Morrison Of the Times

Noted Correspondent of the London Times at Pekin Reached Victoria Yesterday.

Says Boycott of Chinese Against United States Is Not a Serious Menace.

Attitude of China and Japan Regarding Peace Negotiations at Washington.

DR. G. E. MORRISON, the famous Pekin correspondent of the London Times, arrived by the steamer Tartar from Pekin yesterday, having left the Chinese capital on July 3rd in pursuance of cabled instructions from the Thunderer to proceed to Washington, presumably to "cover" the peace negotiations. After completing his work the doctor will proceed to England, after ten years' absence in China.

There are few more prominent figures in the newspaper world than the noted China correspondent of the London Times, who has sent the news of the Orient with the customary accuracy for which the London newspaper is noted, for years. He was one of those besieged when the Boxers surrounded Pekin, and did good work for his paper in the war in which so many nations were involved. In this war, while he did not come within the war area other than on one or two occasions, he did excellent work for his paper. He and Lionel James, special correspondent of the Times, arranged for the steamer Haimun and fitted her with wireless apparatus to connect with a wireless station which they established at Wei Hai Wei—an arrangement which scored many successes for the Times in reporting the naval battles of the earlier part of the war, until both belligerents ordered the Haimun from the seas.

In an interview with a Colonist reporter yesterday Dr. Morrison said he did not think

The Boycott

established by the Chinese against the people of the United States and United States products will assume the proportions which people on this side have expected. True, it is a popular movement on a large scale, indicating an expression of opinion such as has seldom been shown in China, but the movement is by no means as strong as has been reported. It has no official sanction. A few days before he left Pekin an imperial edict was issued which ordered all governors and viceroys of provinces in China to take all means within their power to stop the movement.

The statement telegraphed from Shanghai that Japanese influences were behind the movement he thought to be unfounded. There is a tendency at present, he said, to blame the Japanese for all evils that befall in the far east, but he did not think the Japanese would be so silly at this critical time in their history to enter into such a movement against the United States. The Japanese never, he thought, felt more strongly in sympathy with the people of the United States than at present.

This statement may have been given credence because it seems that the movement is being

Engineered by Chinese Students

Who have been educated abroad, many doubtless in Japan. These students petitioned the Chinese foreign department at Pekin against signing such measures as the exclusion act, which cast a stigma upon the Chinese people, and the boycott was due to the influences the students had brought to bear. Many meetings had been held in different parts of the country, but the Times correspondent was of the opinion that Mr. W. W. Rockhill, the new minister to China, had succeeded in making an arrangement which would tend to stop the movement.

Dr. Morrison was surprised that so much attention should be displayed on this continent regarding the boycott. When he was in Shanghai en route to Victoria, he said, the correspondent of Times there, a well-informed man, told him the movement was in effect a failure. However, he could not say what was being done in the south, where, as is known, the Chinese who have emigrated to this coast mostly come from. As to Wu Ting Fang, the former minister of China to Washington, influencing the boycott, he could not say, but did not think the report probable. Of course the boycott was an Oriental weapon hundreds of years old, and had been used by the Chinese to further their ends from time immemorial. This boycott, however, was a larger one than had been known.

Movement in South

In the south, according to the Overland China Mail, delegates were appointed at a mass meeting of the guilds, and it was decided that they should visit each of the guilds and other public places in the province in order to inform those interested what is being done and what is intended to be done, and so agitate that all interested may join in the league. Secondly, it was decided to gather data from the Chinese in America, which should accurately set forth their disabilities, and then arrange all the facts and publish them in leaflets, which, when scattered among the people, would rouse their sympathies and their anger, and so in this way effectively aid in the campaign. Lastly, letters are to be sent to the Chinese in America, urging them to stand by each other and not be disheartened. No one of them must seek his own ends at the expense of the majority.

The Canton Times, a vernacular Chinese paper, prints a leader written in stinging language, in which the writer recounts many tales of the degradations Chinese have been compelled to submit to in the United States. This is one of a series of articles published in the vernacular press all tending to inflame the animosity which gives life to the boycott. The writer has himself resided several years in America, and avers that what he relates are facts which have come under his own observation and passed into his own experience. It is not perhaps worth while to translate the article in its entirety, though the style is piquant enough, with its terse epigrams and blunt similes. He scoffs at the civilization of America in this age at the beginning of the twentieth century, which can pass exclusion laws which are the essence of barbarism. He points out the fact that when America was anxious to lay down her transcontinental railways she was hampered in the undertaking through lack of workmen. At her call the Chinese left their wives and sons and homes and came to her assistance. But no sooner was her purpose effected and the line finished, than her attitude changed and she kicked out those who had assisted her, with the utmost indifference to the common rights of man.

