WHO POISONED MRS. STANFORD?

There Are Indications that the Honolulu Police Have Strong Suspicions.

DEATH DUE TO STRYCHNINE.

Bottle of Bicarbonate of Soda Contained 662 Grains of the Deadly Poison.

Honolulu, March 2.—There are indications today that the police of this city suspect a member of Mrs. Stanford's household of having placed strychnine in the bottle of bicarbonate of soda, a dose from which she took before retiring Tuesday night.

High Sheriff Henry says that there have been no further developments in the case, and that there are likely to be none before the holding of the inquest tonight.

The body of Mrs. Stanford has been embalmed, and it will probably be taken to San Francisco on the Pacific Mail company's steamship China, which will sail from Honolulu on March 10, and is due to arrive on March 17.

J. F. Hackfield has been appointed the representative of the Stanford interests here, with former Judge Stanley as counsel.

Dr. H. V. Murray, one of the physicians who conducted the autopsy, says that death was due to strychnine poisoning.

Mrs. Stanford had in her possession when she arrived here jewelry valued at about $75,000. This was found apparently intact and has been taken charge of by Mr. Hackfield.

High Sheriff Henry denies a rumor in circulation here that Miss Bertha Berner, Mrs. Stanford's secretary, and May Hunt, her maid, are under surveillance.

High Sheriff Henry of Honolulu says: "The Stanford bottle of bicarbonate of soda contained 43 drams, 662 grains of strychnine. An examination of the organs is now under way."

MRS. STANFORD'S COOK SUSPECTED.

San Francisco, Cal., March 2.—The Call publishes a dispatch from Honolulu this morning which says that Miss Berner, who was Miss Stanford's secretary, has named Ah Wing, a Chinese cook, who has been employed at Mrs. Stanford's home for over 20 years, as the person whom she suspects of placing the strychnine in the bicarbonate of soda. Ah Wing, with the other servants in the employ of Mrs. Stanford, is now confined in the Stanford mansion on California street by private detectives, under orders, it is said, of the personal attorney of Mrs. Stanford. They are not allowed to leave the house and a watchman is on guard at the gate day and night with orders to prohibit all persons from approaching the dwelling.

Besides Ah Wing, there are tow other Chinese servants and the housekeeper at present in the house.

Since the announcement was received that strychnine had been found in the bottle of bicarbonate detectives have made careful search of Mrs. Stanford's California street home and her place in Palo Alto. At both they have found a one pound can of imported bicarbonate of soda. The can at the Palo Alto home had not been opened, but from the one discovered in the California street mansion there had been taken a small portion, presumably the amount needed to fill the small bottle that Mrs. Stanford carried with her to Honolulu.

Both of these cans have been analyzd by a local chemist, who has pronounced their contents absolutely free from any kind of poison. With this knowledge in their possession the detectives have been eager to discover who refilled the small bottle and possibly mixed the bicarbonate of soda with strychnine.

WHEN BOTTLE WAS REFILLED.

New York, March 3.—Information has been received in San Francisco, according to a special from that city to the American, that the bottle of bicarbonate of soda from which Mrs. Stanford took the fatal dose in Honolulu, was filled at the Stanford pharmacy at Palo Alto two days before she left for Hawaii. Detectives are at work on the clew to find who took the bottle to the drug store, what the clerk filled with the vial and to whom it was delivered at the Stanford mansion, near the university campus.

Detectives have been hurried to the university town to ferret out the course of the medicine from the moment it was ordered until it was packed in Mrs. Stanford's luggage. It is said that a large amount of strychnine was in the possession of the servants on the estate for the purpose of poisoning squirrels at the time of the first attempt on Mrs. Stanford's life.

DR. JORDAN TALKS.

Stanford University, Cal., March 2.—David Starr Jordan, president of the Stanford university, said today:

"Mrs. Stanford's mind was perfectly clear the last time I saw her, which was on the 15th of January, the day after the reported poisoning, in San Francisco. Since that time I have had several letters from her in her own handwriting, and I defy any one to say they are not perfectly logical and clear. The only time Mrs. Stanford mentioned the reported poisoning was the day after it occurred, as she came down on the train with me. For my part, I do not think she drank any poisoned water. Strychnine might have been introduced into the water afterward for spiteful purposes, possibly a petty quarrel of servants. This is only my own theory of the matter."

