

대한매일신보

(호신이매)

(일회화)

일년월권사십구권

본사고백

이신보는 영아와 한어로써 거미
일출판하옵

신문가

한장 열두돈오른

일사도열두량닷돈 맛돈으로

받습

광고로

기한의장단과조항의다소로중
감항되령가로맞을러어오며오
러지아내대한사람마다다이신
문을보실러이니광고대시기를
원하시느이들은우리신문사에
와서면약항실은희망하옵

○발행소 대한박동익일신보
샤법어학교앞대전영국인설필
림집자리오

사장 영국인 (비설)

본사지점

인천항고잔동신저명씨로우리
대한의일신보샤인항지점장을
립정하엿소오니인천항에게신
구람요차하시느침군조는하지
점에왕림면의항시습

사고

○우리대한의일신보의목적은
대한의안년질서에관한모든대
목에대항하는공평한변론을유
장함이라우리동신원의담보로
신문보시느침군조의게항상보
도고리며편자를고쳐항여주소
는이느성명파만디를적여부처
시기를희망하오니이거소신문
상에고죄하라는거시어니오다
만국히신용하는중거를승교자
함이라피자는아모고쳐던지고
지항을외각하는권리를가졌스
나외각하는리유를말할러이오
며공중평화문란케하는듯한
고쳐는의례히받지안겟습나
다

문설

명예를유지할어라
대저일이거점됨에다항아감정
함뜻은우리의마음으로말할
습이나나라온세게기명할나
라에서들도다두되저일본에
항야는더욱간절한거시어왕만
주철병소건에다항야아라사
무차정약할바를이건것과파산

포지계를의지로취항려다가되
지못할일과용암포를기방항야
포디를설치한것담으로인항야
세계상에불신할데되었고또동
양에로지를정대할과거우의
하는목적에조금치도거리끼미
업시행할아분명할지라

이러함으로동경과성의등보시
어공포하는등신을발고개
적이되었느니이때에일본의무
대신소촌남작이주아일공소를
야씨의개반포하는뜻으로공문
하엿는디이공문은세계에서보
노바에도일본이올케쳐소항야
아모라도일본이올케쳐소항야
노침각할때러일본은법제가
미오잇고또일본대한독립과상
업보존함을조기가보정항야만
주소건에구이함이업술거술무
렸는지라이럼으로일한양국에
도약을성립할때에도드러는게
항야세계에서다평론함이업시
인가항여줄을어는지라일본
에서주의하는게스세계에서다
자서이아는비라그러함으로일
본이대한에다항야조의를
되로무서서던지항게함으로이
러함도판도정항야론할함이업
서서저일본이대한에독립함과
강도보존하는게슬약조되로함
는지주의항여보것노라

이러함으로일본시대한정
부에다항야장삼씨의황무지요
구함이던단히관계되는디자
이르러서처음에는소사로이항
라노일노침당항더니차차일본
정부로서요구하는양을외이며
또일본정부대신들이모다이소
건항을제출하였는디이거는대한
전도를흔들며독립함을강조하
위험함이라

우리가소과의견에목적되로편
리케요구함과후다르케회함은
되되항야말할거시습스외의국
서일본이이번정항하는디감동
케너이느마음을어려케고집으
로요구하는바에정정업서지
함을지목하노니

속된노리함꼭조로인중항야말
항노라 을을일애싸함을이부
이되고또이런세정간추호소력
드는것도역시복이로다일본이

이러케근복이잇스니아모조록
전정을정묘히행항야적병들의
필제라도홍양항노마음을느
게
홀지어다우리는일본이조흔명
에손상될을징각항야저금대한
가고스사로경계항기를바라고
잔권하노라

관보

- 의원면본관 중추원의관
박용전 허 덕 리준명 장
상준 리용석 리수환
- 임 충청남도판찰사서차임
관상등 충주군수 심건환
- 임 한성부판윤서차임관상
등 충주원의관 김규희
- 임 중추원의관 서주임관록
등 옥구군수 최영운 정삼
품 김광석 오상영 류복
리두하 리문화 구품 리승
조
- 이상팔월소일
- 의원면본관 철도원주소
신동준 덕용령 리순봉
- 임 철도원주소서관임관록
등 김유연
- 임 덕용령서관임관철등
외용참봉 심유덕
- 임 의용참봉서관임관철등
류입철
- 명 점임중운관학사 의정
부찬정 홍순형
- 명 장례원소경서차임관상
등 홍용제조 윤티홍
- 명 홍용제유서차임관사등
중이품 심상만
- 임 중추원의관서차임관상
등 한성부판윤 성광호
- 충청남도판찰사 리항의
이상팔월소일
- 허서리대신사무학부협관
고영희 팔월특일
- 공정류수
- 장례원소경서차임관사 서차소
비지니에소청의시항노라
- 락지부대신박정양사직소
비지니에소수중홍문학사지임
만의시항노라

