

謹啓 時下風下憂に事健勝奉欣
 賀状 拙し私義等下の一方に
 中書記より 多年海軍の志望を
 果すとて深く感謝の事あり
 こと今日一日に 樽屋に既取
 あり 各地の着令し 号し幸あり
 中丸の奉命せしむる道に あり
 きたり 邦人よきよき あり
 東洋汽船株式會社

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港の空に 二つの汽笛が 鳴る
 見し 見の 葉と 葉と 葉と
 着し 是は 更の 二回 かの 旗
 せり せり せり せり せり せり
 今日 尚ほ 傳は せり せり せり
 所 無く せり せり せり せり
 凡そ 其の 身の上 哀れ せり
 村へ 出で 日本 凡そ 遺 雑 事 件
 下 既 下 既 下 既 下 既 下 既

何れのゆゑか其のたゞぬ。此日頃の
事(事)對(對)す切(切)板(板)のま(ま)り(り)や(や)し(し)た(た)り(り)
は(は)も(も)實(實)事(事)願(願)夫(夫)實(實)は(は)當(當)推(推)ぬ(ぬ)は(は)
日(日)合(合)意(意)は(は)府(府)の(の)意(意)願(願)に(に)屬(屬)す(す)一(一)切(切)し(し)た(た)り(り)
港(港)に(に)別(別)に(に)加(加)ふ(ふ)法(法)府(府)の(の)推(推)定(定)當(當)り(り)
て(て)多(多)年(年)権(権)利(利)上(上)の(の)弊(弊)を(を)去(去)る(る)に(に)加(加)以(以)て(て)
日(日)中(中)の(の)事(事)件(件)を(を)て(て)法(法)典(典)に(に)入(入)れ(れ)る(る)に(に)
此(此)我(我)等(等)は(は)其(其)向(向)に(に)介(介)入(入)し(し)て(て)裁(裁)定(定)し(し)て(て)

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成(成)り(り)や(や)ら(ら)ず(ず)か(か)ら(ら)ず(ず)し(し)て(て)滿(滿)洲(洲)の(の)日(日)
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注(注)意(意)を(を)な(な)す(す)は(は)府(府)の(の)意(意)願(願)に(に)屬(屬)す(す)
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介(介)入(入)し(し)て(て)裁(裁)定(定)し(し)て(て)

クレリアは臣下我孫國の成すの成言
 は、名も角も日弁丸を圃の遣難
 かるやと社、所のは莫大の遣難
 有るや氣の、海の幸の才と云ふ、東島
 中の所、前大我を臣の工、ト下氏の
 ありは、美園大使、事侍に陣侍た
 りば、お昔の、事、小村の使、人
 陸奥佐事、陣侍は、事侍は、後
 日の、御所の、根、と、ま、根、標、か、ま、子

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派、お、事、の、情、事、の、成、よ、の、思、は、ん、ん
 ば、日、の、國、旗、と、揚、げ、る、船、の、北、海、と、航
 行、す、の、事、は、一、大、事、件、と、思、は、ま、し、ま
 後、の、我、と、あ、ち、は、さ、ら、に、さ、ら、に、さ、ら、に、
 非、も、あ、ら、な、い、と、思、は、ま、し、ま
 奉、信、上、陸、の、村、來、る、十、二、百、次、め、ら
 へ、い、ま、の、事、
 先、は、赤、首、の、事、は、し、ら、し、ま、事、後、の、事、は、
 之、も、あ、ら、な、い、と、思、は、ま、し、ま

今後の祝賀事業、おめでとうと
くまやか既に奉じての義の義を
打名あり、いづれは社と貴族の
て済むこと、奉納中のものを
の有り、さうおめでとう今後の
祝賀は、大に同下の、お喜び
さうおめでとう、おめでとう、何年
おめでとう、おめでとう、おめでとう

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無く、おめでとう、おめでとう、おめでとう
おめでとう

おめでとう

梅井孝一郎

東洋汽船株式會社
おめでとう

伯母大隈直信殿
おめでとう

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1899.

DESPERATE NIPPON MARU JAPANESE

Jump to Escape Quarantine and
Are Drowned—Both Bodies
Recovered.

A desperate attempt was made by two Japanese sailors of the Nippon Maru crew to escape quarantine. They lashed life-preservers about their bodies and springing overboard struck with a strong stroke for the shore. Both failed, however, and their bodies were found Wednesday morning floating on the surface of the water. Coroner Hill was quickly notified, and with other physicians went to make an examination of the bodies.

Coroner Hill has a strong suspicion that either one or both of the Japanese drowned may have been victims of the plague.

It is believed that the two men

jumped overboard night before last when the steamer entered the bay. They probably knew they would be quarantined here on account of the fever, and decided to try and reach shore before the vessel was reached by the quarantine officers. This is what gives rise to the suspicion that the Japs had the plague. Their bodies were found Wednesday morning by Joseph Castarino, an Italian fisherman, near the new brick house at Fort Point. The bodies were lying close together, and had evidently been in the water over night.

How they were drowned with life preservers on is a mystery, but they probably met death in diving from the moving vessel.

S.S. Report



act at a Tough Lawson City.

ctor of the Klondike Nugget, the
alace. This is his second trip out
printing outfit over the Chilcoot
nd that the excitement did not end
angers of Chilcoot. Ever since he
e metropolis of the Klondike ex-
ent. Like all up-to-date papers, he
e people, and has won a number of
he thought the rights of the people
just emerged successfully from a
him by James Church McCook, the
Allen is an American, but he does
tentative in the Klondike. In fact,
s disgraced his office and his coun-
gainst Mr. Allen was over the pub-
in which the disgraceful actions of
and dive were exploited.

last April," said Mr. Allen, "Mc-
ls. He was under the influence of
was an American to come and
he turned and asked if there was
an American. A young Canadian
McCook made a rush toward him,
then!" The Canadian stood his
t. They were separated and good
McCook continued to drink and to
f. Finally he leaned over the bar,
on his back, invited the porter to
ead of resenting this insult, Mr. Mc-
r the fact that his body was able to
at he roared with laughter, and re-
s ended, McCook again got into a
he had fought before, and the pair
ded by the females about the place.