These things tend to confirm what Dr. Morrison told a Colonist reporter yesterday; the boycott is a popular movement, not a governmental affair.

Peace Negotiations

Asked regarding the feeling in the Orient regarding the forthcoming negotiations, he said that both in China and Japan there was a tendency to look for peace as a result of the conference at Washington. At first the Japanese thought the Russians were not in earnest, especially when the names of the envoys first chosen were made known, but with the appointment of M. Witte and Baron Rosen, for both of whom the Japanese have a high regard, was made known the belief was generally held that the prospects were favorable to peace. The London Times evidently thought so too, hence his instructions to proceed to Washington.

There was a certain section of the Chinese who were seeking to secure representation for China at the conference, but it was shown to these that the meeting was not, in one sense, an international one, but a meeting of the belligerents to arrive at some means to terminate the existing war. China was, of course, strongly interested in the conference, but it was shown to those who wished representation that it were better to trust to Japanese equity. Dr. Morrison thinks this can be relied upon, for he believes the Japanese will, when peace terms are decided upon, treat China justly. Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai, who is now one of China's most prominent viceroys, is confident that Japan will act in good faith toward China at the negotiations. Many Chinese students sent telegrams to Peking, calling upon the Chinese government to urge that the Middle Kingdom be given representation, but, as already stated, better counsels prevalled.

China Peaceful

China is very quiet just now, and Dr. Morrison doubts if there is any fear of any recurrence of rioting, or worse, on the large scale assumed by the Boxers in their outbreak. Some months ago he was called upon to investigate a movement which was reported from Hunan province, and on investigation it was shown to be nothing more than mere local riots, caused by the hysteria of some villagers. Yet at Pekin the affair was bruited about as an insurrection.

More recently the Times correspondent was in Korea, and was astonished to see the great work that had been done by the Japanese engineers and of the work being done in bringing Korea into good order and rule. The railway was commenced from Fusan to the Yalu river, and with a branch from Antung to Liaoyang it is expected when the war ends that the tourist will be able to journey from Paris to Tokio with but twelve hours at sea in crossing the now historic Tsushhima straits.

Dr. Morrison was also at Port Arthur, having gone there immediately after the siege ended, and, as he then reported in a long cable to the Times, he thinks the surrender was not justified. The garrison could have held out longer.

Although glad of a visit to this continent and England, Dr. Morrison is in hopes that the Times will not take him from China, being desirous of continuing in Pekin, in which city he has so long made his home. Of his public career Who's Who says:

"Dr. Morrison is a native of Geelong, Victoria, Australia, and was educated at Melbourne and Edinburgh universities. He has secured the degree of M. D., C. M. Though entering on the medical profession, he was ever of an adventurous disposition, and crossed Australia on foot from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne, 1882-83. He was speared in New Guinea in 1883, and the spearhead was not removed from his body until 1884, when the operation was performed in Edinburgh. He crossed from Shanghai to Bangoon by land in 1894, and as special correspondent for the Times he traveled from Bangkok to Yunnan City, China, and round Tonquin in 1896. In 1897 he crossed Manchuria from Stretensk, in Siberia, to Vladivostok."

SEATTLE WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

During Husband's Momentary Absence Drinks of Carbolic Acid.

Seattle, July 28.—(Special.)—Mrs. Anna Ambrose, sending her husband early this morning into another room to open a bottle of beer for her, grabbed a bottle of carbolic acid, which she drank and died an hour later. All efforts to save her were in vain. No motive is known.

Fighting Yellow Fever Plague

New Orleans Authorities Satisfied That Situation Is Well In Hand.

Twenty Six New Cases and Two Deaths Are Reported Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Although the unofficial reports made public today showed a larger number of yellow fever deaths than yesterday, when there were only two, and the appearance of several new cases, the men of science who are warring against the yellow fever plague, when they ended their day's labors, considered that they had the situation well in hand, and with no immediate prospects of its becoming alarming. Today's official report of yesterday's progress of the disease shows that the fever was only spreading in the poorer habitations of the down-town part. The plague remains an Italian infection, all but two of the twenty-six cases reported today being of that nationality.

The first death in the emergency hospital occurred today. The hospital was opened yesterday with thirteen cases, and an equal number was added today. Into the hospital are sent the worst cases of unfortunates found without comforts or medical attendance in their homes. One case under investigation is that of a nurse who had rendered her services in nursing the helpless in the heart of the city. During her employment she was bitten by mosquitoes and apparently contracted the disease.

The state board of health today ordered a quarantine of the state against New Orleans. That action became necessary to protect all points in the state from being quarantined against by Alabama, Texas and Mississippi.

Instructions have been issued to citizens generally to report promptly any cases of aliens who move into a new neighborhood, so that they may be returned to houses they vacated or isolated quarters.

