

THE BUGLE CALL.

Have you heard the troops a-marching?
Marching, marching,
O my soul, to hear the bugle and the long roll of the drum!

A KOREAN REBEL'S FATE.

BY CYRUS C. ADAMS.



KOREAN OF noble birth, long prominent in public life at home, stepped from the Yokohama steamer in March last to the wharf at Shanghai and a few minutes after lay dead in the street, the victim of an assassin.

Shanghai, hastened ostensibly to greet him, and they had barely exchanged a word before the false friend stabbed the newcomer to the heart. The crime was a political murder, planned in the court of Korea, connived at by the Chinese authorities, and the story throws a curious light upon the methods and practices still in vogue in oriental society.

This much of the tragedy has been published. It is believed, however, that the bloody termination has not been retold, and it is well worth relating in connection with the crime that has closed the chapter. It was told in October, 1886, when the Japanese newspapers were alluding in every issue to the lively correspondence between the Governments of China and Korea, concerning the attempts of his enemies to kill him; and he himself appeared in print with the evidence of the plots against his life, which were the basis of his appeal to the Government of Japan for protection.

One night near the end of December, 1884, a number of the highest officials of Korea gathered at a banquet in the new postoffice building in Seoul. A servant suddenly opened the door and cried that the house was about to be attacked. The men at the tables fled into the darkness, only to find that enemies surrounded them. Some of them were killed on the spot, and others were severely wounded. Then the mob and its leaders rushed to the palace to secure the person of the King. By this time news of the uprising had spread through the city, and the guards of the legation had hastened to the palace to add their strength to the King's bodyguard. The rebels, who were attempting nothing less than the destruction of every leading official of the Government, besieged the building, but the pluck and discipline of the Japanese kept them at bay. Then the Chinese troops, hearing that the Japanese were interfering unwarrantably in one of the internal commotions of Korea, marched from their camp outside the city and gave battle to the Japanese at the palace, but the latter held their own throughout the night. In the morning it was found that the King had fled, and the Japanese had to fight their way to the coast, where they were protected by their warships. The rebellion was soon put down, China and Japan patched up their misunderstanding and the matter ended.

The principal actor in this furious outbreak, and the instigator of all the assassinations, was Kim Ok Kinn, who had held the highest office in Korea, and was jealous of the preponderance in the King's councils of the members of the Min family. The Queen, a woman of strong character, belongs to

this family, and through her influence, it has been the predominating power and has controlled all the principal offices. It is the opposition to this family, led by the King's own father, that has stirred up the recent insurrection. In 1884, the leader of this opposition was Kim Ok Kinn, and he hoped, after murdering his leading rivals, to seize power for himself and his adherents. Failing in his plans he fled with some of his fellow conspirators to Tokio, Japan. Then began the efforts of Korea, abetted by China, to induce Japan to give the arch rebel up, and failing in this, to assassinate him among his protectors.

A Korean mission was despatched to Japan in a Chinese man-of-war to demand the extradition of Kim and his followers. They were assisted in their efforts by the Chinese representatives at Tokio and, it is said, by Li Hung Chang, the great viceroy of Chi-Li. Many weeks were spent in the negotiations, but Japan was firm in her refusal. She took the ground that she had no extradition treaty with Korea; furthermore, she alleged, that the crimes for which the fugitives were wanted to answer in Korea were of a political nature, and it was against the law of nations to surrender political offenders. So the mission went home defeated. Kim and four of his associates lived for a while in peace at Tokio. Three of his comrades, doubting the ability of Japan to withstand the pressure, fled to San Francisco.

Had Kim respected his asylum it is barely possible that he might have lived there securely for the rest of his days. But in the following year, 1885, there was another plot to overthrow the Korean Government, and there was evidence that Kim, the daring, restless and designing politician, was at the bottom of it. Demands for his extradition were at once renewed. China and Korea both asserted that as long as Kim remained in Japan he would be able to create disturbances in his native land. Japan remained firm in her refusal, giving as her only reason that political offenders were never extradited in Western countries, and if the Eastern nations desired to be treated as equals by those of the West, they must learn to act upon the same principles. No further attempt to secure the extradition of Kim was made, but Korea at once began to take measures to effect the removal of this troublesome person by other processes.

