

# Nusbaum's

## JUNE OFFERINGS

### EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITIES Friday and Saturday

Two Record Breaking Bargain Days. Get your summer needs now; you can't afford to miss this unprecedented BARGAIN GIVING. Wonderful Reduced Prices throughout entire store. Just a few of the many sacrifices for Thursday and Friday:

10c Fancy Linens, per yd	4 <sup>3</sup> c
Fine White Dimities, per yd	4 <sup>3</sup> c
Yard Wide Percale, per yd	6c
2 yards wide Unbleached Table Linen, worth 65c, per yd	35c
Fine Wide Embroideries, up to 12 inches wide, per yd	10c
50c Ladies' Girle Corsets	25c
Ladies' fine ribbed Vests, tated neck and sleeves, worth 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c special	6c
72c box Cuticle Soap, guaranteed as good as Cuticura or money refunded, per box	.23
Ladies' crush leather Belts, all colors, 5c kind	.20
Ladies' black and colored Volle Skirts, beautifully trimmed, \$2.98 worth \$1.50, special	\$2.98
Fine quality India Linen, per yard	4 <sup>3</sup> c

**BOTH PHONES** LEE B. NUSBAUM

'Tis well to remember that the Only WAY TO GET AHEAD

In the world is to save a part of your income regularly. A deposit with the

DICKINSON TRUST CO.

Will earn you 3 per cent. interest. Compounded semi-annually, May 1 and Nov. 1. Ready cash has saved many a man. A saving account is always Ready.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BUILDING.

# Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!

People who have used Hood's Brand of Coffees know that they are A1 and superior to other Coffees which are 25 per cent. higher. Now we are going to offer you the best of all that we have for Saturday, only we will give you a better price than afterwards. Our Mocha and Santos Coffee which we will sell you for 25c is the regular 30c goods, and with each two pounds we will give you one Haviland China Chocolate Cup and Saucer. With two pounds we will give you one China Tea Cup and Saucer; with 3 pounds we will give you one China Coffee Cup and Saucer; with two pounds one Haviland China Pie Plate; with two pounds one 5-in. Plate; with 3 pounds one 6-in. Plate or one 7-in. Plate. We have the balance of the different pieces composed. Both Phones, Open Tuesday, Friday and Saturday nights.

**The MODEL DEPARTMENT STORE**  
411-415 MAIN ST. Both Phones

**IANOS FOR SALE**  
**IANOS FOR RENT**  
**IANOS MOVED**  
**IANOS TUNED**

BOTH PHONES 346

**STARR PIANO CO.** 935 Main St.

**SELECT BOARDING** Mesda's Smith & Conley  
Home like Menu. Rates Reasonable

30 N. Eleventh St.

**D. A. B. PRICE**  
Fine Crown and Bridge Work. THE COLONIAL.

Dentist

**The Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.** Milwaukee, J. O. BARBER, General Agent, Room 6 and 7 Kelly Bldg., Richmond, Ind.

THE BEST KNOWN—KNOWN AS THE BEST.  
**NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT**  
In 10c Packages with List of Valuable Premiums.

### THE JAPANESE IN KOREA

#### How Marquis Ito Won Concessions For His Country.

#### SYMPATHY OF NATIVES DIVIDED.

**Powerful Classes In Favor of Japan, Tong Haks and Southern Rice Growers Are Opposed—Korean Emperor Said to Be Entirely Subservient to Japanese Demands. Indifference of Koreans to Outcome of the War.**

A staff correspondent of the New York Post at Seoul, Korea, recently sent to his paper the following article on Japanese influence in Korea:

How it feels to be the bone of contention has been the subject of diligent inquiry. Altogether it appears that the Korean people do not care which side wins or whether the established government of their country is overthrown. This is because of popular dissatisfaction with the dynasty which has held sway for 511 years. Corruption that makes American boss methods seem like a code of political morals has thrived in Korea and grown during authentic history, which means since 57 B. C. There can scarcely be any preference for Japanese supremacy over Russian, for this is the fifth time that Japan has entered the country to its damage. Traditions 400 years old tell what ravages she has committed in Korea, and she is still referred to as "that accursed nation." Yet such men of consequence as I have gained touch with declare that the sympathy of powerful classes is with Japan. It is not credible, even if the emperor has expressed cordial sentiments to the Marquis Ito. He is capable of expressing the same sentiments to Russia's prime minister, for he is an arrant coward, a man who weeps from mere apprehension, who looks like the residue of a decadent line (as he nearly is, for his son, the crown prince, can never have an heir), and it is not long ago that he escaped from his palace in a woman's palanquin to the Russian legation to save himself from Japanese plottings.

The class which favors Japan is that of the officeholders. They have made a guess as to the outcome of the war.

Tiger hunters of the north are anti-Russian. They have attacked outposts, Tong Haks of the middle prefectures are anti-Japanese and within a few days destroyed a Japanese scouting force. Rice growers in the south are frankly opposed to the island people, for, besides legends, there is daily evidence of their innate brutality. Every English person on the ship we voyaged by remarked upon the "beastly way" the Japanese treated the Koreans at the ports we stopped at. Indiana or Delaware would not offer a negro such general indignity and rough usage.

