

Oregonian

VOL. XLV.—NO. 13,933.

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JURY LOCKED UP FOR TWO NIGHTS

No Verdict Yet Reached in Williamson Case.

ITS DISCHARGE IS LIKELY

Rumors as to Vote Among the Members.

If No Agreement Is Found This Morning, Jurors May Be Allowed to Go and Third Trial Ordered.

After 22 hours of argument and ineffectual endeavor to agree upon a verdict, the twelve weary men on the Williamson-Gesner-Bliggs jury went to what rest could be gained in the crowded and stuffy jury room last night at 11 o'clock. Seven of the men, so it is rumored, hold that the defendants have not been proved to have committed the crime charged in the indictment and wish to return a verdict in accordance with their belief. Five men hold the opposite, that crime has been proved by the evidence of the Government, and wish to return a verdict of guilty. One other story has it that the jury is evenly divided, six men wishing to convict and six to acquit. Whether or not either of these stories is true, the fact remains that there is a serious disagreement, and as time has passed, the conviction has grown around the Federal building that there will be no verdict returned.

Jury Asks Instructions.

Yesterday morning, when court was convened at 10 o'clock and the jury was brought in upon its own request, Judge De Haven asked the 12 men if they had agreed upon a verdict. The jurors had already been in discussion since the afternoon previous at 2:30 o'clock, and all of them showed the strain of the work and the sleepless night.

L. A. Rose, the foreman of the jury, arose, in answer to the question of the court, and stated that the jury had come in for additional instruction as to what constituted the crime of subornation of perjury.

In answer to the request, Judge De Haven read from his charge of the day before, in which he defined the crime at length. He then read another statement bearing upon the intent of the parties making the false oaths, and closed his reading by the remark: "Gentlemen, this is, I think, as clear as I can make it to you. You may now retire."

Retires for the Night.

From that time on nothing was heard from the jury-room until along in the afternoon, when word was sent by the bailiff that the jury desired its dinner sent in at 7 o'clock. After the meal the jury went again to its work, and not having reached a decision at 11 o'clock, went to bed.

Judge De Haven remained at his chambers until after 9 o'clock before retiring to his home, and then left word that he would return for nothing less than a verdict, and then not unless the decision was reached prior to 11.

If no verdict is reached, and it appears practically certain now that none is possible, the third hearing of the Williamson case will be placed first on the docket for trial on August 28, when Judge W. H. Hunt takes up the work of Judge De Haven for the remainder of the land-fraud trials.

Will Keep Trying.

"I will try the case as many times as there is a disagreement," was the grim comment made by Mr. Heney yesterday when asked concerning his future course, providing the jury failed to reach a decision.

Although intending to do so until late in the evening, Mr. Heney did not go to San Francisco last night, preferring to remain in Portland another day, to be present at the discharge of the jury. Today also will be set the various trials to be taken up when court convenes again after its recess. This was to have been done yesterday afternoon, but upon the request of Mr. Heney the work was postponed until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the District Attorney will present the cases in the order in which they are to be tried, or at least the order in which he would like to have them come. One reason for putting off his trip to San Francisco was the desire of Mr. Heney to see the outcome of the Williamson case in order that he might set the third hearing down for August 28, provided the jury disagreed and made it necessary. Though no statement has been made, it is the opinion that the jury will be discharged this morning. If at the time court is called no verdict has been reached.

Judge De Haven announced yesterday afternoon that the demurrers in the cases of the United States against W. H. Davis, of Corvallis, and R. F. Alley would be overruled. These are timber-fraud conspiracy cases, which will be set for trial at the session of today.

JUDGE HUNT WILL COME.

Has Received No Official Notification, but Expects One.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 2.—(Special.)—The Associated Press dispatch from Portland stating that Judge William H. Hunt, of the United States court, would reach Portland August 28, for the purpose of

taking up the land-fraud trials where they will be relinquished by Judge De Haven, who is to leave for San Francisco Saturday, was shown Judge Hunt today. He said that it was probable that he would go to Portland and at the same time stated that he had as yet received no official designation for that duty.

