

AN ANTI-DYNASTIC RISING FEARED IN CHINA.

German Legation Has Doubled its Sentries on Account of Anti-Foreign Placards.

Chinese Boycott Caused by Ill-Treatment of Chinese in U. S., Philippines and Australia.

London, Feb. 26.—The correspondent of the Tribune at Peking says that the court is nervous over the possibility of trouble on Feb. 24. The President of the Chinese Foreign Board appreciates the possibility of an anti-dynastic rising. The German legation to-night doubled its sentries on account of the posting of anti-foreign placards in Tien-Tsin.

CHINESE BOYCOTT.

Wu Ting Fang Explains the Why and the Wherefore of It.

Peking, Feb. 26.—Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese Minister to the United States, when interviewed for the first time to-day on the existing situation in China, spoke in support of the boycott. Wu Ting Fang is now living quietly in Peking, devoting his time to codifying the laws of China, one of the numerous reforms under way. Speaking of the present conditions, Wu Ting Fang said: "China is at a crisis and is passing through a transition stage. Her statesmen and people feel that China needs reform, but there are great differences of opinion regarding the means. There are several classes of reforms. There are those who speak foreign languages and who have been abroad, and who have had experience on both sides of the question. They favor sensible and useful reforms, but not too radical so as to make China first able to stand upon her own feet. The number of these sensible reformers are few. I am one of them. The ruling classes also know that something should be done, but they are at their wits' end to know what to do. The third class is composed of young students, who are too rash. They need training and experience. Financial reforms should be carried out in the first place, but without foreign advice and capital it would be impossible to do so under present conditions.

"I was working out a scheme, which had to be abandoned because it was necessary to call on foreign advice. The new coinage is a stop-gap. One thing upon which the majority of Chinese are agreed is that China has been deprived of many rights by concessions and territorial grants, and by the way her people have been treated by foreigners in China and foreign countries. Many Chinese who have gone abroad to America, Australia and the Philippines write complaining of arbitrary discriminations made against the Chinese, which dare not be attempted against other foreign-

ers. Therefore every one is angry, and hence the boycott of American goods, illustrating the feeling against the unjust exclusion laws. It has spread all over China, and is a protest against unjust discrimination and is not anti-foreign. The Chinese people and officials are on good terms with all foreigners, and have no hostile feelings toward them. The Chinese merchants have the best feeling towards foreign merchants. The majority of the people in the interior are indifferent to all foreigners travelling in the interior, who write they are well treated, with no signs of hostility against them. These rumors of anti-foreign feeling are not well founded. Sensible men advise boycotts and agitators to be reasonable, and only to boycott goods, and not to treat persons unkindly, but to continue their friendship as before. Unfortunately disturbances in several places are now arising from the boycott, but there is no sign of an outbreak against foreigners."

U. S. HELPLESS.

Could Not Save Her Subjects From Chinese Attacks.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 26.—General Williams Shafter, who commanded the United States arm in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, passed through here yesterday en route from a hunt in Mexico to his California home. Discussing the Chinese situation and the possibilities of intervention by the United States he said: "If there was an uprising in China this country could not get sufficient forces in the field to make a showing. There are many troops in the Philippines but they would not be available for a clash with the Chinese. The danger, if there is any is to the American situation far inland. If they were attacked it would be all over before the United States could get troops to the spot. So far as the naval forces are concerned it is different. The navy is well equipped. At Manila along the coast of Japan and China and at other convenient points in the Orient, the United States has ships which could be brought to bear on China and enough to meet all possible needs."

"Do you believe that China has a grievance against the United States," the General was asked. "Grievances? Of course she has," he declared. "For years the Chinese have been subjected to every possible indignity by our officials. It has been scandalous. Theodore Roosevelt recognizes it and has issued instructions which ought to bring about some improvement."

The police cannot, from the condition of the victim, get a description of the man that will give them a clue. County Crown Attorney Armstrong has taken the matter up, but the time that elapsed before the information reached the police authorities leaves it difficult to do anything toward locating the man. Morrison's injuries will not prove fatal unless blood poisoning sets in. He will, however, lose the sight of one eye. The event has stirred up the whole neighborhood, and is the first to have occurred in that section.

CATTLE EMBARGO.

BILL INTRODUCED FOR REMOVAL OF BAN ON CANADIAN BOVINE.

Second Reading Was Set for April 6—Canadian Members Support the Measure—Every Hope That It Will Pass House of Commons.