President Jordan said that Mrs. Stanford's death would not have any immediate effect in regard to the university, as she was fully in harmony with the policy of the board of trustees. Pending her funeral most outside activities will be suspended, but recitations will continue. When asked regarding his connection with the university, Dr. Jordan said:

"I expect to remain here so long, as in the judgment of the board of trustees, my services are helpful to the institution."

THEORY OF POLICE.

San Fancisco, March 2.—The receipt today by Acting Chief of Police John Spillane of a cablegram from High Sheriff Harris of Honolulu stating that there were no less than 662 grains of strychnine in the bottle of bicarbonate of soda from which Mrs. Jane Stanford took a dose shortly before her death, has aroused the detective force of this city and every effort is being made to discover who placed the poison in the harmless medicine. The police believe that the bicarbonate of soda and the strychnine were purchased here, and secretly dropped into the bottle by a person connected with the Stanford household.

The bottle containing the bicarbonate of soda and its death potion originally were purchased in Australia. But, according to Miss Bertha Berner, Mrs.

A WIFE'S CONFESSION.

Of course every one knew when they were engaged and every one pretended to be surprised when they heard it was suddenly broken off. It was first said *she* had broken it off, then that his heart had changed, but finally she confessed that she had been so irritable, so depressed and blue that she had fairly driven him away. Her good looks were vanishing. She was getting thin, pale, and hollow-cheeked, with dark circles around her eyes. Suddenly all society was pleased again to hear of the engagement being renewed, and it was not long before a beautiful and radiant bride was taken to the altar. She had regained her good looks, her former happy disposition and strong nerve all through a secret a friend gave her. A few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is what made two more lives happy and a radiant bride more beautiful than she had ever appeared before.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Mrs. O. O. Scripture, of Prescott, Ariz., L. Box 536, writes: "For nearly two years I was a great sufferer with ulceration and enlargement of womb, also suffered severely with dyspepsia and was run down—a perfect wreck. I doctored for several years; got no better, until about seven months ago I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I can stand on my feet and work hard all day. I feel that life is now worth living, and shall ever feel grateful to you and shall always recommend your medicines to all who are suffering in any way."

Stanford's private secretary, and the maid, May Hunt, the bottle was refilled in this city at a local drug store.

Dr. W. G. Stevens, a medical expert, today made this positive declaration:

"Six hundred and sixty-two grains of strychnine easily would kill 662 persons. The maximum dose administered is only one-fifteenth of a grain, while the average is one-fortieth of a grain."

Louis Walkenau, who made the analysis of the mineral water drunk by Mrs. Stanford last January, and which was poisoned with strychnine, said today:

"Strychnine and bicarbonate of soda cannot be detected easily. Soda has a crystalline appearance and looks something like strychnine. It would require an expert to detect the presence of strychnine, but it could be done very readily."

The finding of the large amount of poison in the bicarbonate bottle puzzles Mrs. Stanford's relatives and attorneys in this city. Mountford S. Wilson, chief counsel for her, and C. G. Lathrop, her brother, today declined to make any statement until they had received direct advices from Honolulu. They held an extended conference with D. O. Mills, but would not discuss the matters under consideration, though it is intimated that Mrs. Stanford's will was mentioned.

INVESTIGATION AT A STANDSTILL

Honolulu, March 2.—The police investigation into the death of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford is practically at a standstill tonight.

High Sheriff Henry is without a theory as to the cause of her death. It had been expected that the report of the chemists on their analysis of the contents of her stomach would be made tonight, but the chemists announced that they had not concluded their investigation and would not be ready to make a report before tomorrow morning. It is probable that the inquest will commence tomorrow afternoon.

High Sheriff Henry said: "I am utterly unable to formulate any theory that would account for this tragedy. The San Francisco papers which have just been received, containing fuller accounts of the alleged poisoning case of Jan. 14, have not been of any help to me. I am awaiting results. The analysis of the stomach and the contents of the bicarbonate of soda bottle, together with the inquest which will follow, may develop some new facts. When these chemical analyses have been completed I shall have all the other medicines of Mrs. Stanford similarly analyzed. Her medicine chest contained a number of bottles, but I believe the bicarbonate one was the only one in which it was possible to conceal strychnine."

