

Even if you have a pretty good job now, you are short-sighted unless you read the "Wants" every day. They keep you in touch with the "Personal Services Markets."

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Today may be the one day of the whole year when a want ad is printed which is of such direct, personal interest to you that to overlook it would be a calamity.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND.

Governor General Has Proclaimed Partial State of Siege in Four Governments.

SAME CONDITIONS IN OTHERS.

No Specific Reasons Are Assigned for The Action That Has Been Taken.

OWING TO STATE OF THE COUNTRY

Strike on Vistula Railroad Ended—Employees Get Higher Wages and Other Concessions.

Warsaw, March 1, 2:50 p. m.—The governor general of Poland today declared a partial state of siege of the governments of Kalisz, Lublin, Kielce and Lodz. As a similar condition prevails in the remaining six provisional governments all Poland is now governed under a modified form of martial law. The proclamation does not give specific reasons for the action taken but it is due to the general unsatisfactory condition of the country.

The strike on the Vistula railroad is ended. Train service both north and south of Warsaw has been resumed. The strikers obtain higher wages and other concessions.

Japanese Domestic Loan

Tokyo, March 1.—A meeting of bankers and financiers was held today for the purpose of discussing the subscription to the new domestic loan which it is found to be over subscribed when the list is opened.

At the close of the meeting the associated bankers announced that they would take 50,000,000 yen, about \$30,000,000. The imperial household will take 1,000,000 yen and other corporations and individuals 40,000,000 yen. It is expected that the loan will be doubly subscribed.

SHOT THE ROBBER.

Assist County Atty. Caught Man Who Tried to Hold Him Up.

Chicago, March 1.—Firing through his overcoat pocket at two men who attempted to rob him early today, Asst. County Atty. Louis B. Anderson shot and fatally wounded one of them. A short time later Frank H. Stanford, a negro, entered a drugstore and asked to be given treatment for a wound in his breast. He was taken to the hospital, where Anderson later identified him as one of his assailants. The other escaped.

Arrested Charged With Poisoning

Connelville, Pa., March 1.—John Mart, a bartender, is in jail at Uniontown, in connection with the poisoning of his wife and three children. All four were made ill by drinking coffee which has been found to contain arsenic, and little hope is held out for their recovery.

Granite Cutters Strike.

Quincy, Mass., March 1.—The 1,200 granite cutters of this city began a strike today for readjustment of hours and wages, practically halting the granite manufacturing industry of the city.

HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Emperor's Endeavor to Settle It Brings No Improvement.

Vienna, March 1.—The last 10 days which have been filled with endeavors on the part of Emperor Francis Joseph to settle the Hungarian political crisis, have brought no result and no improvement whatever.

PLACES FOR STUDENTS.

Those Who Have Them Should Notify The L. D. S. University.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NEWS."

The letter which you were so considerate as to publish several months ago, asking that any persons who have places at which deserving students might work for board and room while attending school, had the good effect of helping quite a number of students to such places. Will you kindly make known that there are several worthy students of both sexes who desire to earn their way in this manner. Any information bearing upon this matter will be appreciated if sent to the Latter-day Saints' university.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

British Representations at Washington Have Been of No Avail.

London, March 1.—Answering a question in the house of commons today Earl Percy, under-secretary for foreign affairs, said he regretted that the British representations at Washington regarding reciprocity with Cuba had been fruitless. He said that the United States had refused to consider the question of reciprocity with Cuba.

FISCAL CHANGES NECESSARY.

British Chambers of Commerce Association So Declares.

WORK OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS

Over a Hundred Laws Affecting The General Public Have Been Enacted.

1,000 PRIVATE ACTS PASSED.

Senate Has Amended and Ratified Twenty-three Arbitration Treaties.

Washington, March 1.—The legislative activity of the fifty-eighth Congress during its short session just closing may be estimated by the fact that over 100 laws affecting the general public have been enacted, and over 1,000 private acts passed. The private acts consist largely of pensions granted, while a few relief measures and removal of charges of desertion make up the remainder.

