

KOREA, THE HERMIT NATION, AND ITS NEIGHBORS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE BONE OF CONTENTION.

S AID a Japanese diplomat of distinction quite recently in speaking of the situation in the far east: "We went to war with China over Korea, and if we go to war with Russia now it will be because of Korea. Japan is a unit in demanding that Korea must be unitarily independent of Russia or that it become Japanese."

Whether or not the rumors of war in that part of the world have any foundation, it is doubtless true that this diplomat correctly states the crux of the situation when he ascribes the possible difficulties to the threatened aggressions of Russia in the Land of the Morning Calm. Russia has come down from her Siberian fastnesses and invaded Manchuria. Not content with this vast region as a virtual possession for even Japan practically concedes her that Russia has shown unmistakable inclinations for further acquisitions in order to complete and round out her holdings in that part of the world. The last straw, the Japanese say, is the ceding by Korea to Russia



The Temple of Heaven, Seoul.



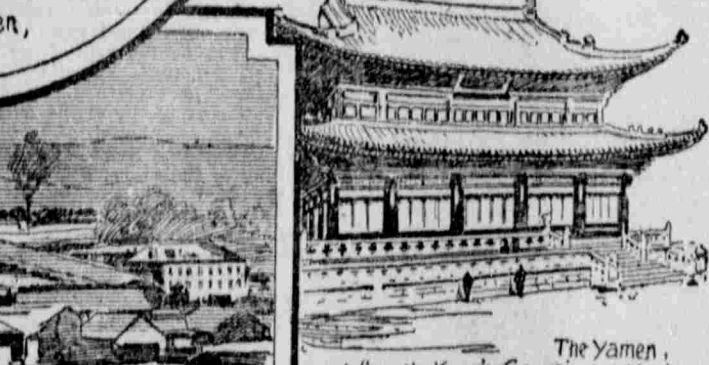
A Birdseye view of the Outskirts of Seoul.

of the port of Masampo as a naval base and coaling station. It is needed, Russia claims, in order to extend further southward the present Vladivostok terminus of the Transiberian railway and to complete her strategical boundary.

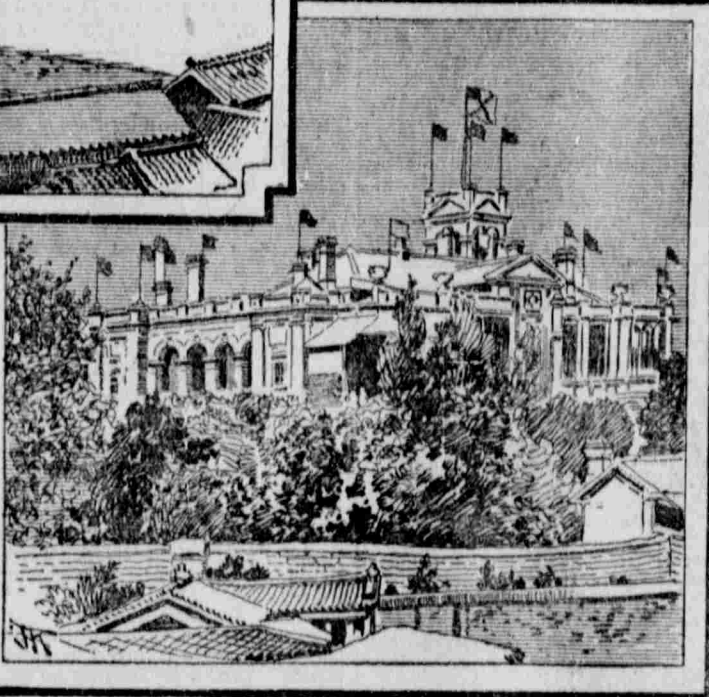
Be that as it may, there is little doubt that, inasmuch as the first fight of the Japan-China war occurred on Korean soil, the first naval battle is likely to be fought in Korean waters. Korea, the innocent cause of these belated preparations and war talk in Tokyo and St. Petersburg, seems calmly indifferent to her fate, whatever it may be. Truly oriental in her fatalism, she awaits the outcome with serenity, seemingly confident that in any event her interests will be safeguarded by other and stronger powers. Hitherto, since the treaty of Shimonsu in 1855, by which, through Japanese interference, her independence of China was



One of the Fortified Gates of the Big Wall.