Running Quarantine

An attempt to run the quarantine resulted disastrously today for E. C. Joullian, a canner and prominent resident of Biloxi, Miss. Mr. Joullian was in Louisiana when the quarantine was put on. He thought he might reach his home by water without encountering the Mississippi guards. When he landed on the coast, however, he was seized by order of General Fridge of the state national guard and promptly sent to quarantine station at Ship Island, in the Gulf, for ten days. Yellow fever cases are said to be in detention on the island. When he is released Mr. Joullian will be tried for violating the quarantine law.

Two New Orleans drummers tried to get into Biloxi by back-tracking from Atlanta. When they stepped from the train they were immediately recognized and apprehended. They accepted the privilege of returning to Atlanta.

Owing to the increasing number of local quarantines, it is almost impossible to go twenty miles through Mississippi without a health certificate.

Twenty-six New Cases

Official detailed report of 26 new cases and two deaths occurring in the preceding 24 hours was made to the State health board today, making a total of 206 cases and 44 deaths to date.

The Louisnana State board is in session today. It will quarantine the state against New Orleans, with the exception, perhaps of the provinces of St. Tammany, Tangipahoe and Jefferson contiguous to the city, some of whose towns desire communication with New Orleans. Thousauds of barrels of sulphur are to be used in the destruction of mosquitoes.

The health authorities who are handling the yellow fever situation here have now so thoroughly perfected their organization that they feel confident every case of fever, even though not thoroughly developed, will be promptly reported and go upon the official records. It is believed that every existing case has been routed out and is now included in the 206 cases which have been announced. Many of those are on the road to recovery.

New York, July 28.—Twenty-five persons were removed to day from the steamer Alamo, which arrived from Galveston suspected of yellow fever infection, and were transferred to Hoffman's Island for inspection. Only ten of this number really have the high temperature which is the first symptom of the yellow plague. The others were relatives, who refused to be separated from the suspects.

U. S. CONSUL AT ANTUNG.

Former Appointee Now Proceeds to Take Up Duties.

Oyster, Bay, R. I., July 27.—James W. Davidson, of Minnesota, has been appointed by President Roosevelt to be United States consul at Antung, Manchuria. Mr. Davidson was appointed to this position in 1904, but owing to the fact that Antung was within the theatre of the Russo-Japanese war, he was unable to reach his post. The President therefore appointed him vice-consul-general at Shanghai. That office he has filled until this time. He will proceed to Antung at once to take up his duties.

Fishermen Up in Arms

Because Trap Owners on Sound Fished During the Closed Season.

Good Catches Being Made In Nearby Traps -- Mosquito Craft Kept Busy.

Trouble is expected to arise on Puget Sound between the seine fishermen and the trap owners who have been disregarding the law relating to the closed season because they found more profit in paying the fine for infracting the law than in keeping the regulations. Next Sunday seine fishermen, as deputies under Fish Commissioner Kershaw, will be stationed on the traps of the Sound to enforce the 36-hour weekly closed season law passed by the last legislature.

The seine fishermen of the San Juan islands have represented to U. S. Fish Commissioner Kershaw that last Sunday the traps among the islands all violated the closed season law, while seine fishermen remained idle. They have appealed both to the fish commissioner and to Governor Mead to see that the law passed for the protection of the salmon industry is enforced.

Edward Rosenberg, one of the fishermen who presented the petition of seven hundred others to Governor Mead of Washington, said in an interview:

"We have presented the matter both to Governor Mead and to Fish Commissioner Kershaw, and we have the assurance of both that the law will be enforced. Commissioner Kershaw stated that there were no funds for deputies to guard the traps, but said he would deputize any fishermen that would volunteer. A sufficient number have volunteered to guard every trap on the Sound, and will be sworn in as deputies for duty next Sunday.

"Last Sunday 700 seine fishermen of the San Juan islands observed the law, while practically all of the traps of that locality were fishing. The seiners lost about $300 to the man by not fishing, while each trap made from $5,000 to $10,000 by violating the law. All we ask is that the industry be protected."

Good Catches

are still being made in the Vancouver Island traps, although rough weather interfered with the raising of many on Wednesday and yesterday morning. From the reports received yesterday it was shown that the catch in the traps lifted ranged from 10,000 to $25,000 fish. On Wednesday seven thousand fish were shipped to the Fraser on the steamer Forager by the Capital City Canning & Packing Co. Quite a fleet of small steamers and scows are engaged daily in carrying fish from the nearby traps to the Fraser river canneries, there being much animation there day and night since the salmon began to run in earnest.