The regular appropriation bills are progressing to completion and some of them have already received the signature of President Roosevelt.

The senate has amended and ratified arbitration treaties with seven European powers and 14 American republics. It also has sent to a court and acquitted Charles Swayne, judge of the district court for the Northern district of Florida, on articles of impeachment voted by the house.

In joint session of the two houses, the electoral vote for president and vice president was canvassed, and the official announcement made of the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

A revision of the Philippine tariff has progressed nearly to completion without indication of defeat and an act has been signed intended to develop the resources of those islands by guaranteeing interest on capital invested in railroad building and authorizing the issuance of bonds for municipal improvements, schools and roads. The laws for Alaska have been codified, an additional district judge authorized, and the revenues from the liquor traffic in that territory diverted to the support of schools, the building of roads and the care of the insane.

Legislation for the government of the Panama canal zone and regulations for the construction of the canal have been passed by both houses, but difficulties remain to be adjusted in conference.

Two new battleships were provided for by Congress in the naval appropriation bill.

The trade mark laws have been revised and an international copyright act passed. Jurisdiction of the forest reserves has been transferred from the interior to the agricultural department. Authority to make arrests in forest reserves has been granted employees, as a measure of further protection.

By resolution of the house, the department of commerce and labor has begun an investigation of the oil trust. Obscene matter has been prohibited from interstate commerce. As a further aid in the enforcement of the immigration laws foreign ships entering United States ports are required to furnish complete passenger lists.

Captured Confederate flags in possession of the department were ordered returned to the proper regiment carrying the colors.

The American National Red Cross society was incorporated, as was the trustees of the grand campment of Knights Templar of the United States. Statehood bills have passed both houses and are in conference. Both measures contain provisions for the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian territory as one state.

The foundation for railroad legislation has been laid by the passage of a bill through the house and the beginning of an inquiry by the senate which is to be conducted during the recess.

A halt has been called in the extravagance with which public documents have been printed. The president was authorized to grant medals for heroism in the saving of life in train wrecks.

The extension of laws of the United States were extended to the Philippines. The state of Arkansas was ceded a strip of land from the Indian territory. A portion of the Round valley Indian reservation in California was opened to settlement. Settlers in the Rosebud reservation were given additional time to establish citizenship. The unaffiliated laws of the Yakima reservation in Washington were ordered disposed of.

Twenty-eight of the public acts are authorities to build bridges or dam navigable streams; 23 acts relate to the territory of Columbia, and four to the judiciary.

STORE BURGLARIZED.

Thieves Stole Canned Goods and Three Dollars in Cash.

J. E. Healy, who runs a store at 314 south State street, reported to the police this morning that his place was burglarized last night and \$3 in cash and some canned goods were stolen. The police are working on the case.

MRS. STANFORD DIES IN HONOLULU

Widow of Ex-Governor Leland Stanford Passes Away Very Suddenly.

SHE SAID SHE WAS POISONED.

Her Demise Will in No Way Affect The Policy of the Stanford University.

Honolulu, March 1.—Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford of San Francisco, widow of United States Senator Leland Stanford, died at 11:40 o'clock last night at the Moana hotel here.

Suspicious circumstances surround the death of Mrs. Stanford. She was taken ill at 11 o'clock and said: "I have been poisoned." Her last words were: "This is a horrible death to die."

Mrs. Stanford came here from San Francisco on the Korea Feb. 21. In conversation with Mrs. Henry Highton of San Francisco, who is now here, Mrs. Stanford said that an attempt had been made to poison her in that city and that this was her reason for sailing on the Korea. It was Mrs. Stanford's belief, according to Mrs. Highton, that enough poison had been used to kill 20 persons.

It is understood that an investigation of the case is now being made by the police of San Francisco. The police here are also conducting an investigation.