The Yamen, where the King's Councilors meet.



The King's Palace at Seoul.

assured, she has granted her favors in a sense impartially, for, though the Russians were allowed to drill and officer her troops and acquire territory in

the north, near the Manchurian boundary, the Japanese were given the lion's share of her trade. The seaboard traffic of Korea, in fact, is almost entirely under Japanese control, their vessels comprising nearly three-fourths the total tonnage. The external commerce for the year 1900 aggregated about \$10,000,000, of which about \$7,000,000 represented imports and \$3,000,000 exports. While the finances are in a very disordered state, the net revenue for last year is estimated at more than \$3,500,000, mainly monopolized by the emperor and his favorites.

Lying as it does, with three contentious neighbors, China, Russia and Japan, each of the trio being anxious to absorb it, and the two latter showing unmistakable evidences of a desire to do so in the near future, it would seem that there must be something in this Hermit Kingdom worth having. Speaking generally, Korea is about 600 miles from north to south and 140 from east to west, with an area of about 80,000 square miles, supporting an idle

cent treaties six of its ports have been thrown open to foreign trade. The soil in the north is sterile and rocky, but in the central and south exceedingly fertile, though for the most part uncultivated. Such valuable products as rice, tobacco, hemp and ginseng, besides grains and fruits of all kinds, are raised in abundance. Korea is also rich in minerals, such as gold, copper, coal, iron and galena, but the natives have never exploited them to any extent. The most valuable product at present is gold, and the most profitable gold mines are those of an American syndicate, which introduced improved machinery and worked mines which the natives had to abandon on account of inflowing water. There are also German and British syndicates in other provinces, and the total output amounts to about \$2,000,000 annually.

Manufactures are primitive and not yet developed, but the brass and copper vessels of the Koreans, their silks, etc., are in great demand in China and Japan. Everything that looks toward progress has been done by foreigners and nothing by the Koreans themselves. Thus, the first railway, connecting Seoul, the capital, with its port, Chemulpo, was begun by American capitalists, but afterward sold to Japanese. A French syndicate has a concession for building another railroad from Seoul northward to the Manchurian frontier, about 160 miles, with a further right to open and develop mines of the precious metals. Some Japanese, again, have a concession for a line southward from the capital to Fusan. An electric tramway has been built by Americans in the capital itself, and a company has been formed to light the city by electricity, using the trolley company's power. Under foreign tutelage the Koreans have advanced somewhat, going so far as to initiate a comprehensive survey of their country, which is now in progress.

While other foreigners have obtained concessions for developing the country's resources in every direction, the Russians have contented themselves with securing strategic positions for the eventual extension of their territory southward from Manchuria, with gaining a preponderant influence in political and military affairs and in other ways carrying out the far-sighted policy of their government, which aims not so much at present gains as future control. The Japanese have not lost sight of future possible supremacy and have sought to add to the prestige they already possess through racial affinity and commercial control by planting colonies of soldiers at different points.

As it is Korea and its resources, and not its people, which the rival powers seek to possess; as it is that magnificent peninsula jutting out from the Asian mainland bounded on the north by Manchuria and Asiatic Russia, its eastern coast laved by the waters of the sea of Japan and its western by those of the Yellow sea, the unprogressive population is hardly taken into account in the reckonings of the great powers, and there is no need of their mention in this connection. The real "bone of contention" is Korea itself, and not the Koreans.

The world has now 170,000 miles of cable and 62,000 of land telegraph wires.

DR. GATLING, THE FAMOUS GUNMAKER, WITH HIS SON AND GRANDSON.



While the English have recently knighted Mr. Maxim, and the man who was born a downy eater is now "Sir Hiram," the Americans have allowed his famous brother-inventor, Dr. R. J. Gatling, to remain a plain American citizen, which in itself, if the possessor be worthy, is a title to nobility. Lord Salisbury once told Mr. Maxim that he had saved more people from dying of old age than any other man alive. But he probably overlooked the rival claims of Dr. Gatling, who, if his terrible weapon should be turned loose to its full capacity, could probably discount the Maxim by several hundred victims per hour. At any rate, the Gatling can mow down men at the rate of hundreds a minute, and that is enough for all purposes of defense or offense.