Scripps-Blades News Association.

RICHMOND, Va., June 28.—George J. Freedley, a rich young man who owns the Cardwell Machine Works, surprised some of his friends by marrying Miss Maude Reynolds. She is a lady of many personal charms and kept a flower stand in the business center of the city. Freedley met her there. When it was announced that Freedley was to wed it was thought his bride would be another lady he was reported to be engaged to. One friend made the mistake of sending a bridal present to the wrong house. The wedding was witnessed by only a few intimate acquaintances.

REPUBLICAN E AWOKE

Call and Chronicle Re They Were Electin

The sudden change in front with attitude of the morning papers toward deal of surprise among the politicians.

The Examiner, which has always made one of those meteoric movements of ordinary individuals, and in democratic executive committee quoted advantage of a friend of the Mayor. paper is explained by the fact that was absent from his desk for a few took advantage of this fact to run a little this fantastic shift in policy will be re- The austere tone which has st

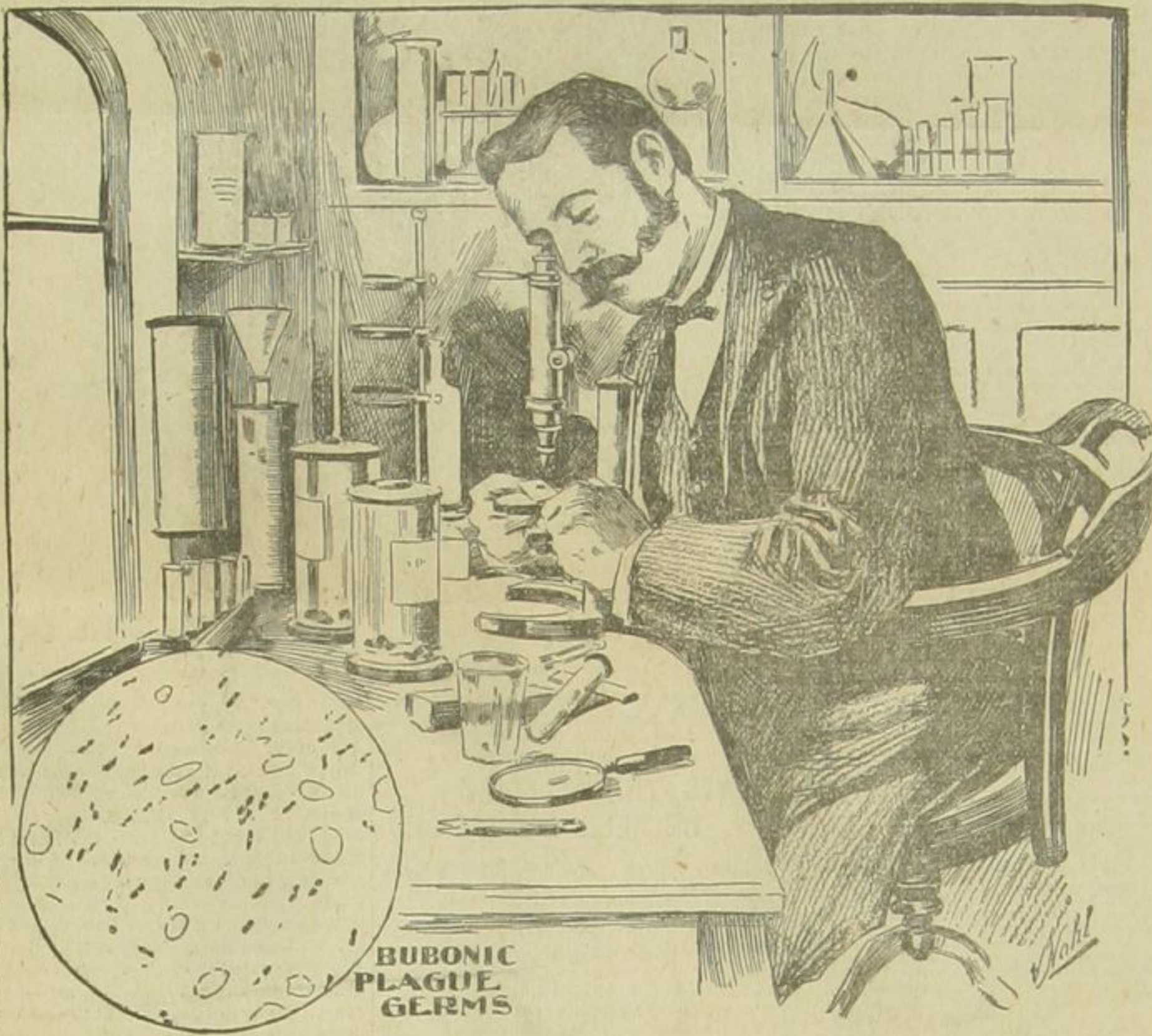
THE WEATHER.

FORECAST MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR THIRTY HOURS ENDING MIDNIGHT JUNE 30, 1899: SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY: Fair Friday, with fog in the afternoon; fresh westerly winds. ALEXANDER G. McADIE, Forecast Official.



