SHIPWRECKS,

We cannot see the shipwreck of a beart. Beneath the placid waters of disguise ; The soft, sweet voice does not betray the smart :

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"Tis buried deep from gaze of scornful oyes.

We do not hear the booming gun, distress, Above the great world's destening crash and din ;

In mufiled tones it sous its bitterness, And sliently it grieves and breaks within.

Grief cannot be appraised by tears and

sighs, For hopeless sorrow is dry-eyed in woe .

We must not judge nor deem ourselves o'er W180-

We see the surface, not the wreck below. We cannot see the shipwreck of a heart

We hear the merry laugh ring out so gay, And see the smiling face, but graceful art Conceals the shipwreek, and the darkened we are stopping there?

day. -Emma Hodges,

An Electrical Elopement.

ARTLY out of pique and partly because her parents disapproved of the match Tillie promised to elope with George Webley. It wasn't a trivial elopement, a getting matried before the Registrar in Lon-10 don and going

to Paris for a few weeks, but a run to Liverpool, a marriage there by special license and a trip by fastest steamship to New York. Arriving there to reach her. It ran: they would cross America and gradually work their way around the world and back to London in a year or two.

George Webley was rich, and could easily afford this kind of a wedding tour. In olden times the parents of Tillie Markham would have been more. anxious that their daughter should marry George Webley rather than the poorer, but of course more moral young man, Tom Bantry. But times had changed, and it was the daughters that now looked for money with their lovers. The girl admitted to herself that she liked Tom Bantry best, but he certainly had treated her very badly. They had had an appointment for a picnic up the river, but without a word Tom had gone away, and worse still, he had sent no explanation or excuse for his desertion.

So Tillie thought she would teach him a life-long lesson, and knowing well that her parents would oppose the match, and especially its hurried conclusion, she told George Webley if he would arrange for the special license at Liverpool she would meet hwhat Euston station on the 27th, and wether they would journey to the s "t town, be married and sail for America in the powerful staamship Erratic.

Tillie concluded that it was better to be married at Liverpool than in return?" money, of course, because he has plen-London, as there would be less chance. She took another of the telegraph ty. Take the money, and tell him I London, as there would be less chance of the escapade being found out until

Temple awaiting your answer with

some anxiety." He signed himself, "Yours very truly, Tom Bantry," and then added in a postscript, as if an afterthought, "I should have told you that my uncle died two days ago, which makes a

great deal of difference in my plan of life, as perhaps you are aware. Tillie Markham wasa cautious young woman, and always considered that a bird in the hand was worth two in the

bush. She looked at George Webley, and he smiled across at her. "Where do we stop first?" she

asked. "Willesden Junction, I believe, and we ought to be there now.

"How long do we stop?" "Only a few minutes."

"Do you think you could get me half a dozen telegraph blanks while

"Oh, I don't need to go out for them," said Webley, 'I always carry plenty of them with me and sixpenny love you. Will you be my wife?" stamps also." As he said this he reached down a bag from the rack over his head, opened it and handed Tillie a number of already stamped telegraph forms. When the train slowed up at

Willesden she said : "Do get out, George, and find me a

time book, for I want to know how many times this train stops before we reach Liverpool."

Webley had no sooner disappeared than the young lady called the guard said : to her.

"Where is the next stop, guard?" she asked.

"At Bletchley, miss."

"How long before we reach there?" "We are timed for Bletchley at

11.14." She had already written her telegram, all but the instructions where

"Tom Bantry, Coke-upon-Littleton Cham-

ters, Temple : "Want do you wish to see me for this evening/ Answer Bletchley station, on board the Liverpool express. TILLIE." the Liverpool express.

"Can you send this off for me at once?" she asked the guard, slipping it with a sovereign into his hand.

"Certainly, miss," and he was moving away when Tillie said :

"I may have an answer to this when reach Bletchley station, Will you that I get it quickly?" "Now," she said, take me to the "Certainly, certainly, miss." Midland train." As the guard hesi-tated, she added: "I am going to see that I get it quickly?"