Dr. Gatling has survived the fate of the many thousands he has been instrumental in bringing to an untimely end, and in his eighty-second year is still hale and hearty, to prove which his portrait, which represents him with his son and grandson, is offered in evidence.

He was born in North Carolina in 1818, but now resides in New York. His inventive faculties are still vigorous, as shown by his latest production, an automobile plow, which he has recently perfected. This, he thinks, will revolutionize farming operations on a large scale and make some amends for the destruction his gun has caused.

THIS DOG COLLECTED \$3,500.

The dog whose portrait appears here is a servant of the Great Western railway, England, and for the past nine years has been employed as a collector.



for the widows and orphans' fund of that line. He has faithfully performed his duties and has been the means of adding to the fund more than \$3,500.

His name is Tiny Tim, and if he keeps on he promises to eclipse the fame of his historical namesake, who was introduced to us by Dickens in his pathetic Christmas story. He is a familiar figure all along the line on which he is employed, and his acquaintances, who number legion, say that Tiny Tim can do everything but talk.

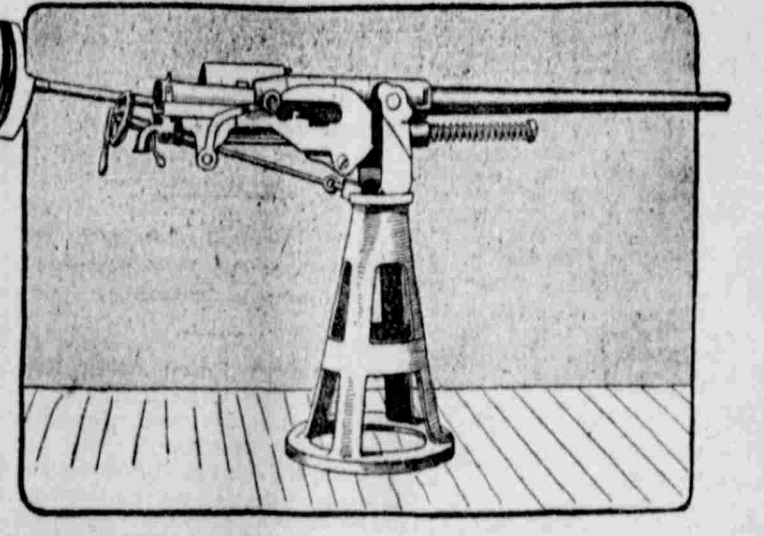
THE NEXT QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The very latest portrait of the Duchess of Cornwall and York, taken just before her departure for Australia, is represented in the accompanying illustration. It has been noted as a curious coincidence that Victoria Mary of Teck was born at Kensington palace and was the first baby of royal or semi-royal lineage to see the light there since the Duchess of Kent gave birth to Victoria, subsequently queen of England. About a year after the death of the Duke of Clarence, to whom she was betrothed, Mary of Teck in 1893 married his younger brother, Prince George, duke of York. While popularly known



before her marriage as the Princess May, she received at birth the following imposing array of names: Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes of Teck. She will be 34 years old May 26 and is the mother of four children.

THE GARLAND, NEWEST TYPE OF AUTOMATIC GUN.