Puget Sound

salmon canneries have had three days' operation with all the fish necessary to operate to full capacity, and there is no abatement of the run evident, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. While the nature of the run is not the same as in former seasons, cannery operators have regained considerable of the confidence lost during the period of waiting.

While reports from the Straits indicate that the first spurt will not be as large as the season of four years ago, the catches of the last three days have not appeared to make any reduction in the schools. It is generally conceded, however, that the first spurt will be of short duration, and the heaviest run of the season will come with the high tides in the early part of August.

Already cannerymen are commencing to figure on the prices that will prevail at the opening of the market for the new pack. Nearly all of the operators now figure that the pack will fall considerably short of the estimates that were made at the early part of the season. Before the commencement of the run estimates were made ranging from 900,000 to 1,200,000 cases for the sound. The more conservative packers now place the estimates at 500,000 to 700,000 cases, and figuring on this basis they expect that the market on the new pack will reach the highest mark that has been known in years before Christmas.

One Feature

of the great run of 1901, will be avoided this year, says the Bellingham Herald of Wednesday. The commissioner is determined that the ruthless slaughter, which occurred at that time, when the traps were allowed to become so glutted that hundreds of thousands of salmon were smothered to death before they could be taken out, or were kept crowded in the pots and spillers until they died, will not again occur. In this, the big companies, profiting by the experience of four years ago, are gladly co-operating. Orders have already been sent out by the Pacific American Fisheries to close the tunnels on some of the traps tonight so that no more than are needed, or can be used, will be caught.

Four years ago, when the supply was so enormous, and lasted unabated for thirty days, the sockeye were small, averaging as many as fifteen to the case. During the past three seasons, when the run proved almost entire failures, the fish were very large, requiring, in some instances only about ten to the case.

LONE WOMAN'S DEATH.

Charred Remains Found in Ruins of House at Ansonia.

Ansonia, Conn., July 28.—Alone in her home, with two dogs as her only companions, Mrs. Elizabeth Risse was burned to death today. Her charred body was found in the ruins. The origin of the fire is unknown, but there are suspicions that the house was ransacked by burglars.

The Day At Ottawa

Order In Council Permits the V. V. & E. to Cross International Boundary.

Trade Returns for the Year Just Closed Are Not Very Encouraging.

Director of Siam Royal Survey Asks Canada for some Pointers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 28.—The Cabinet having received satisfactory evidence that there are physical difficulties against the construction of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway entirely within Canadian territory, permission was given today under authority of the act of last session to divert the line across the international boundary. The first crossing will be made a few miles west of Midway. The line will then zigzag along the frontier of the American side seventy or eighty miles, and then recross the boundary to Canadian soil. The exact distance between the two points of crossing by air line is about 45 miles, this being the only diversion authorized. The government having passed an order-in-council, it will now rest with the railway commission to approve the route of the railway.

Trade returns for the year just closed are anything but encouraging. The value of Canadian exports was $190,874,946, a decrease of one and a half millions. Similarly of foreign produce passing out by Canadian ports there was a decrease of exactly two millions. Coin and bullion also show a decrease of three-quarters of a million. Imports increased $10,000,000.

The proposed trip of the Forty-third regiment to Boston is again doubtful. The latest advices indicate that the Boston authorities have suggested a method to overcome the State law against foreign troops carrying arms, which is in the nature of an indemnity upon Canadians, and unless this proposal is modified the trip will be called off.

R. W. Giblin, director of the royal survey department at Bangkok, Siam, has written to the Dominion Government asking for information as to the most approved methods for carrying out longitude work. Mr. Giblin states that on a recent visit to Australia he heard of the work performed by the Canadian Government under Dr. Klotz in determining the longitude of points on the Pacific cable, and he therefore asks to be posted on the latest methods for carrying out similar work in Siam.

FOUR YEARS FOR BRIBERY.

Boston Contractor Gets Solitary Confinement for Embracery.

Boston, July 28.—A sentence of from four to five years in the State prison was imposed today upon Thomas J. Sullivan, formerly a Boston teaming department contractor, for bribing a juror during a previous trial of himself on the charge of fraud. Judge Bond, of the Superior court, who announced the punishment, specified that the first three days of the imprisonment shall be in solitary confinement. Scollans was arrested in New York a few months ago as a fugitive from justice from Massachusetts, where he had been indicted in connection with the city teaming frauds in 1898. The juror who was bribed, and who was convicted and served a prison sentence, was a witness against Scollans.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

Seizure of Schooner North Before the Courts at Vancouver.

