

대한매일신보

(호삼십이백)

(일요일)

일일출판사주식회사

부사고백

이신보는영아와한어로써거의
일출판공음

신문가

환장 열두돈오공
일삼도업두양당은 맛돈으로
밧습

광고료는

기한의장단과지형의다소로중
감중되려가보았을터이오며오
리치아녀대한사람마다다어신
문을보실터이니광고내시기를
원하시니이들은우리신문사에
와서면약한심음회망공음

○발행소 대한박동미일신보
사범어학교압해전영국인설필
림집자리오

사장 영구인 (비설)

본사지점
인천항고장동신지점서로우리
대한미일신보사인항지점장을
뒤정하였소오니인천항에계신
구람교자하시니철근조는하지
점에왕림면의하시습

사고

○우리대한미일신보의목적은
대한의안정질서에관한모든데
무에의하여는공평한번론을유
장술이라우리동신원의담보는
신문보시는철근조의게중상보
도술리며편지를기서하여주사
는이성평과반디를적어부처
시기를희망하오니이기술신문
상에의적항하는거사아니오다
만극히신용하는중거를습고자
함이라의자는아모의서던지
지함을퇴각하는권리를가져스
나되각하는리유를말할터이오
며공중평화를문란케하는듯호
괴서는의례히받지안겍습나
다

문설

국권의위협이라

○무릇사물마다식려하고크게
관계되는거슨병력으로사물잡
은일인데이러한일을중상소할
하게형용은심히그른거시근일
에일본현병으로하여곰돈목히
지니는대한학성을잡아가는

거시별노히괴이호것도업고다
만이나라로하여공공공케하는
거시요연약하게아라그리호의
로티우리의소결자라그리호의
조록공정히일을회하고이러한
의호지아니호출노아라노라만
일우리의평론하여설명을용
남을실진대장더호말이잇는
거시대한이일본에게심히관공
히하는조리에이티도록하는거
시심치아니호지모르겠고
또홀지에의착하여간사들을과
려함소문을드른중우리나라이
일본으로특별히동정을포하는
사이에이러케강박히호출은모
른거시라고들하니이말이파연
단복출만호도다

만일대한학성의허물을분명히
드러내슬것갓드면조그들의죄
를먼저깨닫고필형처음에도되
야잡히지아니호였슬터이로
되어엇지했도이포착을아라
쓰리요
우리가이말하는거슨대한도우
리의게망하여서는여시의국인
지라아모조록의국사름을깨다
라알게하는목적으로이리함
이니이공언하로착하여경동케
호은일한양국에조약할바일후
범죄될데회개만드는거시라
일본사형하는일이맞치대한학
성들을용연히경동하고저항하
라는뜻을두고조약할과갓은거
시

아주전정이잇치아니났고또일
본의최긴홍등신년선은한국에
미엇는디시시비비간에게정처를
권하야조그의모양방침으로
조게시리하는목적과는단단히
어그러졌도다

잡보

○원항점전 덕원감리가외부
로전보호였스되아병이다슈로
항의에리도호야일병과표전호
였는디아병팔명이죽은후에티
거호였는디항구상거이십리의
의서또점전호호다고호였더
라

○양소 폐현 저작일하오세시
에는의티리구공소가천서를봉
정중야 폐현호고하오오시에
는비리시국령소가천서를봉정
중야 폐현호였더라

○조청호조 영구공소가외부
로조회호되본국륙군부령티리
독이티두산에유담코자하니호
조와련도호호호호호호호호
로바란다호였더라

○법청호조 법국공소가외부
에조회호기를회람국인일명이
경과강원합정영안소도를유람
코자하니로위호야청호니호조
를니보니라호였더라

○담문출금 외부에서일관에
조회호되국인영국산본양인
이귀국출전군인을위하야출금
청구호스건은귀정부에스인함
이나시명하라호였더니일공소
가담합호되호스건을귀공합점
호후에비로소아갓노라호스건
던말을요상시명하라호였더라

