

# Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO, OREGON

## JAPAN AND COREA

### They Enter Into an Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

#### CHINESE TO BE DRIVEN OUT.

The Mikado Will Do the Fighting and Korea Will Sell the Army Garden Truck at Market Rates—Assurance of Autonomy to Korea.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—A telegram was received at the Japanese legation this afternoon that a treaty had been negotiated between Korea and Japan, which authoritatively defines the relations of the two countries toward each other and toward China.

The object of the treaty is stated in the preamble to be the mutual 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 to clearly elucidating the existing relations between Japan and Korea, which have been created by the mutual interests of the two countries and the Korean government has made to the Japanese government to compel the Chinese to evacuate Korea. To require concerted action for the more effective accomplishment of this object the treaty of alliance between the two countries was signed at Seoul August 26 by 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 perpetuating of the independence of Korea as an autonomous State and the promotion of the mutual interests of Japan and Korea by compelling the Chinese forces to withdraw from Korea and by obliging China to abandon her claim to the right to dominate the affairs of the country. Article 2 binds the Japanese government to carry on warlike operations against China, both on the 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 of provisions at a fair remuneration so far as such supplies may be needed. By article 3 it is provided that the treaty shall terminate as soon as a treaty of peace shall have been concluded by Japan with China.

Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister, said today regarding the new treaty between Japan and Korea:

"We have nothing but the announcement of the telegram, but my inference from its terms is that it will prove advantageous to Korea. There has existed under Chinese auspices the most corrupt system of government known. The constant intrigues of China there have been a threat to the peace of the East. The Japanese government has decided the settlement of this question on terms of peace to the East. It has done so without expectation of territorial aggrandizement or exercise of sovereignty of Korea. With the assurance of autonomy to Korea, which is the design of this treaty, there will be an opportunity for great improvement in her system of government, internal administration and other affairs. Already she has advanced from a condition of the rule of an individual infatuated by China, and has a Cabinet of six members and a Prime Minister, to whom the ruler looks for advice and guidance. This change was made under advice of the Japanese representative at Seoul."

He said he did not think the treaty could be called a step toward the peaceful settlement with China. China might, he said, have put an end to the difficulties before now by consenting to some improvements in Korean affairs. The improvement in government institutions in Korea, he admitted, requires foreign advisers and counselors, and these might be Japanese or might be other foreigners. He did not admit the termination of the present treaty by making peace with China could open the way for a revival of the old Japanese claim of sovereignty, which, he said, Japan had expressly relinquished or it would put herself in as bad a position as China by renewing.

"Korea under the inadequate government that China gives her," he says, "is weak, and other governments, such as Russia, are constantly threatening to come in and seize a portion of her territory and thus cause war in the East. A guarantee of her autonomy will guard against this. All great powers will be interested in protecting her from outside attacks."

WAR NEWS HEARD TO GET.

YOKOHAMA, September 12.—The Mikado and several of his Ministers will go to-morrow night to Hiroshima, the embarking place of the Japanese troops sent to Korea. The headquarters of the Mikado will be transferred to Hiroshima after that date. Authentic news of the war cannot be obtained. The native press is subject to vigorous censorship, and reports of foreign papers are not allowed to approach the seat of war. It is also impossible to transmit private advice in regard to the warlike operations, as the telegraph lines and mail routes are controlled by the government.

NEW PANAMA SCHEME.

LONDON, September 12.—The Standard's Paris correspondent telegraphs: "The new Panama canal shares are for 100 francs each. Some 300,000 shares will be offered to the public. If the amount is not wholly subscribed, provision will be made with funds in the hands of the liquidators. It is estimated that the present issue of 650,000 shares will suffice to carry on the work for at least eighteen months. The terms of subscription for the new shares are 25 francs on application and 25 francs more by October 15, the remainder to be paid in later installments."

GENERAL BOOTH COMING HERE.

LONDON, September 12.—Detachments of the Salvation Army from all parts of London assembled at Euston railroad station today to bid farewell to General Booth, who started for America. The General will reach New York about October 20 and proceed to the principal Northern and Western cities of the United States until reaching San Francisco and finishing his tour at Seattle, Wash., December 28.