In the event that Judge Hunt goes to the Coast, it is expected Judge Edward Whitton, of the Eastern District of Washington, will come to Helena to preside over Judge Hunt's court. The work at Portland will occupy at least a month.

BEAN IS WELL THOUGHT OF

Moody Still Considering Candidates for Oregon Judgeship.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 2.—No conclusion was reached today in regard to the selection of a Federal Judge for the District of Oregon. The matter is under investigation and the Attorney-General is looking carefully over the papers indicating various candidates, comparing them with the report of Assistant Attorney-General Robb. It may be some little time before this appointment is announced, for there are very strong endorsements on file for a number of apparently good men and it will be difficult to select the best suited for the position.

It is understood that the names of R. B. Bean, endorsed by the Portland bar, is being seriously considered, as his indorsement particularly appeals to the Department of Justice. There are others, however, who seem to receive as much consideration, and it is absolutely impossible at this time to ascertain who is the favored candidate, if, indeed, any one man is now so regarded.

The Attorney-General says no selection has yet been made and repeats that he is not able at this time to say who will be appointed.

TAGGED FOR PORTLAND

Ten-Year-Old Arkansas Girl Traveling Alone.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—(Special.)—Marion Shull, of the Union Depot, had in charge yesterday a pretty 10-year-old girl, traveling from Memphis, Ark., to Portland. She arrived at noon and left on the Santa Fe last night. Around the girl's neck was a card reading:

"Lucille Wooddy, an orphan, going to her aunt, Mrs. C. H. McCulloch, 54 Williams avenue, Portland, Or., her future home."

Conger Coming to Give Advice.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 2.—American Ambassador Conger and family left tonight for the United States, the Ambassador having two months' leave of absence. He will go directly to Washington, and it is surmised he will be consulted on the Chinese question, especially on the boycott.

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

THE WEATHER.—Maximum temperature, 72 deg.; minimum, 58. Precipitation, none. TODAY'S SHOWERS.—Southwest wind.

The War in the Far East.

Witte asserts he has full power to make treaty. Page 1.
Japan will receive Witte today, all peace envoys Sunday. Page 4.
President to tighten grip on Manchuria by extending railroad. Page 1.
All Russians in Sakhalin surrender. Page 1.
Large Russian reinforcements in field. Page 4.

Foreign.

Russian council debates on representation of peninsula. Page 8.
Kaiser and Edward may meet to reconcile Germany and Britain. Page 5.

National.

Moody admits Bean stands well for Federal Judge. Page 1.
Headquarters for Panama Canal at Ancon. Page 1.
Small prospect of new Chinese exclusion treaty. Page 4.

Domestic.

Passengers to Lewis and Clark Fair stranded by railroad strike. Page 5.
Operators in Montana driven from work by mobs. Page 2.
Legislative committee will whitewash Equitable, but Jerome will punish grafters. Page 1.
Louisiana sends her navy against Mississippi and captures a prize. Page 1.
Chicago police chase gamblers on water. Page 4.
Negro desperado run down in Kansas. Page 2.

Sport.

Pacific Coast League scores: Oakland 5, Portland 4; Seattle 7, Los Angeles 2; San Francisco 4, Tacoma 3. Page 8.
Sweet Marie wins match race with Tiverton. Page 5.
Tacoma High School boy breaks world's record in walk. Page 6.
Knock-out horses are beaten at Irvington. Page 6.

Pacific Coast.

Oakland boy confesses to kill in murder of Workmen have big day at Fair. Page 10.
Mrs. Jones makes murderous assault on Walter on woman she believed had stolen her husband. Page 7.
Timber fires are doing an immense amount of damage in Alaska. Page 7.
Mrs. "Jack Chesterfield" made an arsenal of the bosom of her dress. Page 7.
Mastamora box on Mount Hood is perforated by lightning. Page 7.

Commercial and Marine.

Sugar market in firm position. Page 13.
Oregon wool selling in the East. Page 15.
New York stock trading in professional hands. Page 15.
Russian shortage strengthens Liverpool wheat market, but not Chicago. Page 12.
Steamer chartered at San Francisco to carry knicks to Japan. Page 14.
Steamer Telegraph arrives safely from Seattle. Page 14.