SAN FRANCISCO IS ENDANGERED BY THE FEDERAL QUARANTINE OFFICER. INFECTED NIPPON MARU SENT TO THE MAIL DOCK

Police Captain Spillane, Under Orders From the Board of Health, Will Station a Guard This Morning to Prevent the Landing of Freight or Passengers.



DR. WILLIAM F. BARBAT'S MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF THE GLANDS

Under a magnifying power of 1,200 diameters, the bacilli found in the glands taken from the dead bodies of the Japanese who escaped from the Nippon Maru closely resembled the bacilli of bubonic plague, but the final tests were not completed yesterday.

THE Nippon Maru, the Japanese steamer, which is thought to be infected with the bubonic plague, was released from quarantine yesterday afternoon by Dr. Kinyoun, the Federal quarantine officer, at Angel Island. Her passengers and crew were held on the island, but the steamer is now lying off the Pacific Mail dock, with the expressed intention of docking and unloading her freight at daybreak.

Although Dr. Barbat, bacteriologist of the Board of Health, fears that the bacilli taken from the glands of the two Japanese sailors found in the bay are plague bacilli, from their close resemblance to the germs of the Asiatic disease, he cannot express a definite opinion until to-day, when the cultures will have been developed. Meanwhile the ship will have discharged her cargo.

The members of the Board of Health say they are powerless to prevent the docking of the ship or the landing of the freight.

Acting under instructions from Dr. Coffey of the Board of Health, given at a late hour last night, Police Captain Spillane will have two men stationed at the Pacific Mail dock this morning to prevent the landing of freight from the Nippon Maru.

Nothing will be permitted to leave the ship until 10 o'clock, by which time Dr. Barbat will have examined the bacilli cultures, and it will be definitely known whether or not the drowned Japanese sailors from the steamer had the plague. Captain Spillane's men will arrest any one who attempts to land freight or anything else from the ship before Dr. Barbat makes his report.

DR. COFFEY URGES STRINGENT ACTION

If the examination of the cultures developed from the bacilli taken from the two Japanese sailors shows that they had bubonic plague, the Board of Health will take charge of the Nippon Maru and every man on board of her. We will prevent the landing of freight, and the Captain, crew and passengers will be sent to the pest-house until we think all possibility of danger has passed. We are powerless to prevent the release of the ship from Angel Island, as the Federal Government takes that matter out of our hands, but we certainly have the authority to prevent the landing of freight or passengers in this city, if we think there is danger. In this matter I express only my personal opinion, but I have no doubt the other members of the board will agree with me.—Dr. W. D. Coffey of the Board of Health in an interview.

"THE TWO JAPS HAD THE PLAGUE."

The Board of Health is powerless to prevent the Nippon Maru docking after the Federal quarantine officers have released the ship. If there were any passengers on board we would make every effort to prevent them leaving the wharf. The presumption is that the ship and cargo have been thoroughly fumigated, and if that is the case I do not think there is any danger. We must take the Federal officials' word for the effectiveness of the fumigation, as the State has no supervision whatever of the process.

I am confident that the two Japs found in the bay were suffering from the plague.

We asked the Chief of Police to-day what assistance he could give us to prevent the docking of the Nippon Maru. He said he had no authority whatever in the premises, and that we would have to rely solely on our own department.

We will not allow any of the passengers to set foot in San Francisco until we are satisfied that all danger is passed. It is the passengers that we fear, not the freight.

New York and New Orleans had their fight with the Federal quarantine, and eventually won the battle. We must do the same.—Dr. J. Henry Barbat, member San Francisco Board of Health, in an interview.

When Health Officer Lawlor entered his office yesterday morning he was given a report from Dr. Barbat, bacteriologist of the Board of Health, which contained the startling information that one of the drowned Japanese from the Nippon Maru had bacilli resembling those of the dreaded bubonic plague. The official report was as follows:

San Francisco, June 29, 1899.

Dr. Lawlor, Health Officer—Dear Sir: The examination of the specimens received from Dr. E. E. Hill, which were removed from the Japanese sailors, show the presence of bacilli resembling the bacilli of bubonic plague. It will be necessary to make cultures for positive identification. Examined by Dr. William F. Barbat.

Dr. Lawlor learned that the report on the culture of the bacilli would not be ready until this morning; and, realizing that prompt and decisive action was absolutely necessary, he decided to call a meeting of the Board of Health to consider the Nippon Maru question. He also addressed a letter to the Federal quarantine officer, stating the results of the microscopical examination of the Japanese glands, and reminding that official that there was grave danger that the plague was still on the infected steamer. In view of all the circumstances in the case the Federal official was requested, on behalf of the local health authorities, not to permit the steamer to leave the quarantine station.

"I have done all that I could do," Dr. Law-

lor said, "and now it seems we have nothing to say about the quarantine of this ship. This report of Dr. Barbat goes to prove that a Japanese passenger, whose glands were swollen, had been stricken with the disease and passed through the quarantine lines undetected. We can't say positively that the bacilli found are germs of the bubonic plague, but then this Jap's glands were swollen, indicating the presence of the disease. We expect to know the truth in the morning, and then we will have a clear case against the Federal quarantine service."

The Board of Health failed to meet in the afternoon at the appointed hour, so the meeting was postponed until this evening.

Dr. Barbat, the bacteriologist, is by no means satisfied that the bacilli from the bodies of the Japanese sailors are not those of the Asiatic plague. He said last night:

- The bacilli bear great resemblance to those of the bubonic plague. The plague bacillus is peculiar, in that it stains at both ends, leaving a white space in the middle. The bacilli under examination have this characteristic. We are now developing "cultures."
- They will be ready for inspection to-morrow morning. If the "cultures" bear out the plague presumption, the Board of Health will, of course, take prompt and decided steps to protect the interests of the community.

