

## CHINA AND COREA

### FORM A TREATY TO DRIVE CHINESE OUT OF COREA.

**To Perpetuate the Independence of Korea—Coreans Refuse to Obey the Order to Cut their Hair—Deploable Condition of the Chinese Army—Effective Blockade by Japanese Fleet.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A telegram was received at the Japanese Legation to-day, to the effect that an important treaty has been negotiated between Korea and Japan, which authoritatively defines the relations of the two countries toward each other and towards China. The object of the treaty is stated in the preamble to be the usual desire on the part of the Emperor of Japan and the King of Korea to definitely fix and determine the attitude of each country toward the other, with a view of clearly elucidating the existing relations between Japan and China, which have been created by the request which the Korean Government has made of the Japanese Government to compel the Chinese to evacuate Korea.

To secure concentrated action for the more effective accomplishment of this object, this treaty of alliance between the two countries was signed at Seoul on August 26th, by Mr. Otori, the Envoy of Japan and the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs. The treaty consists of three articles. Article 1 defines the object of the alliance to be the strengthening and perpetuation of the independence of Korea as an autonomous State, and the promotion of the mutual interests of Korea and Japan, by compelling the Chinese forces to withdraw from Korea, and by obliging China to abandon her claim of right to dominate the affairs of Korea.

Article 2 binds the Japanese Government to carry on warlike operations against China, both offensive and defensive. The Korean Government is bound by the article to afford the Japanese forces every possible facility in their movements, and to furnish them with supplies and provisions at a fair remuneration, so far as such supplies may be needed.

Article 3 provides that the treaty shall terminate as soon as a treaty of peace shall have been concluded between China and Japan.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A despatch to the Times from Wei-Hai-Wei to-day says that a commission composed of foreigners, after examining the incidents of the naval fight of July 24th, declare that the Japanese were the aggressors. The Chinese, the commission adds, were careful to avoid the appearance of provocation, but the Japanese waylaid the Chinese, selecting a good position. The Chinese senior ship escaped, making a running fight while greatly damaging her pursuer. The second Chinese ship fought until her ammunition was exhausted, and two of her guns were destroyed. The same morning, it appears, the Japanese arrived from Seoul and attacked the Chinese at Asan. These operations were evidently well concerted.

The Chinese fleet, according to the Times despatch, is now collected at Wei-Hai-Wei, and is in perfect fighting trim. The Chin Yuen has been repaired and is recruiting sailmen freely. An excellent esprit de corps exists among the Chinese sailors and they are waiting orders to enable them to assert the supremacy of China in Korean waters.

Continuing, the Times correspondent cables that both the Chinese and Japanese armies in Korea are seemingly inactive. The Japanese have ordered the Koreans to cut their hair as a token of submission. The Koreans refuse to do so, preferring to fight for their liberty.

A despatch received here from Shanghai to-day says: Advice received here from various sources say that the Chinese army in Northern Korea is in a deplorable condition. The Chinese generals are reported to have proved themselves to be grossly incompetent, and the officers of lower grades are discontented and disheartened, while the rank and file of the Chinese army are exhausted and dispirited. What roads there were in that portion of the country a month ago, have been washed away by the floods and, consequently, it is impossible to transport guns, ammunition and food through Manchuria into Korea for the Chinese army. Quantities of guns, ammunition and food previously sent southward have been blocked in different parts of the country by the bad state of the roads and the food and ammunition are reported to be spoiling all along the route southward. As a result, food is becoming very scarce in the Chinese army, although they are doing their best to live on the country. But the country is poor, and although the Koreans profess willingness to help the Chinese, they send in very little in the way of supplies.

According to the despatch referred to, the pretense of Chinese naval activity is absurd. The Japanese are said to be maintaining such a strict blockade of the Korean coast that not even the smallest vessel can get through. Hundreds of Chinese soldiers are reported to have died of want and exposure and such sickness is said to exist in their ranks. On the other hand, the Japanese are said to be much better prepared for active operations. They have succeeded in keeping their lines of communication open, and have pushed their forces forward until they are now threatening the latter, with winter rapidly advancing, threatens to become untenable.

Regarding the naval operations of the Chinese, the Shanghai despatch says that orders were sent from Peking over a fortnight ago for all the Chinese squadrons to concentrate in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, but it appears that these orders were never carried out, and it is now an-

nounced that the Chinese naval plans have again been modified, preliminary orders having been sent for three of the most powerful vessels of the Southern squadron to join Admiral Ting's fleet in the North without delay. When these reinforcements arrive, it is also asserted the Chinese fleet will commence operations in real earnest against the Japanese. No confidence, however, is felt in Admiral Ting's ability to hold even the Gulf of Pe Chi Li against the Japanese fleet, and consequently, many steamers belonging to Chinese firms are being transferred to the British flag.