○정청호호 정무청에서각방
곡에게시호호호호호호호호
리화성너의각방곡에우티호릭
성이국법에소중을모르고다만
목전에리의만담하야무공호
지디와금산에집을짓는다기간
을호다창창호는티인허를갓
다고빙자호며호호제갓이라고
도청학하야갓간집도지으며갓
이랑갓을기간하야가갓기중
말에는물너서로라처에던당도
호며팔기도호야스단을니르키
게호릭호기갓가되여점점구폐
호수가업게되였스니그호한호
배는이무가호어너노진설노
그일을연구호진단설노심상하
근심이아니라일노호호호호
조근디에인민들이그디를파거
나집을짓거나호호호호호호
혹호중일지라도파서가호일이
잇스면도저호호호호호호호호
범죄치안트록호호호호호호
히신척호호호호호호호호호
히너여살고지못호호호호호
스면그척망이도라갓디가잇스
니대단히척남호가호다호호
더라

○일소 소점 금일하오삼시반
에일본공소가폐현호다더라
○금평고시 정무청에서세상
에고되호는자와점치호자를금
단호기위하야작일각방곡에게
방고시호였스되금번고시호후
에만일법과호는자잇스면귀천

를들노호고의척되호호호호
호다호호호호

○일소 상슈 향자일공소 폐
현시에상 슈호스건을독문호
죽삼삼도파찰부에일본인으로
시찰소를파송호스외공니에최
고등고문관을일인으로고빙호
스와긴급지아닌관제를폐지호
스건을상 슈호였다더라

○정부의향 정부에서일본공
소 폐현시 상슈호계스건실
시호기전에먼저표정형을설시
하야용관업시호고인지를티용
호다더라

○니대불소 일본소령부에서
역부모집스건으로니부에게
야연일독축이비상호고로니부
대신조병필씨가티담호기극난
호야연일스건이나호다더라

○직접폐현 일본소령부에서
공니협관박용화씨를청하야말
호되라구공소는 폐현시에외
부로조회도호고호레시원으로
등지호후에폐현을호거니외우
리스령부는일의동영국사인주
비록하절후임이라도못바로
폐현호스호 상슈하호호
더라

○리허법관 평리원판스허
위씨는의정부참찬으로전임호
고전의판리상던씨는평리원지
관장을호다더라

○가등항정 일본가등고문관
파감부조작과애정준씨가본월
구일에부산지출발하야정성
으로항호였다더라

○민씨연금 보국영원씨가일
작에일본출전군인유족의출금
금화일회원을중송호였다더라

○술소리한 한성에주차호일
본영소관사무보기로신일호일
본외무성술소류명이일전에리
도호였다더라

○영합립항 영국군합회이레
스호까지정일호후일시에위하
위로서인항에리도호다더라

○소청청원 남춘소청에서윤
병씨가평리원에지호청원호
니기에국정원중셔과지판을엿
히지지연다호호니국에에불가
호지라호호지관호어결말호라
호였더라

○합씨작성 합씨호씨가 유원 지방에서 일본정관의 개척거촌 된되었다고 대등신보에 기재한 었더라

○상선신조 금월심사에 일본으로 건너간 여처음은 문선본의 유환은 금월에 상선회소에서 한일양국간에 한일왕국기위 하야 시로 재조준을 선언한 뒤 동슈 는 팔린도이라더라

○난화차형 호대호신 름은 으로 감옥에서의 죄수의 절도까지 라도 금번 수범에 방석이 되었는 지라 방석되었는 절도등이 수일 내에 감수명이 또도 절정하다가 회차이 되었더니 참산화라고 할 만하다 고 들더라