Webley sprang into the compartment with the train book in his hand. Tillie opened it and found the number stops the train made between Lon- don train. She scribbled a note to don and Liverpool. When they reached the station she said :

"Ob, George, I wish you would get me a cup of tea.

"I don't think there is a refreshment room here," he said dubiously, "but I'll go and see."

"Do, please."

The next moment the guard came up, "Here's your telegram, miss," he said.

She rapidly tore open the envelope and read : "The matter on which I guarding his luggage _____ t tell him wish to speak to you is impossible to explain in a telegram. When do you

forms and rapidly wrote:

remain all day in my chambers at the your last chance. Telegraph me at --COREA AND COREANS. She looked inquiringly at the guard, who promptly answered : "Next stop

Creve. We reach there at 1.35."

She gave the guard a handful of

money to pay for the extra wording of

this dispatch. That good man was

rapidly becoming rich. He sighed as

he remembered that the next stop was

the last before reaching Liverpool.

He wished that he was on a train for

Scotland with such a passenger aboard.

George, as he came gingerly along

with it in his hand. The girl drauk it

with many expressions of gratitude

"Well, the next stop is Creve, and

after that Liverpool," he said, as he

handed back the empty cup to a news-paper boy to take back to the reiresh-

"So the guard tells me," replied

At Creve the guard came to her with

the final telegram. Its wording was

terse and to the point. It ran: "I

"Lend meanother of those blanks,"

"I haven't another, but you can get

The train was moving off, so she

"Never mind. I can send the tele-

This being sent off she turned to the

The guard personally conducted her

to an empty compariment of the Lon-

Webley on the back of a telegraph

"DEAR GEORGE-I have concluded not to

go to America this trip. Our proposed dopement was a very toolish affair, and I hope you never thought I was in carnest

about it. Take my advice and go to Ameri-ca. I am told that the girls over there are

much prettier than yours truly. "Titute MAREHAN."

"There," said Tillie, giving the note

to the guard with the parting tip,

"take that to the same n n who is

where I have gone, nor give him any

information. He will offer you much

have gone to the country. Tell him

man who had been her friend all the

toward her lover.

ment room.

Tillie, sweetly.

she said to George.

said :

hour.

one at the telegraph office.

gram from Liverpool.

until I send for you."

to the guard :

Midland at 3.

"Certainly.

and wrote :

to-morrow."

way through.

give you ten pounds."

form. The note read :

Loudon?"

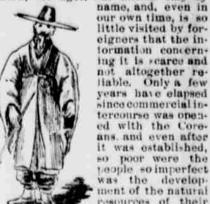
"Here is your tea, my dear," said

COUNTRY FOR WHICH JAPAN AND CHINA CONTEND.

Pecultarities of a People Who for Ages Lived to Themselves - Their Manners and Religion-Dignity of Corean Officials-All Labor Done by Hand.

Has Been a Battle Ground.

The tangle into which China and Jaran have managed to get has brought into prominence the cucer country which, for ages, was known only by



our own time, is so little visited by for-eigners that the information concerning it is scarce and altogether renot liable. Only a few years have elapsed ince commercial intercourse was opened with the Coreans, and even after it was established, so poor were the people so imperfect

was the develop-ment of the natural resources of their country, that for a

ACOREAN GENTLENAN considerab e timo there was grave doubt in the minds themerchants whether the business would pay. As, however, the Coreans, little by little, ascertained what fereigners wanted buy and the prices they were willing to pay, the native cupidity of the Orintal mind was ex sted, and overcame the repugnance to foreigners, and now the peniasula has more than once been used by Europeans in search of

curious people, having n any of the pe-



COREAN MERCHANTS.

cultarities of both Chinese and Japanese. Evidently of Mongolian origin, they nevertheless differ from the Chiness in so many respects that they can hardly be called Chinese while the Japanese utterly disclaim all family relationship to them, regarding them as too barbarous even to ite considered in the light of cousins. Nevertheless they box like Chinese, and, in spite of their long segregation from the society of other nations, they possess much of the shrewdness that causes the Japanese to be considered the "Yankees of the Fast," That is, the educated part of the Corean nation, for a nong the populace little distinction can be observed between them and the people. who surround them on the Astreno done by lifting the water from ore side, or who are their next-door neighbors across the narrow body of water that separates them from the Island