Before retiring last night Mrs. Stanford took a dose of bicarbonate of soda which she purchased in San Francisco. It is reported that the soda contained strychnine, but this report cannot be verified. Dr. F. H. Humphreys, who attended Mrs. Stanford, is now making an examination of the contents of the bottle which had been touched since Mrs. Stanford left San Francisco.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Stanford went to a picnic. She ate heartily on returning to the hotel, but took no dinner, and retired shortly after 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock a guest of the hotel who occupied an adjoining room heard Mrs. Stanford groaning and running to the room for help. She lay on the floor. She had evidently tried to summon help. At the time of Mrs. Stanford's death there were present Miss Burner, her secretary, and her maid, Miss Williams.

No statement has been issued by Dr. Humphreys or by Dr. H. V. Murray, who was called into consultation. The remains were taken to an undertaking establishment, where they are awaiting an autopsy.

The investigations of the police have so far failed to find any evidence of poisoning, but the authorities decline to express any opinion pending the result of the autopsy and the analysis of the bottle of bicarbonate of soda. A box of capsules was also found in the room and the bottle of soda analyzed. The guest of the hotel who occupied an adjoining suite and who, hearing Mrs. Stanford groaning, ran to her assistance is a Heunische of San Francisco.

Miss Burner has been Mrs. Stanford's secretary for 20 years. Former Judge W. L. Stanley represents the Stanford estate here.

NEWS AT UNIVERSITY.

Stanford University, Cal., March 1.—"Mrs. Stanford died suddenly this morning at the Moana hotel." This brief cablegram from Honolulu reached Mr. Charles G. Lathrop, brother of Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, at the university today. The message was signed by Mr. Humphreys, a prominent physician of Honolulu, who was attending Mrs. Stanford further.

It has been received, but it is supposed that death resulted from a severe case of grippe, which Mrs. Stanford contracted before she started on her health seeking trip to Japan. A few minutes after 8 o'clock and just after the first hour classes had assembled in the university the news of Mrs. Stanford's death spread from the corridors and building and students and professors alike dropped all work, and by the time the official notice that the university would be closed until further notice, the whole student body had quietly retired from the quadrangles. Everything at the university is temporarily suspended and the university and 2,000 inhabitants of the campus are mourning the loss of the last of the founders of Stanford university.

Mrs. Stanford was in her eightieth year. She was born in Albany, New York. Mr. Charles G. Lathrop, treasurer of the university, left for San Francisco this morning to try to obtain further information regarding the circumstances of the death.

The body of Mrs. Stanford will be returned from Honolulu on the first steamer. Until its arrival it is probable that the university will remain closed. The funeral will take place from the Stanford memorial church, and interment will be made in the Stanford mausoleum on the campus.

The death of Mrs. Stanford will stop all student activities that have been scheduled for the next few days. Baseball games, track meets and student theatrical performances have been postponed.

David Starr Jordan, when interviewed this morning was overcome with grief. He stated that the death of Mrs. Stanford would result in no change whatever in the policy of the university, but that things have been in the hands of the board of trustees for some time past, and that the trustees are in entire sympathy with Mrs. Stanford's wishes. President Jordan expressed great sorrow and said:

"The shock is a sudden one. In view of the fact that Mrs. Stanford has been in such fine health it was expected by every one that she would live for several years to come. Her death at this time was wholly unexpected."

On the 18th of last month it was reported that an attempt had been made to murder Mrs. Stanford by means of poison placed in a bottle of mineral water at her home on California street in this city. It was stated that she had taken three drinks of the deadly mixture, but the poison had been used in such large quantities that it served as its own emetic. Mrs. Stanford was taken violently ill and medical aid was summoned. The contents of her stomach and the water remaining in the bottle were analyzed and sufficient strychnine to have killed three persons was found. Mrs. Stanford first drank

RECORDS OF UTAH'S SENATORS MADE YESTERDAY.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., March 1.—Here is yesterday's record in the senate relating to Utah.

At 11:45 a. m. Senator Keckra made his malicious attack on the state.

At 11:45 p. m. Senator Smoot had secured the passage by the senate of the following measures for the benefit of Utah:

First, Providing that the Utah Indian reservation shall be opened definitely for settlement on Sept. 1.

Second, Authorizing the president to create an additional forest reserve in Utah out of the mountainous portions of the reservation.