Vancouver, July 28.—An international question of import is involved in the case before the courts regarding the capture by the Dominion cutter Kestrel of the alleged halibut poaching schooner North. The North was fishing inside the limit and was chased and captured outside the three-mile limit. Attorney-General Wilson argues that a boat cannot be taken in the high seas outside the limit under any consideration. Justice Martin admitted that the question was serious. D. G. MacDonell, for the Dominion Government, stated that the whole law was without avail if a boat caught red-handed could not be chased and captured outside the three-mile limit. The case has been adjourned until next week, when it will likely come up before Justice Martin in Victoria.

Texada Iron Mines

Eastern American capitalists have leased the big Texada iron mine on Texada island and J. Hunt, representing them, has a large gang of Chinamen at work cleaning up and getting the camp ready for big development work. Harry Wilde, the mining engineer of New York, who is here, says that the expert report is that there are a million tons in sight and it is of very fine quality. The company will try to get the Irondale furnaces to be sold by the mortgagees shortly to work the iron. If they cannot they will probably build furnaces in Seattle.

PLOT AGAINST SULTAN.

Conspiracy Discovered at Kustenji Aimed at Turkish Ruler.

Bucharest, Roumania, July 28.—A plot against the life of the Sultan of Turkey has been discovered by the authorities of Kustenji. A search of houses occupied by Turks disclosed large quantities of revolvers, rifles, cartridges and compromising documents. The Roumania officials subsequently discovered cases of rifles hidden in the hold of a Turkish steamer now at Kustenji.

CURE FOR THE "LOOPER" PEST

Bulletin Issued From Department of Agriculture Concerning This Pest.

With reference to the prevalence in certain parts of the city and outskirts, during the present summer, of the "looper" caterpillar, some account of the destructive work of which appeared in The Colonist last week, Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, has issued for publication the following short account of the origin and habits of this pest, together with certain remedies:

In consequence of the prevalence of this pest in the vicinity of Victoria and the many inquiries that are received at the department of agriculture concerning it, a short account of its life, history and habits, and advice as to the best means to be adopted in dealing with the pest is given below:

The caterpillar which does the injury is the larval form of a moth called Ellopia Sommiaria; it is from 1¼ to 1¾ inches in length; the color is a light brown, with two irregular lines of a darker shade, and a small spot on each forewing, the under wings having one irregular line. The males have plumed antennae, and the females plain. The moths lay their eggs in the crevices of the bark or similar places. Mr. Danby describes them as follows: "The egg is beautifully blue when first laid, oval in form, with one end slightly flattened; it adheres to the bark where it is deposited, generally scattered, though occasionally a dozen will be found side by side in an upright position. As a rule, however, they are deposited separately upon or in crevices of the bark.

"The caterpillars hatch out in the spring, and attain their full growth about August, when they pupate and the moth hatches out a little later.

"The description of the caterpillar is given by D. Fletcher as follows: Slender caterpillars of a pale brown color, mottled with black; when full grown, about 1½ inches in length; which have only five instead of the usual eight pairs of legs—three pairs on the fore part of the body and two pairs behind—for which reason the middle part of the body is looped up, as the posterior part is drawn up to the front part in walking. On this account caterpillars of this structure are called 'geometers' or 'loopers.'"

It is clear from the habits of these caterpillars in attacking large oak trees, that they cannot be poisoned as long as they confine their depredations to those trees, but when, having exhausted their natural food, they descend by their long silken webs and attack smaller plants, it is then possible to poison them by spraying with either of the following sprays:

Hellebore Spray

1 ounce white hellebore to 1 gallon water.

On account of the expense this can only be used with profit in gardens.

Paris Green Spray

1 pound paris green.
1 pound unslaked lime;
150 gallons water.

Mix the paris green and lime together in a thin paste; then strain through a fine sieve or muslin bag, after which mix with the rest of the water. When using keep agitated continually to prevent the poison from settling.

It is evident, however, that the root of the evil cannot be reached by attacking the larvae; and that being the case, I am of opinion destroying the moths is the most reasonable method of dealing with it. This can be best effected at night, by placing tubs or open vessels containing water covered by a thin film of coal tar, over which are suspended lanterns; the moths fly against the light at night and fall into the water. The destruction of one moth of course means the destruction of a great many eggs.

Like all invasions of a like description, they seldom occur two years in succession. It would seem, by a wise dispensation of Providence, that some natural enemy in the shape of disease or parasites so decimates the ranks, that as a rule the year succeeding that in which the plague has been very pronounced is marked by an almost total freedom from the pest. Hence we may reasonably expect that next year may be one of immunity; nevertheless, I would advise that no for a moment should the efforts to destroy the moths be relaxed.

Case Closed For Prosecution

Evidence Against Collins In the Extradition Proceedings All In.