The only way to make certain of results in handling germs is to inject some of them into an animal. If the animal develops the disease it is sufficient evidence that the germs were active and virulent. We usually use guinea pigs for such experiments. But if the "cultures" to-morrow appear to be those of bubonic plague, it is questionable whether we will experiment with them. It would be a very dangerous business, and I think I would be opposed to it. If we infected a guinea pig he might escape, develop the disease and die from the plague in some cellar. The whole city would be thus liable to infection. We have not the proper appliances for such experiments. While the results might be eminently satisfactory from a medical standpoint, too much

danger attaches to plague germs to permit any experiments in a big city.

Still, I do not think there is much real danger here. The people of Oriental countries are peculiarly susceptible to the plague for various reasons. One is the climate. This is a good, bracing, healthful climate, and plague germs would have here a comparatively hard time of it. Moreover, Caucasians do not seem as liable as dark races to catch the disease, even in the Orient. I know many white doctors have operated in plague-stricken districts and have come out unscathed.

To-morrow morning I will examine the cultures, and then we will know whether the Nippon Maru brought us the bubonic plague or not.

Dr. William P. Chalmers, the State quarantine officer, whose term of office expires to-day, went to the Angel Island quarantine station yesterday with Dr. W. B. Coffey of the Board of Health. The Federal quarantine officer, Dr. Kinyoun, declined to admit them to the station except on condition that they remain in quarantine with the passengers.

Despite this precaution, however, it is charged by the local health officers that Captain McFarland, of the Federal quarantine boat Sternberg, transferred passengers, their baggage and effects from the Nippon Maru to the Angel Island station, and that after so doing he was permitted to return to the city. Furthermore, they say that when he should have been in quarantine he attended the Board of Health meeting at the City Hall Tuesday night, and was engaged in political work there. The in-

(Continued on Page Two.)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

SHERIFF YOUNG POWERLESS TO CHECK RIOTERS

Tells the Story of the Attack on Bunker Hill Mine.

CRIMINALS WORE MASKS Proceedings to Oust From Office Shoshone County Commissioners.

[Special Dispatch to "The Examiner"]
WALLACE (Idaho), June 29.—Today the story of the riot of April 29th was told in court for the first time, coming from the lips of Sheriff Young. The story was told to show the effects of the County Commissioners failing to take steps to stop the riot after they had been notified that one was threatening, in the case which the State has brought to remove them from office.

On direct examination Young only answered questions put to him, the substance of his testimony being that he went to Wardner on April 27th on the same train as the rioters, they numbering from 800 to 1,000 men, according to his estimate. He said:

Many were masked, and all the masked men were armed, as were some of the others. At Kellogg the mob blew up the Bunker Hill mill. It looked to me that it was a total ruin. Smith was killed outright and Cherry was mortally wounded. The masked men blew up the mill and shot the men. So far as I know I only had one deputy on the ground. I had two at Wardner, with instructions to deputize as many more as they might need. (Wardner and Kellogg are a little over a mile apart. The former is always called Wardner, which is also commonly used as a name for both towns. This will explain some apparent errors in the language of witnesses in these trials.) I had no special instructions from the Commissioners in reference to the riot, although I talked with both Simmons and Stinson regarding the situation just before the riot.

On cross-examination Young was allowed to go ahead and tell his story in his own way, only enough questions being asked to keep him going. He said:

On April 26th I had a talk with Porter over the telephone. He said a blockade had been formed which kept men from getting up to the Bunker Hill mine, and bloodshed was likely to follow; also that he thought my deputy was in the blocking crowd. I then called up my deputy, who told me a blockade had been formed, but that the men had since dispersed. I went down to Wardner the next day and told my deputy, Bell, to deputize as many additional men as he needed if there was indication of trouble. I also instructed him to disarm any men who were carrying arms on the street. I then went to the Bunker Hill office, where I saw Burbridge. He said he would hold me responsible if any more men were stopped on their way to the mine. I said I thought there would be no more trouble that way. I suggested to Burbridge that he meet a committee from the miners. He refused to recognize such a committee and said he would manage his own affairs.

The next morning I went to see him and again insisted on his meeting a committee, but he again refused. I had heard that men had been stopped on the road at the mill. He said he had a right to stop them when I mentioned it, claiming that they were Miners' Union men and he could stop them there. I promised to arrest him if he did it again.

I heard that men working at the mine were carrying guns. That is why I instructed my deputies to arrest any man carrying a gun. On the 28th I returned to Wallace and the next morning, while in my office, Deputy Secretary Burbridge reported that a trainload of armed men were at the depot evidently bound for Wardner. I went down there and the train was just ready to start. I thought if I was to do any good at Wardner I must go down on it, so I went. Before leaving the office I had instructed Secretary Burbridge to notify the deputies at Wardner, Henry and Bell were both there then.

At Kellogg I closed the saloons as soon as possible, and by that time the masked men were beginning to line up. I pushed my way through the crowd and got up on something, when I said: "In the name of the Sheriff of Shoshone county and of the people of Idaho, I command you to disperse." They had unloaded a lot of powder in fifty-pound boxes. Then some one called "Wardner" and the men commenced lining up. I went down a way farther and when they came along got out nearly in front of them and again commanded them to disperse. One masked man had told me they would tie me up if I didn't quit interfering. I followed them up the road toward the mill until I was stopped at the bridge by a guard. The armed men had gone toward the mill. When they were about opposite the boarding-house a shot was fired from the side hill back of the mill. The men commenced firing in that direction. Before that I saw a man on the fence off to the left, and when they began firing he jumped or fell off from the fence. When the firing ceased the men went up there and brought down the body of Smith.