The raising of money for war purposes proceeds and the Mandarins commanding the provinces and districts are reported to be squeezing the unfortunate Chinese without mercy. Traders and others possessing property are receiving particular attention upon the part of the Mandarins. Three merchants of Shan Tung who showed some hesitation in complying with the official demands had their property confiscated.

### A REMARKABLE SCENE

Gen. Gordon Addressing the Union Veterans—His Eloquent Words—Their Enthusiastic Reception of the Confederate General.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 11.—Well on towards midnight last night that which to the members of the Union Veteran legion attending the encampment and the Pittsburg members of the organization was, perhaps, the most remarkable scene since the close of the civil war, took place when Gen. John B. Gordon, one of the leading commanders of the Confederate army, appeared before a vast number of Federal soldiers and raised his voice for the obliteration of sectionalism and a united America. To say that the old Union soldiers were responsive to Senator Gordon's plea, gives no adequate idea of the reciprocal feeling manifested by the thunderous cheers and hearty hand-grasps with which the ex-Confederate general was received. It was the regular meeting night of the Union Veteran legion, and the hall was thronged. Gen. Gordon was the first member of the Confederate army to ever enter the hall. The great crowd gave three very hearty cheers.

Gen. A. L. Pearson, in happy remarks, introduced the "rebel general," whom many present had met at the surrender at Appomattox. Gen. Gordon said: "I, and all right-thinking men of any section would always admire men who fought."

Turning to the Union flags, which profusely covered the speaker's stand, he delivered a very eloquent apostrophe, pledging his devotion and that of the ex-Confederates of the South to that banner and all that it symbolized. He addressed the soldiers as "comrades and countrymen," and every time he, in his calm, deliberate tones, used these endearing terms, the audience was visibly affected.

At the end of the eloquent address three tremendous cheers were given. Corp. Tanner responded in an address of no less eloquence, pledging the respect and admiration of all real Union soldiers who fought and suffered, for such loyal, patriotic men and soldiers as were represented by Gen. Gordon.

The chief event of the day was the great parade of the Union veterans. Promptly at 10:45 o'clock Senior Aide-Camp Silas Burton reported to Commander-in-Chief Adams that the first division was ready to move. There was a roar of cannon, a burst of trumpets and then the escorting platoons of police, the pick and pride of the Pittsburg force and astride magnificent animals, moved down Smithfield street, spanning the roadway from curb to curb.

Farago post of Chicago created enthusiasm with a tattered battle flag from the United States steamship Monitor, while eight members of Columbia post of Chicago, in the black suits and caps and white gloves presented a natty appearance and were cheered to the echo. Wisconsin turned out about a 100 strong, old Abe, the historic stuffed eagle mascot of the department being carried in the front rank, as of yore.

A tumultuous reception was accorded throughout the route to the comrades from New York. This division was headed by a platoon of veterans in black uniform with white gloves and helmets and who kept step with a precision that ensured them a vociferous recognition. A guard of honor, thirty strong with muskets, formed a hollow square as escort to the battle flags.

## KENTUCKY PRIMARIES.

### FEDERAL OFFICIALS TO SUPPORT BRECKINRIDGE.

Eighty Department Clerks Going Home to Vote for Him—Other Clerks and Officials to Go Later—The Government Corn Crop Report Explained—The Average Condition of Standing Crops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—About seventy or eighty Government clerks, employed by the Treasury and War Departments and the Government printing office, left Washington this afternoon over the Chesapeake and Ohio railway for their homes in the Seventh Congressional district of Kentucky, to lend their energies to the support of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge in his Congressional fight at the primaries on Saturday next for re-nomination to Congress. At the office of the railroad company the men were busy buying tickets. To the reporter one of them said: "You see we don't travel on passes, but pay our way. Another thing, we go unsolicited by Col. Breckinridge, but of our own free will and accord. We intend to see his silvery hairs again in the House of Representatives."

Another party of about forty Government employees will leave Washington on Thursday with the same object in view. In the party will be several officials in the Departments.