Three futile expeditions for the assassination of Kim were attempted in the following year, and were described in the public prints, as far as the details were known, late in 1885. The instrument in the most interesting of these attempts appeared in Japan in the person of Chi, an official in the Seoul war department. In Kim's palmy days Chi had been an ardent disciple of the advanced views of that astute politician, but he was now faithfully serving a Government composed of Kim's enemies. He traveled quietly to Japan, and took lodgings in an ordinary inn in Tokio. On May 2, 1886, he wrote to Kim, protesting that their old friendship still continued on his part, that he deeply sympathized with Kim in his misfortunes and exile, and requested an interview. The old assassin was too sharp for the young one, however, and Kim bluntly refused to see him. At the same time he directed his friends to warn their way into Chi's confidence, and one of them did so with considerable skill.

He told Chi that the exiles were tired of their life in Japan, sorely regretted their folly, and longed to be back in Korea. Kim was the cause of their present plight. He had deceived them, and they all hated him for it. Would Chi intercede for them with the King and the Government? They would cheerfully seize Kim and carry him off if they could. Nay, they had become so embittered by his conduct that they would kill him, if ridding the country of him would be the means of making their peace with their sovereign. Kim was very wary, but no one could lull his suspicions to sleep as his companions could, and they would do anything to show the sincerity of their repentance.

Chi listened seriously to these things, but was quite non-committal. It took some weeks for confidence to beget confidence. At last he convinced himself of the sincerity of the exile. Then Chi confided to him that he had been sent to Japan by the King for the express purpose of killing him, and that he would pay a sum equivalent to \$3000 to anyone who would give him effective assistance in carrying out this bloody task. Kim's envoy at once became very circumspect. It was a perilous affair, he said. He was willing to do the work, but suppose, for instance, that Chi had never received a commission from the King, then any one killing Kim would be seized by the Japanese, and would be repudiated by the Koreans. Chi was able to soothe these suspicions. He first produced a large Korean dagger, which, he said, had been given to him by the King for the purpose of slaying Kim, and finally he exhibited this mandate, to which the royal seal was actually attached:

"We hereby commission you to cross the sea and apprehend the rebel, to accomplish which object you shall have full power to act according to circumstances, using due caution not to make fruitless attempts."

On the same day, the supposed conspirator also secured in writing from the unsuspecting Chi a promise to pay him \$5000 for his service, and on the next day Kim, armed with these documents, which he laid before the Japanese Government, demanded protection. A demand for an explanation was at once telegraphed to Seoul, and, of course, all knowledge of the plot was at once repudiated by the Korean Government. These proceedings may seem almost incredible to us, but we cannot apply our rules of morality to

Korea. Kim was a leading statesman of the country, and if not an assassin himself, he had inspired assassination. According to Korean ethics it was not improper for his enemies to remove him by the knife or bullet, political methods that have been employed more than once in the East in this generation.

Japan now decided that Kim was a heavy load to carry, and he was ordered to leave the country by June 27. Kim, however, had other views. When the police went to see him at the expiration of the time, he fled to the French embassy and appealed for protection. He was, however, turned over to the authorities, and his forcible removal from the country was ordered on the ground that his presence tended "to endanger the peace, tranquility and external safety of the empire." What to do with him, though, was a knotty problem. Japan wished to insure his safety. If he was sent to China he would be killed. Russia would not harbor him. San Francisco was proposed, but Kim was without means, and it was feared that he would starve there in a land of plenty, unless the Americans took very kindly to him. It was finally decided that it was not desirable, for his own sake, to turn him loose upon the world. Japan has a little group of islets in the Pacific, the Bonin Islands, which at that time were uninhabited save by a few retired pirates and runaway sailors. So Kim was sent to these far-away sunny islands to be supported by the Japanese Government. For some years he contemplated the mutability of fortune in his retreat, but at last, just as the little islands were beginning to blossom under the nurture of the Japanese farmers who had gone to them, the Government listened to Kim's piteous appeal and took him back to Japan. The fact was not generally known, but it had not escaped the observation of Korea's agents.