○서기도관 황성유차일본령 소관의 무서괴상으로 신임호던 구요삼남씨가 삼자일에 일본령 소관으로 도리도 갔더라

○도변귀국 일본정찰서경부 도변씨가 근친환에 근친환차로 삼자일에 유유하고 일본으로 전 왕을 었더라

○윤씨현의 전비서승윤병씨 외그외에 제씨가 원슈부에 현의 하되 현금일본의 동양에 평화로 위하야 전국이 동병하고 치정을 탐갈하야 만리히류에 전두를 전 력하되 한정양국은 언설서승평 을 누리나 일본이 아모리 말하지 아니리오 맛당히 원슈부로서 문 음무조선중에서 지력있고 차를 취하고 병졸은 각기 중자원자와 서복간도등의 용병을 뽑고 군 비는 모든 귀척의 개와 모든 부자 의 개연금야 보조케하고 또 의 와관리준말하자는 자의 장전을 거두고 또 정강간에 범죄하고 징역하는 자의 허다할속전으로 처 와쓰게하고 결사의 피을 고등 식커일병으로 더부러 병력하야 아국을 용적하면 대공을 일을 거 시오또한 리의 네가지 잇스니 대일은 서복병성이 아병의로 약 을 면할거시오 대이는 간도에 국 제를 정할거시오 대상은 장한린 국의 개후의 정망을 면할거시오 대이는 근일병정감의 한다는 의 논이잇스니 곳각 디병졸기현명 을 서복으로 하송하면 아리서는 무고히 거담을 원망이 업을 거 시오우해서도 유유하는 효험이 잇슬이이다 었더라

○회귀위신 항일의기편전지

○파소위문 인천상보에 동경 언을 거호죽일본 대원슈페하 셔서도 출전군디가 성서를 무릅쓰고 전디에서로 고히을 하려함 사옹수시종무관을과견하야만 유와요등금디를 위문한다 었더라

○회귀위신 항일의기편전지

에일이랑구군이 평장히방포와 전술에 대한환이공중에 비오듯 홀재에 성복편포도 구라하는 근 처인덕우해청인슈명이 서서한 개지시고 하디유중에서 괴를 좌우 로돌니가 부를 지시한다 가일군 의개회차되어 팔팔명을 주다에 포 살하엿다더라

로합포격 동일동포를 거호 죽아라수합대가려순항구정박 처에서 일본군사들을 로격하엿다 는디엿지던지일병이그여히이 번에논아병을모라넛고한나향 라노디일병들은려순동북방사 영리안에잇다하엿고또일본포 병들은허한구로격할을시자하 엿는디우최호병성들을아모조 특편안케하려하되과한하야리 산하논재만다더라

○의원면본관 송형전참봉 김장옥 임흥신사전회과주사 서관인관팔등 리병지 리문 과 송언학 김성윤 조성찬 리주던○임흥령전참봉서관과 팔등리유진

○의원면본관 비서원승 김 언희 시종원시종 신영티 님장원봉세관 지성희 한창 정 점인니장원봉세관 김갑 순○명니장원서척임관삼등 군부대신관방장 한진창

○명중니부특진관서척임관일 등 정익종 민형식 ○임배 서원승서척임관오등 정삼을 김교덕 ○임시종원시종서척 임관육등 육품 김병관

○임니장원봉세관서척임관육 등 육품 류송희 김학제 ○명니장원봉세원 원 육품 리교승 영덕민

○연척 동신원슈소 김용익

○로병부기가 저초일본전초합 해현출하야그로병은대포들양 일리음은곳에논는고로일군전 초부되는이거슬디하야인렬출 사겨을행하더니오전팔시삼십 분에나르러도병이점점문평리 북방으로퇴각하되자라로병의죽 은자노병출삼명의시례를버리

○로병부기가 저초일본전초합 해현출하야그로병은대포들양 일리음은곳에논는고로일군전 초부되는이거슬디하야인렬출 사겨을행하더니오전팔시삼십 분에나르러도병이점점문평리 북방으로퇴각하되자라로병의죽 은자노병출삼명의시례를버리