Leads and Clark Exposition.

Admission, 22,111. Page 10.
Workmen have big day at Fair. Page 10.
People of Lookout School earn enough money to bring class to Exposition. Page 10.
Portland and Vicinity.
Williamson jury reaches no agreement and is locked up for the second night. Page 1.
What the road to Coos Bay will accomplish. Page 10.
Grammarman prominently mentioned for vacant Federal Judgeship. Page 16.
Morseman choir is coming to Portland. Page 10.
Wards of Juvenile Court want to go to work. Page 11.
George F. Baer, railway and coal magnate, makes public denial of "divine right" of yellow Journal. Page 11.
Charges against policeman heard by Commission. Page 9.
Woodmen parade the streets. Page 10.

WITTE'S DECISION WILL BIND RUSSIA

Emphatic Statement Ends Doubt Whether He Has Full Powers.

JAPANESE HOPE FOR PEACE

Sato Confident Terms Will Be Acceptable—Russian Envoys Meet Roosevelt Today—Overtures to Witte.

TOKIO, Aug. 4.—The bulk of the Russian garrison of Sakhalin surrendered to the Japanese July 21.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—(Special.)—Because of the general belief that M. Witte, the chief of the Russian peace envoys, is not clothed with absolute powers to sign a peace treaty, M. Karostovetz, his chief aid, tonight issued a formal statement declaring that whatever decision is arrived at by Mr. Witte will be binding and considered so by the Czar. By virtue of arrangements already made, the Russian envoys will be put in close cable connection with the palace at Peterhof, and they will thus be enabled to communicate at any time with the Czar.

This announcement cleared the air a trifle, and when it was reported to M. Sato, spokesman for the Japanese delegation, he said it made the outlook for peace much more hopeful. He declared that the Japanese had the utmost confidence in M. Witte and his judgment, and expressed the belief that when the Japanese terms are communicated to the Russian envoys, they will not consider them exorbitant.

Russians Will Go to Church.

This city will tomorrow morning witness a most unique spectacle, when the entire Russian delegation, arrayed in their robes of state, will leave the Hotel St. Regis and proceed to the Russian Cathedral, at Ninety-seventh street and Madison avenue, where it will go through the Russian religious service of singing and praise. This is in accordance with the ancient Muscovite rite to begin any momentous work with prayer. Only the immediate party will be permitted to enter the house of worship, and the structure will be securely surrounded by police to insure privacy to the envoy.

Immediately afterwards the party will start for Oyster Bay, where Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, will present his chief to President Roosevelt. This meeting is to be unofficial in character, similar to that of last week, when the Japanese envoys met the President, and will precede the first formal meeting of the Japanese and Russian peace envoys, which is to take place at Oyster Bay on Saturday.

East Side Acclaims Witte.

M. Witte and Baron Rosen spent today in a sight-seeing automobile touring the city. The Russians were given an enthusiastic welcome, especially through the streets of the lower East Side, where thousands of Americanized Russians clamored around the automobile and frantically tried to shake the hand of the great Russian reformer. M. Witte responded to the ovation by continually bowing and doffing his wide-brimmed Panama hat. He was highly delighted at his reception, and took occasion again to compliment the Americans as a "warm-hearted and wonderful people."

WILL ASK FOR TERMS FIRST

Witte Will Act to Learn Basis for Peace Conference.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The Times tomorrow will say:

When the Russian and Japanese envoys begin their conference at Portsmouth next week on a day yet to be fixed, the first action of Mr. Witte, after the preliminaries are over, will be to ask for an outline of the Japanese terms as a basis of discussion. Upon the reply to this request will depend the continuance of the negotiations.

This is the explanation of the apparent radical utterances of the Russian peace commissioner since his appointment, and it is also the explanation of his repudiation of the way in which these utterances have been interpreted and extended.

