

DESERT EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

TO MAINTAIN THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

United States Must See Just Claims Against South and Central American Republics Are Paid.

ALSO APPLIES TO WEST INDIES.

This is Position Taken by President in His Message Transmitting San Domingo Protocol.

SUBJECT DISCUSSED AT LENGTH.

American Attitude Is Made Clear and Distinct—What Constitutes Its Justification.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The message from the president transmitting to the senate a protocol of an agreement between the United States and the Dominican government, providing for the collection and disbursement by the United States of the customs revenues of the Dominican republic, was today ordered made public, together with the protocol, a letter from John B. Moore, formerly assistant secretary of state, which gives a statement regarding the award under the former protocol, and the award of the commission which settled the claims of the San Domingo improvement company. The senate went into executive session immediately after the morning business, at which time this action was taken.

THE MESSAGE.

The message is of nearly 4,500 words and was read in full to the senate. It is largely a discussion of the rights and duties of the United States under the Monroe doctrine, and the president says the protocol affords a practical test of the efficiency of the United States government in maintaining the doctrine. In beginning his message the president says that conditions in San Domingo have been growing steadily worse for many years, and he says that those who have been growing the power of the republic to pay. Certain foreign countries, he says, have felt themselves aggrieved because of the non-payment of debts due to their citizens, and have felt that the only way they could ever get any guarantee of payment would be by acquisition of territory or taking charge of the customs affairs of the republic.

EFFECT OF DOCTRINE.

It is pointed out by the president that the Monroe doctrine would prohibit any foreign government from attempting to extend its power over any territory in the United States, and that those who profit by this doctrine must accept certain responsibilities along with the rights it confers.

He says further: "The United States taking this burden and incurring this responsibility is to be found in the fact that it is incompatible with international equity for the United States to refuse to allow other powers to take the only means at their disposal of satisfying the claims of their creditors, and yet to refuse itself to take any such steps."

BACON'S RESOLUTION.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Senator Bacon's resolution asking that the senate committee on foreign relations investigate and report to the senate whether the protocol of an agreement under which the United States authorities undertake to administer certain customs of the Dominican republic in order to satisfy a claim of the San Domingo improvement is valid, having been made without the senate's consent today was referred to a subcommittee to be appointed by Chairman Cullom. The motion to refer the resolution was made by Senator Bacon, who stated that there were many questions of law involved in it, and that he desired that a non-partisan report be made.

RAPID TELEGRAPHY.

New Instrument Can Transmit 10,000 an Hour.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Interesting experiments were made yesterday between Paris and London with a new rapid telegraphic apparatus. The inventor, Polikoff, claims that the instrument can transmit 10,000 words an hour with the help of six clerks. The message was sent in six minutes instead of telegraphic characters.

TO SAVE HIS CHILD.

Father Started for Medicine and Was Lost on the Ice.

Cheboygan, Mich., Feb. 16.—Albert Fleury walked on the ice from Bois Blanc island to this city Saturday night to get medicine for his sick child. The mercury was 18 degrees below zero, but he bravely set out on the return journey. That was the last seen of him, and there is little doubt that he perished and his body covered by drifting snow. His wife came to this city to look for him and large search parties were organized to search for his body. He was 31 years old.

Wireless Communication.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—A representative of a wireless telegraph company is here arranging for the installation of a plant for communication with Panama by a direct coast route and by way of the east via Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, New York, Key West, Porto Rico and Cuba. Following this, direct communication will, it is said, be perfected between this city, the Philippines, the orient and the Hawaiian Islands. An effort is now being made to secure the sites for the necessary stations in this city or in its vicinity.

Franchise for Senator Clark.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 16.—A miner from Missoula says that a meeting of the city council last night on an ordinance submitted by J. R. Wharton, a friend of Senator Clark, for the granting of a franchise

chise for a street railway line in the city was passed. The action will be the first in the history of the city and will embrace about 30 miles of road.

Kimi Morita, Actress, Dead.

New York, Feb. 16.—Kimi Morita, an actress from Tokio, Japan, who came with her sister, to this country to perform at the St. Louis fair, is dead here from heart failure.

The dancer was the daughter of a theater proprietor in Tokio. She was 21 years old and came here with her sister at the close of the fair. The two had filled since then engagements at the homes of some of the most prominent social entertainers in the city.

REPORT IN RICE CASE.

Says Jones Made a Misstatement About Chloroform.

New York, Feb. 16.—A committee selected by the Medical-Legal society to investigate the cause of death of William Marsh Rice, the aged millionaire, who died in 1890 and for whose murder Atty. Albert T. Patrick has been awaiting execution 35 months, has made its report. The committee furnished replies to a list of hypothetical questions and asserts, in substance, that Victor Charles Jones made a misstatement when he testified to having administered chloroform to the victim.

The assertion is made that such an amount of the chloroform as was said to have been administered would have left an odor which could have been detected hours afterwards.

In reply to the question as to whether embolism would produce congestion of the lungs resembling that caused by chloroform, the committee claims it could not, but that a condition nearly like true congestion might follow that it could only be distinguished by bacteriological examination.

Patrick's appeal probably will come up in court at the March term.

HIGHWAYMEN HOLD UP A DOCTOR ON HIS VERANDA.