Empire. There is one remarkable point of similarity which almost instantly impresses every visitor-the popu

Corean trots about greatly impressed with an idea of his own good looks and

Importance. But this is not the only use he makes of bamboo in the matter of dress, for during the summer season he has a bamboo frame fitted rather closely to the body, and over this he puts his clothes. Thus he is inside of a cage, which prevents his clothes from stick-ing to him, and in the hottest weather he remains cool and c mfortable for, in spite of his odd headgear, he has a long head and knows how to use it. His clothes do not cost him much money, for the simple reason that he has not much to spend, so he makes that little go a great way, and has learned to utilize materials that in other countries are almost unknown.

There is paper, for instance. The Coreans possess some secrets with regard to paper maying that are un-known even to their ingenious neighbors, the Chinese. They can make paper of such toughness that it will resist many months of wear, and by a process of oiling it they render it impervious to water, and so make overcoats that will stand any amount of rain. True, they cannot be mended, for when they tegin to go they go all over and all at ence, but as they only cost about a quarter they are easily replaced-if the Corean happens to have the qua ter.

His other clothes are mostly cotton, and the chief peculiarity about them is the fact that they are always being washed. The Coreans have no soap, and yet they expect the women to keep the electhing in good condition, and the toiling creatures manage to accom-plish this horculean task by washing the clothes four or five times and then jounding them with a mallet made especially for the purpose. This takes time as well as labor, and the monotonous tapping that goes on forever in a city comes to be regarded by the Corean visitor as one of the indispensabilities, without which a Corean community would seem unnatural. When the women are not engaged in beating the el thes they are busy at some other household employment, but save when purchasing necessary articles or food. are seldom seen abroad. They do not always stay in the house, however, for in Corean cities certain hours after dark are set apart for the women to take their exercise, and during that time all men are forbidden to appear on the street under penalty of arrest. This police regulation is very strict'y obeyed, too, for in Corea there is no such thing as a jury sys em, the rights of the individual are very lightly regarded, and justice is meted out in the most summary fashion. An offender in the manner just indicated, for instance, is taken at once to the station house, and the officer in command derides that a man out of doors when the women are taking their walks deserves a thrashing, no matter whether he was doing anything or not, so the thrashing is promptly administered, the offender is detained until the women's hour is past, then ordered about his business, and thus are the demands of the law fulfilled.

Farming in Corea is of the most primitive description. The multitude of peop'e forbids the employment of labor-saving machinery, and all operations, of whatever nature, are carried on by hard. Even the irrigation of crops, a process so purely mechanical that it might be supposed some sort of simple device would to constructed to obviate the necessity of hand labor, is pool to another by means of a large scoop, a succession of able-bodied Co-



a mark of rank. Whatever the a ber of bearers and attendents, he ever, it is always liberal, even petty governors of towns being of attended by 200 or 300 men, who, we banners, flags and other devices, m in procession whenever the govern goes abroad, while runners speed a fore, repeating his titles and digit and ordering all persons to clear a road

The leading features of every Com city are the palace of the govern and the temple of the presiding dei and it is often a matter of difficulty decide which is of the more imp tance, for, in order that the dignity the government may be properly ma tained, the former is frequently ma pretentious than the latter. As n Corean religion is modeled after to of the Chinese, so is the architects of Corea based on that of China II not a whit less pretentious, either, the Coreans are a proud people, and they are politically subject to Chin they take great pride in doing wh



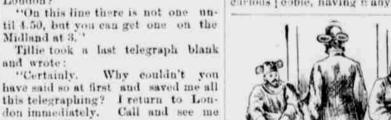
WATCHING & MELON PATCH

they can to prove that the inferiis only political. So in every place consequence there is a temple or house, where incense is daily before the holy images and where manes of deceased ancestors are s fied with rice and such dainties as the are supposed to enjoy. But the Cor-does not allow what little religion has to interfere with business. V him religion is one thing business is quite another, his religion does not either fe or prevent his stealing anything can lay his hands on. At the times the great annual festivals his particular takes the form of prayers, offerings food to the dead, eating, drinking, a listening to music and dramatic en tertainments. Like his religion his art, both music and drama are rowed from China; the former is ear-splitting and the latter is lengthy and non-intelliging as a thing in the same line the Flows Kingdom is able to offer.