London, Feb. 26.—A bill was introduced in the House of Commons to-day aiming at the removal of the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle. The second reading was set for April 6th. The supporters of the measure included several Canadian members. There is every hope of the bill passing the House of Commons, but it is feared that it will be defeated in the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords to-day the Duke of Devonshire provoked a debate on the fiscal question, in opening which he announced that he and his friends would oppose to the best of their ability the proposals made by the Unionist leader. The Duke added that he remained a Unionist, but would not accept a leadership which involved him with the opinions expressed by former Premier Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain, former Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, and the policy of Mr. Balfour, while Lord Goschen, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, associated himself with the Duke of Devonshire in repudiating it.

PHOTOS OF DISEASE GERMS.

An Important New Discovery in Medical Science.

Boston, Feb. 26.—A discovery of great importance in medical science has been made by Prof. H. C. Ernest, the bacteriologist of the Harvard Medical School. The discovery relates to the photography of disease germs, without the aid of chemical coloration. Prof. Ernest, who has been assisted in his three years' experimentation by Prof. J. L. Morse and W. C. Sabine, has evolved a process of photographing the germs by means of the so-called ultraviolet rays of the spectrum, so that each germ stands out separate. Formerly this process of discovering the size and shape of germs was carried on by chemical means.



MURDERER HOCH.

HANGING OF HOCH

The Man Who Married and Murdered Many Wives Makes Last Fight for Life.

Remarkable Career of This Prince of Bigamists and Wife Murderers in the States.

A Chicago despatch: John Hoch, who was to be executed at noon, slept well all night and when he awoke this morning was apparently in cheerful mood. He talked to Guard Jas. Cummings who was in the room, with him, and wished him "good morning," Cummings immediately summoned Jailor O'Neil, who came at once to the room and said: "Good morning John, how are you this morning?"

"I feel fine," said Hoch. "I had a good night and was not disturbed. I am feeling fine," Hoch then gave his order for breakfast, and while waiting its arrival was given several papers to read. "Look here, O'Neil," he called out. "See what one of the papers says about me." He then read to O'Neil the article which said that he had given up all hope and was in a state of collapse. "That thing says that I have lost hope," remarked Hoch, "but I have not. I will keep my nerve to the last." The attorneys for Hoch were about early to-day seeking to prevent the execution by legal means. The first thing attempted was to secure a writ of superseas from Justice of the Supreme Court. The justice refused to grant it.

A Short Respite.

A short time before the hour for execution a petition was filed in the United States Circuit by Hoch's attorneys asking for Federal intervention to save Hoch. The petition said the State authorities were endeavoring to execute Hoch in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution and without due process of law.

After filing the petition the attorneys went to the Federal building immediately, intending, it was said, to go to the criminal court building to try to get a stay of execution pending action by the Federal Courts.

As a result of the legal complication, Jailor Whitman announced that the execution would be delayed until application for a writ of habeas corpus could be passed upon by some judge in the Federal Court.

HOCH'S CAREER.

Was a Man of Many Wives and Many Murders.

Hoch is believed to have come originally from Herxweiler, a small town in Germany, not far from Binger-on-the-Rhine. His father, Jacob Schmidt, is said to still reside there. A wife supposed to be the first wife of Hoch, is also living in the same place. Hoch has always been reticent regarding his career in this country and his first wife, married in the United States, is believed to have been Mrs. Martha Steinbrecher, to whom he was married in 1895.

After living with Hoch for four months she died, the cause of death being given as nephritis. In November, 1895, he married Mary Rankin, of this city, and left her the day after the wedding, because she refused to give him money. In April, 1896, Hoch married Martha Hertzfield, and left her in four months, after obtaining from her \$600. His next wife is said to have been Mary Hoch, of Wheeling, W. Va. She died of nephritis after three months. Hoch has always denied this marriage and declared that he merely assumed the woman's name.