Chief Robinson, of the Agricultural Department, is in receipt of sundry telegrams asking for explanation of additional figures to the crop report of Monday. Mr. Robinson declares that he does not feel at liberty to furnish additional figures or explanations to individual inquirers. If needed at all to supplement and make clear the reports given to the public by the press associations, such explanations should be made through the same far reaching agencies for the benefit of all persons interested. For this reason no answers are sent to individuals and the statistician regrets the appearance of discourtesy. The only inquiry to which any reply seems desirable refers to the second paragraph of the corn report in which reference is made to an aggregate of over 15,000,000 acres in eight States, which are stated to have been cut up or abandoned. The inquiry was as to whether the condition of corn given in the first paragraph was estimated on the entire acreage planted, including the acreage so cut up or abandoned, or exclusive of the latter. The statistician states that a careful re-reading of the report shows the meaning quite clearly, but to enlighten those who think otherwise, he will state that the estimate of condition is upon the acreage standing, not including that cut up or abandoned.

### Sensational Developments.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The investigation of the police department by the Lexow committee and Mr. Goff was resumed to-day, with all flags flying and a big head of steam on.

Wm. C. Applegate, the ex-green goods man, whose sister, Lou Applegate, he says, is now living with King McNally in Paris, was recalled as the first witness. He swore that general office detectives aided the swindlers and that Detective Hanley was the go-between. He also came out flatfooted and told how he had paid money to Wardman Charlton and Capt. Meakin. He said that they had another telegraph operator right, Binney, in the office on 125th street. He also related that the green goods man had police officers in Connecticut and New Jersey fixed, and declared that the green goods men could snap their fingers in the faces of their victims and defy arrest.

Postoffice employes "from the manager down," said Applegate, were "right." McNally, he declared, paid \$500 for each 1,000 circulars sent through the mails.

Applegate in the course of further testimony said that Capt. Price was also paid money for protection by the green goods man.

Several other witnesses were examined before the committee adjourned, but little of a sensational character was developed. One witness, Alexander Howell, caused something of a stir by mentioning the name of Capt. William as a recipient of bribes, but he immediately declared he was not telling the truth.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

### Stocks and Bonds in New York—The Grain and Provision Markets of Chicago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—For days past some of the bear traders in stocks have been predicting that the Government crop report for September would show the condition of corn to be only 55 per cent. The report, however, which was made public late yesterday, gave the condition as 63 1/4 per cent., and, as the result there was a wild rush on the part of the shorts at the opening to get back their contracts. It led to a rise of 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent., Burlington, Rock Island and St. Paul naturally being most prominent in the rise. After the first rush was over the traders began figuring on the report, and when they found that the indications pointed to a yield of only 1,100,000,000 bushels they put out fresh short lines. They were not very confident, however, as American Sugar and Manhattan both declared their regular dividends, notwithstanding the predictions to the contrary made last week in the case of the former. Besides, the Western Union executive committee recommended that the usual dividend be declared to-morrow, and, furthermore, it is ascertained that the St. Paul directors on Thursday will announce the regular payments on their stocks. These declarations are robbing the shorts of a good deal of ammunition and their attacks on the list are lacking vim. The statements submitted to the Western Union company were favorable. The Manhattan exhibit was not a particularly good one, but there will be a surplus after paying the dividend. It should be remembered that the current quarter is the poorest in the year.

American Sugar rose 1/2 per cent. to 106 1/2, and the preferred 3/4 to 29 1/2. There was considerable selling after the declaration of the dividend. Boston was a moderate seller, United States Cordage was heavy, falling 2 per cent. to 16 1/2 and the preferred 3/4 to 29 1/2. There was a big stock of binder twine and that its business this season had been weaker on reports of a fresh cut in gas rates, and the stock fell 1 per cent., but later recovered most of the decline. The Chicago market for corn in the South called attention to the securities of roads traversing that section of the country, and on good buying Richmond Terminal advanced 1/2 per cent. to 19 1/2, preferred 1 1/2 to 35 1/2; do. G's, stamped, 1 1/2 to 70 1/2, New Southern railway 1/2 to 1 1/2 and preferred 1 1/2 to 44 1/2. Quite a number of operators, who are bearish on the Grangers and Western stocks, are quite bullish on Southern securities. In the closing dealings the market was firm, a prominent trader having bid up prices all around, net changes for the day showing advances of 1/2 to 1 per cent. Listed stocks aggregated 100,167 shares and unlisted 82,283.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Wheat occupied the undignified position of taller to corn to-day from start to finish. The market for the greater part of the session was dull and uninteresting, the fluctuations after the opening being within a moderate range. The Government report had been practically discounted, and orders from outside points were conspicuous by their absence. Fluctuations were largely a reflection of the changes in the coarser grain. The news was encouraging; cables were generally quoted lower; receipts in the Northwest were fairly liberal and export clearances were small. The market started rather firm in anticipation of a strong opening in corn, but immediately reacted when that cereal weakened. Subsequently, it recovered when corn advanced, remaining dull and fairly steady. After a season of dullness the market rallied on good buying by commission houses and covering by shorts on the strength in corn and closed firm. Bradstreet's report of the visible supply of wheat from both coasts shows an increase of 3,900,000 bushels; in elevator and afloat for Europe, a decrease of 88,000 bushels. December wheat opened at 57 1/2 to 57 3/4, sold between 57 1/2 to 59 1/2, closing 1/2 to 1/4 higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady. Prices were unchanged.

