

THE INDEPENDENT.

NOTHING EXTENUATE NOR AUGHT SET DOWN IN MALICE.

건양원년四月七日 癸未公부인가

明治二十九年九月十四日 遞信省認可

SEOUL, KOREA, THURSDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1899.

CHURCH NOTICES.

UNION CHURCH.

Thursday, Prayer Meeting 8 p. m.
at the Ewa School.

Leader, Prof. H. B. Hulbert.

Sunday, Service at 4 p. m. Conducted
by W. H. Emberley.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

SUNDAYS.

Holy Communion	- - -	8 A. M.
Mattins	- - -	11 A. M.
Evening	- - -	6 P. M.

SAINTS' DAYS.

Holy Communion	- - -	7:30 A. M.
Daily Evensong during the summer	- - -	4 P. M.



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CHEMULPO.

CROMWELL.

The "Free Church" papers from America and Britain are full of accounts of the Cromwellian Celebrations which had been taking place just before the mail left, we have not room for full reports and so give an extract from one American paper.

With the exception of John Wesley, no man has exerted so great an influence upon the destinies of the English speaking race as Oliver Cromwell. Believing himself a man of destiny, appointed by the Supreme Ruler to advance the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ, he was faithful to his high ideals. Politically he was far in advance of his age. The doctrine of the divine right of kings had obtained and was upheld by the established church. Behind this doctrine, Charles I, sought refuge from the gathering storm which he had brought upon himself by his perfidy and attempted cunning. Cromwell shattered this doctrine and thus earned for himself the most extreme hatred of the supporters of royalty. He had received burial in Westminster Abbey, amid great pomp, but no sooner had royalty been restored to power in the coronation of Charles II, than his body was dragged from its resting place and hung upon the gallows at Tyburn, while his head was placed on a pole over Westminster Hall where it remained for twenty years. Thus did hate and prejudice, seek the destruction of some of the best work that was ever performed by patriot or statesman. Cromwell's history was distorted by royalists and ecclesiastics and not until the patient work of Thomas Carlyle in deciphering and rearranging and interpreting the confused Cromwell letters, did the people of England themselves come to know the virtues of their greatest statesman. They now realize that instead of the boor which Cromwell was once represented to be, he was a man excellent in birth and breeding, of good education, a superb military genius, a statesman of the first order and a man of

loftiest patriotism. He came to the helm when the fight between the people and royalty was at its height. He espoused the cause of the people and gave impetus to those forces which have resulted in political and religious liberty throughout the English speaking nations and which are destined to permeate the whole world.

Cromwell was a Puritan of the Puritans. Converted at an early age he became intensely religious but tolerant of all faiths. He contended for the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It had been his purpose to emigrate to the new world and help to found a state with religious liberty as its chief corner stone. But as he was about to embark, an order came from the king prohibiting further emigration to America. Little did Charles realize that by this decree he was arbitrarily retaining in England a man who would finally hurl him from his throne. Cromwell assented to the king's death only when Charles himself had created the conditions which made his death imperative. Charles kept faith with neither friend nor foe. Cromwell was the embodiment of truthfulness and this sturdy virtue is manifest today in the English speaking nations in strongest possible contrast with the lying proclivities of the Latin nations. The American colonists, in forming a new government embodied the principles which had been insisted upon by Cromwell. Hamilton, Madison and Jefferson were his legitimate disciples.

On April 25, 1899 was celebrated the Tercentenary of the birth of this great man. It took England three hundred years to fully comprehend her indebtedness to the virtues of Oliver Cromwell. But his great character and services are finally appreciated. The three hundredth anniversary of his birth was celebrated with great ardor. There is today a bust of the Protector in one of the corridors of Westminster Abbey, which, curiously enough was placed there on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Charles I.

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THE INDEPENDENT is the only English newspaper in Korea, and, having unique opportunities for obtaining reliable news it offers the public fairly accurate information on all Korean topics. It has correspondents in the various ports and purposes to represent not only Seoul, but all Korea, in its columns.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications. All letters or communications should be addressed to THE INDEPENDENT, Seoul, Korea, and all remittances should be made to the same. Delivered free anywhere in Seoul. For all points outside the postage will be extra.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It is instructive to note the extremes of opinion that exist in regard to the utility of the peace conference, for they indicate that there is no safe middle ground upon which to stand. It either means a great deal or it means nothing, and, while this may not have been said in so many words, it lies at the basis of the tendency to either applaud the conference as the crowning event of the nineteenth century or to ridicule it as the hare-brained notion of an idealist.

