

대한제국 헌법

(정칙집계)

(일요무)

일사일판년사력구천일

본사고백

이신보는영어와한어로써거의
일출판함은
신문가
출장 업무돈오문
일상도업무량단돈 맛돈으로
밤습

광교로는
대한의장단과조형의다요로중
감흥되림가로맛올타이오며오
리지어내대한사람마다이신
문을보실러이니광고내서기들
원하시든이들은우리신문사에
와서면의와심을희망함은

발행소 (사장 구영인 비설)
박동태한리일신보사법어학교
압해전영국인설렘림자크오
인철하고잔동신지명서로우리
대한미일신보사인한지점장을
덕정하였소오니인천항에게신
구략요자하시느첨군조는허지
점에와림면의함시습

사고
○우리대한미일신보의목적은
대한의안년질서에관한모든데
무에대한야는공평한변론을유
장출이라우리동신원의담보로
신문보보느첨군조의게항상보
도항리며평지를다서하여주서
는이느성평과반디를져어벗치
서기들의방항오니이거슬신문
상에고지항라느거사아니오다
만쿠히신용항느증거를습고자
항이라고지항는아모고저면지
저항을외고항는권리를가정스
나외고항는리우를말할러이오
며공중평화를문란케항는듯항
고저는의례히받지안겟습나
이

론설
대한에잇는일본반디당의감
정
이아리잇는말은철철이십이일
에출판한일본영호시소보에서
고지항거시니운호시
한성에잇는일일신문동신원이
지금대한에출판한일본반디당
의긴호호소영중에한가지확실
한원인을알고고지항여보냈는
디항자에디한서북령도감독법
국인리페버싸와니부고문판비

국인리일광씨가만유형편을시
찰후러부경으로과견항였더니
철월십칠일에도라외저희연구
한거슬대한공정에보고항였는
디그스실이아인의게미우편당
항여말항였고형금려순구에아
병스만여명이잇고양식은가히
일년이나내히지항할게다항
며쓰려순구에모든방어지척을
최용항야습으로일인이아무리
킹릴항용적용항드릭도맛참내
색앗기가어려울거시라항였다
항니

만일일일신문동신원이일본반
디당을비양식이는듯항이상보
고를문급할진디반디당을면면
되게항여중이라이어나야기에서
소문필게습업느거사외와호호
보고들이런속항여출판이되였
느디여러신문에이우회난말보
다며만히로국편당들을고지항
였는디라모든이런소문을할수
잇는디라말항는대호로혀이
왕로국편당되었는거사호를들
외게우로항여중이라일본을반
디항는감정을부동식인다고말
항는거순부당항고우리가이상
에인론항두량만을위항야두돈
항는거순어나로디일일신문동
신원이그등신을보낼때에소문
에느치우려항이라항노라

잡보

○성감입성 성진전감리신후
회씨가체귀항야일전에입성항
였다라
○외디부진 외부대신리하영
씨가산림원야소편으로오리소
진치아니항였더니이제드른죽
히소건이결말되기전에일항
시무제아니항다라

○전조상평 철도원에서외부
로조회항기를전의군슈보고너
에철월구일에본군정거장에서
일본인이공음이가총을노와본
국인리지관이가총을마져중상
한디라방포한리유를무른죽일
인의말이우연이방포항거사호
사들을맞치라외고방포항거사호
라항고리지관의말은맛참진을
지라항고음에홀거에란환을마
저괴상항였다항는디그때에일
본술소가그방포항일인을잡아

서울일본평소관으로보니였다
항였는디추후로선하군보고를
철월십칠일지관이가불과기일에
저명항였스니심히참항다항
였기호이에조회항니일공판의
로조회항야디살개항라항였다
라

정오

○본월삼일잡보니공부회소
건으로회소원박필원씨가본사
에리항야외와조회항올청항
고고로고디외고지항노라
○공회사는자년구월에설립항
였고회사무적은선한평석유광
금광탄산슈기업소등건이호회
소는 황실소관이호소장은민
영철씨호총무는박필원박문표
씨등이호고호환항소는미국인
카비노요발고항기는민영철씨
박필원씨카비노씨호기간소호
를인항야잠시정항였다가일
간다시서항다라

○민심의아 일본헌병이대한
관인차거항사건은자보에고지
항였거니와개문항죽히관인은
보안회회장원씨와회원신
형규리법석삼라느디고양으
로차거항리유는아직알슈업스
나민심이리외의아항다라