I then started back and 150 or 200 feet from the guard met two or three women and several men. One of them, McLeod, the blacksmith at Kellogg, told me I had done all I could do there and that I had better get back with him. We went up his house and had some bread and milk. While eating we heard the shots which blew up the mill. They shook the house pretty hard and we ran out and went down to Kellogg. The men were then getting on the train, shooting their revolvers freely. Then I heard that another man, Cherry, had been shot. Deputy Sheriff Bell came along in a carriage and I started up with him, but soon met Hunt and Gordon France, so I turned back with them. We went down to the mill to see what damage had been done.

In reply to the State's attorneys on redirect examination Young said: I advised with County Attorney Samuels regarding arresting the men. I thought it would be best to wait a day or two to give them a chance to get settled, and be agreed with me. I did not think the men would leave the country, I was satisfied they were miners employed at Canyon Creek, and that they would stay there. I sent no deputies up Canyon Creek. The Last Chance mill had been threatened, and I kept all my deputies to guard it. I sent no one to try to ferret out the criminals. I heard the Last Chance mill had been threatened by Bunker Hill men. I thought those men would remain, and still think they would had martial law had been declared.

I have lived here since 1885 and have been in Canyon Creek a few times. I don't know many of the miners there. There were about 100 men masked, all of whom had guns, but I did not recognize any of them. In fact, I did not identify a single man that day positively. I have lived in Wallula and was a member of the Miners' Union before I went into the Sheriff's office. I don't know many of the miners now, as I have only lived there for a year and a half, and not one miner in twenty stays at the same mine for a year. I know most of the business men there and in Canyon Creek, and would have recognized them if they had not been masked.

I made no effort to identify the men on their return by having men there to recognize them. I instructed the deputies in Wardner to try to find out who was concerned in the riot, but they never reported any. The only report they made was of the arrest of several men. Several of them proved to be men appointed as constables by Justice Tobias. All were Bunker Hill men. I had no doubt but the men on the train were armed men from Wallula and Canyon Creek. Burbridge finally agreed to meet a committee from the men working for the company, but refused to meet those who had worked for them but had gone into the union.

I held no private conversation with masked men that day, either to one side or in an undertone. I am positive of this. The State made the questions so strong which drew out this answer that it was evident that it had witnesses who would tell a different story. The Sheriff continued: When put in prison I had no information as to the identity of the men who were concerned in the riot. I believed they were union men from Canyon Creek and Wallula, and all that was necessary was to put them all under arrest to have the right men. Each of the Commissioners were on the stand and questioned as to their allowance of the commissions to the Sheriff, which, it is claimed, were illegal; as to their manner of approving the official bonds, what steps were taken when Manager Burbridge notified them that he feared an attack on the Bunker Hill property and other minor matters. All told practically the same story. Burbridge had notified them on April 26th that he feared for the safety of the property. But none of them had taken any steps to see that it was protected. Simmons and Stinson had conferred with Sheriff Young and on his assurance that he was able to look after matters there they had rested easy. Boyle was on the ground and satisfied himself that there was no danger without consulting the Sheriff.

The bonds of the county officers were sim-



UNCLE COLLIS: "Now, can't you

WANTS THE MILITARY RECALLE FROM IDAHO.

Building Trades Council Decides to Make This Request of President McKinley.

The Building Trades Council at a meeting last night at Labor Bureau Hall instructed its Secretary to communicate with President McKinley and request that he withdraw the military from the State of Idaho, and especially the Coeur d'Alene mining district. A resolution was adopted declaring that, in the opinion of the council, the State of Idaho is not in a state of insurrection and there is no need of the military. It was mentioned that as long as the courts were in session and processes were served they could not be an insurrection.

It was further resolved that the belief of the council is that the military is being kept in Idaho to destroy the Miners' Union and to drive its members away and destroy their homes.

The action of the Idaho State authorities in denying the right of the people to decorate the graves of their dead on the 15th of July was denounced by resolution as an outrage.

A communication was read from the Park Commission relating to the complaint that the employees of the Park are compelled to work nine hours, which is in violation of the Eight-hour law.

The commission referred the council to its attorney for explanation of its position in the matter. The boycott on the Battle of Manilla and Owens & Varney, who advertise the show, was ordered pressed.

The committee gave assurances that the affair will be one of the most noteworthy yet seen. The celebration is to be at Glen Park.

UNFAITHFULNESS OF HUSBAND IS JUSTIFICATION FOR KILLING

(Continued From Page One.)

An ending so inevitable, it is like Ibsen—and it is life itself. If Fate had not afflicted Louisa Kopp with consumption there would have been no story about the Kopp family. This plain, unpretentious, prosperous, frugal, middle-aged German couple would have lived their dull, respectable lives out in their home in the little by-street in continued obscurity, and would have died in peace, leaving behind them a snug little fortune for their only child. But Fate chose to sow the seeds of consumption in Louisa Kopp, and because it did the husband lies dead by his wife's hand and the wife sits, pallid and weeping, in prison, saying over and over to herself: "I have done it—and I cannot undo it."

Sitting in the Matron's room of the City Prison, with the tears rolling down her bloodless cheeks and her wasted fingers winding and twisting in her lap, Mrs. Louisa Kopp told me the story of this tragedy of middle-age.

A poor, unlovely creature enough is this faded, withered, pain-racked woman, with the death mark already on her, and it seems the cruelest satire of nature that she, so little gifted to inspire love, should be capable of devotion so deep and single, of a love that gave and craved so much.