CUSTOMS RULE ABOLISHED.

LONDON, September 12.—The postoffice customs rule prohibiting the importation of unmanufactured tobacco by simple post has been abolished by Postmaster-General Morley. Hereafter samples of unmanufactured tobacco, if not over four ounces in weight, will be delivered by postmen direct on the payment of the customs charges of 9 shillings.

## THE BIG FIGHT OFF.

It is Said That Jackson Would Not Sign the Articles.

CHICAGO, September 12.—Jackson has refused to sign the articles to fight Corbett. Edward Lloyd, representing the Sioux City Club, met Jackson and his manager, "Parson" Davies, at the Briggs House at noon. Lloyd produced the papers, which Corbett had signed in New York. Jackson glanced over them, and at once said they would not do.

"I will fight for your purse and a side bet of \$1,000," he said, "but the fight will have to come off within three months."

"That's the idea exactly," said Davies. "Corbett is on the stage now and we don't intend to advertise him until next May or June. This agreement calls for a fight between May 15 and June 15. Now you people name your place and make the time within the next three months, and Jackson will sign."

This Lloyd said he could not do, and Davies proceeded to pick flaws in the papers. He declared the deal did not look honest. No place was named; there was no specification as to whether the men would fight ten rounds or ten years on a mish, and the whole matter had a peculiar look. Jackson chimed in with an objection to fighting at any outdoor place.

"I want to fight before a club and in a house," he said. "I don't want the affair to take place in a field or tent."

Lloyd became considerably excited over the fun Davies considered a joke, but kept his temper and tried hard to obtain the necessary signatures. He declared positively, however, he could not bring off the fight in the time specified by Jackson.

"I'll wait three months or nothing," declared Davies, and Jackson added, "That's right." "Well, it's off," said Davies as he picked up his hat. "I did not like the looks of this thing, anyway."

It was announced later that Jackson would leave for New York to-night and immediately sail for the West Indies, whence he goes to London.

"It is apparently useless to try to get a fight with Corbett," the pugilist said. "I could not afford to lie around doing nothing all winter, while Corbett was on the stage making money out of the advertising contracts that would give him. I will try London for awhile."

CORBETT HEARD FROM.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Champion Corbett talked freely to-night concerning Jackson's refusal to sign articles for a fight under the auspices of the Sioux City Athletic Club next year. Corbett insisted that Jackson's objections to the conditions of the articles that they failed to point out the place of fighting and duration of fight were very trivial and ought not to have any consideration in the minds of people. He pointed out in this connection that in his fight with Mitchell there was no certainty regarding the place and time of the fight, even the day before the battle.

"Will you accommodate Jackson by agreeing to fight him within three months as he desires?" Corbett was asked.

"Certainly; I will fight him in three months, or in two weeks, and even tomorrow, if it were possible," replied Corbett.

UNDER THE NEW LAW.

The Action Taken by Spain in Regard to Our Exports.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Consul-General Williams at Havana under date of August 24 has sent a dispatch to acting Secretary of State Uhl, a copy of which was yesterday sent to Secretary Carlisle, giving the translation of a telegram received the day previous by the Government from the Spanish Minister of the Colonies at Madrid directing the latter to replace the duties on American products on that island and Porto Rico as soon as the new tariff bill went into operation. This is the first notification received by the Treasury Department of the new tariff law duties by any country which was a party to the reciprocity agreement provided for by the McKinley law. This action of the Spanish government will reimpose duties on many articles exported to Cuba from the United States, including meat in brine, bacon, hams, lard, fish, fruits, oats, starch, cotton-seed oil, hay, fruits, woods of all kinds, agricultural implements, ice, coal, etc., and will reverse the reductions made on corn, wheat, flour, butter, boots, shoes, etc.

NO OFFICIALS FOR BOUNTY SUGAR.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Secretary Carlisle in a letter to-day, addressed to Senator Caffery of Louisiana, officially decided that under the new tariff law it will be unlawful to appoint inspectors, weighers and testers of bounty sugars under the McKinley act, and further, that Congress having made no appropriation for the employment of such officials, the laws of the United States prohibit the employment of such persons to serve without pay.