Corn was an exceedingly nervous market after the opening to-day, requiring but very little buying or selling to advance or depress prices. The market opened firm on the bullish Government crop report. This brought large offering to the front, and, with an insufficient demand to absorb them, there being practically no outside orders, the market broke sharply, declining 1/4 from the opening. It subsequently rallied on buying by shorts, and partly on confirmation from Washington that the percentage of condition of corn, as given in the Government report, was based on the original acreage planted, rather than on the figures so near the expected figure that the market was left in rather a dull state. Towards the close, on light offerings and free local buying, the market visibly strengthened. May opened 56 1/2 to 56 3/4, sold between 56 1/2 and 54 1/2, closing at 56 to 54 1/2, 1/2 to 1/4 higher than yesterday. Cash corn was in good demand with a moderate quantity for sale. The feeling was easier and prices were about 1/4 lower.

Trading in oats was of an uninteresting character, the market acting in sympathy with corn and responding to the changes in that market. May closed 1/4 higher than yesterday. Cash oats were in good demand with light offerings. Prices were steady and unchanged.

## THE STATE CAPITAL

### HAPPENINGS IN RALEIGH AND OVER THE STATE.

**The Soldiers' Home—Annual Report of the Railway Commission—Mansion Under Preparation—Mansion Under Preparation on the Stump—Governor Carr on the English Investigation Committee.**

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, Sept. 11.

There are now fifty-three veterans at the Soldiers' Home. The present superintendent took charge February 1, 1893, and tells me that since that date fifty new inmates have been received and that eleven have died. Improvements are all the while being made. Verandas have been added to most of the buildings. It is a comfortable place.

The intense heat of the weather abated to-day, to the relief of the people. As yet there has been almost no sign of autumn.

The Railway Commission is not in session this week. Work on the annual report is in progress.

Cyrene began a week's engagement here last evening to a small audience, but will no doubt grow in favor.

The board of aldermen last evening ratified the action of the fire committee in accepting the resignation of Capt. E. B. Englehard as chief of the fire department. Mr. Louis Mahler is now acting as chief.

Two convicts from Martin county were brought to the penitentiary to-day.

William Wall is in jail on the grave charge of attempting to outrage a young girl in this county. He alleges that the girl's character is bad. Adolphus Jones, colored, is also in jail charged with committing burglary at the house of a negro man named Patterson in East Raleigh.

A revival is in progress at the Third Baptist church this week. Mr. John T. Prullen is conducting it, and he has personally invited every barkeeper to attend.

The commissioner of Agriculture says that the cotton growers are at last coming around to his view of the crop. He has all the while contended that it was not a great crop.

R. B. Jones' cotton gin, saw mill and grist mill near Wilson's Mills, Johnston county, were burned yesterday. The loss is some \$1,500, but no insurance.

Gen. William R. Cox is here on a short visit.

Mr. Marian Butler, in the course of an interview, told your correspondent that the Alliance was getting out of politics. It does not appear when we read that the secretary of the Alliance is to join Mr. Richmond Pearson in stamping the Ninth district against Congressman Crawford.

Raleigh now has quite a large Democratic campaign club. As yet the enthusiasm is rather latent, but it will be lively next week when the Democratic campaign clubs of the State meet here. By the way, Raleigh badly needs a large auditorium for all this class of meetings.

The views of Governor O'Ferrall and Governor North on the English investigation of lynching in the South find echo here. Governor Carr said on this question: "I have no apologies to make for lynching, believing that the law is adequate if promptly administered, that is avoiding delays and technicalities. The sovereign States are competent to cope with the question without the officious interference of a foreign power."

At noon to-day the Populists held their county convention here. This was to name the share of the candidates on the Fusion ticket, the Republicans having already named their men.

(By Special Despatch.)

S. Otho Wilson, county chairman, made an earnest speech in favor of hearty cooperation. He attacked the Democratic party and appealed for victory. Resolutions in favor of cooperation were adopted—174 to 35. The convention nominated Rev. H. W. Norris for the Senate, J. J. Bagwell for the House, J. J. Rogers for register of deeds and H. H. Knight for sheriff. It endorsed the nominees of the Republican convention.