고것고부상호자는장교일평과 그의특명을운송하야감을보았 고일병에논소상이업고소총과 군도가각상기요대포탄환이일 켜팔십기요소총탄환이일킬기 를엿엿다하엿더라

○시정기견 의정서리박계순 씨가출석하야금일하오삼점중 에회의할츠로각부부에동첩하 엿는디그안건은시정기견에관 할대문래라더라

○한인회차 작일상오두시에 명부지달명환한인일인을남서 방나에서일본헌병이포착하야 미동잇는헌병류슈소로압거하 엿다더라

○일병우출 저자실일인시랑 에일본소관심인이담총환병정 이빅구십스명파부키스심필을 형술하교등소문으로나갓다라

○경안지도 일용사가외부로 조희하야정성에서안슈까지도 로슈축홍을견고하되니현금한 성부로서슈관하야박셔고기에 서처도들시역하엿더라

○조희빈번 일병이성문에파 슈하논외밖으로경무청에서한 성부도공문하더니자일에또 성부도조희하가들페청인주교 지상에몽미하야엿는스건이한 귀부소관이며엿는스건이한 성부소관인지전하야지못하 나평일소건으로말하진디한성 부는외구형사와교섭관단하논 일은상민의일과평민의처송과 가스대미하논일과디상관되 는일과인민의정두하논스만 관리하는줄알엿더니지금귀조 회를분주차등스하도허부에서 교섭할일이라하나디사말할것 슨업스나일병이표목세우논것 스로만말하지라도이것서그나 라병참부군소상소관이오상민 이나평민의일에할것은아닌주 한기표목을세우논것혹은한 할일것하나그것도또한진중환 일인즉은당귀부로서일공관에 조희하야그병참부과리별케하 야중봉중은고스하고할변형의 할아관리할이가하며또의국인 의이상호행동을보논디로귀부 로조희하논본청정찰상지척이 오그스건이로랑의조치할은귀 부권한에잇는디이조치법을키 디담호논귀부의실척인듯하키 로조희하오니조랑관리하라하 엿다라

○랑상급면 황희관찰스가의 부로전보하바들거호죽일인이 역부들의송하라고최축하논사 탈게민심이소로하야사각이민 망나니일판에조희하야허병참 소에지휘하야완득케하라하엿 고평양관찰스의외부호전보 다더라

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소의도역부스건으로통감상화 등지에민도날터다가급급하다 고일스의게조청하야허병참에 지휘케하야완득케하라하엿서 권으로되던시야셔다가보되라

○훈장위도 향야에이등대스 가한국에잇슬때에영접위원서 훈중에서저등대리선원회계과장 빅시용과주사한성동과동슈소 일인과경위원총슈의게훈장이 본관에리도하엿스니하원등을 괴송하야훈장을바드라하엿다 라 훈오등우일장 빅시용 훈록등서보장 한성동 우슈 소일인 총슈 리국순

○농공페럴 의부에서일본공 관에부합하기를농공회사릴페 향은일스는귀공함스의를방커 할하야궁니부의농상공부에조 회하엿더니상부담조를접호죽 임의페럴하논노라하엿스니회 스의게자본파관하논스는다서변 명을거시입다하엿더라

○죄수언절 스죄이하병방하 라신 조치이나리신후로죄수 들이희희라탁하야평성에처음 당호논경스라하면서

대확제폐하의지쿠하인의호신 성덕을관격하교동기되기를발 마다갈망하더니일전에그스상 을드른주평리원초슈방절에이 결슈심상인이오미결슈심스인 이나합이신철인이오한성부회 슈방절에처교죄인심인이오이 결슈일필이심스인이오미결슈 이심오인이나합일필오심스인 을법부법무국파스리국장이

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The Korea Daily News.

VOL. I,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1904.

No. 23

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$10,000,000
Reserve Fund—Sterling Reserve... 10,000,000
Silver Reserve..... 6,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors... 26,500,000
10,000,000

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Branches and Agencies,
London.

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Bangkok,	Hiogo,	Rangoon,
Batavia,	Iloilo,	Saigon,
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Width of Entrance on Top.....89 "
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" " Bottom 53 "
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Reserve Liability of Share-

holders 800,000

Reserve Fund 725,000

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Chemulpo.

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and

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LIMITED.

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

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President: Baron SHIBUSAWA.

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General " " " " " " 100

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Cutlery, Hirano & Tansan Water.
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Toilet Articles, Travelling Bags,
Tobacco, Cigars & Cigarettes
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S. S. Argo, S. S. Ohio.

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experienced French Chef.
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out.

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Chikugogawa	Arrive 24th	Leave 24th
FOR KOBE, VIA FUSAN, AND SHIMONOSEKI.		
Standard	Arrive 23rd	Leave 23rd

FOR OSAKA VIA MORPO, FUSAN, SHIMONOSEKI AND KOBE.

Han Sung	Arrive 24th	Leave 24th
Chikugogawa	Arrive 27th	Leave 27th
Dairei	Arrive 29th	Leave 30th

FOR MOJI.

Lugby	Arrive 24th	Leave 27th
FOR OSAKA, VIA KUNSAN, MASANPO, FUSAN, SHIMONOSEKI AND KOBE.		
No. 5 Hijikawa	Arrive 23rd	Leave 24th

FOR CHINNAMPO, RIONG WON PO.