In the fall of 1896 Hoch married Clara Bartell, of Cincinnati. She died within three months of the marriage. In January, 1897, he was married to Julia Doz, in Hamilton, Ohio, and abandoned her after obtaining \$700. In April, 1898, Hoch was arrested in this city for selling mortgaged furniture and served two years in the House of Correction. In November, 1901, he was married to Mrs. Anna Goehrke, of Chicago, but abandoned her, after failing to obtain any money from her. April 8th, 1902, he married in St. Louis Mrs. Mary Beck-

er, who died early in 1903. Her relatives have claimed that she was poisoned. December 10, 1904, Hoch married Mrs. Marie Welcher, a widow of this city, the woman for whose murder he was condemned Dec. 29 the woman became ill, and on January 23rd she died, the cause of death being stated in the physician's certificate as nephritis. Five days later Hoch married Mrs. Emilie Fischer, a sister of Mrs. Welcher-Hoch. He obtained \$750 from her and disappeared on January 19th. The last Mrs. Hoch reported to the police the disappearance of her husband. Suspicion was aroused by her story, and the body of Mrs. Fischer-Hoch was exhumed and 7.6 grains of arsenic were found in the stomach.

Search was made for Hoch and he was finally discovered in New York, where his landlady, Mrs. Kitterly, reported that she believed her boarder to be Hoch who had proposed marriage to her on the day of his arrival in her house. He was arrested and later brought to Chicago.

Hoch after being placed in jail here admitted that he had been married thirteen times, but always denied that he had caused the death of any of his wives. He was placed on trial on April 19th and before the Supreme Court of the State granted a superseas to permit of the physician's report of his case by the court. Dec. 15th the court handed down a decision affirming the verdict in the lower court, and fixing the date of execution for Feb. 23.

The last effort made by Hoch to secure a new trial ended on Feb. 21st, when Governor Dunn and the Board of Pardons refused to interfere in his behalf.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Alberta Man's Strange Story Accepted by a Jury.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 26.—Charged with the murder of William Leslie, a Bruderheim merchant, Ludwig Lilgie was to-day acquitted by the jury on his second trial. At the last trial the jury disagreed, one man standing out for acquittal. The trial has lasted three days, and the Crown brought forward evidence to sustain the charge that Leslie on Jan. 23, 1905, had stabbed William Leslie to the heart and robbed the store of money and goods, hiding them on his farm. The deed being covered by the burning of the store; the charred body of the victim was found in the ash.

The defence of the prisoner was that he was a kleptomaniac, and had taken advantage of the murder to steal. He claimed that the murdered returned after the thief had left and fired the store. The prisoner left the dock, but was arrested immediately on a charge of theft, and again committed to prison.

INVENTOR DROWNED.

WHILE TESTING APPARATUS TO PREVENT SKATERS DROWNING.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—A despatch to the Tribune from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, says: Warren Mitchell, a young inventor, lost his life yesterday while testing an apparatus which he had invented for preventing the loss of life from skating on thin ice. The device consisted of a light frame work to be fastened about the skater's body and extending three feet on each side. Mitchell took his contrivance to Tanners Creek. While skating his foot came in contact with an obstruction and he was thrown headlong upon the ice. The ice gave way and the upper part of his body went under water. The device about his waist hampered him so that he could not raise himself up and when taken from the water he was dead.

JOHN STINSON'S MURDERER LOCATED.

Said to Have Been a Companion of the Dead Man and Now in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—The Call says to-day that local detectives believe that they have located the murderer of John Stinson, a wealthy man, who disappeared from this city in 1898. At that time the body of an unknown man was found floating in Stoves' Lake, and was buried as a pauper. A few months ago it was discovered that the body found in the lake was that of Stinson, and also that his deposit box, with a local trust company, was empty, although it was known to have contained a large sum of money and other valuables at the time of its death. Portland, Me., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Sarah Connor, who claims to have evidence that her brother, John Stinson, a wealthy miner of San Francisco, was murdered in 1898, claims that the man at the time of his death was believed to have had property valued at between \$850,000 and \$1,000,000.

Stinson went to California to hunt for gold in '49, and met a fortune. Afterwards he became a mining operator and promoter. He became suddenly wealthy in the mine, and worked with him for forty years. "He became suddenly wealthy after my death," she said in an interview last night. "Our detectives are watching every move of that man, and his arrest will be accomplished shortly." Portland, Me., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Sarah Connor, who claims to have evidence that her brother, John Stinson, a wealthy miner of San Francisco, was murdered in 1898, claims that the man at the time of his death was believed to have had property valued at between \$850,000 and \$1,000,000.

SUSPENDED HIM.

ALLEGED LUNATIC LOCKED UP FOR THREE DAYS.

Judge Carman Considers Merritt Lockup an Improper Place to Confine an Insane Person—Allegation That Constable Had No Authority.