Mr. Henry Flatly Denies the Accused's Version of Recent Incident.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The case for the prosecution was closed yesterday in the extradition proceedings before Judge Lampman, in which Geo. D. Collins is charged with perjury committed at San Francisco. Assistant District Attorney R. V. Whiting was on the witness stand the greater part of the day under cross-examination by the accused, who went thoroughly into the law in its relation to the jurisdiction of San Francisco in the maintenance action brought against him by Charlotta Collins, and as to the affidavit of the nature of that he had made, upon which the perjury charge was laid, being considered as evidence material to the case to come within the California law as constituting perjury. Whiting said the court had jurisdiction and the affidavit in question was such as would make the utterer guilty of perjury. The cross-examination was long drawn out and witness and accused were often involved in lengthy arguments, especially with regard to accused's questions aimed to discredit the witness's knowledge of the laws of California. J. J. Groom, court clerk, was recalled, and he produced the minutes of the court at San Francisco, in which it was held in answer to a demurrer by Collins that the court had no jurisdiction, that it had jurisdiction, and the demurrer was overruled.

Censured Detective

Sergeant Detective Gibson, of San Francisco, who was sent north for Collins, came in for the censure of Judge Lampman yesterday regarding an action of which Mr. H. D. Helmcken, K. C., counsel for Collins, had complained of. In the morning the prosecution were notified to have Gibson present when the court resumed in the afternoon. Then Mr. Helmcken said it had come to his notice that the detective had gone to the court stenographer, Mrs. Blygh, and asked her if Mr. Helmcken had requested her to alter the record regarding the evidence given by J. J. Groom in answer to Collins' questions, in which he alleged the court house at San Francisco had been opened at night and the proceedings there were private, star chamber proceedings. What did occur, Mr. Helmcken said, was that he had read in the morning Colonist the evidence, and Groom's answer there given as "No." He had been under the impression that Groom had answered "Yes," and had asked the stenographer to look up the record and see if this was a fact. The stenographer had looked at her notes and found the answer in keeping with that published in the Colonist. Mr. Helmcken said the action of Gibson was an insult to him as an officer of the court.

Judge Lampman said he had enquired concerning the matter and learned that the account Mr. Helmcken had given of the incident was correct. He asked Detective Gibson if he had anything to say about the matter.

The detective was warned to be more careful in future, and if he had anything to say in regard to any one's actions he should come to the court with his complaint, instead of acting as he had done.

Will Argue Objections

This morning G. D. Collins will take up his objections, so many of which were noted during the examination of witnesses. He will argue regarding the admissibility of the depositions and other written documents, which he contended were not duly authenticated. Other objections, noted during the evidence, will be argued later.

Henry's Statement

Mr. A. J. Henry, the notary public, with whom Collins was alleged to have tampered, according to a charge made in court some days ago, asked yesterday that he be given an opportunity to deny the statement made in the local newspapers in an interview given by Collins relating to the incident. This, he said, was utterly false, and Messrs. Groom and Curran would corroborate him in that. Mr. Henry's side of the story is:

"While at dinner Collins came to the table occupied by myself and Messrs. Curran and Groom, and, after a short conversation, he strolled out of the dining room, saying as he went: 'Mr. Henry, I want to see you after dinner.' Then he went away. Shortly afterward he returned with a typewritten statement of the evidence given by me in court, and asked me to sign it. I asked him why he wanted a statement of that kind signed by me when the stenographer had my evidence in her notebook, and he could get a correct transcript from her.

"He stated that he had an appointment with Mr. Justice Duff at 9 p. m. that evening, and that Justice Duff requested to see my testimony in the case. As the stenographer had gone for the evening he could not get the evidence, therefore he had prepared this statement and desired me to sign it, solely for the purpose of showing it to the Judge, and that it was for no other purpose than above stated.

"After hastily glancing over the document I passed it to Mr. Curran, who made some changes in the same, and Collins left the dining-room to get it rewritten. After finishing our dinners we repaired to the hotel lobby, and Mr. Curran left, as he had an appointment with Attorney Higgins. Shortly afterward Mr. Collins brought the statement which he had had rewritten so as to include the change made by Mr. Curran, and I again looked it over and pointed out some discrepancies with my evidence which it contained, and hesitated to sign it. At this Collins glanced at the clock and said: 'Good God, Henry, sign it, for I have an appointment with the judge at 9 o'clock; see, it is five minutes of 9 now, and he wants to see what the purport of your evidence was.'"

Signed the Statement

"On this declaration from him, and he stating that it was wanted for no other purpose than to show to the judge at his (the judge's) request, I reluctantly signed it, retaining a copy of same.

"At the first opportunity thereafter I informed Mr. Curran of what had been done. The next morning we saw Collins, and I asked him if he saw the judge and showed the statement to him. He stated that he had, whereupon I demanded the return of the statement, on the grounds that it had served the purpose for which it had been given.