Kiikawa	Arrive 24th	Leave 24th
CHEMULPO KUNSAN LINE.		
Every three days.		
S. S. Kilkawa Maru,		
CHEMULPO CHINNAMPO LINE.		
Every three days.		

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K. Murakami.

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Printing, Developing and Enlargement of Photographs always Undertaken.

Korean Views and Pictures Illustrating Native Customs always on Sale.

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The Korea Daily News.

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

KUROKI'S ADVANCE ON LIAOYANG.

Slowly but surely General Kuroki's victorious army pursues its march towards Liaoyang. Particulars are now to hand of the engagements of July 31st and August 1st which culminated in the Japanese occupation of Yusulintze and Yangtzeling, points some six miles from Motienting on the road to Liaoyang.

Operations in this neighbourhood are extremely difficult. The country is mountainous and thickly wooded and the heat is awful, the thermometer frequently reaching 100°.

Kuropatkin's positions were especially strong and roads had been made connecting the positions so that infantry could be hurried to any threatened point with great facility. All the Russian artillery positions were well chosen, they were skilfully masked and so situated as to be only assailable from the front. Dummy guns were mounted here and there upon which the Japanese wasted their attack until their real nature was discovered. The Russian infantry was also exceptionally well placed. Entrenched in three tiers on the side of a thickly wooded hill with their trenches masked with brushwood they were for a long time secure from the Japanese attack and were able to do most effective work. The Russian artillery was extremely well served, the ranges had evidently been previously carefully ascertained, and their fire was characterized by much more precision than has been the case in previous battles.

On the night July 30th with all these odds against him, General Kuroki with characteristic nerve advanced to the attack. The whole weight of his centre and left wing was thrown against the Russian positions in the neighbourhood of Yangtzeling and the morning of the 31st found the Japanese batteries in position about 4,000 yards from the enemy. An artillery duel continued all day and in the afternoon the Japanese infantry advanced on the Russian trenches. Here the conditions seem to have been horrible. Exhausted, famished with thirst, and suffering terribly from the heat the Japanese infantry left its cover and under a decimating hail of shrapnel and bullets hurled itself time after time against the Russian defences. When night fell and fighting had to cease the Japanese third and fourth regiments had occupied the outermost of the Russian trenches and bivouacked there.

In the meantime the Japanese right wing, making a detour, was advancing on the Russian rear, and finding this, the Russians under cover of darkness withdrew their whole army and retreated towards Anping leaving the Japanese free to occupy the positions in the morning. The Japanese and Russian artillery seem to have been evenly matched, both

sides making excellent practise. General Kuroki's victory although a great one was somewhat of a disappointment, as he had hoped with his right wing to take the Russians in the rear and thus secure a really decisive victory.

It is stated that the newly formed Mining and Cultivation Co. will be abolished.

The Hang-sung Shimpo states that Viscount Yamaguchi, a general of the Japanese army, died at his home in Tokyo on the 8th inst.

According to the Inchoon Sang-po the Japanese have not withdrawn their application for waste lands.

The Kamni of Gensan reports that in the fight on the 7th inst. near Gensan eight Russians were killed.

The numbers of the Imperial Guard are to be reduced. Several officers have sent in their resignations.

AN EVENING GOWN. CONCLUDED.

Towards Paddington I begin to wonder if I really brought the remaining £5 after all, feel for it—yes, it is safe. Where is my list? I look everywhere, in my sleeves, in my handbag, in my gloves. Have I left it behind? I remember the pocket in my underskirt, yes, there it is. I feel tired out already; and all the day's work to do yet.

I take a hansom and drive to Westbourne Grove. I am not thinking of the dress at all, there are so many other things to be done. I get along pretty well; by three o'clock most of the shopping is done. I have chosen charming stuff for the drawing-room, nice little things for the children, a present for a friend, and I have done all the household business. I can now put my mind to the dress. But the note has been broken into; I have but four pounds left.

I look in different shop windows, nothing pleases me. I come to a place where a sale of costumes is going on; I am badly in want of one. Suppose I try one on. I don't mean to buy it, of course, but still there is one in the window that does look very attractive.