But for his geographical positi and the fact that he has several g harbors that are coveted by Rus England and Japan, the Corean wo be permitted to vegetate in seclu to the end of time, but circumstar have forced him to the front, and must now take part in the march human events whether he will or

Colleges for the Rich.

It is useless to dispute the fact th the present tendency is to make Y a rich man's coilege. We are aw, that men can and do go through Y for a very small sum, says the 1 York Fost, Eight members of class just graduating have lived \$200 a year, thirty-four more h not exceeded \$300, and forty-e. others have got along \$300 and \$400. But this is not a question of ; pilities: it is a question of tendenc The very announcem nt that ! average expenses of the four ver course have been \$4,528 will of its make Yale seem 'out of the tion" in hundreds of families whe studious boys are now preparing college. Then, too, there is the a ural resentment of a democ against classifying men according their money, which seems m odious of all in the case of an edu tional institution. The boy is not to be severely o danned who decides against going a college where poverty makes h conspicuous and he fancies inju his standing among his fellows. any of our colleges come to be tinctively rich men's colleges th will cease to draw the element whi in the past has done most to m their list of alumni honorable # distinguished. We have spoken only of Yale this article, s mply because the f make that institution just now apicious in this respect and becu its success in the athletic field of ! years have made it so promis throughout the country. But 1 tendencies which we have in 1 are by no means confined to Ya There are other of our larger colle where the same evil challenges tention.



They reached the terminus in an Turning to the guard, Tillie

"Would you mind taking my things to the telegraph office for me?" And to George she added : "You wait here When they reached the telegraph office Tillie turned and said quickly

Lu-iness or pleasure From all a counts the Coreans are a "When is the next train back to

such time as they chose to disclose it. Tillie agreed that they would write letters to all concerned while on the voyage from Liverpool to Queenstown, and mail them there when there asked : would be nothing but the broad Atlantic between them and New York.

Tillie met the post-uan on the steps as she was going out of the house that morning, and he handed her a bundle of letters. She had no time to read them then, nor in the cab, for there was barely time to reach the station, where she found Mr. Webley impatiently awaiting her. He had strongly advised her to bring nothing with her. Whatever was required could be bought at Liverpool, he said.

'I was very much afraid we would miss the train," he said, as he harried her out of the cab, "I have reserved a compartment."

"There's another train, isn't there?" she asked.

"Oh, certainly, but a railway station isn't the pleasantest place in the world to wait, and since I left my hotel I seem to have met every friend I have in London, and all wanting to know where I am going."

"And, of course, you told them," said Tillie.

The young man laughed as he held open the door of the railway carriage for her to enter. He quickly followed her, and a moment after the 10.10 a. m. train slid out of the great station and began its northern journey. Tilly sat in her corner by the window and carclessly turned over the letters in her hand. Most of them were from girl friends, but on the envelope of one of them she recognized the fine. bold handwriting of Tom Bantry. She stole a furtive glauce at Webley as she tore open the envelope, but he was absobed in his morning paper, now that his,mind was at rest and they were fairly off.

"Dear Miss Markham," the letter began. "I was unexpectedly called this request a rather singular one, but ago by the sudden illness of my uncle, Sir John Trellyan. Before departing for Trellyan Hall I wrote a letter to nothing of it, but jumped out as soon you explaining why I could not be at as the train came to a standstill." the picuic up the river. Through my own stupidity and the hurry of getting away, I find I left your letter on Tillie tore it open and read : my table in my rooms in the Temple. I had expected a letter from you while at Trellyan Hall, and when it did not found on my return this morning, as you there. I said, my own letter which was not ceive it. Will you forgive me, there- and rapidly wrote : fore, for breaking an engagement with

"If you have anything to tell me, anything you like, only not where I now is the time to tell it. - I do not have really gone." know when I shall return to London. Then turning to the guard she

"Where do we stop next?" "At Rugby, miss; 11.59."