In his retirement and obscurity Kim, on an evil day, made the acquaintance of a fellow countryman. The man appeared to be of very little importance. He did not thrust himself upon Kim's notice nor appear at all anxious to cultivate his acquaintance. He was an agent of the court of Korea, but Kim seems never to have suspected it. For weeks and months he would never go near the man he intended to murder. He was carrying on a legitimate business in Japan, and was so slow, discreet and patient in promoting the real purpose of his sojourn there that his conduct excited no comment. Very little is really known of his acquaintance with Kim. What he proposed to do was to murder the man on friendly soil where he would not be called to account for the crime, and he bided his time. At last his opportunity came. Kim had a claim for a considerable sum of money in South China. His pretended friend undertook to negotiate for the settlement of this claim. He knew that he had completely deceived the old man when he went to Shanghai to prepare for the denouement. His dagger was ready for the victim whose perfect confidence he had won. His plans were cunningly conceived. The problem was to get Kim to Shanghai though he seemed to be doing everything in his power to make it unnecessary for Kim to make the journey. He reported at last, that it would be positively necessary for Kim to go to the Chinese port to sign documents that would not or could not be sent to him. He knew very well that Kim would not consult anyone with regard to a visit to China, and he assured his dupe that there was not a particle of danger. He could travel in disguise, transact his business in a few hours and return to Japan, in perfect safety by the next boat.

Kim's cunning had apparently deserted him, and he went unsuspectingly to the cruel death prepared for him. The Japanese Government did not know he was out of the country until the news came that he had been butchered on Chinese soil. They made some effort to investigate the matter, but finally decided that Japan had no jurisdiction, as Kim was a foreigner murdered on foreign soil. So the chapter ends. Kim died as he had made others die. He became the victim of political methods that he had used with considerable effect upon his rivals; and the manner of his taking off shows how stealthily and persistently some Governments of the Orient are still capable of plying the arts of the assassin in the pursuit of their enemies.—Detroit Free Press.

An Interesting People. Interesting information is given by a French traveler in China of the Man-tzu, a people who occupy all the territory between China proper and Tibet. The feudal system prevails among these mountaineers, who are divided up into more than eighty small States. Lamaism is the religion professed by the majority. The languages of these States, which are more Tibetan than Chinese, differ very much one from another. The Man-tzu are fairly well made and strong. They do not wear a cap like the Chinese, and dress in coarse woolen fabrics, which they make for themselves. The men wear a shirt with a collar, and the women wear dresses consisting of body and skirt, two styles unknown in China, and reminding one of European fashions. Their houses, too, built of stone, have usually one or two stories above the ground, the latter being always occupied by cattle, upon which they chiefly depend. The animals reared by the Man-tzu are the horse, the horned and the hornless yak, two species of cow, sheep with long, spiral horns, and the goat, one variety of which has four horns. The pigs, dogs, cats and fowls which are bred there are identical with those found in the rest of China.—Rochester Post-Express.



MULCHING QUINCE BUSHES.

The only advantages resulting from the use of a little salt around quince bushes are that it tends to keep down the growth of weeds and keeps the soil moist. Even then it must be sparingly used. A good, heavy mulch of coarse stable manure or other litter is of the greatest utility, especially in a hot climate. Dig up the soil about the bushes in the spring as thoroughly as you can without disturbing the roots, and then give each bush a heavy mulch.—American Agriculturist.

SELLING EGGS BY WEIGHT.

It seems to be slow work inducing the enactment of a law compelling the selling of eggs by weight, and this question should be thoroughly agitated until a change is made. It is a subject that should be considered by the State Board of Agriculture of each State, and as it is largely in the interest of the farmers the Mirror has called attention to it as a matter of justice. There is a wrong done the farmers in selling eggs by the dozen, for the farmer in selling eggs by the dozen, is compelled to give more than he receives, while the customer pays too much or too little at times, according to circumstances. It is the dealer who is shrewd enough to assort the eggs and put the difference in his own pocket, but he does so by common consent of all who buy and sell.

It is a fact that an egg should be worth what it costs. The hen that lays a dozen large eggs may have converted more food into eggs than one that has laid fifteen eggs, yet the farmers may sell the fewer number for less than the larger, though really the fewer may weigh more than the others. During the year one hen may lay one hundred eggs that weigh seven to the pound, while her companion may lay 120 eggs that weigh ten to the pound. The latter will be considered the better hen, although the former will have really performed more service and laid over two pounds more of eggs than the one that gave the greatest number. In justice the farmer ought to receive more money for the large eggs, as they cost him more in the shape of food, but the fact is that he receives less, because eggs are sold by the dozen.

There is no correct method of exchange except by weight, and it is not to the interest of producers to sell by any other system. Exact justice is done all concerned when eggs are sold by weight, and to adopt this method is to encourage better breeds of fowls. More eggs and larger ones will then reach the market, and each producer's goods will be sold on their merits. As we stated before, this is a subject which demands the consideration of poultry associations, agricultural societies and the whole body of farmers as a class.—Mirror and Farmer.