학소
팔월소일

○평광군공립소학교부교원은
리범순으로회양군공립소학교
부교원은김희수로임용소

잡보

○대관출금 일본인영국영장
과산본인현양씨가대한각대관
의계명첩을보내고일야전정전
망인을위항야보조금을청하고
로각대관이각기일씩원신보조
하엿다더라

○외위병참 본월오일에일본
담총병참명이라환일계를가지
고서문안데십이동이호리준우
집에와서문에다가외위병참소
라고써부쳤더라

○련항우례 미국공사가본정
부훈령을되되외의부조회항
기를만국련항우례명약서들이
왕화성돈에서조인하엿더니그
후에영국사민지남호리리와서
호리가합항야하나라를일우
위국호를호리라하엿는디우
례명약에참합된코로본년오월
이십소일화성돈에유차할영국
공사가본국의부에성명하엿다
함을등인항야조회항노라하엿
더라

○조철특허 일본공사가외부
로공항항기를귀정부에서인려
할바농광회소에특별권을유서
환유항라하엿고또말하되설사
하라면필경의국본분을인허야
되리니그러함면조차안인지경
에일을항항노라하엿더라

○일소우함 일공사가외부로
또공항항회본공사와귀디선사
이에건절히의문할소건이잇스
니승구항야잠시본공판에왕령
항심을바란다하엿더라

○복합일관 삼자일에외부에
서일관에복합항회모허의문할
일소는본일하소사시에본대신
이귀공판으로전왕항항노라하
엿더라

○인감보고 인천감리가외부
에보고항회본항유차일본군이
근소상요긴할곳시라말하고월
슈미항고소월미도허관등등전
후회우를삭가나리고슈출한다
고하엿더라

○공소청유 유일공소조민회

The Korea Daily News.

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No. 20

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$10,000,000
Reserve Fund:—Sterling Reserve... 10,000,000
Silver Reserve..... 6,500,000
26,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

London Bankers, London and County Banking Company Limited. Branches and Agencies, London.

Amoy,	Hankow	Penang,
Bangkok,	Hiogo,	Rangoon,
Batavia,	Iloilo,	Saigon,
Bombay,	Lyons,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Manila,	Singapore,
Colombo,	Nagasaki,	Sourabaya,
Foochow,	New York,	Tientsin,
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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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ON CHEONG & CO., SEOUL.

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A. 1, A. B. C., and Engineering Codes used.

DOCK No. 1 (at Tategami).

Extreme Length.....523 feet
Length on blocks.....513 ,,
Width of Entrance on Top.....89 ,,
,, ,, Bottom...77 ,,
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 26½ ,,

DOCK No. 2 (Mukaijima).

Extreme Length.....371 feet
Length on Blocks.....360 ,,
Width of Entrance on Top.....66 ,,
,, ,, Bottom 53 ,,
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 ,,

PATENT SLIP (at Kostuge).

Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, and can execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILDING and MARINE ENGINEERING, as well as in REPAIRING of SHIPS.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853

HEAD OFFICES:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital.....£800,000

Reserve Liability of Share-

holders.....800,000

Reserve Fund.....725,000

Drafts granted upon all the principal places in the world and every description of Exchange and banking business transacted.

E. MEYER & Co., Agents, Chemulpo.

JUHACHI GINKO, LD.

Eighteen Bank.

CAPITAL...Y. 2,000,000.

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OSAKA	SASEBO	IDSUHARA
KUMAMOTO	CHEMULPO	YUENSAN
FUSAN	BUSHÖDSW	FUKUYE.

Chemulpo Branch.
TAKIJIRO ADACHI.
Manager.

E. MEYER & CO. Chemulpo.

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"Fresco" Distemper

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and

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A wood-preserving and antiseptic oil preparation

Against decay, dry-rot, fungus and wood-destroying insects.