Third, Directing that the opened reservation lands shall be taken up through homestead and townsite entry.

Fourth, Creating a new land district in Utah comprising Utah and Carbon counties and a large portion of Wasatch county.

of the water on Jan. 14, and from that time has been the subject of the story of this attempt to poison her was positively denied, persistent rumors regarding the matter were circulated. She sailed for the Orient on the Korea a few days ago, and it was believed by her friends here that the voyage would result in her complete restoration to health.

No one had heard of Mrs. Stanford's departure in this city except the members of her household, and though many theories were advanced, the detectives who investigated the affair did not announce the discovery of any motive for the attempted murder. If indeed the poison had been intended for Mrs. Stanford at all.

HER WORK AT UNIVERSITY.

San Francisco, March 1.—Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford was born in Albany, New York, in 1825. She married Leland Stanford, who later became one of the builders of the Central Pacific railroad, and accumulated an immense fortune. As the wife of Governor and later Senator Stanford, Mrs. Stanford was widely known in public life.

She co-operated with her husband in the founding of Leland Stanford, Jr., university, and after Senator Stanford's death devoted herself almost entirely to the duties of the university. Although the immense endowment of nearly \$20,000,000 made by Senator and Mrs. Stanford to the university was placed in the hands of trustees, Mrs. Stanford was in complete control of the funds and the appointment of trustees.

Almost all of the entire Stanford fortune went to the university. Mrs. Stanford had but one child, a son, who died at an early age, and in memory of whom the Leland Stanford, Jr., university was founded.

WHAT CHIEF DETECTIVE SAYS.

San Francisco, March 1.—Chief of Detectives Burnett stated today that his department had not investigated the story of the alleged attempt to poison Mrs. Stanford just before she sailed for Honolulu. He said that no investigation had been made in his department and if any investigation had been made it was done by private parties.

An official of the Morse detective agency, which investigated the attempt by poison on the life of Mrs. Stanford, stated that there was some foundation for belief that she had been poisoned prior to her departure for Honolulu. But he said that he, however, would give no particulars.

EULOGIZED BY DR. JORDAN.

Stanford University, Cal., March 1.—Dr. Jordan, president of Stanford university, says:

"The sudden death of Mrs. Stanford has come as a great shock to all of us. She has been so brave and strong that we hoped for her return well rested, and that her last look on earth might be on her beloved Palo Alto. But it is a great loss to the university and to the state. She has been so long, to have lived to see the work of her husband's life and her's firmly and fully established. Here has been a life of the most perfect devotion to duty, and she has been a great help in the years we knew her she ever had a selfish feeling no one ever detected it. All her thoughts were for the university and of the way to make it a great university. She was a great friend of learning in our time. It will know her as the most loyal and most devoted of wives, who did always the best she could do. Wise, devoted, cheerful, kind, and full of life, every good word we can use was hers by right. The men and women of the university feel the loss not alone of the most generous of helpers, but of the nearest of friends."

RUSSIANS BOMBARDED.

But the Japanese Refrained from Replying.

Tokyo, March 1, 5 p. m.—The headquarters of the Japanese army on the Shinkai river telegraphing yesterday, says:

The enemy's batteries at Tungyau mountain and the northern height of Tanchang commenced bombarding at 4 o'clock today. We did not reply. Monday night the enemy's field guns at Shungyau and heavy guns at Wenchangpau concentrated their fire on our outposts in the vicinity of the railroad bridge. At this morning the enemy's force of infantry advanced on either side of the railroad and surrounded our outposts. The enemy's fire was very heavy and our troops engaged in a fierce hand to hand fight. Our posts had repulsed the enemy and he has been repulsed. The enemy left 60 dead, some prisoners and some spoils.

REVOLUTIONARY DEMONSTRATION.

One Being Planned, It is Said, in Commemoration of Emancipation of Russian Serfs.

NEXT SATURDAY EVENTFUL DAY

Strike Situation in Poland Far From Encouraging—Gorky's Family Exasperated at His Treatment.