This afternoon Sheriff Henry, Judge Stanley and Miss Berner at the Hotel Moana went through all of Mrs. Stanford's trunks, which had been packed, locked and sealed preparatory to shipment.

A theory suggested here is that Mrs. Stanford accidentally took a wrong dose of medicine by mixing the strychnine with bicarbonate of soda.

Sheriff Henry says that there was no strychnine among Mr. Stanford's medicines found in the chest.

The opinion of most of the investigators here is that if there has been a crime at all it was committed in San Francisco and possibly at the same time that strychnine is said to have been placed in the mineral water.

STOCK TRANSFERS.

Proposal to Tax Them Would Lose N. Y. Its Preeminence.

Albany, N. Y., March 2.—At the hearing before the joint taxation committees of the general assembly today representatives of the New York stock and consolidated exchanges declared that the enactment of the proposed law taxing stock transfers $2 per 100 would cost New York City its pre-eminence as a financial center. F. E. Eames said that the recent migration of financial interests from California was caused by severe and improper legislation enacted by that state.

If there were any Tea to be had that is better than Tree Tea — it would be selected for Tree Tea.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES HUGE.

For the Year 1905-1906 They Call For Nearly Hundred and Sixty-Seven Million Dollars.

MANY SHIPS TO BE BUILT.

New Battleship to be Named the Dreadnaught—129,000 Men Wanted.

London, March 2.—A memorandum of the navy estimates issued tonight shows the estimates for 1905-1906 to be $166,945,000, against $184,445,000 for the current year. The admiralty proposes to build during the year one battleship, four armored cruisers, five ocean-going torpedoboat destroyers, one ocean-going torpedoboat destroyer of an experimental type, 12 coastal torpedoboat destroyers and 11 submarine boats.

King Edward has approved naming the new battleship Dreadnaught, and one of the armored cruisers Invincible. The number of men asked for is $129,000, a reduction of 2,100.

It has been decided to appoint a rear admiral to take charge of all the torpedo craft in home waters. The memorandum says that flotillas of submarine boats are in course of organization. Since the commencement of the year more than 100 vessels have been successfully commissioned in the reserve.

Lord Selborne, the retiring first lord of the admiralty, who has been appointed high commissioner in South Africa, says the fleet was never in a more perfect state of repair than at present.

Lord Selborne, in discussing new construction, says the study of tactical and other questions led the board to the conclusion that two classes of destroyers are required, one for ocean work and the other for narrow seas. They, accordingly, decided to combine the qualities of speed and sea-keeping power in a special type of ocean-going destroyer, which is expensive, and the numbers of which must necessarily be few, and to design a new type of coastal destroyer which will be cheap.

Between Jan. 1, 1904, and March 31, 1905, the following ships have been or will be completed and available: Four battleships, one armored cruiser, four third-class cruisers, 12 submarine boats and a new admiralty yacht. At the present time the following are under construction: Eight battleships, 15 armored cruisers, one second-class cruiser, one third-class cruiser, eight scouts, 18 destroyers and 11 submarine boats.

Lord Selborne announces the constitution of the committee on designs to assist the admiralty board, with Admiral Sir John A. Fisher as president. He says the work of this committee will enable the board to ensure to the navy the immediate benefit of experience derived from Russo-Japanese naval warfare. His lordship asks parliament for $250,000 for the commencement of a second royal yacht. The total amount for the commencement of new ships is a little over $6,250,000. In conclusion Lord Selborne says it is now certain that oil has taken a place as a fuel for the navy.

JOHN WOOD'S WILL.

Filing of It in Boise Brings Strange Story to Light.

Boise, Ida., March 2.—A strange story has come to light here in connection with the filing of the will of the late John Wood. He died in the hospital a short time ago. Before his death he made a will leaving his property, valued at $50,000, to his children. None here knew he had children, though he had lived here 35 years. He was married after he came here and was afterward divorced, but there were no children of the union.