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LIMITED.

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ESTABLISHED 1873

INCORPORATED UNDER PRESENT LAW 1896

Capital - - - - - Yen 5,000,000

Reserve Fund - - - - - " 1,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKIO.

President: Baron SHIBUSAWA.

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In the Principal Cities and Towns of Japan.

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" " 6 months - - - 6 per cent

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General " " " " " 100

M. TANAKA,
Manager, Chemulpo.

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W. G. BENNETT, Manager, Chemulpo.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

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LAW UNION & CROWN INS. CO.

Fire risks accepted at Current rates, on go downs, merchandise, dwellings, and other property, subject to usual conditions.

HOLME RINGER & Co., Agents, Chemulpo

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Little West Gate, Seoul.

JOB PRINTING, TYPEWRITER PAPER CARBON PAPER, VISITING CARDS STATIONERY, BOOK BINDING BOOK PUBLISHERS AMERICAN SCHOOL BOOKS SPENCERIAN COPY BOOKS PEN CARBON LETTER AND BILL BOOKS

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Fresh Goods always kept in Stock.

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DEF. MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE

GOVERNMENT.

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Regular weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia, calling at Hongkong and Manila. (Above Three Lines Suspended until further notice).

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Weekly Service between Shanghai and Japan Ports

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Service Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Fusan, Chemulpo, Chfoo, Taikoo, S. S. Bahelsberg, 2181 tons, Service Kobe, Moji, Fusan, Chemulpo, Chinnampo, S. S. Argo, S. S. Ohio.

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New York, U. S. A.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

Gold Seal Condensed Milk.

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Borden's Malted Milk.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Funds exceed £10,000,000

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AT CURRENT RATES.

LIFE

REDUCED PREMIUM.

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The only first class Hotel in Seoul. Situated in the centre of the city opposite the palace.

Cuisine under the supervision of an experienced French Chef.

Well ventilated and furnished throughout.

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Best accommodation in the port for travellers. Clean and well-aired rooms, good cuisine, prompt attendance, moderate tariff.

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Chikugogawa	24th	24th
FOR KOBE, VIA FUSAN, AND SHIMONOSEKI.		
	Arrive	Leave
Standard	23rd	23rd
FOR OSAKA VIA MOKPO, FUSAN, SHIMONOSEKI AND KOBE.		
	Arrive	Leave
Han Sung	24th	24th
Chikugogawa	27th	27th
Dairei	29th	30th
FOR MOJI.		
	Arrive	Leave
Lugby	24th	27th
FOR OSAKA, VIA KUNSAN, MASANPO, FUSAN, SHIMONOSEKI AND KOBE.		
	Arrive	Leave
No. 5 Hijikawa	23rd	24th
FOR CHINNAMPO, RIONG WON PO.		
	Arrive	Leave
Kiikawa	24th	24th

CHEMULPO KUNSAN LINE. Every three days. S. S. Kilkawa Maru, CHEMULPO CHINNAMPO LINE. Every three days. For Freight and passage and further particulars apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Chemulpo.

K. Murakami.

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The Korea Daily News.

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All communications to E. T. BETHELL, Editor and Publisher. Pak-tong, Seoul.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The war has now reached a stage where the movements of the various armies for the next few weeks will be watched with very great interest. On both sides the censorship is very rigorous and the reports that reach us are therefore far from impartial. General Kuroki's reports are meagre, confined as they are to a few dry details of the various engagements with reports of his own losses and an estimate of the casualties suffered by the enemy. The foreign correspondents who are with his staff do not go much further. Until quite recently they were not apparently allowed to witness any of the fighting and their reports therefore were much the same as the official ones with the addition of such 'colour' as a subsequent visit to the battlefield enabled them to surround their story with. They seem however to have been allowed to witness the latest engagements and their reports are of more interest, but of course the censor is as busy as ever and nothing to contradict the impression that the progress of the first army is one unbroken chain of successes ever reaches us from them. Sickness, which is always responsible for far more loss to an army than powder and shot, has not been mentioned, neither has the suggestion of a reverse, however trifling.