St. Petersburg, March 1, 1:35 a. m.—Next Saturday being the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs, rumors have been in circulation that the day has been selected for notable events of diverse natures. According to some of these rumors the workmen are planning an immense revolutionary demonstration, while according to other reports the government intends to commemorate the anniversary by issuing a manifesto establishing some form of representative legislative body.

It was stated positively, however, on competent authority that there is no intention on the part of the government to signalize authority by any special manifesto. On the other hand, it seems certain that the recently revived council of ministers, at its weekly sessions, is considering the all-important question of reform and evolving governmental alterations of a momentous character; but what form these changes are to take it is impossible to ascertain with positiveness. Presumably the council is discussing means of bringing the government and people in closer touch. According to current reports, the decision has been reached that a semboi salon would be an unsatisfactory agent for doing this, and the ministers are now considering other measures looking to the same end. A definite announcement as to their decision on the nature of the proper reforms is not expected for some time.

POLISH STRIKE SITUATION.

Warsaw, Feb. 28.—The strike situation in Poland is far from encouraging. A general strike of shop assistants in Warsaw is expected tomorrow unless the demands of the men are conceded. Seventy-five per cent of the employers are willing to give in, but the remainder refuse to do so. The domestic servants also threaten to strike tomorrow.

The coal supply in Warsaw is diminished and prices are rapidly advanced owing to the situation at Sosnowice, where few mines are being operated. Negotiations between the employers and strikers are continuing but there is probably little hope of a successful outcome. All the coal received here now is coming from Silesia. The situation was further complicated today by a strike of the coal cart drivers.

The owners of the great cotton mills at Zyrardoff today notified 15,000 strikers that unless they returned to work immediately the mills would be closed for six months.

There is some evidence of a recurrence of the Lodz strike. The strike still continues.

GORKY'S FAMILY EXASPERATED.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Maxim Gorky's family and relatives are greatly exasperated by his treatment and maintain that a breach of confidence has been committed; the order for his unconditional release having been signed when he had agreed to remain in prison. A larger force of police surrounded the railroad station, while the route to Prince Viasemsky's residence was patrolled by numerous detachments of Cossacks and life guards apparently in expectation of a hostile demonstration.

Although the general's welcome was by no means in the nature of a popular demonstration, it evoked great enthusiasm. Two months ago all Russia was singing the praises of the defender of Port Arthur, yet when he came home comparatively few people assembled to cheer him.

TO GRADUATE AT YALE.

One Salt Lake and One Cache County Candidate for Civil Engineering.

(Special to the "News.") New Haven, Conn., March 1.—There are two Utah candidates for degrees from the Sheffield Scientific school of the Yale university. They are Roy Bullen of Richmond, Cache county, and George Deque Kayser of Salt Lake City, who seek to graduate with the degrees of civil engineers.

BADGER NO LONGER CLERK.

Leaves the Land Board as Result of Inquiry Into Recent Scandals.

Another act in straightening out the state land board scandal has been consummated by the discharge of Jesse Badger, the bookkeeper of the board, who was accused of irregularities in accepting money from certain bidders on state lands whereby he retained from bidding on the lands they were to purchase.

W. B. Sanford of Springfield, Mo., and W. E. Moses of Denver, were the parties implicated, and it was charged that they gave Badger 50 cents per acre on all the land they purchased upon consideration that he would not bid on the land.

The state board of land commissioners several times set aside the sales to the parties named and re-advertised the property for sale. Governor Cutler concluded at that time that Badger should be discharged, but it was thought advisable to keep him on until he could get his books up in such a condition that another man could succeed him without material injury to the work. This has been done and hence the change.

SALOON BURNED.

Pleasant Grove Was Visited by Fire Early This Morning.

The Star saloon owned and operated by David N. Adamson at Pleasant Grove, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The saloon is a brick building and owing to this fact the fire did not spread to adjoining structures. Mr. Adamson had just got in a new stock of goods consequently the loss falls heavy on him. The place was insured for \$3,000 but this sum will not cover the loss, it is believed. An attempt was made by unknown parties to set fire to the place about a month ago but it was discovered in time and extinguished. Mr. Adamson is in the city today making arrangements to open up again in a vacant drugstore across the street from the scene of the fire.

