five or ten cents a day. The man is assigned to work in one of the many departments, and if he has received the "tip" from friends of his own nationality before going to work, he trembles lest the edict may condemn him to the "dry room." It is he that, however, he receives it with thankfulness, and it is thankful for an opportunity to earn his miserable pittance, even under such terrible circumstances.

When the raw sugar is dumped from the ship in which it is brought to the refineries it is placed in a great cistern near the river's edge, and is dissolved in hot water. From this vat a sweet, sticky steam constantly arises, and every little while a workman, dressed in overalls and an undershirt, pops out from it, and in a minute or so pops back again, and is lost to sight in the moist cloud. The liquid is pumped up to the top story of the pile, passing through a wire strainer, which removes any particles of size which may be in it, and is emptied into great copper receptacles heated to 208 or 210 degrees Fahrenheit, known as boilers. The process of boiling requires considerable skill, and the men who have charge of it are paid \$100 or \$150 a month, the number receiving the latter figure being extremely limited, only one man in a hundred who receives employment in the refineries becoming a boiler, which is the highest ambition of the workmen.

The boiling and bubbling sugar is passed down through funnels to the next floor, where it is emptied into a box, the bottom of which consists of two thicknesses of canvas, one being coarse, the other fine. This thoroughly filters the stuff, and the room is kept at a terrific temperature in order that the liquid sugar may flow freely, and not become cool and thick. On the floor below is another great copper tank, some twenty-five feet deep and nearly filled with bone black. This purifies the sugar, and, after being used for a few hours, becomes surging with foulness, and is sent to the lower floor, where it is burned again. The sugar, which is still kept at a temperature of about 150 degrees, is passed into another receptacle, which is made airtight, and the air and steam are exhausted by means of a pump. As soon as the sugar is granulated, if it is to be soft, it is left off by means of centrifugal mills. If not, it is passed on to the great plates to be dried.

The rooms in which the drying is carried on are veritable infernos. No man can stay in them over ten minutes without falling down utterly prostrated by the terrific heat. No one but an employe is ever allowed within these walls, and no one but an employe would dare to go in them when the heat is on and the sugar is drying. Clothing is discarded, with the exception of a "breach cloth" and shoes, and there is absolutely no ventilation, as the windows are kept tightly closed, and at the windows in other rooms which are open the men may be seen gasping for breath, and with their hair and bodies as wet as if they had been plunged in the East River, in their short respite from their frightful toil.—New York Tribune.



MAP SHOWING RELATIVE POSITION OF KOREA TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

troops may be quartered at the location in Seoul whenever deemed advisable, and no notice or request on the part of Japan is necessary.

Count Okuma, a Japanese nobleman, in a published letter, says: "It was Japan that first opened the hermit kingdom to the beneficent influence of modern civilization. Japan also introduced Korea to the world as an independent State. Such being the honorable relationship in which Japan stands toward Korea, it is the former's duty to lead the little kingdom along the paths of civilization, and help it to grow in prosperity and power. Thus Japan's duty is to suffer no other power to retard the progress or endanger the independence of Korea."

A well informed authority, in tracing the trouble in Korea, says: "The rising of the people was precipitated by the murder of Kim Ok Kion and the butchery of his father, widow and daughter and the other members of his family to the fourth generation. This tragedy and its savage vindication by the King not only fanned into flame the anger of the Korean party, of whom Kim Ok Kion was the leader and the idol, but touched the honor of the Japanese under whose flag Kim had felt protection and of which country he was a prominent subject.

"While the Japanese Government was considering in Parliament question after question directed to them by the members as to what they proposed to do in the Kim Ok Kion matter, the people of Korea showed them the way out of the difficulty by rising in rebellion under the leadership of Kim's younger brother, Kim Pang Kion, whom they released from prison, where he had been thrown after his brother's murder, although he had no knowledge of nor had he taken any part in it. Recruits flocked to the banner of the rebels, and their leader soon felt himself strong enough to march upon the capital.

"In his alarm the King sent (as he had ten years before, when King Kim Ok Kion himself threatened the overthrow of the throne) to China for aid. Nothing was further from his thoughts than to apply to Japan, yet Japan promptly stepped in and insisted upon giving it. China diplomatically

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The German Emperor is composing an opera.

Gladstone has declined the latest invitation to visit the United States.

REPRESENTATIVE HITT, of Illinois, began public life as a correspondent.

PRESIDENT CAMELIER-PREIER, despite his name and his enormous fortune, belongs to no club.

The Pope, among his many accomplishments, can speak English, German and French fluently.