I go in and am taken immediate possession of an elegant young lady in an ultra-fashionable gown, who rather alarms me by her decisive manner. I try on the dress that I liked in the window; am relieved to find I don't like it on myself. I am about to make my escape when she produces another, and I turn round to find a second young woman bearing at least half-a-dozen on her arm. I feel I am caught in a trap. They try on one after the other, with the occasional remark, "That suits you beautifully, madam," varied by the statement, "That does set off madam's figure." Madam herself does not usually share these opinions; and decides not to waste any more time, when a costume of pink frieze is brought.

It looks fascinating. I consent to try it on. The gown does suit me. Pink always does. Not very serviceable, I tell myself, but I never had a dress that suited me so well. So cheap, too, and I do want a smart walking gown. I really have nothing to wear when I call on the Clarks after the dinner party.

Meanwhile the question must be decided. Shall I, or shall I not? Three guineas. There will be still a pound left. I can get an over-dress with that.

It ends in my taking the costume. A new difficulty arises. I must have a hat to go with it. I arrange to have a toque of the same stuff; and my funds are reduced to ten shillings.

I must go to a place where I have credit to get the over-dress. But behold, in this establishment, they have no such thing just then. I daren't leave it to their discretion to get it, and decide I will try in the little town where I live. Marcelline will be able to help me.

I get into the train to go home. I am seized with awful qualms as I think of my conduct. Charles, the kindest pos-

sible husband, gives me nine guineas to buy a dress so as to do him credit, and I've spent it on all sorts of other things. It is wicked, ungrateful, dishonest. I am a bad, selfish woman, I tell myself. I could cry if it were not for the presence of the other passengers.

Tired to death and very miserable, I set to work to find the over-dress in the town. There does not seem to be one to be had. I arrive home late and desperate; rush up to Marcelline and put the case before her. Luckily Charles has said he will be late this evening.

Marcelline is a woman of resource. "If madame will leave it to me," she says, "I will see that madame's toilette is all she can desire."

"Of course, I'll leave it to you, Marcelline; what do you want?" "Madame will let me have her wedding dress?"

"Yes, but it's ten years old," I say. "That matters not so far as madame is concerned, madame has still a beautiful figure. And the Brussels lace veil; can I—?" She waved her hands to express her meaning—"manipulate that?" "Yes, but don't cut it; anything else?"

"Madame has in one trunk a corsage trimmed with silver garniture; if I could have that, and ten yards of white chiffon, I will undertake monsieur shall not be disappointed when he sees her."

I procure her the things she wants, go out myself and buy the chiffon. When I get in I find my old dress is already ripped. Till late at night we sit and sew, I following Marcelline's directions. She soon has the dress altered to fit me, and then it is wonderful to watch the transformation thereof. Half way up the skirt and train are tiny flounces of chiffon, effectually hiding the grubby state of the satin; the Brussels lace veil is draped in some wonderful way from the shoulders and hangs down straight to the feet; tiny little chiffon sleeves are put in and round the neck is fixed the broad silver trimming, which comes to a deep point in front. It was not till late the following afternoon that this result was achieved; but at the end of our labours I had a dress that would have fetched twenty guineas if I had had to buy it outright.

I get into it with Marcelline's assistance, and look at myself in the glass. No it does not look a makeshift—a thing of which Charles has a horror. I go downstairs, Marcelline carries my cloak; Charles is waiting in the hall.

"Humph, you'll do," he says. Tremendous praise from Charles; I feel quite elated.

The dinner goes off well; and in the cab going home Charles compliments me on my success. "There wasn't a woman in the room to touch you," he says. "A wife like you does help a fellow to get on."

I am so pleased I decide to risk confession.

"Marcelline and I made it ourselves," I say, "out of my wedding-dress and veil and ten yards of Chiffon."

"Oh! And the nine guineas?"

"I've spent them, dear."

"Upon what, may I ask?"

I lean back in the cab and arrange my cloak over my knees.

"I bought two pairs of boots for the children," I begin, "a winter suit for Tom, under things for Mollie, a new sweeper, three remnants of stuff to do the drawing-room cushions, a curtain for the study door, a housemaid's box, a kitchen coal scuttle, a thing to open the dining-room door—which you are always saying you ought to have—a present for Aunt Maria—it's her birthday on Wednesday and you always forget it—paid Smith's bill and the newspaper bill, bought myself a new frieze coat and skirt (you will like it, Charlie!) a hat to match, a long-handled broom, a dustpan, and a new kind of kettle that doesn't boil over, ten yards of chiffon, and—that's all, I think."