KEEP GRIP ON MANCHURIA

Japan Will Extend the Railroad to Strengthen Her Hold.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The Times tomorrow will say:

Japan has apparently a fixed and firm determination not to relinquish her hold upon Manchuria, no matter what contingencies may arise as a result of the pending negotiations. At least this is the construction put on the hasty and secret preparations now going forward for the building of extensions of the railroad, which now runs from Fusan, on the southeast coast of Corea, to Seoul, and which it is planned to take across the Yalu for 150 miles into Manchuria, joining the Chinese Eastern Railway probably at Liao Yang.

Rush orders have been placed in the last few days with American firms and corporations for the material of the road. This material includes 350 steel bridges, with 150 locomotives and 2000 cars. The striking feature of the enterprise is the secrecy that has been observed in placing the orders, and for the delivery of the bridges and rolling stock at the point nearest to that where they will be used. Delivery is to be made overland,

and, although the saving in time can hardly exceed three weeks, a threefold outlay in the way of freight bills seems not to have deterred the Japanese government from adopting that method of transportation.

The United States Steel Corporation, according to the Times, has been given the contract for the 350 bridges, mostly small structures, the cost totaling \$500,000, while the Babcock & Wilcox Co. has been given the contract for the 150 locomotives of the small narrow-gauge type. The locomotives will cost \$2,250,000. The cars ordered are to be of steel, there being two contracts, each for 1000 cars, the total cost being \$2,000,000.

About half of the material contracted for will be shipped over the Great Northern Railroad to Seattle, and the rest will be taken over the Northern Pacific to Tacoma. From these points the material will be transported to Yokohama.

DON'T WANT TO BE ANNEKED

Corean Delegates Will Ask Roosevelt to Intercede for Them.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 3.—(Special.)—Two Coreans are waiting at Oyster Bay's only hotel this evening in the hope that President Roosevelt will receive them tomorrow morning and accept from their hands a memorial from the people of their empire.

Rev. P. K. Yoon and Syngram Rhee, the envoys in question, assert that they do not represent the Emperor, as he is under Russian influence. They are spokesmen for a powerful society, Ichin Ho, which translated means "The Daily Progress," and hope that the President will use his good offices to prevent their little country from being partitioned off or gobbled up entirely by the warring powers in the East.

"We wish it distinctly understood that we are not representatives of the Emperor," said Dr. Yoon, the spokesman, "for our Emperor does not now represent the best interests of the people of Corea. There has been a wonderful awakening in Corea within the last few years, but it has all taken place among the lower classes. The officials are tainted with the influence of Russia. The people of Corea want the friendship of the American people and the American Government. The American Government was the first power to make a treaty with the Corean government, and that treaty made in 1897 still stands. The Corean people feel that, unless this Government continues to be friendly, the Russians and Japanese will grind them to pieces like grain between the millstones."

In further conversation, Dr. Yoon declared that the protectorate exercised over Corea by Japan was obtained by trickery through incorrect translation of the language of the original treaty. Still, as between the Japanese and the Russians, they would have little hesitancy in choosing the former for masters.

"The Russians have ever been the enemies of our people," he said. "They stand for every thing that is hateful and deceitful, and we realize that the Japanese are winning in this war."

SCOUT SHIP BADLY DAMAGED

Nippon, Well Known on Coast, Riddled in Japan Sea Battle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Advices have been received here by the Mail steamer Siberia, just arrived from the Orient, that the former Togo Kisen Kaisha's liner Nippon was so badly damaged by the shells of the Russian warships during the battle of the Sea of Japan that it was found necessary to run the vessel ashore to save her from being a total loss. She was one of Admiral Togo's scouting vessels, and was the first to discover Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet on the morning of the great naval battle. It was while bearing the news to the Japanese fleet that the well-known steamer met disaster.

Ever since the beginning of the war in the Far East, the Nippon and her sister ships, America and Hong Kong, formerly engaged in the trade between this city and the Orient, have been doing duty for Japan as converted cruisers and scoutships. From all accounts, the Nippon can be raised, when she will again resume service on her old run.