It now seems he left a family in Crawford county, Missouri, in 1860. They thought he went into the southern army and was killed. His right name was Bruce Wood. The wife and three children are still living, but he had never communicatel with them or heard of them, and when he came to make his will he did not know the number of children nor their names. They have been hunted up since his death.

The children are Peter S. Wood of Cuba, Mo.; John Wood of Steelville, Mo., and Mrs. Maggie Stemple of Florida.

MISS PORTER'S WEDDING.

A Dance Inaugurates the Festivities Attending It.

Paris, March 2.—A dance at the American embassy tonight inaugurated the festivities attending the wedding of Miss Elsie Porter, daughter of the ambassador, to Dr. Edwin Meade of Zurich, Switzerland. There was a large attendance of intimate friends of the family, who were given a preliminary view of the superb presents. The French government signalized its esteem of the ambassador by presenting to Miss Porter a Sevres service especially made at the government porcelain factory and bearing her initials.

The civil marriage will take place tomorrow at the town hall of the Bois du Bologne, only the family and the witnesses attending.

The church marriage will be celebrated Saturday, and will be the event of the season in the American colony. The bridesmaids are Misses Mary Edwards, Alice Colburn, Lillian Ridler, Bessie Payne, Judith Minor and Erma Mende.

CROCKETT SUGAR REFINERY.

Passes Into Hands of Hawaiian Sugar Factors' Association.

San Francisco, Cal., March 2.—It is authoritatively announced that the Crockett sugar refinery has passed into the hands of the Hawaiian Sugar Factors' association, which has held the controlling interest in the concern for months past. The association, which is a combination of all the leading sugar planters on the Hawaiian Islands, practically controls all of the cane production there. The plant at Crockett, which has been idle for years, will shortly be reopened. It is on a large scale and can handle the cane production controlled by the association. The present transfer involves about $3,000,000.

Reno Power Co. Improvements

Reno, Nev., March 2.—The Reno power, Light & Water company today began the first work of expending a quarter of a million dollars in improving its properties here and at Sparks.

A big gas plant, capable of supplying both Reno and Sparks with all the gas that can be used, will be among the new features. The company promises that the charges will be so low that the gas can be used for fuel at a cost much cheaper than wood or coal. The new town of Sparks is also to be entered by the water mains of the Reno company, thus insuring the railroad town a permanent supply. The work will require several months and will give employment to a large number of men here. Labor promises to be a difficult problem to solve, for everyone is intent on going to the gold fields as soon as the winter breaks.

SEN. WOLCOTT'S REMAINS WILL BE CREMATED.

Monte Carlo, March 2.—Former United States Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado died at the Hotel De Paris last night. His brother and Dr. Guigliumenti alone were present. All arangements have been placed in Dr. Guigliumenti's hands. When Mr. Wolcott arrived at Monte Carlo at the beginning of February he looked strong and well, and there was nothing to lead to the belief that he was ailing. Several days later he fell ill, and he became worse last week. The body is to be conveyed to Paris for cremation at Pere la Chaise on Monday. The ashes will be forwarded on Tuesday or Wednesday to Havre, and thence transported to New York.

Later particulars show that on Feb. 23 Mr. Wolcott, who was suffering with a severe headache and irritating cough, called Dr. Guigliumenti, who diagnosed the trouble as bronchitis, accompanied with high fever, and who prescribed wet packing of the chest. On Feb. 24 the patient's temperature diminished considerably, rising again during the evening with a generally unfavorable condition. On the morning of Feb. 25 Mr. Wolcott improved slightly, but in the afternoon his cough intensified and his temperature increased, while the only nourishment taken was milk, mineral water, lemon squash, barley water and brandy.

On Feb. 26 Dr. Barnard was called in consultation and ordered dry cupping of poultices in order to break the cough, which was very troublesome. On Feb. 27 the patient became worse, and Prof. Noorden of Frankfort was summoned, who administered stimulants. Toward the evening the fever increased and the heart became feeble. On Feb. 28 a state of semi-consciousness supervened, the heart being still waker. Oxygen inhalations and camphor hypodermics proved powerless to prevent a fatal issue, which occurred at 9:13 o'clock the following evening.

BEEF TRUST INVESTIGATION.

Atty-Gen. Moody Issues Circular Of Instructions to Dist. Attys.