The despatches of the correspondents with the Russian forces are also full of a buoyant optimism, they send no stories of defeats or defects in the army and are confident that they are on the winning side. Although a comparison of the reports of the correspondents with the opposing armies leads to nought but bewilderment it would be wrong to conclude that they are not telling the truth—as they see it. The men who have been sent to the front as correspondents for the various newspapers are men of eminence in their calling, having a proper sense of responsibility and alive to the duty which they owe to the public of providing true and unbiassed accounts of the events which transpire within their purview. Still it is easy to see how, living with an army, and to some extent sharing its lot, their sympathies unconsciously come into line with those who surround them and even if they have the opportunity they gradually lose the desire to transmit any news unfavorable to the cause of the army which they are with.

Very conflicting reports reach us as to the strength and composition of Kuropatkin's army, and his intentions are unknown. He has now two armies marching upon him. From the South the Takushan army is approaching Liaoyang along the railway, while from the West General Kuroki's victorious army is threatening to advance and attack his flank or rear. From such information as we possess, General Kuropatkin's po-

sition at Liaoyang seems a precarious one— but some weeks must elapse before a decisive engagement is fought. Whatever the result of the battle either side will have great difficulty in following up a victory so that future movements in this region are purely a matter of speculation.

The operations in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur are still shrouded in mystery. The theory has been advanced that the Japanese are hoping to starve the Russians into submission, but this we look upon as improbable. We incline to the view that the Japanese greatly under-estimated their task and are now making preparations for an attack on a more formidable scale.

Raids from Vladivostok, by sea and land, will continue so long as Port Arthur remains untaken. Until the operations in the Liaotung peninsula have met with success, Japan can spare neither ships nor men for offence or defence in this direction.]

MERCHANT SHIPPING AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Russian Press has been urging that the best means of inflicting heavy loss on Japan is to employ fast cruisers and destroy Japanese merchant vessels. The Vladivostok squadron, which has frequently appeared in Japanese waters, has been putting into practice the plan suggested by the Russian Press, and has destroyed foreign steamers as well as Japanese vessels. The Japanese, says a vernacular contemporary, are quite inexperienced in warfare as far as the destruction of merchant shipping goes, and do not place much importance on those operations of the Russian squadron, but in Europe the destruction of merchant shipping is more dreaded than either military or naval fighting. Some of the vernacular journals publish an interesting epitome of the views expressed by an authority on the law of nations in regard to the destruction of merchant shipping. This authority says:—The Paris declaration of 1856 provides that goods belonging to hostile States carried by a vessel under the flag of a neutral State, and goods belonging to a neutral State carried by a vessel under the flag of a belligerent State, except contraband of war, cannot be seized. According to this arrangement merchant vessels of hostile States and the goods of belligerents carried by neutral vessels can only be seized. Opinion varies in Europe as to the interpretation to be given the phrases "vessels and goods belonging to hostile States." Great Britain regards vessels of a neutral State as vessels of a belligerent when they are under a belligerent's flag. On the other hand, France would refrain from seizing the vessel when she is owned by the subject of a neutral State, even if navigating under the flag of a belligerent country. In regard to the ownership of vessels, Great Britain would deal with a vessel according to the domicile of her owner, and would regard as the vessel of a belligerent a ship owned by the subject of a neutral State who resides in the dominion of a belligerent. France would treat the vessel according to the nationality of her owner, irrespective of his place of residence. If Russia follows the French principle, she would seize a vessel owned by a Japanese residing at Shanghai. The principles followed by Great Britain and France in regard to cargo are the same as in regard to shipping. The French principle is generally followed in Europe, and it may be understood that Russia follows that principle. What principle the Japanese Government pursues in the present war, the authority quoted is not in a position to say, but in the Japan-China War the Japanese Government adopted the British principle.—Kobe Chronicle.

On the 5th inst. about 200 Japanese soldiers in charge of a train of pack ponies, carrying ammunition and supplies, left the city by the East Gate.

THE SINKING OF THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

CAPTAIN BROWN'S STATEMENT.

Regarding the sinking by the Russians of the British steamer "Knight Commander," according to the "Japan Gazette" Captain Brown reported that at 3:30 on Sunday afternoon, at a point about sixty miles south of Rock Island, he was stopped by the Vladivostok Squadron, but was allowed to proceed at about five o'clock. A boat's crew in charge of an officer was sent from the "Rossia" to examine the manifest. As each item on the manifest was read it was semaphored to the admiral, and when this task was completed the officer signalled to ask if the admiral was going to send a prize crew on board, but the reply was that the "Tsinan" should be allowed to proceed. The Russians said they wanted her to take 21 Lascars on board from the "Knight Commander," and these men were accordingly sent.