STILL HAVE NOT HAD ENOUGH

Russian Papers Denounce Peace Negotiations and Breathe Threats.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—(6-6 P. M.)—The press generally continues to avoid trenching of the ground to be covered in the peace negotiations, though the Soviet, which neither hopes nor wishes for peace, predicts that the purporters will result in nothing but idle talk.

The Moscow Gazette, an apostle of uncompromising reaction, declares that the dispatch of M. Witte to the United States is a disgrace and holds that the only concession Russia can make is to demand no indemnity from Japan and "no restoration of territory and no retribution have overtaken the enemy."

The Boulevard sheet, the Gazette, predicts a general European alliance, headed by Russia, Germany and France, to preserve the peace of the world, to restrain Japanese preponderance in the East and to prevent Great Britain from meddling in continental affairs.

TORPEDO-BOATS MAKE RAID

Russian Vessels Attack Steamer, Then Flee to Vladivostok.

TOKIO, Aug. 3.—It is officially reported that two Russian torpedo-boat-destroyers appeared off Chuching, on the northern coast of Corea, at 4.45 o'clock this morning, and attacked the Korean merchant steamer. The destroyers fired 60 shots, seven of which hit the port side of the engine-room and bridge, killing the captain and one boy and wounding two of the crew. The destroyers then coasted firing and steamed toward Vladivostok at 5 o'clock. The Kelsho was able to proceed and escaped.

Position of Russian Forces.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—An unofficial report has been received to the effect that General Lilevitch's first army is disposed near Chungmum, that the second army holds the Fengwha-Pamienchen line, and that the third army occupies positions in the vicinity of Tsama. Bodies of cavalry protect the extremities of either wing. It is reported that the Russians are gradually strengthening the forces south of the Tumen River, in Northern Corea. The total number of men is estimated at 22,000. The forces north of Tumen along the lines of communication are small.

LOUISIANA NAVY SENT TO FRONT

Blanchard Will Guard Sacred Soil of State From Mississippi Invaders.

FIVE ARMED VESSELS OUT

Vessels and Men From Mississippi Will Be Arrested—Increase of Fever Cases—Effect on Italian Immigration.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—New cases up to 6 P. M. 54; total cases to date, 422; deaths 2; total deaths to date, 84; new sub-fect, 11; total sub-fect, 65.

At Ship Island quarantine—Six known cases, four of which are convalescent.

In Louisiana, outside of New Orleans and not including Shreveport, 31 scattered cases, mostly convalescent.

At Shreveport, La., one convalescent.

At Montgomery, Ala., one convalescent.

At Lumberton, Miss., one convalescent.

At Sumner, Miss., one case.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—To prevent possible interference by Mississippi quarantine guards with Louisiana citizens, Governor Blanchard today telegraphed Commander J. B. Bostick to take his naval brigade to the state border immediately.

On receipt of the order, Commander Bostick dispatched two squadrons of men to the Oyster Commission schooner Majestic, lying in Bayou St. John, which had already been placed in commission and prepared for the journey. Fifty men were sent out.

The Majestic is only one of five vessels which will be used by the naval brigade. Two other schooners and two launches will also be used. The men are going fully equipped and accoutred and prepared for a stay of some length.

The first destination of the brigade is the Rigolote, from which place they will disembark to cover all necessary points on the coast.

Refugee Cutter Makes Trouble.

Surgeon Wadlin, of the Marine Hospital Service, today wired Governor Blanchard that the cutter Winona has taken to Ship Island all the boats which desired to enter Mississippi from New Orleans. Dr. Wadlin says the boats could have returned to New Orleans, if they desired, and that there is no discrimination against Louisiana boats. Governor Blanchard wired Dr. Wadlin asking him by what authority boats navigating public waters are taken to Ship Island, declaring that they have the right to navigate all navigable waterways of the United States, providing they do not touch Mississippi shores during the quarantine.

Invaders Will Be Arrested.