ORCHARDING ON CHEAP GROUND.

What to do with the land that will not bring more than \$5 to \$15 per acre has been a problem with many farmers, for generally such land is almost worthless for most crops. Located upon hillsides, or in exposed places where the soil is poor, there seems to be no use or demand for it. But in the last quarter of a century a great deal of this land in the northern belt of States has been turned into apple orchards, which have been paying from \$15 to \$75 per acre annually, a profit that would be considered satisfactory by any farmer. The orchards have been well taken care of, and have demonstrated what can be done. Instead of allowing the land to remain idle, the owners planted the orchards of trees on it, and then carefully cultivated them. To-day the land is worth considerably more than at the beginning.

The trees on poor soil need more training than those on rich. Enrich the earth around the trees, and they will get established. Barnyard manure is undoubtedly the best for this, and where it is abundant do not be deceived into buying any prepared mixture. Allow poultry, sheep, and swine to fertilize the orchards by roaming at large in them. They open the soil, let in the air and sunlight, fertilize the trees, and destroy the insects. By turning the orchards into poultry ranges you will add quite a little to the income from the eggs and fresh chickens supplied for the table or market.

Train the tree young. The best authorities say that only the pocket knife should be used for training and pruning apple trees. This is only another way of saying that the pruning should be done early, before the branches have attained any great growth. Discover whether the limits need to be cut off before they have reached the size of the arm. Prune the young trees so that they will form an even head, giving the heaviest amount of shade on the south side, to shield from the hot sun. Use a covered glass with a magnifying power to discover the insects on the limbs in broad daylight, and then clip off the twigs with the eggs or nests on them to burn.—Germantown (Penn.) Telegraph.

THE CULTURE OF PUMPKINS.

The use of pumpkins as a fall and winter food for cattle cannot be too highly recommended, and the fact that they are the cheapest and most easily

raised of all our winter green foods is not generally known, or at least not acted upon. Coming at a time when pasture is getting very short and before the farmer wants to commence using his roots, they bridge the gap between summer pasture or soiling and winter barn feeding, and keep up the flow of milk which so often falls off about this time.

Those who plant them usually drop just a few seeds in the hill with the corn, and let them take their chance and make something if they can. This is wrong, for the pumpkin being a plant that requires a great deal of moisture and sun, does not get enough of either. The former it has to share with the corn, which also needs lot of moisture, especially during the growing season, and the sunshine is shut off by the foliage of the corn, in addition to this there is very little land that is rich enough to support two crops. Pumpkins should be grown by themselves like other crops.

For a pumpkin patch choose a light soil. A sandy piece of bottom is just the thing, the richer the better, of course; though comparatively poor soil will do. After plowing and harrowing, lay it off in check rows ten feet each way. At each check dig a small hole and put in one or two forkfuls of manure, or, which is quicker, throw out a double furrow with the plowing and then put your manure in the checks. The pumpkin, like corn, is a coarse feeder and does not need the manure to be thoroughly rotted, but makes large returns for a liberal application. Cover up the manure with three or four inches of earth, making a perceptible "hill." Sow four or five seeds in each hill as soon as danger of frost is over, which in this part is about the first of May. When in second or third leaf, thin to two plants in a hill, and if the ground is rich, they may with advantage be again thinned to one, when danger from the striped bug is over, about the time the plants begin to run. They should be cultivated alternate ways every couple of weeks till they begin to run, which will be in about two months from sowing, when they will very soon completely cover the ground, and so keep the weeds down themselves.

The pumpkins should be gathered as soon as the first light frost has killed the leaves, and stored in a cool place where frost will not reach them. A good plan is to put them on a barn floor, or other place, where they can be sorted as they are fed, using those first that are beginning to rot. In this way they may be kept till the first or middle of January, where the thermometer does not fall below fifteen or twenty degrees of frost.

Besides being excellent food for cattle, hogs are very fond of them, and they are a great means of keeping them in health while being fattened. Sheep also eat them with relish when they get accustomed to them.—Country Gentleman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

A great deal of country butter is overworked. Salt is a great preventive of disease among sheep. Butter should be worked as little as possible to have the milk worked out of it.

In case of fire in stables, put a saddle on your horse and you can lead him out without difficulty.

The power and longevity of the horse are in exact ratio to the intelligent care and feeding he receives.