○외부조소 괴병의참령서라
부령리리씨느무술불선호소
가잇는디저 처형은디급속히
저중디문부를조소항는디만약
형절이잇스면위선면판되리라
항며그후로는다시에 철일시
를일절못항다라

○각부유력 일본중의원의원
법학소소촌평길씨가본월삼일
에각부부원청을유력항겟다고
일공소가외부로공문항고로의
부에서각부에동지항였다라

○금척기간 궁니부에서경무
청으로조회항니기에하도감압
전청지거저는곳슈십년전에유
련항던처소라비록항벌호씨이
느소중이형벌항거늘혹인회로
어덧다나항고고지간항야발갈
기를무란이공니심히정항호하
라불가불연치금단이호중슈과
술집을피송항야적간호후에
확실고리조정계항야표목을세
우고영구호보호항되만항법정
우고소문잇거는차슈항고즉서
보고항야엄징케항라항였다라

○가중인허 전하도감고지에
본인중림이가 궁니부인허
를등항였다자항고과목원을
꾸미는고로정무청에서엄히금
지항는고로일인이정항항였다
라

○스관청약 본월일일하오
시에일본소판들이대판정에제
회항야대한군악디소관이인으
로더부러대한군악디삼십오명
을불너군악을듣고집시항에과
귀항였다라

○법처지결 법공소가외부로
조회항기를한영슈의양군고
적각의전담공소는광무륙년구
월부터임의삼차저판항였스
되의양군이느고세력을밧고중
서부족이나니다창전디귀대
신은귀법부에조회항야즉서저
관공정항야한영슈로항여공원
의항이업게항라항였다라

○합창전보 함흥관창소가외
부로전보항였스되북청참령의
보고를접항즉야병삼빅명이음
력본월십팔일에이원으로부터
북청지방에전진항였다항였다
라

연보

○각목성절령 본월일일동경
연보에항기를거월삼십일일에
일본과병이아국일기스단을겨
되항야각목성을절령항였다항
였다라

○총슈구절영 이일상오십이
시발전보에항기를일본군은거
월삼십일부터총슈구를공겨
였다가삼십일일에맛찬니철령
항였다항였다라

○후후팔시공소관차전
○유슈림겨전 우리군소는우
슈림(세하연안서편소리)와
서현에서이십오
은다로양에서
리검음)보
고히점령한
적군을디항야
였는디유슈림방편을공겨
우등은그날황혼에미리정항과
과제전전야적군과외우의을겨
과항였스나적군의방
고고전디가전고항
발들도록겨되항을

관보

의원면본관 서북철도국주... 김진규 원세학 리용복 조... 정요참봉 송종학 정기전참... 봉 우종민 괴지롱참봉 리... 우교 임서북철도국주사서관... 임관록등 룩등 리용서 유... 학 홍우기 김명선 이상직... 김동진 하종호 리근명 김... 립준 룩영슈 리응렬 임조... 정요참봉서관임관팔등 구품... 정지성 임경희전참봉서관임... 관팔등 룩등 송대진 임과... 조롱참봉서관임관팔등 동명... 룩영참봉 강희관 임동명왕... 룩참봉서관임관팔등 윤리진... 승서관임관칠등 규장각주수... 윤우영

의보

○려수정황 거월이실육일에... 영국관선에는온고에알려술에... 피질은점점만연하게되거늘... 뒤쳐움벗터스망이삼백명이나... 되고려술의아군전투는군인... 은축하말할잘것없스나어만가... 랑에넘지못함이적실하고또모... 처에서항복을권하는디아군술... 요등참모에지식있고근리전술... 을비운조들은만히항복을찬... 성하는모양이잇스느려술기척... 시부터이든참모들이불가타하... 는고로어죄의론이귀일치못하... 고모쳐에다잡고괴한은거월이... 심스일이더나그쳐회답이이르... 지아니하얏고또아국판동보노... 금월(양철원)로한정하고정찬... 처아니하얏고또아국판동보노... 고또동신은정서구라하는비들... 기로써요양사지자신신이동선... 다다라