In addition to putting the naval brigade on ships, Governor Blanchard today wired to the Sheriffs and District Attorneys of St. Bernard and Orleans Parishes, with a view to invoking the assistance of the civil authorities to clear Louisiana waters of any armed invaders. To the Sheriffs he sent this telegram:

"You will take steps immediately to arrest all armed vessels and those aboard, found on the water in Louisiana waters in violation of the laws of this State. Go with Commander Bostick to effect capture. Go with Bostick expedition through the lake."

LOUISIANA TAKES FIRST PRIZE

Gov. Blanchard Captures Launch and Sends Her to Port.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—As a result of the investigation made by the naval brigade, Governor Blanchard has issued orders to Captain Bostwick to see that navigation in Louisiana waters is not in violation of the laws of this State. A schooner under command of Lieutenant Armstrong, is looking after Louisiana interests in the Rigolote.

It is stated that a big launch, the Grace, has been taken in charge by the Louisiana authorities and that the boat and crew will be sent at once to New Orleans. No serious trouble is anticipated.

MORE CASES, FEWER DEATHS

Clean-Up Has Good Effect—Serious Effect on Immigration.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Although there was a large increase of new cases and a considerable spread of infection, there was a diminution in the number of fatalities today and the yellow fever scare was regarded as having a hopeful aspect. The authorities have not concealed their expectation that for some time there will be a daily average of 20 deaths, owing to the extent of the main infected territory, and anything less than these figures will be regarded as a distinct assurance that the situation is still under control. Carrying on a scientific fight of this kind is a slow and tedious work, but the confidence of the authorities and the enthusiasm of the bulk of the public show no impairment.

With a view to inaugurating a more thorough cleaning movement and strengthening the arms of the health authorities in fighting the mosquito, the Mayor called a conference at the City Hall today. Opinions were expressed by Health Officer Kohske, by Beverly Warner, in charge of the ward work, and by Chairman Janvier, of the citizens com-

mittee, that, while yellow fever was now known not to be a filth disease and that the most perfect cleaning of a city would affect in no way the fight against the disease, it being the consensus of scientific opinion that yellow fever is only transmitted by the mosquito, a general sanitary movement will be certain to have a fine moral effect and will enlist the sympathy and active assistance of the public in putting into effect the precautions deemed necessary to destroy the breeding place of the mosquito. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee that will take in hand and carry out most comprehensive plans of sanitary work.

The inspectors who are at work searching out cases of illness are having many strange experiences. There still exists a widespread antipathy among the ignorant classes to making public cases of serious illness and the great fear of the inspectors' time is taken up in running down suspicious cases which are communicated by the citizens to the Board of Health.

The announcement that a large amount of money has been deposited here to the order of the Marine Hospital Service surgeons has created a false impression among a large number of people now out of work, and who are seeking jobs in connection with the movement to stamp out the fever. The Marine Hospital officers have been besieged with applicants for various positions and there is apparently a widespread belief that the Government is to turn loose a golden stream in the plan of fever eradication. It is explained that no money is to be spent by the Government in sanitary work here. The Government is not in control of the situation, nor does it expect to have any idea until the work is put out will be in the establishment and maintenance of detention camps and in any disinfection of cars or steamboats that may be required.

One of the good results that are expected to follow the present misfortune of the city will be a vast extension of the powers now lodged in the Board of Health in the matter of enforcing sanitary and hygienic measures. No one seems to have had any idea until the development of the past two weeks of the deplorable conditions that have existed in the Italian quarter. Hundreds of people have been found crowded into ramshackle tenements, some of them built perhaps a century ago, and surrounded with none of the essentials of the most primitive sanitation and hygiene. The district has been a rich field for the planting of epidemic diseases, and there is a strong demand that laws shall be passed and enforced to revolutionize these conditions, not only in the present infected area, but in other parts of the city.

Check to Italian Immigration.

It is not improbable also that the movement to bring Italian immigrants here on a large scale will suffer, partly by reason of the terror which the present infection has spread among the Italians, and partly by reason of the entirely unwarranted prejudice which seems to have arisen against extensive Italian colonization. With the negro flocking to the city, Louisiana and Mississippi planters have had a difficult problem to solve in obtaining adequate labor to till their fields. Thousands of Italians have in recent years replaced negroes in the sugar fields of Louisiana, and, as the Italian is usually an excellent laborer, there has for some time been a strong movement to provide such facilities in the way of an immigrant station as would divert to this gateway a larger proportion of Italian immigrants.