The officers of the "Knight Commander" were retained as prisoners of war. There did not appear to have been any fatalities in connection with the sinking of the ill-fated steamer.

Captain Brown further reported that the officer from the "Rossia" was particularly gentlemanly in his behaviour and general treatment. He was also very communicative, and said they had had telegraphic instructions from St. Petersburg to treat the British flag with great respect. He added, however, that if they had any railway material or anything connected with railway material on board they would have been either seized or sunk, British flag or no British flag.

The officers also mentioned that they had received a very severe reprimand from St. Petersburg for sinking the "Sado-maru" without making sure there were no lives on board the ship.

Speaking with regard to the sinking of the "Knight Commander," he said the Captain had himself to blame because he took no notice of the customary shot and did not have to until three or four shots had been fired. The Russian officer, who spoke excellent English, rallied Captain Brown, and said: "They say we are beaten, yet here we are within a few miles of Tokyo."

Subsequently Captain Brown asked his uninvited visitor if he would have a drink. The officer, who certainly seemed to have acquired some Anglo-Saxon habits with the Angle-Saxon language, replied: "Yes, rather, if you have whisky and soda." This refreshment having been disposed of, he asked if the Captain could sell him any whisky. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, he semaphored to the fleet asking if they had any English money on board. The answer was in the negative, and the officer regretted that he was unable to make the purchase. He was consoled, however, with the offer of a few bottles, a gift which he accepted.

A rumour is current to the effect that Mr. Yi Yong-ik will return from Japan in October.

A band of insurgents in Northern Korea, calling themselves the righteous army, are creating disturbances.

Twenty-one houses on Roze Island have been bought by the Japanese, who require the ground for military operations.

News of the Japanese victory at Tachichao is being given publicity through the medium of notice-boards placed in prominent positions throughout the city.

The house of one Yi Chun-woo at the West Gate has been commandeered for use as a guard house for the Japanese sentries now stationed day and night at that place.

The Governor of North Pyeng-An lays an urgent request before the Home Office for military guards for several districts in his province. He asserts that since the beginning of the war Chinese robbers have been allowed to carry on depredations unchecked in all the districts near the coast-line.

TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL OKU'S REPORT.

Tokyo Aug. 7th.
On the 1st August 5 columns of our troops advanced from Tachichao, driving the enemy before us. We occupied some high positions 34 li southwest of Haicheng at noon, the enemy retreating in the direction of Haicheng.

On the 2nd our troops advanced to Balicha, one li south of Haicheng. The next day, 3rd, we occupied the line between Newchwang and Haicheng and the enemy, about 2 divisions, retreated to the northeast.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

Tokyo Aug. 6th.
General Kuropatkin in his official report to St. Petersburg states that during the recent series of battles, he suffered great casualties and has retreated to his base. The weather is terribly hot, many of the men being down with sunstroke in consequence.

KUROKI'S REPORT.

Tokyo Aug. 7th.
General Kuroki reports that in the battles at Yasulitze and Yangtzelung many prisoners were taken. He appends a list. Unwounded 5 officers and 148 Non-coms and men.

Wounded 3 officers and 112 men, They have buried 6 Russian officers and 506 men.

NAVAL REPORT.

Tokyo Aug. 7th.
Admiral Tago reports that at 5 P. M. on the 5th inst. the destroyers Asatsuki and Obaru were despatched to Port Arthur to reconnoitre. The enemy's destroyers 14 in number came out to meet them and spread out in different directions. Four went to the southwest, seven due south and three steamed in the direction of Sunsingko, evidently attempting to surround us.

Our two boats were about 5000 meters from the enemy and were under heavy fire but they managed to steam to Sung Singko and there attacked the enemy's three destroyers, but these turned back and ran for the harbour. At 5 P. M. another destroyer the I Kajuge came up to assist and the three together attacked the whole body of the enemy, but these also retired into the harbour. We had no casualties.

COOLIES WANTED.

The Japanese demand for coolies seems increasing in all directions. Complaints come from the Governor of Pyeng-yang that thousands of coolies are being commandeered to assist on the railway. The people of all districts are terrified lest their turn should come to be taken away from the cultivation of the fields.