**Most as Speedy as Lynching.**

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 11.—A Bowling Green special to the Dispatch says: Near Bowling Green yesterday at the house of Judson Carter and in the absence of the family, Carter's little girl, Mollie, 7 years old, was criminally assaulted by Moss Christopher, a negro boy, who lived with Carter, and has been in his employment for a number of years. The condition of the little girl is critical; she will probably die. A large crowd here, though terribly excited, permitted the fiend to be conveyed quietly to jail, through deference to the law.

Christopher was indicted this morning, arraigned, put on trial, and to-day convicted, the jury imposing the death penalty, and Judge E. C. Monroe sentenced him to be hanged on the 15th day of November next.

**Peculiar to Itself.**

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself, in a strictly medicinal sense, in three important particulars, viz: first, in the combination of remedial agents used; second, in the proportion in which they are mixed; third, in the process by which the active curative properties of the preparation are secured. These three important points make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar in its medicinal merit, as it accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

But it is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. What Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others is reason for confidence that it is the medicine for you.

**The Sun's Cotton Review.**  
New York, Sept. 11.—The Sun's cotton review says: Cotton advanced 2 to 3 cents this week and declined 2 to 3 cents last week. The market is still at a net decline of 1 cent since the close of 6.79 was reached in January. The sales were 10,000 bales, Liverpool declined 2 to 2 1/2 cents, with spot sales of 12,000 bales, and prices in buyers' favor, showing no quotable change in Manchester. Spot sales in Liverpool were 1,993 bales to the close of the week. Sales in New Orleans receipts to date are estimated at 4,000 bales, against 3,500 bales last year.

**Jackson Refuses to Sign the Articles.**  
New York, Sept. 11.—The conference to-day before Ward Lloyd Webster, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Peter Jackson, the object of which was to have Jackson sign the articles of agreement with Corbett, which articles Jackson refused to sign, and Jackson to put such an agreement, "I do not intend to sign these articles if \$50,000 were offered," said Jackson. "They are a piece of paper. I have already \$10,000 of my own money on deposit, and only ask for a chance to win or lose it. I will fight Corbett within three months for outside stakes and any time you offer, providing you name the date and location of the fight. If you do not sign the articles or I will fight for the National club of London and I will hold that the articles were not signed, and that they were drawn up in my favor, without consideration of the merits of the case, and may compel me to fight in the woods or on a barge in the river," said he. He expressed his opinion as to the existence of the Sioux Athletic club. The weight of the blow, he said, was also favorable to the United States.

**Up the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.**  
New York, Sept. 11.—If you will send us your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will send you our SOUVENIR PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, the regular price is fifty cents, but we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If you are satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address: H. E. BURKLEN & Co., Chicago, Ill.

**Shot by His Divorced Wife.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Clarence W. Clark, a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was shot and seriously wounded on a Pennsylvania railroad train at Newark, N. J., Sunday by his divorced wife. When the train slowed up at Newark the woman entered the car and shot him at short range with a pistol. The woman walked off the car and stepped off the train. The train had started before the woman knew of the shooting and he was taken to the hospital. The woman was granted in New York on Thursday last and Clark was on his way to San Francisco when attacked.

**All Free.**  
New York, Sept. 11.—Dr. King's New Life Pills Free. Call on the advertised drug store, or send for a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen, New York, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a Guide to Health and Household Hygiene, Free. All of which is sent to you by mail, no cost to you. Write to Dr. King's Dispensary, 109 Broadway, New York.

**Best from Maine.**  
New York, Sept. 11.—The Louisville, Ky., has received returns from the election, which give Henry B. Cleaves, Democrat, 20,348 votes; John Johnson, Democrat, 19,348 votes; C. B. Bostwick, Populist, 18,348 votes; G. Hersey, Prohibitionist, 17,348 votes. The majority of the electors is 10,000, over 10,000 votes gave a Republican majority for Congress, will reach about 1,000 two years ago.

**Electric Telephone.**  
New York, Sept. 11.—Substantially all the telephones in the Fourth Maine district, except Bostwick by the Populists, are now in the hands of the telephone company. This is doubtless the largest number ever before given in the district.

**Electric Telephone.**  
New York, Sept. 11.—Adapted for use in every village or country. Needed in every home, store and office. Greatest convenience and best service in use. Agents make from \$5 to \$50 per day. No experience necessary. Send for circular. Five instruments, no toys, work, when shipped. Can be put up by any one. Order of order, no repairing, lasts a life. Write to Warriner, a money maker. Write to W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.