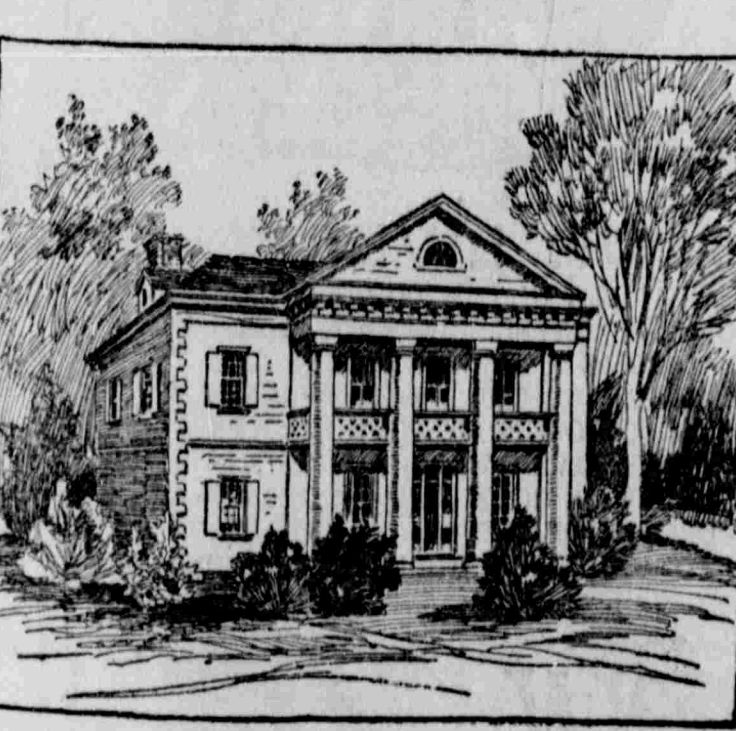


The latest type of automatic machine gun is the one named after its inventor, Mr. F. M. Garland, a gunmaker of New Haven. It is claimed that there has never been a more effective weapon of its class, with simpler mechanism, and that at a recent trial it made a record of more than 300 shots a minute. The trial tests seem to substantiate what is claimed for it—namely, greater speed, greater penetrability and greater ease of manipulation than any other machine gun.

The Garland is a radical departure from the French mitrailleuse, which had 25 barrels arranged in five parallel rows and was rotated by a crank. The Gatling, which is an American invention and a vast improvement over the French weapon, has a group of barrels around a central shaft. The Gardner has two barrels, and the Maxim automatic has but a single barrel, like the latest type, the Garland, which is a one-pounder, with a steel barrel ten feet long, mounted on a brass frame. Whatever may be its final status, it is certain that America, which has contributed the Gatling, Maxim and now the Garland to the destructive weapons of warfare, has done enough in that line.

THE HISTORIC JUMEL MANSION, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK.

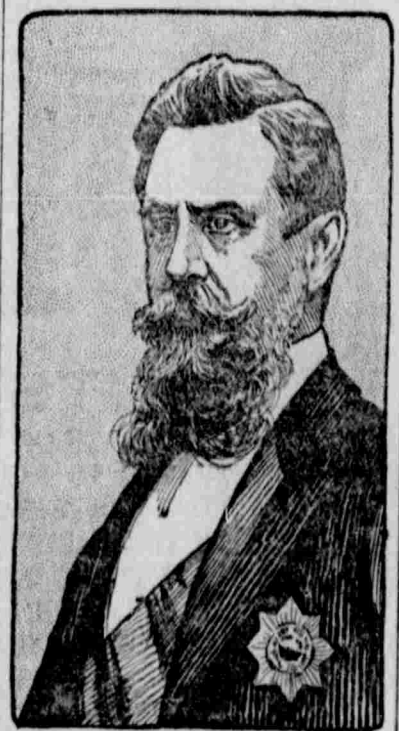
The recent acquisition by the city of New York of the famous Jumel mansion, situated on a bluff above the Harlem river, one of the finest examples of old colonial architecture (having been built in 1768), is an event of importance. Not alone because of its location, commanding beautiful views of New York city and the adjoining country, but, more than all, because of its historical associations, will this mansion, with the gardens still pertaining to it, be a valuable addition to the people's buildings and playgrounds. It is to be used as a museum of Revolutionary relics and will prove a perpetual reminder of the interesting events that have transpired within its walls and of the great personages who once lived there. General Washington made it his headquarters while the British were encamped in and about New York and slept in a room beneath its roof while his sentinels paced the piazza beneath; Joseph Bonaparte, Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Moreau, were all guests



there, and on a rocky eminence within the grounds Fitz Greene Halleck wrote his famous "Marco Bozaris." As the property of Mme. Jumel, the widow of the rich wine merchant, it fell temporarily to Aaron Burr, who married her in 1830 and who might have had a life refuge from his poverty if he had not been so extravagant. But Burr made his wealthy wife's money fly so fast that she secured a separation from him, and he died miserably in 1836. Mme. Eliza B. Jumel, who survived her second husband nearly 29 years, dying in 1865, was a native of no country, having been born at sea between France and the West Indies in 1769. Her mother died at her birth, and she was adopted by a charitable lady of Newport, R. I. At 17 years of age she eloped with Colonel Croix, a British officer, after whose death, about the year 1801, she married Stephen Jumel, an eccentric wine merchant of great wealth. Her beauty and talents caused her to be much sought after by men of prominence, and she was well known as a leader of fashion, especially in Paris, in which city she lived for a time and appeared under the patronage of the Marquis de la Fayette. Her fortune becoming impaired through extravagance after the death of M. Jumel, she retired to the historic mansion on the Harlem and there passed the remainder of her days.