New Focus of Fever Develops.

Much surprise was expressed at the State Board of Health when a dispatch reached it today from Dr. Greenleaf, at Alexandria, announcing the appearance of a case of yellow fever there. Rapidly pariah had taken extraordinary measures to keep out the infection and it was thought that none of the fugitive Italians would be able to penetrate the cordon of guards with which she had surrounded herself. The Alexandria case was traced to New Orleans and that opens up the question of the efficiency of certain quarantines established in the country parishes. The period of incubation of yellow fever is five days and this Italian, therefore, must have got in Rapidly within that time, although the quarantine has been in effect for a much longer period. There is naturally much anxiety among the health officials to know how many more Italians have slipped out of New Orleans recently and managed to make their way into uninfected localities.

Dr. C. M. Brady returned today from Lake Providence, on the Mississippi River in North Louisiana, bringing information that the Italians who invaded that section have been completely isolated and are under constant observation. The case of fever here is carefully guarded and every precaution has been taken to prevent further infection.

SUBJECT OF THE QUAREEL

Blanchard Says Rights Are Invaded, Vardaman Says Otherwise.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—The following dispatch from Governor Blanchard of Louisiana, has been received by the Times:

Baton Rouge, Aug. 2.—Answering your inquiry, Mississippi's quarantine patrol-boats plying in Lake Borgne and the Sound, which connects the lake with the Mississippi, have taken the extraordinary step of prohibiting Louisiana fishermen from fishing in Lake Borgne and Louisiana boats from navigating channels of the lake and Sound. The Mississippi patrol-boat has taken action at the Lake Borgne end of the canal connecting the lake with the Mississippi River to prevent Louisiana boats from entering Lake Borgne.

Lake Borgne is an arm of the Gulf. Its waters are salt. It is surrounded entirely, except at the outlet to the sound by Louisiana territory. The lake and sound, like the Mississippi River, are navigable waterways. My position is that, while the Governor of Mississippi by his quarantine may prevent Louisiana vessels from landing on Mississippi shores, he may not interfere with Louisiana vessels navigating Lake Borgne and the sound.

Strange to say, the United States revenue cutter Winona has been doing patrol work in waters of the lake and sound in the interest of Mississippi and the quarantine. I have protested against this to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of Customs at Biloxi, Miss., and Mobile, under whose jurisdiction the Winona is. The Governor of Mississippi has been wired to repeatedly about these occurrences, and he gives the assurance of respecting the rights of his state in the matter of quarantining and patrolling the waters and channels of the lake and sound. I

WHITELASH FOR INSURANCE MEN

Purpose of New York Legislative Inquiry Into Equitable Scandal.

TO MAKE HYDE SCAPEGOAT

Committee Will Protect Odell's Friends and Try to Restore Confidence, but Jerome Will Send Rascals to Jail.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—(Special.)—An other legislative committee, composed of the main of countrymen, will spend the balance of the Summer and the Fall in delving into life-insurance matters. Bets are being freely offered that, like most committees of its kind, there will be a great flourish of trumpets and an absolute lack of results.

Senator W. W. Armstrong, of Rochester, heads this legislative body, which is given power to expend \$50,000 of the taxpayers' money. It has power to investigate practically everything in the life-insurance business, and is planning a programme which will keep it in session almost until the new Legislature meets next January. Friends of E. H. Harriman boast that he alone is responsible for the inquiry, and point to the admitted fact that Harriman's close friend, State Chairman and ex-Governor B. B. Odell, Jr., practically forced Higgins to permit the lawmakers to act. They were powerless to do anything without his consent, for at a special session the Legislature can only consider such subjects as the Governor recommends to it. The Equitable scandal, of course, was the reason assigned for the investigation, but the committee can, if it sees fit, delve into the affairs of every life-insurance company in the state.

Real Purpose of Committee.

The general belief here is that the lawmakers will