○의원면본관 서북철도국주... 송민회 허유 오지순... 김진규 원세학 리용복 조... 정요참봉 송종학 정기전참... 봉 우종민 괴지롱참봉 리... 우교 임서북철도국주사서관... 임관록등 룩등 리용서 유... 학 홍우기 김명선 이상직... 김동진 하종호 리근명 김... 립준 룩영슈 리응렬 임조... 정요참봉서관임관팔등 구품... 정지성 임경희전참봉서관임... 관팔등 룩등 송대진 임과... 조롱참봉서관임관팔등 동명... 룩영참봉 강희관 임동명왕... 룩참봉서관임관팔등 윤리진... 승서관임관칠등 규장각주수... 윤우영

소관경상북도용세감리 상주... 군슈 안학주 ○명 니장원... 경서차임관삼등 정이품오정... 선 임규장각지학사서유입관... 오동 정삼품 홍윤주 임니... 장원봉세관서유입관록등 룩... 품 김동주 ○명 한미전과... 회소금찰장 농상공부협관... 리근상 명 한미전과회소금... 찰관 데시원찰리관 남정규... 학부농상공학교장 홍우관... 임니장원공업과주사서관임관... 팔등 허 현 안병규 임영... 룩형서관임관칠등 정릉령... 임익선 임정릉령서관임관칠... 등 선릉령 한창리 임선릉... 령서관임관칠등 티롱찰봉김... 직형 임정릉찰봉서관임관팔... 등티롱찰봉 민영우 명 니... 장원봉세위원 룩품 최진우... 승서관임관오등 돈령원주수... 오규환 승서관임관사등 법... 부주수 류갑슈 임법관양성... 소박사서관임관록등 구품... 정홍우 유학 권희정 신정... 식 남보원 조동숙 권중근... 리한구 이상팔월일일

형위 군과병졸이년거주와부... 며파군인의참례호년월일조를... 성적하여드리라고신척하였다... 데라

○의원면본관 서북철도국주... 김석규 정동참봉 리병익... 니장원공업과주수 윤승슈... 김은길 동신사전화과주수... 승슈영 오호영 김동만 김... 지홍 윤지철 광종덕 윤경... 의 김영필 법판양성소박사... 심종덕 로종빈 구승회 성... 기영 박준영 류용규 윤달... 영 비영규 ○하 겸임니장원

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본사신문제호호외제국호외제... 철호를상고할일이잇기로광고... 향오니이상에말할호슈를가져... 오시면미장에심전식출터이니... 가져오시기바라옵

The Korea Daily News

VOL. I,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1904.

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PROTECTING KOREA.

The "Kobe Chronicle" of July 18th in a long editorial article dealing with the Waste Lands scheme, and some remarks made by Mr. Nagamori in connection therewith, says:—

It is melancholy to reflect that the nation which a few years ago was fiercely indignant at the restrictions imposed on its fiscal policy and its judicial jurisdiction by means of treaties, should now be so indifferent to the right of a neighbouring state to decide adversely to the Japanese proposal on a matter which, according to former Japanese contentions, lies at the very foundations of national existence. In Japan, foreigners are not permitted to own land, and a proposal on the part of the government to grant a charter to foreigners to cultivate the unoccupied land even of the Hokkaido would result in a national outburst of indignation that would drive the minister responsible from power. In the course of the negotiations on the revision of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, Viscount Aoki said the ownership of real estate by foreigners in Japan was a question which his Government were of opinion should not be regulated by treaty, but should be reserved for treatment by autonomic legislation. He himself, he added, and many of his official friends, were in favour of granting to foreigners the right to own real estate, but public opinion was not yet on their side.

Yet a scheme which would be bitterly resented in Japan is to be forced on the Koreans because they are helpless to prevent their protector from paying himself for their protection. "Treat a fool as a fool," says Mr. Nagamori with a courtesy that we should not like to describe as Japanese, "and we shall succeed in our work." And if the scheme fails Mr. Nagamori thinks it will be better for the Japanese to withdraw from Korea altogether. The interests of the Koreans in the matter are absolutely ignored. They are "fools" who are not worth consideration. The waste land is to be cultivated by Japanese, who are to be sent to the peninsula in large numbers—Mr. Nagamori talks of millions in connection with the abortive Siam scheme—and the twenty millions which are to be realized by the import of the rice from the reclaimed land are to go into the pockets of Japanese colonists. In return for providing Japan with rice, the Japanese in Korea are apparently expected to take Japanese goods, which may raise the inquiry as to whether the rice imported into Japan is not already paid for in this way rather than in specie. But the important and interesting feature of the incident is its disclosure of the fashion in which some influential Japanese would treat a subject nation, so soon after the recovery by Japan herself of judicial jurisdiction and fiscal

control,—efforts that covered some thirty years during which full use was made of the right of a governing state to demand equality of treatment. We ourselves strongly supported that claim as a matter of justice and we regret to find eminent Japanese refusing to extend to others the rights so insistently claimed for themselves.