It is safe to say that in any great international question which involves such sweeping changes in the policy of commonwealths, the opinion of no one man nor of any coterie of men will suffice to settle the matter. History gives us no example of great, fundamental changes of policy which have not been backed by a virtually unanimous public opinion. In such cases, as in the French Revolution, the leaders have been swept along by the tide of public feeling, but, though able to guide it and control it in part, they have not been able to check it. When a single man or even a

school has tried to shift the foundations of things by their personal opinions they have miserably failed. Mahomet is a striking example of this. So long as he remained in Mecca and attempted to bring men to his way of thinking he made a lamentable failure, and it was only when he fled to Medina and made his religious opinions "a mere servant in the work of forming a commonwealth"* that he met with success. He made use of the rivalry which had long existed between the cities of Mecca and Medina, to gain this success. After all, he had to come back to the law that it is only a strong popular demand that will inaugurate a sweeping change in the affairs of nations.

But this reasoning is by no means conclusive unless we can show that the idea of disarmament will involve sweeping changes. There may be some who would say that it is merely a matter that can be arranged between the sovereigns of the different powers and that the people need not be affected at all except to be lightened of the load of militarism which they now carry. A glance at the condition of things in Europe ought to suffice to refute such a statement. For the last twenty years it has been said that one of the best guarantees of peace is the tremendous military power that stands ready to devastate whole provinces in a single week and to destroy myriads of lives. How about the silk industry of Alsace and Lorraine which has been practically destroyed by the German occupation? Can we believe that disarmament would not affect that question, which is but a sample of thousands? What guarantee have German manufacturers and merchants against French aggression outside of the splendid German army? They would have none except the mere word of France. But who speaks that word? France is a republic and it is the French people who speak. The French people then must agree to the disarmament. Not only must a majority of them favor the change but the sentiment must be so nearly universal and so deeply rooted that no probable contingency will be able to effect a change in it.

The strength of a chain is measured by its weakest link, and in showing that in a single one of the great European states the question of disarmament must be decided by the people we have shown that the whole matter lies not with single men and their utopian ideas but with the people

* Wellhausen.

themselves who bear the brunt of the nation's expenses and who will look at things in a purely utilitarian way. It ought to need no argument to show that the people will accept sweeping changes only when fully convinced that they themselves are to be the gainers by the change. It should not be forgotten that this particular change affects not only commercial and financial matters, but it strikes at immemorial customs, at inbred prejudices, at hereditary incompatibilities, which make it doubly sure that the opinion of no one man will affect the problem though he be ten times an Emperor.

In the second place, pessimistic as it may seem, selfishness underlies all the political and social life of our day. By this we do not mean a base selfishness, but that form of it which postulates the law that self-preservation is the first law of life. This is a law that man shares with the beasts and yet we venture to say that, however low its plane may be, it dominates every power in the world. The element of altruism is utterly lacking in the dealings of nation with nation today. In the council chamber of each of the powers interested the question of mutual disarmament will resolve itself to this—What will I get out of it? Now it is apparent at a glance that they will not all get the same amount of benefit out of it. There must be some way of determining which powers will gain most by it. We suggest that those powers would gain most by it who are most nearly self-sufficient. By self-sufficient we mean able to grow their own food stuffs and raw material and to find within their own borders the fullest market for the products of their manufactories. Supposing for a moment that the great European powers should agree to a disarmament of fifty per cent, we can readily see that England would be sacrificing ten times as much as Russia. Germany would sacrifice vastly more than France. France would sacrifice more than Austria. But why so? Simply because they must always face the possibility of a rupture of the compact. If one of the powers decided to break the treaty she could make such secret preparations that within a week of the time when she announced her determination she could put in the field a force with which her unprepared neighbour could not possibly cope. English commerce might be wrecked before she could get together the means to check the aggress-

sor. We see that the whole matter then would resolve itself into the question of integrity, in other words it would become a moral question. The diplomacy of the latter part of the nineteenth century indicates whether this would be feasible.