The letter does not decide the main question in which the sugar growers are interested, which is whether the sugar bounty for this year earned up to the time the tariff bill went into effect would be paid. There seems little doubt, however, that he has no authority to pay the bounties earned this year before the tariff bill went into effect. The law says it shall be unlawful after the passage of the act to pay such bounties. The only recourse left to sugar growers for bounties earned will be to sue in the Court of Claims.

BENEFICIAL RESULTS PREDICTED.

LONDON, September 12.—At to-day's session of the Congress of Associated Chambers of Commerce the chairman in his speech predicted beneficial results from the new American tariff law.

ELECTIONS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, September 12.—The result of the elections in the provinces Monday for the Councils, so far as known, is as follows: Government Liberals, 311; Conservatives, 90; Dissidents, 33; Carlists, 18; Republicans, 32; Independents, 1.

MARCHING ON MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, September 12.—The government will send four warships to the island of Madagascar, and the French squadron in the Indian Ocean. It is reported that an expedition of 5,000 men is to march on Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, by a route already planned.

THE ASSASSINISTS ACTIVE.

BERLIN, September 12.—The Grandener Zeitung says, while the imperial party was at Marienburg last Saturday, anarchists distributed revolutionary leaflets throughout the neighborhood. Besides stating the principles of anarchism the leaflets threatened personal violence to the imperial party. The police ordered Marienburg to be placed under martial law. Every stranger is obliged as soon as he arrives to sign a document giving the details of his business, family and residence.

CORBETT TO BE INDICTED.

NEW YORK, September 12.—It is now known almost definitely that it is his charge to the jury Judge Dupuy will declare that the majority of Corbett and his agents against Jackson and Corbett and James Courtney, who fought a six-round contest at Kulson's laboratory Friday.

## STANFORD ESTATE

Reason Why the Transcontinental Lines Have Failed.

ST. PAUL, September 11.—An official of the Great Northern to-night gave the press the following statement of inside facts of the recent unsuccessful attempt to reorganize the Transcontinental Association. The representatives of the transcontinental lines adjourned Saturday night without having made any decided progress in the formation of an association. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company was asked to become a member of the association, which was to be established for the maintenance of rates. The road signified its willingness, and was represented at the meeting, but requested before an organization was made that it be placed on terms of equality with the other transcontinental lines by an equal representation of tickets with the Southern Pacific that other lines through Portland and the interlocking traffic with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company through Seattle. It did not ask for differential fares, but simply for equal rates. The Southern Pacific Company declined to interchange traffic with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company unless it would agree to maintain by its water routes the same rates as made by the Southern Pacific over its Shasta route and ignore the competition of the Pacific Steamship company through Seattle. The Oregon Railway and Navigation deemed this proposition unfair, and declined to join in any agreement until it was placed on terms of equality with the other roads represented at the meeting. The position of the Oregon Railway and Navigation was fully endorsed by the Great Northern, with which the Oregon Railway and Navigation has recently made arrangements for an interchange of traffic through Spokane.

THE EXECUTRIX HAS SUCCEEDED IN STRAIGHTENING IT OUT.

THE DEBTS ARE ALL PAID.

When It Has Been Finally Distributed, the University Will be the Richest in America—Its Facilities and Scope to be Greatly Enlarged.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 11.—The Examiner says Mrs. Stanford has paid off the last of the debts due from the Stanford estate and has thus early got its great properties in almost perfect order. She is now anxious for a distribution of the estate, so that she may secure personal control of the millions of which she is now executrix. She is ready to proceed with the expenditure of a large amount of money to greatly increase the revenues and enlarge the facilities and scope of the university. As soon as a distribution is ordered she will begin operations in a new field. Then under her personal supervision the erection of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of new buildings and the early expansion of the university to three times its present magnitude will be begun. She is ready to begin this work early next spring if the estate can be distributed by that time. The estate is nearly ready for distribution, except for three claims that are pending. One is a suit for \$75,000, involving a horse, which is pending on appeal, and another is a suit for \$7,000 brought recently for books for the university. The other claim is the \$15,000,000 claim against the Stanford estate, which Attorney-General Olney has presented on behalf of the government to Mrs. Stanford as executrix. This suit is an annoyance to Mrs. Stanford, because so long as it is unsettled it will prevent her from spending a dollar of the estate in the university. She had planned to begin spending several hundred thousand dollars in enlarging the institution next spring, but she will be unable to use any of the estate bequeathed to herself or the university by her husband until a distribution is ordered by the probate Court. She cannot authorize until all claims are adjusted.