It is hard to see what reply Japan can make to the "Kobe Chronicle's" able indictment. True we are told that Nagamori's scheme—and Nagamori himself—have been abandoned by the Japanese Government and we are promised that the demand which is now being formulated is of a greatly modified character, but we very much doubt whether a scheme can be devised, satisfactory to this newly developed land grabbing instinct of the Japanese, to which the "Chronicle's" arguments will not apply with equal force.

**MRS. LONDON SUES FOR
DIVORCE.**

San Francisco, June 28th.

Mrs. London, wife of Jack London, the novelist, to-day filed a suit for divorce, basing her petition on the grounds of cruelty.

Mrs. London asserts that her husband brought to their home in Oakland a young woman graduate of Stanford, Miss Anna Strunsky, who collaborated with him in a series of papers called the "Kempton-Wace Letters." Miss Strunsky was installed in the London household for several weeks, and remained despite Mrs. London's protests.

Mrs. London further states that her husband frankly told her he cared for another. They were married in 1900.

**WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF
MINERALS.**

We are given to understand that a company named the Pung Bu Hoi Sa will shortly be established and capitalised at the expense of the Government. The originators of the concern are three men, General Min Yong Chul, an American miner, and Mr. Pak Pil-yun, who is known to many residents under an English sobriquet.

These gentlemen have discovered a veritable mine of wealth, comprising gold and coal mines, kerosene and mineral water springs in the neighborhood of Pyeng Yang. For the benefit of those who may wish to try Korean Tansan, we trust that the springs are not too closely situated.

A GARDEN ON THE BLUFF.

Dispensing with all tiresome details, such as the trivial item of purchasing the property, a man named Nakahayashi, a Japanese subject, found some ground to his liking in the neighbourhood of Ha-Do-Kam. His primeval instincts once asserted in this manner, he commenced building a sylvan retreat of fruit trees, their product of course not destined for the market! Whether Mrs. Eve Nagahayashi was concerned in the deal has not transpired, but unfortunately for the gentleman's plans, police departments and sundry other nuisances have developed since the days of Adam and he no longer enjoys the delights of stolen fruit.

**SUSPECTED COMMISARIAT
FRAUDS.**

His Majesty has ordered an enquiry into the transactions and affairs of Major Yi-Tai-Kai, chief of the commissariat department, who is suspected of fraudulent dealings in connection with the department under his care.

Mr. Kogawa, a member of the Japanese House of Commons, has expressed a desire to visit all Korean Government Departments.

**MANCHURIAN VEGETABLES AND
FRUITS.**

Mr. Hosil in his interesting book on Manchuria enumerates its vegetables and fruits. The armies campaigning there should be fairly supplied in these respects. There are several varieties of potato of excellent quality, turnips, radish, carrot, garlic, onion, leek, celery, brinjals, and, most important of all, Shantung cabbage. The last named enters largely into the diet of the people, and is universally cultivated, not merely in gardens, but in fields. In the Sanking province, more especially in the Lai-chou prefecture, it develops tremendous proportions. A gentleman in Chefoo received a letter from a friend in Lai-chou announcing that he was sending him a present of a cabbage. The recipient was somewhat surprised at what he considered the insignificance of the gift. He tossed the letter aside, and thought nothing more of the matter until a day or two afterwards, when his servant reported to him that a cabbage had arrived, and that the carter evidently expected a "pour-boire." "Carter!" said the gentleman, "what do you mean? Has the cabbage come by cart?" "Yes," replied the servant, "the cart is now at the gate." Determined to get to the bottom of the matter, he went to the gate, and there lay a huge cabbage, about 400 pounds in weight, occupying the whole of the cart! "That cabbage," said the gentleman, "lasted me a whole winter." White heart weighing 20 pounds and upwards from Shantung are frequently to be seen in the market at Niuchwang. There are also many forms and varieties of melon, pumpkin, squash, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, and gourds. Another important vegetable in Manchuria is "kait'sai." It develops a bulk inferior in size to a turnip, and has numerous long broad finely scalloped leaves. Both bulb and leaves are salted in jars and eaten as a pickle. The seeds of sunflower are also roasted and found principally in the east of Kerin province. Foreign vegetables such as tomato, lettuce, cabbage, and Jerusalem artichoke, grow well in Manchuria.