In Seoul an office has been started, the former Government granary having been occupied for that purpose.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF HAMHEUNG.

On the evening of the 2nd inst. 300 Russians with 400 horses and 2 field-guns entered Hamheung and occupied the town. They have taken charge of the telegraph office but have not destroyed communication to the south. Their conduct is described as orderly and they are paying good prices for provisions and fodder.

A telegram, which originates in Chefoo and reaches via Tokyo and through the medium of a local Japanese newspaper, states that Japanese troops occupied Lastesan on the 26th ult., and later advanced to within 5 Russian miles of Port Arthur. They then advised the Russians to surrender.

Mr. Yi Chong-il, editor of the Che Kuk-sinmun whose crime seems to have been illegal flogging of a contemporary's editorial leader, has been released after 4 months' imprisonment.

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION AND THE TOKYO PRESS.

The editors of the metropolitan papers met some days ago at the Press Club in the compound of the House of Representatives and unanimously passed a resolution on the question of the passage of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers through the Dardanelles. The substance of the resolution may be translated as follows:—

"We consider the passage through the Dardanelles of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers under disguise of mercantile vessels as a violation of the Treaty of London and the Declaration of Paris and also an insult to the Powers.

"We consider the seizure and search of the English and German mail steamers by the Russians as an outrageous action, directly injuring the interests of those two countries and indirectly jeopardizing the interests of all neutral Powers.

"Considering as we do that acting in this way Russia has deliberately ignored the rules of International Law and set aside the dictates of international morality and has thereby endangered the peace of the world, we hereby resolve that we should persevere and not rest till we shall have vanquished the common enemy of the Powers and thus secured the permanent peace of the world."

"LURING THEM ON."

"I see that some of the Russian editors are explaining that Kuropatkin's plan is to lure the Japanese to Manchuria," said an old army officer. "It reminds me of a country editor out West, whom I knew during the Franco-Prussian war.

"The editor's sympathies were with the French. He wrote editorials by the yard showing how France was luring the Dutch, as he called them, to destruction.

"His paper came out once a week, so that he had ample time to work out the French plans. He had a map in a window of his office, and the yeomanry from the country rounded up as they came in to hear the news.

"The editor stood without and indicated the strategic points on the map by pointing to them with a piece of fishing rod. Weissenburg, Worth, Saarbrück, Gravelotte and Sedan were plotted as the engagements took place from time to time. You will remember that the French were defeated in every instance.

"Occasionally some hayseed would ask from his wagonload or track how it was that the French were falling back, or how it was that they had been defeated.

"That's where the French strategy comes in," the editor would explain. "They are too much for the Dutch. You farmers are not on to this game of war!"

"Then he would tell them to see the next issue of the paper, in which it would be further explained. He was a foxy editor, after all. By this means he increased his circulation.

"His editorials explained how the farther any army got from its base the nearer it got to defeat. There were some officers in the civil war who operated, or tried to operate, on the same hypothesis. I think General Sherman knocked that idea into a cocked-hat.

"When Bazine surrendered 176,000 men at Metz the editor explained that France could afford to give up that number in order to get the Dutch under the walls of Paris.

"When the news of the end of the war came the editor explained in a brief paragraph—his editorials had been dwindling week after week—that if the French had done more fighting and less luring the result might have been different. In winding up his paragraph the editor said:

"And besides, it's none of our damned business, anyway."

"From that time on he confined his editorials to a discussion of the tariff until the Sheriff closed up his shop. If you ask me if history is liable to repeat itself I can only say that it has done so on several occasions.—"New York Sun.

SOME STORIES OF THE KAISER.

FRANK BIOGRAPHY WHICH ENTERS INTO THE INTIMATE PERSONAL LIFE OF THE EMPEROR.

Some excellent pen-portraits of the Kaiser are given in M. Henri de Noussanne's book, which has just been published in Paris under the title of "The Real William II."

It is certainly not written with any bias in favour of the Kaiser. Nor is it wholly prejudiced against him. Its stings lie in its frankness—in the manner in which it takes the Kaiser's life day by day, hour by hour, and lays it bare to the world.

No one in this country has any desire to reproduce many of the details given in this surgical biography. It is more pleasant and also more entertaining to quote a few of the many pictures with which it abounds.