One would guess her, perhaps, an exacting companion, but a frugal, good and virtuous wife, and through all her leaden, unhappy story ran the faithful love for the man of her life.

"We were married nineteen years and we were always happy in our home. What one knew the other knew; what one had belonged to the other. There was never a question of 'what is mine?' and 'what is yours?' What we had we had made together. I had looked after the house where we lived and took tennis for twelve years. My husband looked after his restaurant. In our four rooms we were content. We had all we needed and wished for nothing. My husband liked his home and spent his time there when he was not at work. All the news of the day, who he saw and what he did he would tell me when he came home. Sometimes he went on a spree, and I was willing to forgive that, for his kindness was up for it. After his spree I would make him a cup of black coffee in the morning and do what I could for him, and if I told him I thought it was not good for him to do such things he

would say: 'Yes, you are right,' and go away promising not to drink. A woman can overlook much when a man is true. He loved our little girl, and when she was smaller and use to recite at entertainments he was proud of her and we were as happy as a family can be. Then about two years ago my health began to fail. He was kind then. Ten months ago I went East to my brother to try to regain my health. My husband wished me to go, and when I went he said: 'Now, get well and hurry home again.' So true was my love for him and so perfect my confidence in him that I made over my share in our property to him, so that in case of my death he would have no trouble nor expense in settling our affairs. While I was away he wrote to me sometimes once a week, sometimes once in two or three weeks, and sent me about \$20 a month. His letters seemed cold and showed no interest in me. He didn't ask me to come home, but urged me to stay to get acclimated and to try to get well. I sent to him for money to come home and he did not send me any, although I knew we had plenty in the bank. My brother gave me the money I needed, and four weeks ago I came home—to what a changed home! I found that while my little girl and I had been away my husband had made the acquaintance of Mrs. Bertha Monti and taken her into our own home—the very rooms where my husband had lived with me so many years, the home that I held sacred.

"She went away when I came back, but he was changed to me entirely. Instead of being kind and spending his time at home, as he used to do, he seemed to hate his child and me, and rarely staid at home. "You are sick," he would say to me; "you have a contagious disease and no one should go near you. Why don't you go to a hospital—you'll not live long, anyhow!" That nearly broke my heart. I knew it was because he wished me out of the way because of the other woman. In his anger he choked me and pressed my body until I thought he would crush my chest in. It seemed as though I was not dying fast enough to suit him. When I begged him to give up this other woman only until I died and was out of his way, he would get angry and tell me he loved her. He would tell that to me who had been his wife for nineteen years, and who had given him her youth.

"He was no longer even willing to provide the comforts he had been glad to provide before, and having our property in his own name entirely, he even went so far as to advertise that he would not be responsible for any jobs of mine. I became so unhappy that two weeks ago I went to this other woman. I appealed to her woman's heart—sometimes women have pity for each other—and I had no pride left. I begged her to keep my husband away from her while I lived, to give him back to me for the little time I have left. 'I have need of his comfort and his kindness in this time of sickness,' I said to her. 'Give him back to me until I die,' I begged of her in tears; but they went on seeing each other as though no heart was aching because of them. On Wednesday night my little girl and I went to the French restaurant on Taylor street for a little supper about 7 o'clock. I did not know my husband was there until I saw him and this woman at the counter paying his bill. To really see them together was more terrible than to be thinking they were together. I followed him out to the door and went home with him. When we got there I said to him, 'Charlie, are you going to cast me off after our life together, for this woman you have only known a few months? Are you going to throw me out in the world, sick and helpless, to die alone?'

"He flew into a passion and cried out as loud as he could, 'I love her; she is a nice woman; I love her and I will not live without her.' Then he turned on me and said, 'What are you? What sort of a woman are you,' and sneered at my looks and my weakness and said everything he could to hurt me, and then spoke of how wise she is. I couldn't stand that."

It is the last straw, the proverb says, that breaks the camel's back. Charles Kopp, in his aversion for his sickly wife and his infatuation for the woman who is younger and prettier, and who could stir his aged fancy with her coquetry, laid on one straw too much.

"And —?" I asked. "I shot him."

"When the hand of Fate lies so heavy as it did on this husband and wife, who of us may sit in judgment on the sins of either?" HELEN DARE.

SUICIDE OF DREYFUS IS REPORTED

(Continued From Page One.)

desires. Everybody who knows anything about the case will be elated." "Cassimir-Perier, General Mercier and

San Francisco
Chronicle
July 1, 1899

SAN FRANCISCO

TWO JAPANESE POLICE KEEP THE NIPPON MARU STOWAWAYS. IN QUARANTINE AT THE MAIL DOCK.

Nippon Maru's Crew Had Assisted Them Overboard.

HEALTH BOARD FINDS THEY HAD THE PLAGUE.

FEDERAL QUARANTINE OFFICER KINYOUN MAKES SHARP COMMENT.

Steamer Has Been Ordered Into the Stream and the Agent Says the Command Will Be Obeyed.

The Board of Health has declared that the two Japanese drowned in the bay had the bubonic plague. The men were stowaways on the Nippon Maru and met their death while trying to escape. As a result of the affair State and Federal officials are at odds and a determined battle will be waged to settle the question of authority.

At a meeting of the Health Board last night it was decreed that any one landing in San Francisco from the island should be incarcerated in the Pesthouse and that any person, regardless of rank or title, who interfered with the ideas of the local authorities, should be arrested.

Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, the Federal quarantine officer in charge at the island, has cleared up the mystery regarding the identity of the drowned Japanese. He was seen last evening on Angel island and reported everything well with the passengers, both cabin and steerage, and with the officers and crew of the Nippon Maru. No new cases of plague had developed, and when the period of detention ordered by the Treasury Department, fifteen days, has expired, he will permit all to leave the island.