There are several varieties of excellent grapes, both green and purple. Pears except one kind are hard and insipid. The best kind are so soft as not readily to bear transit in a fresh state. It is preserved and packed in boxes like figs. Apples are most poor but there are two good varieties of chestnut, while walnut, peaches, plums, apricots, and a kind of cherry are plentiful. Strawberries, bilberries, gooseberries, and currants grow wild, and are only cultivated in the gardens of a few foreign residents.—Rangoon Times.

Cronje, the redoubtable soldier of Laing's Nek, Modder River, Magersfontein, and Paardeburg, reduced to the level of circus exhibit, remarks the *Globe*, is a thought many would wish to banish. But such is the fact. All his dogged struggles among the kopjes, and the trenches, and the deadly Boer marksmen, are all to be reproduced in pastebord make-believe for the sightseers of St. Louis Exhibition, with Cronje himself as chief "draw." The old Commander's self-justification for accepting such a position, as explained by himself in a Paris newspaper to-day, speaks for itself. Unlike some others of the old ruling Transvaal caste, he had no Rand gold, but was simply an agriculturist, and with lands devastated, buildings wrecked, and stock swept away in the war, he is literally a beggar, on the brink of old age, with nothing but the showman's offer to save him from destitution.

The Education Department are in receipt of an Imperial order to provide the names of sons and relatives of high officials with a view to sending them to Japan to study. They are unable to furnish this list however as the sons and relatives referred to show a great disinclination to come forward.

Three hundred Russians are reported to be marching from Yi Won southward to Puk Chong.

TELEGRAMS.

REPORT FROM KUROKI.
HEAVY FIGHTING.

Tokyo, August 2nd, 8 P. M.
Our troops commenced to attack the enemy at daybreak on the 31st July. They occupied a strong position in the vicinity of Yusulintze (15 li west of Seiho) and Yangtzeling, (25 li from Motienling) both places situated about 100 li from Liaoyang. We succeeded in attacking the left and right wings of the enemy's force at dusk on the same day as previously resolved, but we were unable to drive them from their strong position. At daybreak on the 1st we again attacked and at noon succeeded in driving them from their position and pursuing them as far as Laoholing, 15 li west of Yusulintze. Also we did well in our attack at Yangtzeling. At 1 P. M. on the 31st we moved forward to the attack and occupied a strong position, but owing to the stubborn resistance of the enemy we were unable to dislodge them and fighting continued all night.

At daybreak we again commenced a strong attack and at 8 A. M. succeeded in occupying all the heights in the vicinity of Yangtzeling. The battle could not have continued longer on account of the dangerous positions of the artillery and the excessive heat, the thermometer registering over 100 degrees, causing great hardship to the troops. The enemy engaged in the attack were 2 1/2 divisions of sharp shooting infantry and 4 batteries of artillery. These retreated in the direction of Tang-ho-wan. The enemy who were engaged at Yusulintze were probably two divisions and some artillery. Most of these retreated in the direction of Anping. We are now engaged in counting the casualties. We have captured a few field guns.

Tokyo August 1st.
On July 31st, Japanese cavalry drove one division of Russian infantry from Semuchong.

Tokyo Aug 2nd.
On the 30th July, commenced the attack on Sungukow and occupied that place next day. (Sungukow is north of Motienling and east of Liaoyang.)

THE DEATH OF JAPANESE SPIES.

The following is translated from a pathetic account of the execution of two Japanese officers, appearing in the columns of Le Petit Temps.