Just before driving a light feed of oats should be given instead of a heavier feed of a more bulky grain.

Give the sow succulent food and keep her in thrifty condition if you would have her produce thrifty pigs.

Study the prejudices of your market and supply brown or white eggs and white or yellow skinned fowls, as required.

Horses recovering or suffering from debilitating diseases are readily overcome by heat, and should not be put to exhaustive work.

The French are conducting a series of experiments in "grafting" potatoes. It is expected to increase the yield and to hasten maturity.

The breeding stock must be healthy and vigorous or the eggs will be lacking in vitality and the chicks will be weak and debilitated.

At the Geneva (N. Y.) Station experiments are being carried on with over one thousand different varieties of berries and small fruits.

In training a colt the safest rule is to teach him one thing at a time, and be sure that it is learned thoroughly before attempting something else.

The cow in France for the dairy industry is not the Jersey, but the Durham, whose beef tendencies are being reduced in favor of the milk tendency.

After the berries have been picked it is well to burn over the strawberry patch. This will not merely kill the weeds, but the insects that injure the plants.

To effectively preserve potatoes when they begin to sprout, gouge out the eye "skin deep" by means of a penholder, with the inverted end of the steel pen.

The trotting craze has caused many breeders to forget that a fast walking horse is a valuable animal for the farm, for the road and for all kinds of practical work.

Henry W. Long fellow, the poet, was descended from John Aiden and Priscilla Molines, whose names have been immortalized in the poet's "Courtship of Miles Standish."

Tobacco Cures Consumption—No-tobacco Cures the Tobacco Habit and Consumptive Gets Well.

Two RIVERS, Wis., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Great excitement and interest has been manifested in the recovery of an old-time resident of this town, Mr. Jos. Banker, who has for several years been considered by all his friends a hopeless consumptive. Investigation shows that for over thirty-two years he used three and a half pounds of tobacco a week. A short time ago he was induced to try a tobacco habit cure called "No-To-Bac." Talking about his miraculous recovery to-day he said: "Yes, I used No-To-Bac, and two boxes completely cured me, I thought, and so did all my friends, that I had consumption. Now they say, as you say, 'how healthy and strong you look, Joe,' and whenever they ask me what cured my consumption I tell them No-To-Bac. The last week I used tobacco I lost four pounds. The morning I began the use of No-To-Bac I weighed 127½ pounds; to-day I weigh 169, a gain of 42½ pounds. I eat heartily and sleep well. Before I used No-To-Bac I was so nervous that when I went to drink I had to hold the glass in both hands. To-day my nerves are perfectly steady. Where did I get No-To-Bac? At the drug store. It is made by the Sterling Remedy Company, general warehouse office, 45 Broadway street, Chicago, New York office, 10 Spruce street, but I see by the printed matter that it is sold by all druggists—I know all the druggists in this town keep it. I have recommended it to over one hundred people and do not know of a single failure to cure."

The war over Korea has practically put a stop to migration of Chinese to Canada.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Free pamphlet and consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

There is one milk cow in this country to every four inhabitants.

Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., the largest manufacturers of pure, high grade, non-condensed milk in the world, have just received the highest honors at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. The prize list shows that the Judges at the Fair, state that "One hundred points entitles the exhibitor to a special award, or Diploma of Honor. The score, however, is placed so high, they say 'that it will be attained only in most exceptional cases. All of Walter Baker & Co.'s goods are of the highest quality, entitling them to the special award stated in the rules."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription of a regular physician. Beware of cheap imitations that will do you harm. Hail's Catarrh Cure is manufactured by H. A. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hail's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by H. A. Cheney & Co., Chemists, Proprietors, 237 So. 4th Street, prices 75c. per bottle.

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Cures

Acts directly on the membranes of the throat, and prevents diphtheria and membranous croup. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M.D.

For a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hail's Catarrh Cure. It is a vegetable cure. Pike's Toothache Dropper cures in 60 seconds.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c. per bottle.

Inflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 50c. per bottle.

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Is essential to good health, and when the natural desire for food is gone strength will soon fail. For loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headache, and other troubles of a dyspeptic nature.

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Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the face, acidity of the stomach, nervousness, dizziness, drowsiness, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, smacking or rattling noises when lying in a recumbent position, vision, dots or warts before the sight, liver and gall pain in the head, depression of powers, loss of firmness of the skin and eyes, pain in the chest, waist, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the throat.

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