"Um," says Charles, "Anything over, may I ask?"

"Yes, five shillings to the good. I'm going to give it to Marcelline with my second best coat and skirt."

"My dear," says Charles after a moment's reflection, "you ought to be Chancellor of the Exchequer!"—Lady's Magazine.

TELEGRAMS.

Gensan, Aug. 9th.

The enemy again appeared today at daybreak and opened fire with one machine gun. Our troops advanced to the attack and drove the enemy away.

Russian casualties were 3 killed and seven wounded, including one officer. We secured one rifle, three swords and 200 cartridges.

THE RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND EUROPE.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood writes in the "Westminster Gazette":

If uninterrupted, which we may begin to doubt, the war may still be a long war, notwithstanding the sweep and celerity of the Japanese victories. Already however, these startling triumphs compel the European Governments to think of consequences which were supposed to lie at a distance measured by years, and therefore, so open to modifying incidents and events that it was enough to await their approach watchfully. One consequence, indeed, was everywhere believed to be certain. If left alone together to fight it out (and that was the original proposal) either Japan or Russia must undergo absolute defeat. The conditions were such that the two nations could not live together in the East either as friend or enemies. Victory would be worthless for Japan if it failed to break down the Russian power once for all. There could be no victory for Russia short of the absolute crushing of Japan.

So much was commonly understood before the war began; but very little attention was allowed to what followed from this state of things. Yet it was nothing less than that a resounding triumph for either combatant would give him, if uninterfered with, the complete mastery of Eastern Asia; which was never intended. In any event that result could be endured by none of the great commercial nations: at the same time, however, no applied intelligence could fail to understand that though the Far Eastern domination of Russia, of Japan, would be alike intolerable, it would be so in different degrees. Plainly, the "crumpling up" of Russia by Japan must have far more formidable consequences for Europe than would the disarming of Japan by Russia. The disarming of Japan by Russia may be fairly said to have none but local consequences; while as for the domination of Russia, the interests and ambitions of Germany, France, the United States, Great Britain are so imperative that they would certainly limit it. Without necessarily working together they would work to the same end upon a war-worn Power too fatigued to defy them; unless, indeed, by circular. But now take the case of the crumpling up of Russia by Japan, the likelihood of which so many of us are rejoicing over. That cannot be done without extreme risk of universal upset. Ruined in Asia as by the breath of a newly risen Asiatic people—a people already on the way to be thought Redemptorist and endowed with mystic powers—Russia may expect insurrection throughout her Asiatic provinces. What is next to be expected is such a fall from her high place in Europe as would derange the whole Continental system; and it would be strange if at the same time far worse derangements did not ensue from a general revolt of those Far Eastern races against European proprietorship.

Such is the difference between the natural consequences of the smashing of Japan by Russia and the smashing of Russia by Japan. A difference, this, which was not much considered when and when the end of the war was thought to be two or three years off, and that the last blow would be Russia's; while with us it was "ejected" from consideration by an enthusiasm for Japan passionate as young love. Abroad, it seemed too soon to calculate: at home, too execrably sordid.

so significant, that Europe begins to stir regardless of the Russian circular. The Japanese demonstration may not be complete even yet, but it is complete enough. Effects so decisive in appearance were not expected on either side for many a month, to say the least; and by the surprise of them in Europe, the sensation they create in Asia far and near may be judged. That is a point which only a very romantic or helpless partisanship will belittle; for what it signifies is that, starting in immense strength, the ferment spreading throughout the East from Manchuria will take no check till—when? Not at any rate till Russia has had time to gather her forces and strike a heavy return blow; which is not expected soon. We may be sure that for Germany and France who have great possessions and greater ambitions in the Far East, this alone is enough to quicken their interest in the war, to bring up before them the differing consequences of an Asian triumph for Russia or Japan, and to teach them already to consider what action they should take and what oppose. Though its interests are not primarily in Eastern Asia, the same thing may be said of the Austrian Government, which was the first to declare its belief in a real danger to Europe from the Anglo-American-Japanese coalition.