Washington, March 2.—Atty.-Gen. Moody sent out to United States district-attorneys throughout the country dated Feb. 24 a circular letter in connection with the investigation of the alleged beef trust, instructing them as to the action they should take. Following is the text of the letter:

"A special grand jury will meet in Chicago on March 20, 1905, to hear evidence against the alleged 'beef trust.' You are instructed to make diligent inquiry in your district and obtain whatever evidence your can tending to show that the producers of fresh or cured meats have entered into a combination in violation of the federal anti-trust act. Report the results of your inquiry at the earliest possible date, and not later than March 15, 1905, to S. H. Batnea, Esq., United States attorney, Chicago. This report should contain at least the names and addresses of prospective witnesses and a short statement of what each will testify to."

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

Baltimore Minister Tells How it Was Founded.

Baltimore, Md., March 2.—The American today prints a statement from Rev. E. W. Ward Dennys, ex-chapain of the American church in Florence, Italy, and now rector of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal church in this city, in which he claims to set forth the facts concerning the origin of the Leland Stanford university of California. Mr. Dennys says these facts were known to but three persons—Senator and Mrs. Sanford and himself.

One morning in 1884, Mr. Dennys says he was called to the Hotel de la Paix, in Florence, Italy, by a message stating that Senator Stanford's son had just died and that Mr. and Mrs. Stanford would like to see him. Senator Stanford said to Mr. Dennys:

"Just after my son died I sank into a chair and for a time became unconscious; while I was in this state my son, who seemed to be standing just beside me said: 'Father, I want you to build a university for the benefit of poor young men, so that they can have the same advantages the rich have;' after which he left me. Now tell me what you think of that and if you think I ought to do it."

This question was addressed to Mr. Dennys, who, with Mrs. Stanford had been listening intently.

"Mr. Dennys replied: 'It seems to me more important what you think about it; that is, are you in sympathy with the idea and is it in your power to carry it out?'

"Yes," said Mr. Stanford, "I do think it would be a good thing and we have no one to leave our money to now."

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Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

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...COME UP... TO-MORROW

And take advantage of THESE PRICES, they are all USEFUL and COMMON SENSE Articles. Remember tomorrow is the Day, Don't Forget.

Geo. D. Mateer DEPARTMENT STORE

Roll toilet paper, large size— 5 cts.

Scrub brush, rice root, "a dandy"— 10 cts.

Bowl & Pitcher, fancy shape for— $1.10

Ladies' and children's knit underwear, to close out, each— 20 cts.

Slop jars, with covers and handle— $1.10

White cups and saucers, pretty shape, a set— 50 cts.

Embroidery 2 to 3 inches wide, a yard— 5 cts.

Embroidery 3 to 6 inches wide, open worked— 10 cts.

Turkish towels 18x35, good weight— 10 cts.

Huck towels, 18x39, fringed— 10 cts.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, embroidered corners— 5 cts.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, lace corners and fancy— 2 for 25 cts.

Canvas Gloves, good for working purposes, a pair— 10 cts.

Children's oil cloth bibs— 5 and 10 cts.

White wash brushes— 15 to 35 cts.

Floor dust brushes— 18 cts.

Hand or vegetable brushes— 5 cts.

Paint brushes, flat or round— 5 and 10 cts.

Writing paper, 24 sheets for— 5 cts.

Envelopes, all sizes and shapes, a package— 5 cts.

Cocoa castile soap, a cake— 1 ct.

Pine tar soap, a cake— 5 cts.

Borax soap, a cake— 5 cts.

Egg beaters— 1c, 5c, 10c

Dish mops— 5 cts.

Potato mashers— 5 cts.

Bread toasters— 5 and 10 cts.

Tea and coffee strainers— 5 and 10 cts.

Odd cups, to close out, each— 5 cts.

Odd saucers, 2 for— 5 cts.

Children's black ribbed hose, 2 pair for— 25 cts.

Ladies' black hose, ribbed tops, a pair— 15 cts.

Ladies' and Misses' belts, leather or cloth, from 25c and 35c to— 10 cts.

Torchon lace 1 to 3 inches wide, a yard— 5 cts.

The 5 & 10¢ STORE