I have from a Russian Marine, who has returned from Kharbin, the unpublished details of the death of the two Japanese spies, whom the Russian Cossacks arrested when they were just about to blow up a railway bridge in Manchuria. My interlocutor, quite a young man, was severely wounded during the first bombardment of Port Arthur. He obtained leave to visit Italy, but en route, went to Kharbin where he arrived at the moment when the two Japanese were caught in the act, tried and arrested. "You assisted at the execution of the two Japanese?" I asked him, "Alas! I saw them die," replied the young marine. And as I regarded him with astonishment, he hastily added, "Do not take me for an anarchist I am on the contrary, patriotic to the soul. I ardently wished for war with Japan, wished to see the Japanese exterminated and to be able to dictate other terms of peace than at Tokyo, but, like all my comrades, when I saw these two officers, who have given their life so courageously for their country, fall before the bullets of our soldiers, I could not help but think the execution cruel.

"You were present at the trial?" I saw the two spies arrested and I was present at their trial and execution. I will relate everything to you in detail. The horrible spectacle haunts me and I shall never forget it.

The formalities of the trial were very simple, the indictment without interest, the prisoners from the very first acknowledging full responsibility for their actions.

They declared their names and rank without the vestige of tremor in their voices.

"Tchomo Jokoka, 41 years of age, Colonel in his Imperial Majesty's army, graduate of the military school of Yedo." "Teisko Jokki, 31 years of age, Captain in his Imperial Majesty's army," said his companion, a man of swarthy face and prominent features. "Buddhist," he added after an instant.

"And you Colonel," asked the President of the Court of Justice, "are you of the same religion as your companion?"

"No, President, I am a Christian," and remarking the astonishment produced by this declaration, he hastened to add, "I am all the same a true Japanese, born of Japanese parents, only during my youth I was drawn by the sweet word of Christ and I am converted to Lutheranism."

Colonel Jokoka spoke English, and a British subject, an employe of the Russo-Japanese bank acted as translator. Captain Jokki was interrogated through the intermediary of a Chinese interpreter. I observed the faces of the two men, when the sentence of death was passed upon them, and I could not discern the slightest trace of fear in either. They were absolutely impassive, the sorrowful trend of their thoughts was not betrayed by sign. The trial lasted half an hour and the tribunal condemned them to the maximum punishment, hanging.

The sentence was to be executed at dawn the following day. They only awaited a confirmatory telegram from General Kuropatkin. The telegram arrived promptly, the general approved their condemnation, but wished them to be spared the humiliation of hanging and ordered them instead to be shot, as a tribute to their rank and bravery.

I was present when the commandant read the message to the prisoners.

"It is well," said Colonel Jokoka, "I am ready." The Captain said nothing.

The Colonel asked for permission to write to his family, afterwards he embraced the Captain. "I shall die more quietly than you, Colonel," said the latter.

"How is that?" "I have fulfilled my duty to my country and my Gods. You have only done your duty to your country."

"Why so?" "I have reflected much, Colonel, on what you have told me of Christianity, you are always vaunting its superiority. And now I find you are not in sympathy with Christ. I have nothing to reproach myself with."

"You are quite right Captain. And now I have a favor to beg of you."

"Give me authorisation to perform the one truly Christian act I shall have done in my life. You know that I still possess a number of bank notes. I have a thousand Russian rubles. And now I desire to present this money to the Russian commandant for donation to the Russian Red Cross Society, for the benefit of our wounded enemies."

Jokki after reflecting for an instant replied, "I have always had great affection Colonel, and if it would give you pleasure, you can present this money to our enemies."

When the Commandant came to find the prisoners, Colonel Jokoka gave him the notes. "Here are about a thousand rubles, we beg you to give them to the Red Cross." "But wouldn't it be better if I were to send the money to your families?" "asked the Colonel. "No, no, they cried together, "our Emperor will not forget our wives and children." "Do not refuse us this satisfaction," said Jokoka, "distribute this money among the Russian wounded."

The Russian commandant at length agreed and asked the prisoners if he could do anything for them.

"I would like to take a bath if it is possible," said the Buddhist, "after that we are at your disposal."

A bath-room being a luxury unknown at Kharbin, the commandant gave orders to the sentries to fetch buckets of water and leave the prisoners to their ablutions.

The Colonel's desire was to see a priest. As there was no Lutheran pastor the regimental priest was brought to him and together they read The Sermon on the Mount, the priest reading in Slav and the Colonel following the words from his Japanese bible.

"Jokki," said the Colonel, "you are right you will die more tranquilly than I for I have never more vividly realised how entirely in disaccord with Christ my life has been."

The carriage which was to convey them to the execution ground was waiting.