She quickly wrote where to telegraph her as she saw George approaching. She added hurriedly to the guard as she thrust her message into his hand:

"Bring me the answer when we get Bugby.

partment, saying: "Just as I thought ; Press. not a blessed thing to eat here, but we wait ten minutes at the next stop and I may be able to get you anything you wish. I say," he added," you're not telegraphing to your friends about this, are you?'

"Oh, not about this," she replied quietly, "I am only sending some necessary telegrams, that is all.

"You know if you are in a hurry, he said, "we can send all the telegrams you want from Queenstown just as well as from here or Liverpool.'

"Oh, I know that," answered Tillie, demurely. "I hope I know enough to send messages only where they ought to go, so don't be afraid."

George laughed, for he was a goolnatured fellow, and the train sped on toward Liverpool. When it slowed up at Rugby station Tillie leaned affectionately over toward the young man and said :

"Now, George, you go over to the refreshment room and eat all you have au appetite for. I don't think I care for anything until we reach Liverpool.

"May I not bring you a cup of tea? asked George, anxiously.

"Ob, certainly, certainly, if you bring it two minutes before the train is off.

Another man might have thought away from London more than a week | George had no brains to spare, else he would not have been on this silly eloping expedition, so he thought

> The guard soon came to the compartment with a telegram in his hand.

"Utterly impossible to telegraph what I wish to say to you. Tell me where you are staying at Liverpool, come I was greatly disappointed. 1 and I will leave by first train and meet

Tillie, with a sniff of impatience, posted, so, of course, you did not re- seized another of the stamped forms

"I may sail to-morrow with some you and your friends without explana- friends for America. There is no tion? And may I call this evening, as chance of your seeing me if you do still be worn, when the cause of its in-I have something of importance (to come; therefore, whatever you may troduction may be quite forgotten.-myself, at least) to say to you? I will have to say to me say it now; it is [Westminster Gazette.

All of which went to show that Til-

lie had no conscience.

The guard touched his cap and departed. After the London train had steamed away from its station the guard handed George the note. He did not get the money he expected. A look of relief passed over the young fellow's face. Then he whistled, and said to himself more than to the expectant guard :

"Sensible girl : I was getting a little George swung himself into the com- tired of it myself."-Detroit Free

Whiskers.

Concerning beards as now worn, it is obvious there has been a great change latterly. Every one is now wearing a pointed V-shaped Vandyke beard, while a few years ago the Vandyke beard was unknown, and the popular beard followed very much the shape of the face. And they say the change is all due to the Prince of Wales. It rose in this way: The Prince has a barber who sees to his hair. The barber noticed that latterly his Royal Highness was growing a little stouter, and he thought a change in the shape of the beard would be more becoming.

This view he communicated to the Prince, who thoroughly acquiesced. The die was cast and the deed was done. That day the Prince had and has ever since retained a Vandyke beard.

But that day was three years ago In the interval fashionable men with circular faces discovered that the rounded beard added to the appearance of breadth, and the pointed beard reduced it. So they took the Prince's hint and followed it. Gradually thinner men, who were also fashionable, followed their leader, and one saw the pointed beard everywhere. Then it became a matter of fashion, and now, of course, every one is adopting it.

It was very much the same twenty years ago about that lock of hair on the forehead. Capoul made a debut in Paul and Virginia, and looked peculiarly fascinating with the lock on the forehead. Other young men, who thought themselves good looking, followed the example, and the coiff are a la Capoul ran all through Paris, and got specially in vogue with garcons in restaurants, who annexed it as a body. Men's fashions are a little more stable than women's. The hair a la Caponi is still worn. Who shall say how long we shall have the Vandyke beard? Possibly thirty years hence it may

ness of the country. Corea has about 80,000 square miles of area, a little larger than Missouri, but in that territory over 12,000,000 of almond-eyed semi-Celestials manage to squeeze themselves and after a fashion seem to en oy life in their own peculiar way, without either appearing to know or to care what goes on outside of their little eninsula, which projects from like a wart. the Chinese Empire Wherever one goes in Corea there are Coreans big and little in immense numbers, so that to travelers who witness the poverty of the country it is a constant source of wonder how the people live. The answer to this conundrum is easy; they do not live-they exist. A handful of rice and a mouthful of tea or water constitute the day's rations for the average Corean, and if to this be added a few persimmons or an egg, he is in clover, and for days will remember the auspicious occasion on which his inside was comtortably filled.