Mrs. Stanford has stated that all of her property and all of the estate will be to her by a few comparatively small bequests to go to the university, and that when the estate comes into her private possession it will be used for the university during her life, as it will be after her death. There is an ample income to keep the university going at its present cost of about \$200,000 a year, and the great properties bequeathed to the university by Senator Stanford, Palo Alto ranch and stock farm, Gridley ranch and Vina ranch, yield a large revenue, which has never been quoted. Mrs. Stanford can besides this give to the university from the private fortune that was hers before she married, and she has an allowance of \$10,000 a month from the estate. But for the large amount of capital and larger revenues necessary for an enlargement of the university she is waiting for the distribution of the estate, of which she is executrix, and which was appraised at \$17,000,000. This includes a bequest of \$250,000 to the university and that of \$300,000 to Thomas Walton Stanford of Australia, which has been turned over to the university by Mr. Stanford. The university can obligate itself to the government until the distribution is made. As soon as the distribution is effected Stanford University will at once have added to its available income the interest on \$17,000,000. It will from that time have practically the income of the entire Stanford fortune, and in the event of ordinary prosperity would exceed it, it is estimated, by three times that of Harvard, the richest of the American universities, and greater than the University of Berlin.

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Twelve Bodies Have Been Taken From the Wreck.

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What is Said of England's Intention to Investigate.

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"An English committee has been sent here to investigate and denounce lynching. Please telegraph us what you think of English meddling with our affairs."

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WASHINGTON, September 11.—Ex-Governor Zulick is in the city, and has written a letter to the President vigorously opposing the removal of Chief Geronimo and his Apaches from Mount Vernon Barracks in Alabama, where they are now confined, to their former reservation in Arizona.

CORBETT TO BE INDICTED.

NEW YORK, September 11.—It is now known almost definitely that it is his charge to the jury Judge Dupuy will declare that the majority of Corbett and his agents against Jackson and Corbett and James Courtney, who fought a six-round contest at Kulson's laboratory Friday.

## SUN AGAIN SHUT OUT.

Reason Why the Transcontinental Lines Have Failed.

ST. PAUL, September 11.—An official of the Great Northern to-night gave the press the following statement of inside facts of the recent unsuccessful attempt to reorganize the Transcontinental Association. The representatives of the transcontinental lines adjourned Saturday night without having made any decided progress in the formation of an association. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company was asked to become a member of the association, which was to be established for the maintenance of rates. The road signified its willingness, and was represented at the meeting, but requested before an organization was made that it be placed on terms of equality with the other transcontinental lines by an equal representation of tickets with the Southern Pacific that other lines through Portland and the interlocking traffic with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company through Seattle. It did not ask for differential fares, but simply for equal rates. The Southern Pacific Company declined to interchange traffic with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company unless it would agree to maintain by its water routes the same rates as made by the Southern Pacific over its Shasta route and ignore the competition of the Pacific Steamship company through Seattle. The Oregon Railway and Navigation deemed this proposition unfair, and declined to join in any agreement until it was placed on terms of equality with the other roads represented at the meeting. The position of the Oregon Railway and Navigation was fully endorsed by the Great Northern, with which the Oregon Railway and Navigation has recently made arrangements for an interchange of traffic through Spokane.

THE EXECUTRIX HAS SUCCEEDED IN STRAIGHTENING IT OUT.

THE DEBTS ARE ALL PAID.

When It Has Been Finally Distributed, the University Will be the Richest in America—Its Facilities and Scope to be Greatly Enlarged.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 11.—The Examiner says Mrs. Stanford has paid off the last of the debts due from the Stanford estate and has thus early got its great properties in almost perfect order. She is now anxious for a distribution of the estate, so that she may secure personal control