When the steamer was ordered into quarantine she was taken to an anchorage off Angel island and about a mile and a half from the quarantine station. Dr. Kinyoun then ordered a thorough search of the vessel, which resulted in the discovery of eleven stowaways. They were all Japanese, had boarded the steamer at Yokohama and had been hidden and provided with food by the Japanese firemen of the steamer. They found sleeping quarters in the coal bunkers, and until the ship was searched by Dr. Kinyoun's order their presence on board was unknown to the Maru's officers.

The first intimation received by Dr. Kinyoun of a shortage in his army of possible plague subjects was when he read in the local papers of the finding of the bodies.

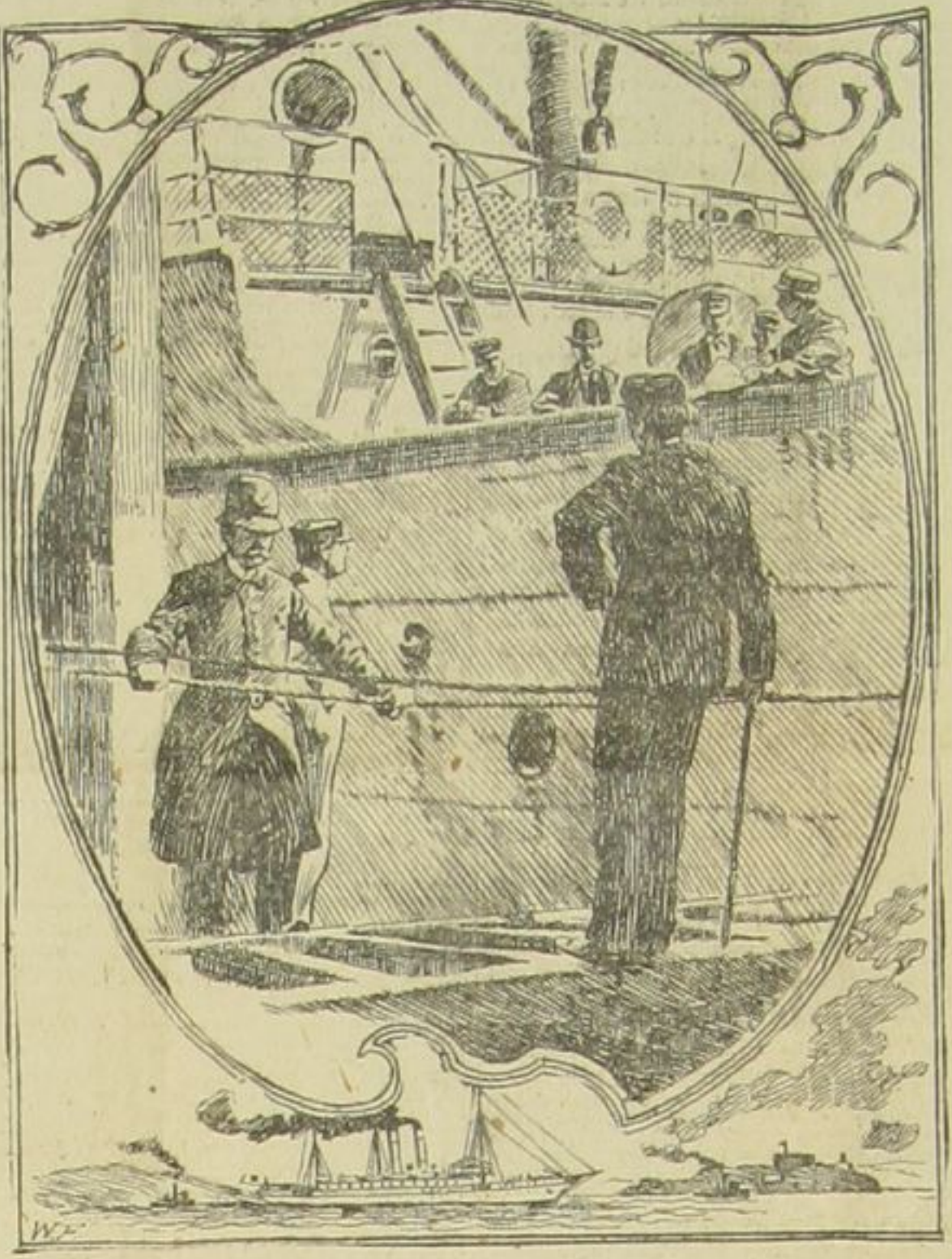
He at once instituted a strict investigation and found that the two unfortunates had been lowered over the Maru's side at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of June 25th, when the vessel was lying a mile and a half from the quarantine station and being guarded by Customhouse officers in a launch.

The Japanese crew had arranged the plan, and the original intention was for all the stowaways to follow. The cold water and choppy sea, however, caused the remaining one to abandon the attempt, the result of which is well known.

Dr. Kinyoun had himself remained on guard until the arrival of the Customhouse launch and was on the island when the escape was made. The remaining stowaways were all questioned separately. The stories as to the time and manner of the escape agree in every particular.

When asked as to whether he had any reason to suppose that either of the drowned Japanese was sick or showed any symptoms of indisposition, Dr. Kinyoun said "No," most emphatically.

"They had both eaten three hearty meals on the 27th," said he, "and the steward tells me that during the evening they complained of being still hungry and wanted more food."



glands contained well-developed symptoms of the plague. He explained that all the cultures had been destroyed, as he deemed them too dangerous to keep owing to the possibility of a spread of the disease.