There is not much doubt anywhere, I suppose, that this is a true account of the present situation. And if it be so, we should ask ourselves betimes whether the Continental nations are not entering into one drift, England being set in another. As to the first point we may make up our minds at once. France? It is believed that an agreement lately concluded has changed our relations with that country very much for the better. Yes; but on this subject how stand the interests of France and her more delicate relations with other countries? Let us remember how large a stake she has in Indo-China and her long-cherished hope of substantial acquisition of the southernmost province of China itself. Her immense financial interest in the stability of the Russian Empire is to the purposes, and it is something that an alliance which has been so greatly serviceable to her should suddenly become a broken reed. Russia interposed at a well-remembered moment to save her from destruction. If that was done on calculation, as I do not dispute it, it was calculation friendly to France, and it was based on balance-of-power considerations, which comes into question now. Lastly, there is the yet standing alliance with Russia, and the particular obligations to that country which were entered into when the Anglo-Japanese alliance became known. The German Government was to all intents and purposes a partner in that understanding. In case of a blazing Japanese success as it is so far, Germany stands to lose one of the richest provinces in China. No Government is so avowedly alarmed at the prospect of more Mongolian "awakening," and though it is likely enough that a weakened Russia would not be displeasing to the German States, its precipitate destruction can by no means be desired. Of Austria no more can be said for want of space to say it in; but, reminding the reader that there is such a thing as a European sentiment which England is often accused of being treacherous to, I suggest that there are good and sound reasons for believing that the whole of Continental Europe is in a drift of helpfulness to Russia.

In what drift are we? I doubt whether many foreigners living in England would hesitate to answer that they can at least see what is wished for—even confidently wished for: alliance of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan against the world. And, indeed, for my own part I can make nothing else of a great deal that I hear and read, on the supposition that it has meaning and intention. Of course I do not speak of the Government, for no Englishman has the faintest inkling of what the Government may think, or hope, or fear, or dream of contriving in this transcendently important matter. But, as for the country, we have named the policy which is its impassioned ideal: alliance of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. That is the drift in

which we stand; and by every sign and token to this hour visible it cannot be continued without leading England into collision with Europe. In itself, too, it is most probably a complete illusion. For what is the likelihood that the United States will enter a compact which would either be a fighting coalition or practically of no account? Do they see in our position so much to covet that they would fain partake? Our case is that we stand from to-day in danger of being compelled—by accident, by hostile contrivance—to take arms with Japan and the Mongol Revolution against Europe; and the American Government is supposed to be willing to share this liability! I refuse to believe it. Intent as the American Republic may be upon a world-power career, it will not do business in that way. It is a dream, this fighting coalition of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. But its dissolution leaves us another alliance—the alliance with Japan. In the present state of things that alliance and the vaunting of it may be enough to hasten the ranging up of the Continental Powers; is it enough to see us through an opposed line of policy extending into war? To put another question, are we excused for averting the Mongol Revolution by the bravery, the ingenuity, the heroic devotion, the every virtue and accomplishment of our allies? And is it again so very clear that the eviction of European authority from Eastern Asia does not mean the eviction of English authority there and cannot go on to it? These are questions which a practical people should ask first, and, if possible, be enthusiastic afterwards. But we are a changed people, and pride ourselves on the excess of our uncalculating emotions. We are enthusiastic first, considerate afterwards.

But, too much is unconsidered when, sweeping aside all such questions as are sampled above, the country dashes into a course of policy which can neither be dropped without humiliation nor continued without risk of being forced into a perilous anti-European war. True, we are not yet actually and visibly in that plight. But we are on the verge of it. The war has only to go on upon its present course a little farther, and our joy at its victories to rise accordingly, and we shall find that we have drifted into a very undesirable position of antagonism.

The police department have issued an edict forbidding the practice of fortune-telling. Any wizards found after this are to expect a bad time.

Autograph letters to His Majesty from their rulers were presented by the Italian and Belgian Ministers at an audience held on the 10th inst.

The Japanese Minister will be received in audience by His Majesty today.

The Japanese Gendarme service of Seoul is to be augmented.

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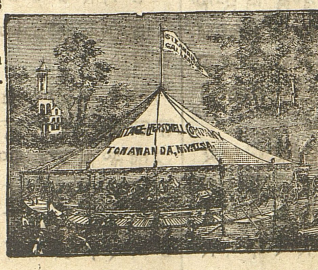
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