REV. DR. THOMAS HASLON has now been the leader of the Bible class at Ocean Grove, N. J., for seventeen years.

QUEEN VICTORIA is the only European sovereign who has a grandson in the direct line of succession to the throne.

GENERAL A. J. PLAMANTON, originator of the blue glass theory, died at his home in Philadelphia, aged eighty-six years.

The "Golden Gould," as the English now term the son of the famous American financier, has given a great boon to yachting.

It is the boast of the Khan of Khehat that since he has been on the throne he has killed 3000 men and women. This is an average of one every five days all the year round.

It is said that William Waldorf Astor, of London, is losing \$6000 a week on his Gazette and Budget, and that he has already lost about \$250,000 on the Fall Mail Magazine.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON received \$25,000 for a four hour argument in the district court of Indianapolis the other day on behalf of the owners of a street railway franchise.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, who has become a British subject, has been nominated for Justice of the Peace of Middlesex County, England. It is said that this is a step to a baronetcy.

Of the Governors of forty-four States and six Territories only three are bachelors. Five have been married twice and three have entered the matrimonial state three times or more.

The little son of the young Duchess of York is to bear, it is said, the title of his great-grandfather, the Duke of Kent. Queens Victoria's desire to revive her father's title is well known.

JOHN FISKE, who has recently completed a semi history of the United States, has been made a L.L.D. by Harvard University. "America's greatest historian" is what the Chicago papers call him.

As a lecturer General Lord Wallace is fast taking the place that Schuyler Colfax had in the Western West. His manner his hearty, his voice deep and sonorous and his diction pleasing and easily understood.

GEORGE DU MAURIER, who, after being known for so many years as an artist and caricaturist, has suddenly acquired new distinction as a writer, is now sixty years old. He was educated in France, but his career has been essentially English.

SENATOR RANSOM, of North Carolina, has made his affairs wound up on account of a cash deficiency of \$23,000. The failure of the association was due to his mismanagement on part of the treasurer, who disappeared some weeks ago.

A LE CLAIRE (Ill.) plumbers' supply company has been sharing profits with employes for six years. Wages were not during the recent depression, but when business boomed the wages withstood were paid, to the delight of the men. There is a co-operative store at Le Claire, a library, club house, etc., and men are aided in purchasing lots in the village.

### THE LABOR WORLD.

SAN FRANCISCO has sixty unions.

CHICAGO has 700 Union plumbers.

MICHAEL SAM has 5000 Union clerks.

MASSACHUSETTS has 11,214 C. of L.

ITALY'S railroaders demand less hours.

THE A. B. U. strikes cost \$100,000,000.

CHINESE masons get twenty cents a day.

AUGUST 25 is West Virginia's Labor Day.

St. Louis laundry girls average \$5 a week.

LABOR is gaining power in Great Britain.

CHINESE farm servants get \$17.50 per year.

The world has 300 profit-sharing concerns.

ITALIAN railroaders held a national convention.

The coal strike is estimated to have cost \$50,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO will begin a crusade against child labor.

The National Bureau of Labor was established in 1884.

PRESIDENT DEER, of the American Railway Union, was once a freeman.

A HOME where working women may live cheaply is projected in Cleveland, Ohio.

EAST LIVERPOOL (Ohio) pottery workers struck against a cut to sixty-five cents a day.

A FIRM of attorneys at Detroit prosecutes free of charge employers who do not pay wages.

The number of employes in the service of American railroads on Jan. 31, 1933, was 373,692.

The National Labor Tribune says that Deba's projected union of all workmen is impracticable at present.

PRESIDENT McBRIDE, of the United Mine Workers, has advised his followers to seek relief in politics hereafter.

At Iron Mountain (Mich.) iron firm has voluntarily increased the wages of its employees twenty-five per cent.

NEARLY 2000 strikers applied for their old positions on railroads at Chicago, but as their places were filled by new men only a few were re-employed.

DELEGATES from twenty-four American Railway Unions met in Chicago and declared the strike off on all roads but the Santa Fe and Eastern Illinois.

REPRESENTATIVES of the United Mine Workers' Union, the American Railway Union, Knights of Labor and the State Trades and Labor Assembly of Ohio met at Columbus and discussed adoption of independent political action.

The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association has had its affairs wound up on account of a cash deficiency of \$23,000. The failure of the association was due to his mismanagement on part of the treasurer, who disappeared some weeks ago.

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### NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Peace prevails throughout Hawaii.

Stock speculation is on the increase.

MARYLAND has a thriving German colony.

SAPPHIRES are mined now at Franklin, N.C.