You may infer what the emperor's own secret human feeling is toward the Japanese by recalling the incidents of Oct. 7, 1895. That was the night that forty-five Japanese in Seoul, with the tacit approval of the Japanese minister, Miura—as afterward proved at the trial—planned and carried out the assassination of the empress. According to General Dye, an American who was present in the palace, the Japanese rushed the guard, some of them assuming Korean uniforms, pulled the "palace women" by the hair to compel them to indicate the whereabouts of her majesty, threw some off the veranda roof, cut and kicked others, murdered two, slashed the crown princess with sword and threw her downstairs. The empress was dressing when they found her. The minister of the household stood at the door with hands outspread to keep the Japanese back, and his two upraised hands were chopped off. The empress ran. Out on the veranda she was overtaken and stabbed. She asked if the crown prince was safe, "and a Jap jumped on her breast" and ran a sword through her. Then her body, alive or dead, no one knows, was taken to the deer park, sprinkled with kerosene and burned so that nothing remained for interment but one bone of one finger.

This woman was the emperor's wife. She ruled him, no doubt, but he cared for her. He refused to sign the edict which the Japanese caused to be prepared reducing her to the "lowest order," which is about the only admirable action of his that one casually hears about. He feared to eat anything except what was sent in a locked box from the United States legation, and he had to flee at last to the Russian legation on account of another edict which the Japanese caused to issue abolishing the topknot of hair which Koreans have worn for 2,000 years. He and the people resented the abolition as an attempt to make them look like Japanese.

Is it possible that the compliments to Marquis Ito have any lasting significance?

The other day a north Korean was shot by Japanese as a Russian spy. In Ito's prefecture people have suffered much from the present invaders. Phyongyong, for example, was reduced in the Japan-China war from a population of 60,000 to a population of 15,000. Four-fifths of the houses were destroyed, and for days afterward, it has been authentically related, dead Koreans lay exposed to the sky in festering heaps four or five deep. As now, the Japanese were friends of Korea.

One cannot tell whether the memory rankles. Conclusion about oriental feelings are not to be reached by means of occidental processes. These are a people of easy going habit. In no country one has experience of are there so many gentlemen or is idling

so respectable. The main brake on progress is the custom of living upon a more prosperous relative. It is called "sorning." No odium attaches to what we would call sponging. When a man feels overburdened with his own or his wife's kindred and has himself political influence he says to the government: "Here are some relations of mine who cannot make a living. They must have political office." And the office is granted. The word for work in Korean means "unfortunate;" to do nothing is to be genteel. Yet to gain a living is not difficult. Scratch the soil and enough to live on springs up. Wealth anyway is discouraged. If relatives do not swarm about to subsist upon what a man has earned the government steps in to relieve him of his accumulations.

Thus one man (this happened to a friend of the editor of the Korean Review) who was known to have come into possession of \$2,000 was one day waited upon by an officer of the empire.

"I congratulate you," said he.

"Why?" inquired the man.

"The emperor has conferred upon you the Order of Something or Other, and I am here to give you the insignia and to collect the \$2,000 which it is customary to pay."

"But I have only \$2,000 to my name. Besides, I don't care for the decoration."

"What! Reject a distinction conferred by the emperor?" exclaimed the messenger.

"It was leze majesty. The offending was brought before a court, the magistrate was paid \$200 to render judgment of \$2,000, and the man had to empty his house of goods and yield up his bank deposit and go penniless into the country to live off the soil.

There is a wooded hill on the emperor's farm which it costs a head to cut a tree from. The crime is capital owing to the tradition that when trees are all cut there the Korean nation will disappear. The time is approaching.

It is declared by persons daily in contact with the cabinet and the emperor that one of the things Marquis Ito

came to request was that Korea should grant to Japan the mining, forests and fisheries concessions. It lets it be understood that his mission was successful.

He threatened, one hears, that unless Japan's desires were met there

would be troops in Korea to enforce them, and the wobbly-kneed emperor gave in. He has subscribed also to the Tusan railway, and the crown princess, who was slashed with a Japanese sword, has contributed to the Japanese Red Cross society.

These are so high and so interesting that I hesitate to write them till I am surer of my facts. Against what would be the supposedly human prejudice against the traditionally hated nation there is to be weighed the overpowering physical presence of its people and armed forces. Hundreds of new immigrants recently arrived at Chemulpo, and if the rate keeps up till midsummer Korea's gentle 8,000,000 inhabitants will be outnumbered as well as overawed by their aggressive historical enemies.

Immense works are being pushed under the energetic, strong, peasant bands from Japan. Hills are being lowered into the valleys to form new rich rice fields, and the railway to Phyongyong is being graded and laid by company men with remarkable vigor, even soldiers taking picks and spike hammers.

The wish being to have a road from Tusan up the peninsula clear to Newchwang and the Yalu open at once and to Peking a little later.

Japan is prevailing over Korea through sheer self assertion (although that is a quality which Japan as yet has no word to express), and Korea is pitifully nonresistant. As one of the observers in Korea puts it, "To take over this whole government and country would be merely like stealing candy from a blind child."

INNOCENT WORKS ARE BEING PUSHED UNDER THE ENERGETIC, STRONG, PEASANT BANDS FROM JAPAN.

July ..... 5-8

Sept. ..... 5-8

Corn. ..... 48

July ..... 7-8

Sept. ..... 48

Oats. ..... 39

July ..... 5-8

Sept. ..... 31

Pork. ..... 12.10

July ..... 12.30

Sept. ..... 6.75B

Lard. ..... 6.92

July ..... 48

Sept. ..... 39

July ..... 12.10

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