The two Japanese arrived, as impassive as ever, but one could see that the Colonel was engrossed in sorrowful thoughts. They both lit cigarettes and asked not to be tied up to posts.

The Commandant prepared two pocket handkerchiefs and tendered them to the prisoners.

The Colonel bandaged his eyes himself. The Captain refused the proffered handkerchief disdainfully, remarking that he would like to see how an execution was carried out.

A dozen soldiers were posted facing the Colonel, a dozen in front of the Captain. "If you have pity on these unfortunate men," said the Colonel, "aim straight at the heart. Death will be instantaneous." A volley was fired. The Colonel fell on his left side, the Captain straight forward on his face.

Both had been immediately killed. Our soldiers had pity on them.

JAMES McNEIL WHISTLER.

THREE EXTRACTS.

It has been said and said again within the past month that James McNeill Whistler was an artist in words as well as a poet in colours. It is pleasant to turn to his famous "Ten o'clock" to find there proof upon proof of the statement. As for instance this ethereal account of the beginning of art:—

"In the beginning, man went forth each day—some to do battle, some to the chase; others, again, to dig and to delve in the field—all that they might gain and live or lose and die. Until there was found among them one differing from the rest, whose pursuits attracted him not, and so he stayed by the tents with the women and traced strange devices with a burned stick upon a gourd.

"This man, who took no joy in the ways of his brethren, who cared not for conquest, and fretted in the field; this designer of quaint patterns, this deviser of the beautiful, who perceived in nature about him curious curvings, as faces are seen in the fire; this dreamer apart, was the first artist."

Or this:— "Seldom does nature succeed in producing a picture. The sun blares, the wind blows from the east, the sky is bereft of cloud, and without all is of iron. The windows of the Crystal Palace are seen from all points of London. The holiday-maker rejoices in the glorious day, and the painter turns aside to shut his eyes."

Or, finally, take the following embroidery on Mr. Whistler's doctrine that Art is the most exclusive of all teachers:—

"(With the man, then, and not with the multitude, are her intimacies; and in the book of her life the names inscribed are few—scant, indeed, the list of those who have helped to write her story of love and beauty.

"We have then but to wait until, with the mark of the Gods upon him, there come among us again the chosen—who shall continue what has gone before. Satisfied that, even were he never to appear, the story of the beautiful is already complete, hewn in the marbles of the Parthenon, and brodered, with the birds, upon the fan of Hokusai, at the foot of Fusi-yama."

Signor Nicola gineer, has just an appliance for the d accidents. It is an which Signor Stea Warning." Its action such that no two trains selves on the same line of rails within a danger area, without the guards of both receiving warning. In the case of two trains following each other, the rear train would only receive warning in case of the stoppage of the train in front, or of a portion of it. The fall of a bridge, or a landslip, would also cause the warning apparatus of an approaching train to act.

Mr. Song Su-man, while in the Korean prison, suffered greatly from the oppression of the jailers, who refused to give him proper food without a substantial bribe. His cousin came to the rescue with funds and ensured his proper treatment.

We learn that the three Koreans, who were taken by the Japanese outside the city as reported in our issue yesterday, are Messrs. Won Se-sung, Sin Hyong-kiune and Yi Pom-sok. They were "wanted" in connection with the Po-an-hoi meetings.

A Korean named Yi Chai Kwan was recently shot by a Japanese coolie on the railway line at Chon Eui. The victim has since died and the Magistrate prays for capital punishment of the offender.

The resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs has been refused until the Waste Land concern is finished.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorized Mr. George Scotland Hannan to sign the name of our firm in Korea per procuration.

Nagasaki 21st July 1904
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CONNECTING WITH EVERY ALTERNATE CAR ARRIVING AT EAST GATE FROM CHONG NO.

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Last " " East Gate for Tomb at 9:50 P. M.
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First Car leaves Chong No for South Gate at 6:48 A. M.
" " " Chong No for Yung San at 7:24 A. M.
" " " South Gate for Chong No at 6:56 A. M.
" " " Yung San for Chong No at 7:57 A. M.
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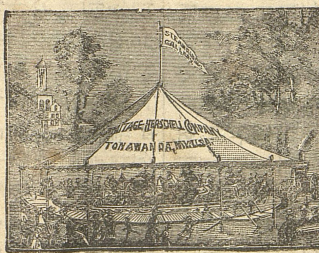
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