Corea is full of cities, if the expression is allowed to be used with relard to an aggregation of huts on the banks of a stream, and the cities are full of people who make a living, though nobody knows how. In dress they are very similar to the Chinese. save in the matter of hat. They have the same baggy breeches, the same plenitude of shirts worn outside, and on state occasions they are arrayed in robes that would put Solomon in all his glory to the blush: but nowhere outside of Corea can such hats be seen as are sported by the Coreans on every-day occasions. They are like a combina-tion of a Mexican sombrero and a Welsh stove-pipe, with appurtenances and belongings peculiarly their own. The foundation consists of a truncated



cone and a base piece about as wide and as graceful as the rim of the straw hat that decorates the fashionable young man during the p esent season, but, in addition, there are flaps and ear pieces, and things like the wings of a Roman helmet; there are bands and straps and other matters, the complication of which strikes the beholder dumb with amazement. These are the every-day hats, for on Corean Sundays ed, in size and shape c'orely resem-bling an umbrella. Of wicker or bam-boo it is equally adapted to keep off the rain and keep out the sun, and with this portentous head-piece the an affair even more imposing is mount-

THE COREAN EMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

reans shoveling the water as elsewhere sand is shoveled. After the crops are planted they are watched, a small tower being constructed to overlook the fields of a whole neighborhood, and the farmers take turns in guarding their property from the depreda-tions of thieves and hungry animals. In the case of fruit farms, this precaution is very necessary, as fruit is one of the great staples of Corea, and almost any kind generally finds ready sale at good prices. The list of fruits is long. On the southern side of the peninsula there is a wonderful abundance of grates, apples and jears, and everywhere in Corea the persimmon flourishes and forms one of the staple articles of diet. Large, luscious and of several varities, not all need the advent of frost to render them eatable, some kinds being ripened by the sun. like apples or peaches. The crops of nuts also form an article of export: walnuts, chestnuts, pine nuts and many kinds of small seeds being carefully picked and preserved in various ways to be sent across the line to the Chinese. Of the field crops, beans and ice are the most important, the former

being used not only as food for man, but also for the small, hardy ponies which are employed by the rich and official classes as a means of transportation. Not always, however. A Co-rean official has a large stock of dignity, and among the various devices by which this is upheid is the idea that it is degrading to walk anywhere. every official is provided with a litter and a number of bearers in proportion to the weight of his dignity. He may walk about his house without sacrifice of personal self-respect, or even, on certain occasions, when he is, so to speak off duty, he may walk through the court yard, but every public appear-ance must be in his litter. The appointments of this apparatus for the conservation of dignity are very care

fully fixed, as also the length of the poles and the number of carriers, and an official of the highest rank, a

Boston the Highest and Lowest

"Boston, the highest city in culta the lowest in morality," was the str ing sentence uttered by Rev. Isaa Lansing, at Park Street Congre-tional Church, in that city, Sunday

"It is in this connection I am let speak of a 'moral revival.' even days we could have such a vival in this city, a moral revolut would take place. The apathy est ing toward forms of vice which a rampant would give way to ener and this soul-destroying vies best pressed.

There is a gruesome flood of immorality sweeping with almost restrainable fores throughout midst. Divorces are multiplying w untold rapidity, and numbers are ing lives to which death is far preable. I have he'd in my hand with the past week a list of eighty plat principally on three street-, who vice exists. The proprietors of the places of infamy have no hesitancy making the location of these dens p

Taking the Census in India.

The last census of India was tak with marvelous celerity and th oughness. One million people w employed as census takers, and huge task was done chiefly on (day, Feb. 26, 1891.