"Collins refused to give it up, stating that he did not have it with him and further that he desired to keep it, as he feared that my evidence taken by the stenographer might be tampered with and changed, and he wanted to keep this for his protection in case they should do so, as he could not trust them and that they would do almost anything here.

"I then called Mr. Curran, who was near by, and he asked Collins if he had seen the judge the night before and showed him my statement. Collins answered that he had. Mr. Curran then demanded that Collins return said statement to me as I demanded of him to do, but Collins refused to do so. I then placed the matter before Mr. Whiting and Mr. Higgins.

"Mr. Collins' statements as published in the Colonist of July 27th are absolutely false. It was he who requested that it be kept secret and not be made known to Mr. Whiting or Mr. Higgins, as I had expressed my desire to show the statement to Mr. Whiting before I signed it, but to Mr. Whiting not being present, Collins could not wait to find him, as he had to see the Judge at 9 o'clock."

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Signs of Tension Again Appearing Over Morocco.

Paris, July 28.—France's relations with Germany are again showing signs of strain, owing to the inability of Premier Rouvier and Ambassador Taittinger dolin to conclude a definite programme for the Moroccan conference. The agreement of July 8th contemplated a joint programme, but the arrangement of this programme is causing renewed difficulty, particularly in connection with France's right to police the territory adjoining Algeria and supervise the maintenance of order throughout the empire. It is the French view that these rights follow from the agreement of July 8th, whereas Germany does not wish to define the extent of French policy and financial reforms. The indecisive status of the negotiations has caused renewed apprehension on the bourse and the newspapers have renewed their sharp criticism of Germany's course.

RADIUM FOR ALL.

German Scientist Discovers Cheap Methods of Production.

New York, July 28.—A Berlin despatch to the Times says that the German scientific world is much interested in a discovery made by Herr Erfurt, a chemist, who has succeeded in transmitting the qualities of radium to a substance he calls radiopher. Radiopher can be made cheaply. It is of great use in medical practice, for it can be injected under the skin and in other parts of the body.

Lightning Does Queer Tricks

Plays Rough House With Ladysmith Family Without Fatal Result.

Visits the Hen Coop and Kills Alternate Fowls on the Roosts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LADYSMITH, July 28.—During the most severe electrical storm old residents say they ever experienced on the island, last night I. Gordon and family were struck while sitting in the front porch of their home. The house was struck and set on fire. A large tree standing in the rear of the house was torn up by the roots. The lightning struck Gordon in the face, rendering him unconscious. A little boy sitting on his mother's lap was struck in the foot and knocked to the floor. The lightning struck at the rear of the house, coming clear through, tearing up the carpet and scattering provisions from the pantry over the house and setting fire to the pantry.

Chickens roosting in a hen house some distance off were killed, the lightning freakishly picking out one here and there on the roosts and doing no damage to others in close proximity.

The Gordon family still feel the effects of the shock, though none are seriously ill.

Mrs. Clarke of Fourth avenue, while peering out of the door, received a slight shock and was carried inside and soon recovered.

The Wellington colliery officials received word here today that the German steamer Germanicus has been chartered by the Western Fuel Company to take the place of the Tricolor. The German icus is a ship of 2,570 tons net and will take 6,500 tons of coal. She will arrive here about Sunday.

CONQUEST OF SAKHALIEN.

Tokio Rejoices at the Success of the Expedition.

Tokio, July 28.—Luikoff, on Sakhalien island, to which point the Russians retreated, is some thirty miles southeast of Alexandrovsk, beyond a range of hills separating the Alexandrovsk district from the plain. There the Russians are completely isolated owing to the lack of roads. It is impossible for them to make a long stand, and it is expected that they will soon be subdued. A victory over them will make the Japanese virtual masters of the whole island.

There is great rejoicing in Tokio over the success of the Sakhalien expedition, and the landing at Krestakamp lighthouse on July 24 is regarded as the first entry of the Japanese army into Russian territory proper.

The navy department announces the rescue of the crew of the German steamer Cecele, which is aground off Cape Patience, island of Sakhalien. Four Germans, two British subjects, one Norwegian and thirty-six others were saved and taken to Otoru, Japan, on July 26. The rescue was undertaken at the request of the German minister here.

Lady Saves "Bluebeard"

Chicago's Condemned Wife Killer Secures Reprieve Just In Time.

Unknown Fair One Comes Forward With Money to Pay for Appeal.

Telephone Was Used to Head Off Sheriff In Executing Sentence.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Johann Hoch, "Bluebeard" and confessed bigamist, sentenced to be hanged today for the poisoning of his wives, was this afternoon granted a reprieve until August 25 by Governor Deneen. The sum necessary to appeal the case, $500, was given by an attorney and friend of Hoch's counsel, who declared he was actuated purely by humanitarian motives.