Gold keeps going to Europe at a lively pace.

JULY 1 New York City had 25,000,000 eggs in cold storage.

DETROIT, Mich., will spend \$550,000 on the streets to provide work.

The total catch of seals in the Pacific this year will reach fully 60,000 skins.

MUTINIES in the army have kept the courts of Lima busy for some time.

DROUGHT in Argentina has killed 200,000 cattle, 150,000 sheep and 20,000 horses.

A LANDSLIDE in Brazil transformed a valley into a large lake, which is steadily rising.

The amount of railway stock paying no dividends during the year was \$2,850,334,372.

BOSTON will have an elevated railroad. The citizens voted in favor of the Moigs system.

MANY horsemen are expecting the two-minute trotter to put in an appearance this season.

STATISTICS of the recent strike show that the railroads lost \$35,512 in cars burned by the rioters.

REPORTS from all Western States indicate the worst weather ever known. Great damage to crops will result.

Wheat destruction through Kansas and Nebraska to all kinds of crops prevailed on account of the hot winds.

A FORTY-SEVEN-YEAR-OLD girl, who died at Fort Wayne, Ind., the other day, was seven feet three inches tall. She died of consumption.

CHICAGO receives from Pullman bus \$37,718.16 in taxes, while expending \$46,678 annually in the maintenance of public institutions.

### EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY.

Great Loss of Life and Immense Damage to Property.

A dispatch from Rome says that a terrific earthquake shook Sicily. Many people were killed, and immense damage was done to property.

The earthquake centered in the Province of Catania. The towns of Feri, Aci and Pisanò were destroyed, and great damage was done in Zerbati, Pennisi and Zaffarana. Fifty persons were killed in these towns, and scores were severely injured. Hundreds of villagers fled from their homes into the open country, abandoning everything.

The Government officials sent supplies and surgeons to the distressed districts.

### NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

Shinichiro Kurino to Succeed Gozo Tateno at Washington.

A telegram was received at the Japanese Legation, Washington, announcing the appointment of Mr. Shinichiro Kurino, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the Department for Foreign Affairs, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Mr. Kurino was one of the students who was sent to this country by the Government of Japan as soon as that Government decided upon the policy of sending her young men abroad to pursue the course of studies in colleges and universities of Europe and America.



THE KING OF KOREA.

accepted the situation, and while hurrying troops to the scene professed entire satisfaction with having the aid of her island neighbor in the restoration of order. Then Korea, alarmed at the turn of events, sus-



TARICHITO ARISUGAWA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF JAPAN'S ARMY.

has specially engaged foreign experts, and has sent her most promising officers to Europe and America, whence they have returned after going through all the necessary courses. Japan may not be aware of China's real strength as to heavy ordnance. Frank Carpenter, in a recent letter, described in detail China's gun factories. According to Mr. Carpenter, she is an authority on such matters, China is manufacturing guns which are second to none in the world. Japan has to buy most of hers.

In the military strength of the two nations there is a vast difference. China, with its 360,000,000 of people, can easily put a million

of soldiers into the field, while Japan, with its 41,000,000 of population, has an army which in time of war will aggregate only about 300,000 men. The Japanese soldiers, however, are better equipped, more energetic and more thoroughly organized than their Chinese opponents.

Korea is probably the queerest little kingdom in the world. Though but little larger than New York State, it has a population of between 8,000,000 and 20,000,000, and an alleged census taken in 1881 places the population at 16,227,885. The principal cities are Seoul, the capital, on the River Han; Kieng, Tsien, Pienyang, on the Tatong River, and Hienhing, on Broughton's Bay. Korea has no standing army, but every male citizen for a portion of each year acts as armed police.

The kingdom secures freedom from molestation by paying annual tribute to China and Japan. This tribute is entirely voluntary on the part of the Korean King. The Koreans speak a language very similar to the Japanese, though the more educated speak and write Chinese, and are followers of Confucius. Most of the people, however, are Buddhists. There are about 20,000 Roman Catholics in the kingdom as a result of the efforts of Catholic missionaries, who have labored there since 1832.

In 1892 Korea negotiated treaties with the United States and several European countries. Notwithstanding this Korea is about as far backward to-day as ever. The people are very primitive and densely ignorant. They are consequently fearfully superstitious. The Koreans are proud of their antiquity. No influence can move them to change their slowly white cotton garments for anything more modern. A correspondent writes:

"I was in squatting on their heels when they work in your garden, while they use the straw hat, and wear Korean hose of the past ages, instead of the civilized implement of to-day. This squatting posture