The Kaiser, it is well known, delights in occasionally throwing off the mask of royalty, and dining with favoured subjects. On one occasion he came to the house of the Prince of Pless somewhat unexpectedly.

His first words after his arrival were, "Do not forget that I put away my sceptre and my crown when I entered your door."

He was placed at the head of the table, but rose, saying, "Pless, take the place that you occupy on ordinary occasions. I willingly renounce my prerogative as your Sovereign for the pleasure of sitting between two beautiful women."

With these words the Emperor took his seat between the Princess of Pless and the Dutchess of Ratibör.

THE KAISER'S SURPRISE BOX.

Again, at another surprise dinner, the Emperor undertook the entertainment of the guests. "I have a surprise for you," he said. Throwing he had a box brought into the drawing-room. It was opened, while every one waited, some eagerly, some with apprehension. A ping-pong outfit was produced, and as the Emperor proceeded to put it in position on a table, he explained that it was a present which his uncle Edward had sent him.

The Kaiser's taste in wines inclines to the sweet. He is an inveterate foe to champagne, and shows a marked preference for Tokay. As in duty bound, he also favours the varieties of wine that are produced in Germany. To test the sincerity of his preferences, a bottle of French champagne was one day placed before him at table under a German mark. He detected the trick in a moment, and was furious at the suggestion that he could not tell the difference between the two wines. Beer is his great drink, and etiquette demands that whenever the Kaiser takes a fresh draught a glass that has never previously been used shall be set before him.

William II. occasionally is fond of a little horseplay. M. de Noussanne relates that one evening after dinner on the royal yacht "Hohenzollern" the Kaiser produced a mirror. He then made his guests open their mouths very wide, and took the mirror round to each of them that they might see what they looked like in such an attitude. A tactful officer pocketed the mirror when it came to him, saying that he wished to preserve it as a souvenir of such a memorable incident.

Humour is not one of the Kaiser's strong points. He wanted to cut a cigar one evening, but could not find his penknife. A member of his suite hastened to proffer one. The Emperor took it, solemnly cut his cigar, and then returned the knife to its owner, with the remark:—"Keep it, and guard it well. One of these days it will be historic."

The Korean Minister to Japan has applied for leave. He complains bitterly that he has been five years at Tokyo without one single holiday, whereas Ministers of other nations are frequently permitted to take vacations.

The new Korean Mining and Cultivation Co. is regarded as a danger to the Japanese Legation. In a despatch to the Foreign Office, the Minister begs that it be abolished on the grounds that foreign capital will surely be requisitioned.

The Dai Han Shimpo learns that Paik Si Yong, translator in the Ceremonial Department, who is suspected of having communicated secretly with Messrs. Hyon Sang-keun and Yi Hak-kiune at Shanghai, has disappeared and is presumed to be in hiding. What with the number of arrests recently made and the dire threats of martial law made by the Japanese, we are not surprised to hear of officials secreting themselves.

Major Yi Tai-rai, who is under suspicion in connection with the commissariat frauds had been forbidden entrance to the Palace until his documents had passed inspection. However he recently pushed his way past the guard at the entrance and had to be forcibly ejected. The poor gendarme, who was not strong enough to prevent him entering has lost his billet.

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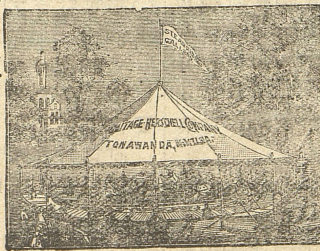
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 생활동사전전관소위목마운동광창쳐로인
 여며터차가은장안으로통행중여든녀이
 또이에게에곳저노린편중고도흔마차도잇
 습
 코미우편중고또조미잇는요흔운중이되겟
 어요흔모형중달나야는를을등고위터차안
 디가는출현든는데오전사이오
 뒤말은오열사브러하오열출시석지중고
 목마운동장은동대문안에잇습고
 가되겟습
 침근조외개갑도싸고저녁에요흔쇼일거리
 잇고구경할만호거시오니
 석양사전파대한파운동양사전린대대조미
 는디
 전이올고미쥬일에사전을선것스르다밧고
 고전람디금은하등에심전이오상등에이십
 일외에는미야에여말사브러출시석지중습
 활동사전전람소는동대문안에잇습고일요
 회사무

All Cars Run Direct to the Animated Pictures and Merry-Go-Round.