An incident at the jail during the preparation for the execution was the appearance of a physician and a woman who told Jailer Whitman that they wanted to help in Hoch's battle for life. They said they wished to raise funds for the condemned man, and asked Jailer Whitman to delay the hanging as long as possible. Hoch's attorney, however, had already been in communication with the authorities respecting the delay.

All arrangements had been made for the execution today. At the time set, the attorney who furnished the money appeared in the case for the first time, telephoning Hoch's lawyer that the former had $500 to give towards appealing the case. The two lawyers hastened to the jail, told Jailer Whitman of the money secured, and arrange to postpone as long as possible the execution of Hoch.

A Telephone Conference

Meanwhile they sought States Attorney Healey and had him arrange a telephone conference with Governor Deneen. Hoch's counsel told the Governor that there was lacking only a small sum of the amount necessary. After consulting the states attorney, the governor finally consented to a stay.

Even several hours before the time set for the hanging Hoch was confident. He had retired early in the night, and awoke at 7 o'clock this morning. He cordially greeted his death watch of two guards and talked with them for some time. He changed his clothes and seemed resigned to the fate that awaited him, but he assured his visitors that there might be a chance for him yet. He received his attorney, two ministers, Jailer Whitman and the jail physician. Hoch discussed with him his prospects of murder. He read the Bible for a stay, and reiterated his innocence and prayed.

Still Confident

Meanwhile, unknown to Hoch, the negotiations for the reprieve were proceeding. It was noon, and the delay up to this time inspired Hoch with renewed hope. He ate dinner, smoked a cigar and then read. Half an hour later, through the window of his quarters, news of his reprieve was conveyed to Hoch by spectators of the proceedings in the states attorney's office. He was disinclined to believe the news at first, but when it was confirmed by the ministers he was overjoyed. He clasped their hands and declared that he was the happiest man alive. The crowd about the jail sent up a shout that was heard for blocks. The prisoners joined in the demonstration, and Hoch was almost overcome. Hoch said: "If the supreme court decides against me I am willing to die. I ask no mercy and no favor. I believe in the law, but I felt that if the supreme court has a chance to review the case it will result favorably to me."

Johann Hoch, convicted of murder and confessed bigamist, condemned to die for killing one of his many wives, was one of the most remarkable criminals. The exact number of women he married will perhaps never be known, but he is reported to have had more than a score of wives during the last ten years. Seven of this number he wedded in this city, some of whom are said to have died under suspicious circumstances. Mrs. Mary Walcker Hoch, for whose murder Hoch was sentenced to hang today, died of arsenical poisoning after a short illness, December 10th of last year. Preceding her death he had obtained from the woman all her money, as he had done in most of his previous marriages. Five days after her death he married her sister, Mrs. Amelia Fischer, who was his last wife as far as the record now shows, and the day following the wedding he obtained from her $750, to be used, he said, in paying the mortgage on the furniture and house where he lived. A day or two later he disappeared and Mrs. Fischer Hoch told the police.

Hunt for Bigamist

A search for Hoch extended to Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and New York. He was arrested in New York January 30th on the information given by a woman at whose house he was boarding, and to whom he was said to have proposed marriage after an acquaintance of barely 24 hours. The bigamous practice of Hoch started in Germany, it is said, when he was known as Jacob Schmidt, which is supposed to have been his real name. His first wife was deserted by him in Vienna. The list of wives as compiled by the police after his arrest numbers 27. Hoch was recently granted a reprieve that he might carry his case to the supreme court. He was unable to raise the funds for that purpose in the specified time, and the governor refused further to interfere with the mandate of the courts.

Three hours before the time set for his execution "Bluebeard" Johann Hoch, the wife murderer, had not given up hope of clemency. Liston N. Montgomery, a well-known physician, accompanied by a woman whose name was said to be Mrs. May Wilson, appeared at the jail and said that money was available to take Hoch's case to the supreme court. The woman refused to tell her name, but insisted that she had money enough. Dr. Montgomery and the woman visited Hoch's attorney, Plotke. Efforts were made to reach Governor Deneen.

A Model Prisoner

The condemned man slept soundly during the night and arose at his usual hour. For breakfast he refused everything but coffee and rolls. Hoch at this time appeared quite cheerful and chatted pleasantly with his guards. He has been a model prisoner and the jail guards have been particularly friendly to him. After breakfast they presented him with a bouquet of nasturtiums. Several bouquets were sent in from outsiders, but they were not delivered to him because of the possibility of poison being concealed in them. As the time for the hanging approached Hoch grew somewhat less buoyant in spirit and began slowly to lose hope. He reiterated that he was innocent of murder and would admit only the charge of bigamy against him.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.