A St. Catharines despatch: Representations having been made to County Judge Carman regarding the arrest and confinement in Merritt Lockup of Sylvester Newton Barr, an alleged lunatic, His Honor made an order suspending Samuel Moffatt from the office of village constable for thirty days, in order that inquiries might be made. The charges are that the lockup is not a proper place in which to keep any person, much less one in the condition in which Barr then was, and that Barr was confined in the lockup without any authority for three days. It is asserted that Moffatt should have taken him before a Magistrate who could send him to jail, where he would be properly cared for. It is also charged that the lockup in Merritt is not legally established by by-law, and, being in the basement of the town hall, is not a fit place for imprisoning any person. An order has been made that the use of the cells be discontinued until the place has been properly inspected and approved. Chief Moffatt made a statement to Judge Carman, which, to a certain extent, was satisfactory, and His Honor stated that if the village council would place the lockup in a condition satisfactory to himself and the county crown attorney the suspension would be removed in a few days.

CANADA'S FRUIT.

BRITISH IMPORTERS COMPLAIN OF APPLE SHIPPERS.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 26.—Notwithstanding the alleged activity of Mr. Fisher's fruit inspectors, it is charged that fraudulent packing of apples still continues. J. B. Jackson, commercial agent at Leeds, quotes a north of England trader as saying that the frauds perpetrated in the packing of Canadian apples have created a deep feeling of suspicion which will require some time to be removed. When satisfied that the fruit is honestly packed the dealer in question is prepared to take from 200 to 300 barrels per week. The same agent suggests that Canadian cheese-makers get after the Yorkshire trade, where the people are partial to a particular brand of cheese that crumbles. He also suggests that it would be better if more fruit was exported in small packages in place of bulk. Yorkshire manufacturers of mangies and clothes wringers want maple blocks for rollers, sizes ranging from 22 to 12-2 inches and 3-4 to 6-2 inches in diameter.

SEVENTY HOURS ON DUTY.

Bravery of Mrs. Patterson in Connection With Valencia Disaster.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 26.—Public attention has been drawn to another heroine of the Valencia wreck. First Officer Ferris of the Princess Mary, who was on board the Salvor, testified before the Canadian Court of Inquiry, and paid a glowing tribute to the zeal and undaunted fortitude of Mrs. Patterson, the telegraph operator at Cape Beale. She, although in a delicate condition, stayed at her post for nearly seventy consecutive hours. Mr. C. H. Lugin, special counsel for the Canada Government, asked the commissioners to take special note of this woman's bravery, so that her heroic service might be suitably recognized. He added that her labors were not confined to the telegraph office, but that she rendered distinguished service in succoring the famished survivors. "It is a pleasure to hear of such heroic acts," said Capt. Cox, one of the commissioners, while Capt. Gaudin, the chairman of the board, said a special mention would be made of Mrs. Patterson in the report.

TRUE TO THE LAST.

An Unfortunate Girl Dies Without Incriminating Her Betrayor.

Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—Ettie Langley, an unfortunate girl, whose condition at Orlaholm, Alta., has resulted in the arrest of two men, is dead. When death appeared imminent, a MacLeod surgeon was employed to examine the patient for the Attorney-General. No ante-mortem statement was secured. When her lover was arrested she firmly refused to say a word that would incriminate him, and later when the Calgary doctor was involved the girl continued to maintain silence. Her resolution was unshaken by urging of friends, and she died with the secret of her misfortune unrevealed. The affair has caused intense excitement in and around Orlaholm. The girl and her people came to town from the United States last winter. Her reputation was good. The Mounted Police have charge of the prosecution, but it is said the evidence in their possession placing responsibility is very slight.

JUDGE PAID COSTS.

Gave Judgment Against Suitor and Paid Expenses.

Toronto despatch: It is rather an unusual episode when a judge gives judgment against a suitor and then pays his costs. Such an incident occurred in the Division Court yesterday, when an old soldier, named Blake, sued a shoemaker, Schneider by name, for \$250. The former had taken a pair of military boots, the gift of a major-general and a pair of shoes, to be repaired. Schneider charged him a sum he believed excessive, so he offered to sell the boots, and believed he was offered \$250. The shoemaker claimed that he offered only the difference between the cost of repairs and \$250. Judge Morson decided that Schneider was to retain the boots in full of account. Blake was to receive his shoes and pay the costs.

The judge noticed the dismay of Blake on hearing that he must bear the expenses, which amounted to \$175. Pulling a two-dollar bill from his pocket he ordered that the old man receive his money.