PREMIER PEER OF ENGLAND.

The Duke of Norfolk, whose latest portrait appears herewith, bears a title, as Earl of Arundel, the "creation" of which goes back to 1139, and of another as baron which goes back to 1300. The list of his titles, actual and honorary, is too long to mention merely, but that which makes him the official superior of all other peers is his dignity



of earl marshal, by which he is entitled to precedence and exercises functions altogether peculiar to his office. The earl marshal was formerly superintendent of tournaments, etc., but at present he is the last one to look upon the faces of the illustrious dead intended for interment in Westminster abbey—a sort of undertaker in chief, as it were. He is one of the richest peers of England, and by a strange freak of fate, while the head and front of English Catholicism, his vast estates and revenues were chiefly derived from confiscated properties of Roman Catholics in the past. He dresses modestly, even meanly, and has a fad for collecting old blotting pads and such an aversion to opening parcels sent him that there are great rooms full of such, the accumulations of years.

He is the fifteenth duke of Norfolk and will be 53 years old in April. His heir is a sickly son 22 years of age who was born blind, deaf and dumb.

WILD BEASTS HIS PLAYFELLOWS.



Mr. Richard Sawade, the famous "lion king" and tamer of wild beasts in general, is not content with lions solely in his great "wild animal act," but adds also tigers, as shown in the accompanying illustration. He is said to be the most successful and most magnetic subduer of wild beasts that ever took up this perilous business as a profession, and admirers of cash and hair raising performances will be delighted to learn that he is soon to visit the United States.



WHERE TWO CONTINENTS MEET.

The monument shown in the accompanying illustration stands at the highest point on the Uralsk railway on the geographical boundary line between the two continents of Asia and Europe. The Ural mountain chain, which is traversed by the railway at this point, although perhaps a thousand miles in extent, is not noted for its altitudes, its highest summits being less than 6,000 feet, while the average elevation is about 2,000. Geologically, or structurally, the Urals greatly resemble the American Appalachians, and rich deposits of gold, iron, copper, diamonds, emeralds, etc., are found there.

MEN OF MARK.

It is not the Duke of Norfolk, as stated in an English paper, but the Duke of Newcastle, who is now in this country, that at the coronation will be compelled to hand to his majesty a pair of gloves after he has taken his seat in the chair of King Edward the Confessor. This duty is the service of the lord of the manor of Workop, which for-

merly belonged to the Duke of Norfolk, but now has been acquired by purchase by the Duke of Newcastle.

A glance at the list of the royal personages in the direct line of succession to the British throne reveals some interesting facts. How many people know that there are only two adult males between the Emperor William and King Edward? It is, however surprising it may be, a fact that the German emperor is the third male successor or over 21. He stands twenty-fourth in the list, but most of those who are before him are women or children. Only two are men of full age—the king's only son, the Duke of Cornwall and York, and his only living brother, the Duke of Connaught.

The death of Theodore Butkevitch is reported from Budapest. He was once one of Russia's most brilliant artists. For 24 years he was a prisoner in the Siberian lead mines on a charge of insubordinating Alexander II. He finally escaped and after numberless sufferings reached Budapest. He became a habitual drunkard and was frozen to death while intoxicated.

On the invitation of the Emperor Francis Joseph the crown prince of Germany will visit Vienna. There will be a series of splendid fetes and a grand military review in honor of the crown prince.

Among the cadets soon to be admitted to West Point are Sherman Miles, son of Lieutenant General Miles, and Charles Dudley Day, who was captain of the Harvard football eleven last season.

The Earl de Grey, who has just been

appointed treasurer in the royal household of England, is 49 years old. He has all the qualifications. He is not yet 40, his character is of the highest, he is learned in the civil law and he speaks Spanish and French as fluently as English.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist and composer, has composed an elaborate threnody in memory of his crippled son, Hippolyte, who died recently.

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