Dr. Keeney took the first step toward definite action. "I move that the community be given the benefit of the doubt, if any exist," he said, and his motion was carried with unanimity. Another motion prevailed to the effect that the report of the bacteriologist be accepted and that it be officially pronounced that the two Japanese were victims of the bubonic plague.

Dr. Coffey then took a hand with a motion that the steamer be immediately towed into the stream.

"We have proved beyond a doubt," he said, "that this is the plague and we must act at once, no matter what the cost may be to us or to the steamship company."

The motion was carried and the new quarantine officer, Dr. Cohn, was instructed to see that the Nippon Maru got away from her dock as speedily as possible.

Then the Federal officers were turned on the spot. "They may wear brass buttons and imagine they know it all, but they don't care a snap for San Francisco. We are responsible," declared Dr. Keeney. "I am informed that some of the Japanese from the steamer were on the beach at Angel island the other day, 200 yards from the quarantine line, while a Chinese fishing-boat was in waiting a short way out with the evident intention of carrying them to this city."

Dr. Cohn read a report from Nippon's physician, which showed that one of the bodies of a victim of the plague had been carried on board the steamer five days after death.

"There has been no official notification to this Board," chipped in Dr. Chalmers, "that this vessel has ever arrived. The papers and records of the ship have been denied us through the interference of the Marine Hospital service."

At Dr. Cohn's suggestion two watchmen will be employed, one at Melges wharf and the other stationed off Angel island to see that no one under quarantine lands in this city.

Dr. Coffey brought matters to a focus by a motion to send to the pesthouse any one leaving the Nippon Maru or Angel island and keeping them in quarantine until further instructions. This was carried without dissent.

Then section 3114 of the Political Code was read, which makes it an offense punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$1000, to permit the landing of passengers or persons from any vessel without the permission of the State Quarantine officer. This brought out a motion from Dr. Keeney that all persons in any way responsible for the steamer or the passengers who did not comply with the orders of the Health Board should be arrested. This was ordered.

A communication from Dr. James M. Gassaway, commandant of the Marine Hospital, asking that cultures from the glands of the dead Japanese be sent to Dr. Kinyoun was refused. He will, however, have an opportunity to inspect the photographic slides which were made.

Attorney Espey then declared that the company was willing to obey the mandates of the Health Board, but that it deemed it a hardship to be compelled to submit to the delay. He asserted that the company could not guard the steamer with guns and so was willing to have it taken into the stream and re-fumigated.

Bacteriologist Barbat's official report of his examination of the glands of the two Japanese was as follows: SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1899.—Dr. William M. Lawlor, Health Officer—Dear Sir: Further examination of the cultures made by inoculating the tubes with the secretion from the glands taken from the Japanese show the presence of bacilli resembling the bacilli of bubonic plague. Although the cultures are very light they do not disprove the above. Further examination by inoculation would be very dangerous, as the bacteriological laboratory at present is not fitted up for such work.

you that it is his order that the steamer Nippon Maru be ordered into the stream immediately to await further orders of the Board of Health. Respectfully yours, WILLIAM M. LAWLOR, Health Officer.

Dr. Chalmers asked for the officer in charge of the ship. Captain Roberts, a retired sailor, who was in command during the absence of the regular officers and crew in quarantine, responded and was handed the following written command:

June 30, 1899.—To Chief Officer in Charge of Nippon Maru—Dear Sir: You are ordered to take your vessel away from your present dockage and remain in the stream in the defined quarantine limit as provided by the laws of the State of California, in the Political Code, section 307 (thereby presented), until released by the proper authorities, the Board of Health of the city and county of San Francisco, and to comply with the law as presented to you. The reason of this order is to fulfill the sanitary requirements of the Board of Health of San Francisco, in co-operation with the laws of the State of California, as your vessel is under suspicion.

W. P. CHALMERS, Quarantine Officer.

Roberts replied that he had no power to move the ship, and that Agent Curtis must issue orders. Chalmers ordered the gangplank removed, and, despite remonstrances from Chief Stevedore Bingham, who had a gang of men waiting to unload the Nippon Maru from early morning, the plank was withdrawn.

For several hours Chalmers tarried on the steamship for Curtis' coming, but in vain. The agent did not appear, and at 5 o'clock Chalmers left in disgust. He said that he had made every effort to carry out the Board's orders, but recognized the impossibility of taking the Nippon Maru into the stream unless the company aided. Captain Anderson, superintendent of the Pacific Mail dock, refused to take any part in the proceedings, Chalmers said, before leaving, that he would not return.

"I go out of office at midnight," said the doctor, "and my duty ceases then. Of course the Japanese company is the loser for its obstinacy, as I am informed it is at an expense of about \$400 a day at the dock. If it chooses to keep up its present front the Board can prevent the landing of any freight or of the crew until the company comes to terms."

At dusk Sergeant Michael Joseph Conboy sent word to Captain Spillane of the Southern Police Station that it was reported that an attempt would be made to unload the ship at night, and asked for a double guard of police, which was sent. As the Nippon Maru is empty except for its sealed freight, provisions, food and bedding for the crew were sent aboard at 5 o'clock. At that hour the dock was closed for ingress and egress, save for privileged persons, and preparations made for a quiet night.

Close to the Nippon Maru lay the collier Spartan, and more than one of the temporary crew of the Japanese steamship are said to have stepped to the Spartan and thence gone ashore in small boats to return after satisfying thirst or hunger. State Quarantine Officer Chalmers came to the dock at 2:30 P. M. He bore the following instructions: HEALTH DEPARTMENT, City of San Francisco, Office Board of Health, San Francisco, June 30, 1899.—Dr. W. P. Chalmers, Quarantine Officer—Dear Sir: I am instructed by Dr. W. B. Coffey to notify

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

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