But this matter of a possible secret preparation to resume the old status leads to another important consideration. The matter of mutual intelligence must be reckoned with. For instance, here is a land where every public act is open and exposed to public view and criticism. Every public act has to run the gauntlet of public censure. Nothing can be done in the dark. And here is another land where the public is never informed, never allowed to express an opinion through the press except by government sanction. Every thing is done behind closed doors. How would it be possible for the former of these two powers to compete with the latter? It would be like one player showing his hand to the other without enjoying the same privilege himself. Every military or naval move of England is known all over the world within twenty-four hours. Is it so with Russia? England plays her game on the front door step. Russia plays hers in the cellar. Every soldier that any one of these great commercial nations discharged would have to be engaged again to act as spies upon others who might meditate secret preparations for war.

Again, a soldier means one thing to England, another thing to Germany, another thing to France and another thing still to Russia. Russia requires a vast army to police her broad Asiatic possession. England needs men-of-war to police the waters that wash the shores of her numberless dependencies. Germany needs vessels for the same purpose but she does not need her army for police purposes. And yet who would dare to propose disarmament for Germany without a corresponding disarmament for Russia? In other words, who will act as agent to go and inventory the needs and requirements of these different powers and determine the amount of disarmament which would be relatively fair?

These are but a few of the more obvious arguments against the probability of success in the attempt to secure any consensus of opinion on the question of disarmament, even though each of the parties to the conference be acting in good faith.

It will never be done until human selfishness, cupidity, pride, envy and mutual suspicion have been purged from the face of the earth.

We are old-fashioned enough to believe that the only genuine promise of peace on earth was from the lips of the angels who announced to the shepherds the birth of Jesus Christ, and the armies of the earth will be disbanded only when the principles of that Christ shall have become paramount in the lives of men and in the parliaments of nations. *May that time hasten!*

RETURN AND DEPARTURE OF PRINCE HENRY.

H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia returned from his visit to the Gold mines at Kim Sung on Sunday afternoon at half past four, and had a Farewell audience with His Majesty the Emperor at 6. p. m. After which he again in company of his suite and the German Residents and visitors was entertained at dinner by H. I. G. M's Consul F. Reinsdorf Esq. The Gardens of the Consulate were beautifully illuminated and in spite of the down-pour of rain the effect was very pretty. Prince Henry left Seoul at eight o'clock on Monday morning for Chemulpo arriving there late in the afternoon, being entertained at dinner in the evening, by Madam Wolter, who had invited friends of every Nationality to meet, H. R. H. A very pleasant evening was spent by all present, at the close of the Banquet, Prince Henry embarked on board the Deutschland leaving there on Tuesday morning, while staying here the Prince received an idea of the way in which it can rain in Korea as the morning of Monday it just poured, in its own way.

When matches were first introduced into Ireland, an Irish woman tramped six miles to buy a box. On her way home the matches got damp, and would not strike. So she returned them next day with the complaint, that they were no good. The grocer anxious to prove his goods were in proper condition, took a match from the box, and struck it in the plebeian method on his neither garments. "Whisht, ye great ould schoundrel!" exclaimed the Irish woman "and do ye think I'm going, to walk six miles a day to strike me matches on yer miserable breeches!"

Evidently the rainy season has commenced, if we are to judge by the showers of the last few days and the stewed feeling which one experiences.

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CHEMULPO KOREA.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

Dr. and Mrs. Hartie and family returned to Songdo on Wednesday.

Misses Hinds and Redpath left Seoul on Thursday last, for a short visit to Miss Ackles, at Kongju.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis of Montreal Canada, are visiting Korea, and are now in Seoul, staying with Mrs. Eberley.

Rev. W. M. Harrison of Chniju Brought Mrs. Harrison to the City last week where she will be the guest of the ladies of the Ewa School for a month or two. Mr. Harrison returned last Friday.

Miss Taylor, from London, England, and her maid, are visiting Seoul for a short time and are staying at Bishop Corfe's house, near the British Legation, Miss Taylor hopes to make some Country trips during her visit.

On the 15th inst the relatives of Prince Pak, were released from confinement in His Majesty's Jail because there was no evidence to prove that they had been in any way connected with the outrages the previous week. The remaining thirteen are detained for trial.

H. I. J. M's. Consul at Seoul, has issued a notice to the Japanese residents, in the City forbidding them to harbour Korean political prisoners under penalty of imprisonment, for terms of, from, three to ten days. This has been done at the request of the Korean Government.