George Rice Dead.

New York, March 1.—George Rice, for many years well known as an independent oil operator in the Ohio field, is dead at Asbury Park, N. J., from an attack of grip, aged 65 years.

GEN. STOESSEL IN ST. PETERSBURG

Defender of Port Arthur Arrives And is Met at Station by Comparatively Small Crowd.

RECEPTION NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

Says That in Southern Russia He Found The People Calm and Is Sure They Are Loyal.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel arrived in St. Petersburg from Moscow. A quarter of an hour before his train was due it looked as if not more than a hundred persons would be present to welcome the defender of Port Arthur, but their number augmented rapidly and when the train steamed into the depot many hundreds of people, especially women, crowded on the platforms. War Minister Sakharoff an Admiral Siliotti, in behalf of the admiralty, welcomed Gen. Stoessel, who was loudly cheered and presented with flowers. After receiving the personal congratulations of friends the general, looking bronzed and in good health, traversed the cheering crowd to a reception room, stopping now and then to shake hands with the admirers. Behind the general came Mrs. Stoessel, leaning on the arm of a military officer. She seemed to be even more bronzed than her husband and smiled happily at the warm welcome accorded him. It was remarked that the general's hair was turned quite white.

In the reception room, Gen. Stoessel was welcomed by Gen. Bortanovich, who referred to the internal troubles, saying that when Gen. Stoessel left Russia calm prevailed, while now an internal enemy is endeavoring to undermine the prestige of the state.

Replying, Gen. Stoessel said he had heard, while at Constantinople, of the disorders in Russia, and since then he had traveled in southern Russia, had spoken to the people and had noticed their tranquility of mind and especially their loyalty to the emperor. He was confident that the people would remain loyal and that Russia would issue victorious from the present crisis.

When the reception ceremonies were over Gen. and Mrs. Stoessel entered an ornate carriage and drove through the Nevsky prospect to the residence of Lieut.-Gen. Prince Viasemsky, a member of the imperial council, where they will stay. The crowds in the streets lustily cheered the general. The absence of military and naval officers from the platform was very noticeable. Once a few military men and no naval officers excepting Admiral Siliotti were present. A larger force of police surrounded the railroad station, while the route to Prince Viasemsky's residence was patrolled by numerous detachments of Cossacks and life guards apparently in expectation of a hostile demonstration.

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NEW POSTMASTER.

Enoch Harris Appointed at West Port, Vice Charles W. Hall, Removed.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., March 1.—Enoch Harris has been appointed postmaster at West Port, Cache county, Utah, vice Charles W. Hall, removed.

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Rice was an active figure in the numerous investigations against the combined oil interests and a few years ago asserted that \$50,000 had been offered him to cease prosecuting cases in the Ohio courts.

INSURRECTION IN YEMEN PROVINCE.

It Puts All Other Revolts in That Part of Arabia in the Shade.

CENTER OF MOVEMENT AT SAADA

Everywhere Are Signs That It Will be Extended Into Province of Assrye.

INSURGENTS STUBBORN FIGHTERS

Many Turkish Troops Refuse to Resist Any Further and Are Deserting.

Constantinople, March 1.—The present insurrection in Yemen province, Arabia, appears to put in the shade all previous revolts. The center of the movement is at Saada, northward of Sanaa, and there are signs of its extension to the province of Assrye. The insurgents have again surrounded Sanaa, and a stubborn fight has been in progress for five days. Many of the Turkish troops refuse to resist any further and are deserting. In the south the towns of Aah and Hildje, the latter containing 2,000 troops with four guns, are surrounded and on the point of capitulating. The alleged victory of Feb. 1, when it was officially announced that the Turkish forces had routed the rebels investing Sanaa and Hodeida, Yemen province, and had relieved the besieged garrison of Sanaa, turns out to have been an insurgent success. Turkey's defective transportation delays the dispatch of reinforcements. The object of the insurrection is believed to be the creation of an autonomous Arab state.

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