We notice that Prof. H. B. Hulbert, has imported a "chainless" wheel into the City, the third one of the kind we believe, here at present. Mr. Sands of the American Legation and General Greathouse being the possessors of similar ones. We suppose it is only a question of time when they will be the, "Rage."

Choi Sai Whan, the man who was arrested last autumn, for attempting to assassinate Mr. T. H. Yun, has been released owing to the fact, that the two men whom he wanted to try him, have not been in Office since his incarceration their names are Min Yung Ki ex Minister of Finance and We Hong Suk, an ex Assistant Commissioner of Police.

A Telegraphic dispatch was received by the Emperor of Korea from the Emperor of Japan asking that no Japanese political prisoners be allowed to remain in Korea, and promising, that henceforth no Korean political prisoners would receive protection

in Japan. This appears to be the outcome of Yi Sai Jiks trying to assassinate Pak Yong Hyo. Ye Sai Jik, is the man who was some time since banished for life, to Quelpert, but has changed his name, and been sent on an errand of murder. He was detected by the Japanese police, and deported.

The Commissioner of Police in interrogating the people captured in Pak Yuug Hyo's house made the sage like statement, that if no more explosions occurred, it would prove that those whom he had in his charge were the guilty parties, whereas if any more did occur, he should know they were innocent. Although one did happen, after they were incarcerated, they have not been released, but are kept in duress vile.

An Anonymous letter has been sent to Sin Ki Sun, Cho Pyeug Sik, and Min Jong Muk, accusing them of being the cause of all the distress which has come upon Korea and declaring that if they do not at once resign from their several positions they will be killed. And it is feared that ten thousand people will suffer hurt, through them. On this account the whole of His Majesty's Ministers have resigned from fear of the consequences of this threat.

PATERNAL ANXIETY.

A Proclamation has been issued and stringent orders issued to the police to the effect that from the 18th inst. No one will be allowed on the streets of Seoul after 8. p. m. until 4 50. a. m. No matter who the person may be, man, woman, boy, or girl official or nonofficial. Not even soldiers, police or messengers, unless they are in possession of the pass word. Any one so found will be treated as common criminals and punished accordingly.

Nearly all the male inhabitants have been sworn in as special constables in order to try and capture, the perpetrators of the recent outrages.

ADVENTURE WITH A SNAKE.

A WARNING TO MUSICIANS.

Yesterday evening, just after dark, I was amusing myself at the organ. After having played for about twenty minutes, I noticed a snake crawl from behind the music, along the upper shelf, or ledge. The snake gradually came along until it was stretched full length along the shelf, about five feet, and then it seemed to lie down to listen. As I have an abhorrence of all kinds of snakes, and kill all I can on principle, I at once ceased playing, and called for a club. Several clubs were brought, and then ensued some excitement.

The instant I poked at the snake's head, it coiled itself up, and tumbled off the organ, knocking over and breaking a vase.

Then there was an exciting hunt, involving the shifting of cabinets, and even of the organ itself; but, at last, it was killed, and I picked it up by the tip of its tail, on seeing which, one of my servants skipped away with a yell, knocking over a teapoy and breaking another vase.

After it was all over, my wife reminded me that snakes were attracted by music, and I suppose this one, appreciating my skill, came out of some crevice in the roof on to the vine trellis, dropped upon the verandah, and crawled into my study, whence it easily found its way into the drawing room.

It could not have got into the drawing room through any other door.

While I was playing, my niece told me that there was a snake under a chair, but I was so absorbed in my amusement that I took no notice of her. Had I remembered the peculiar taste which snakes display for music, I would have continued playing, to see how long this one would have listened; but I was taken too much by surprise, and obeyed my instinct which, as I have already said, is to destroy all the snakes I come across, if I can.

I confess that I have shown ingratitude to an admirer of music, and think I was some what too hasty.

The moral of the foregoing story is "Do not play music in summer time with your doors or windows open."

17th, June. T. E. H.

We shall be glad, if subscribers to the Korean Repository, Local Edition, will kindly remit their subscriptions to this office, to enable us to close the accounts.

R. UCHIDA.

No. 11

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I also beg to state that my long experience will insure full satisfaction to the public and I respectfully solicit their patronage and support.

R. UCHIDA.