Minneapolis, Feb. 16.—Early today three masked highwaymen lying in wait upon the front veranda of the residence of Dr. Philipp Mueller, levelled their revolvers at the returning physician and his coachman, Emil Rogatz. They shot the latter through the abdomen and then robbed the doctor and his coachman of \$50.

When Mrs. Mueller, attracted by the shooting, opened the door to let her husband in, a big St. Bernard dog bounded out of the vestibule at the robbers. The dog was killed by the robbers. Mrs. Mueller was commanded by the robbers to stand up, and she ran to the house to a back door and alarmed the neighborhood.

The robbers then ransacked the house and after securing their booty, jumped into a motor car and fled. Affidavits are said to be in possession of the district attorney, and the city detectives \$10,000 each and another man \$5,000 if they could arrange evidence which would place the case toward an innocent person, an ignorant foreigner having been selected. In the latter room was supposed to place a quantity of stolen silk, some of which figured in the case.

SIX MEN INJURED.

Chemicals in Brooklyn Sulphur Works Exploded.

New York, Feb. 16.—Six men were injured, two of them seriously, in an explosion of chemicals in the plant of the Brooklyn sulphur works in Brooklyn today. The building caught fire.

Temperatures.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—A. m. temperatures: New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3; Washington, 6; Minneapolis, 8; St. Louis, 10.

WATSON MURDER TRIAL.

Doctor Says Wife's Death Was Due to Accident.

New London, Mo., Feb. 16.—The prosecution today began the introduction of evidence in rebuttal in the case of Dr. T. Jones Watson of Denver, charged with the murder of his wife. The defense closed its case by placing Dr. Watson on the stand. He declared to the death of his wife was due to an accident. Mrs. Watson was killed while driving in a buggy with her husband, the prosecution claiming that she was poisoned, and the conditions usually which her body was found artificially prepared to bear out the hypothesis that she was the victim of a runaway accident.

FREIGHT RATE BILL.

Rep. Townsend Has Talk With President About It.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Representative Townsend of Michigan, one of the authors of the Esch-Townsend freight rate bill, had a talk with the president today regarding the prospects for the enactment of the measure into law. Mr. Townsend, who has canvassed the situation pretty thoroughly, expressed the opinion that there was a chance for the passage of the bill by the senate at the present session. After his talk with the president, Mr. Townsend said that in the event no legislation on the rate question was enacted at the session, an extra session of Congress would be called by President Roosevelt for next autumn, perhaps in October.

To Govern Canal Zone.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Senator Kittredge today introduced a bill for the government of the canal zone, which is similar to the Mann bill passed by the house today. The provision of the Mann bill abolishing the Isthmian canal commission is not made a part of the Kittredge bill.

Missouri Senatorial Deadlock.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 16.—The deadlock over the selection of a United States senator remains unbroken. The twentieth ballot resulted: Neidighaus, 8; Beckel, 76; Keuns, 12; McKinley, 4; Reichman, 11. There were seven pairs and 32 votes were necessary to elect.

How Bounty Fraud Scheme Was Hatched

Jones Tells How the Job Originated Between Himself, Gorman, Davies and Phillips—Graft Proceeds Were Divided in Saloons, Hotels and Upon the Street and Elsewhere.

The testimony brought out at this morning's session of the bounty fraud hearing brought out testimony from Charles Jones that disclosed the entire scheme of the operations to bleed the state's treasury. Mr. Jones furnished the missing links in the chain of evidence that connects Davies and Phillips with the entire fraud. It also shows Phillips to have been merely a go-between rather than a criminal pure and simple.

Among other things brought out was the fact that a meeting had taken place at the New Southern hotel at which Davies, Phillips, Gorman and Jones were present where the conspiracy started involving the deputy clerk and his cousin, Phillips, the "Kid" in the deal.

It was shown that many times certificates had been issued where no hides had been presented and where the certificates had been given to the conspirators in saloons, hotels and on street corners.

DAVIES GOT BIG SHARE.

In most of these latter cases Davies received a share varying from one-half to one-third of the net amount of the certificate, according to the testimony adduced at this hearing.

NO PROMISE FROM STATE.

Witness Roberts was called by the defense this morning for further cross-examination by Mr. Gustin. He stated that he had no arrangement with the authorities to the effect that in return for his having "tipped" the matter off to the sheriff's force and for his testimony in the case that he should escape prosecution. He stated that he had a conversation with State Auditor Tingey in December of 1903, but as to its details his memory was sadly defective. Roberts was then excused for the present.

MAN OF MANY NAMES.

The state then called Charles Jones, alias Ward, alias Cook, alias Wade, alias McClellan, alias Ray, who is one of the defendants, who through his attorney, Soren Christensen, withdrew his plea of not guilty and waived further hearing yesterday. He has turned state's evidence and his testimony forms a dangerous barrier to the defense.

TOLD HOW TO DO IT.

He stated that according to all record he had recently been a hunter by occupation. Previously he had been commissary for the Utah Construction company and had owned a restaurant in Ogden. He came to Salt Lake about 18 months ago and soon after coming to the city met Gorman, whom he had known in Ogden. He said he met Gorman on the 11th of June, 1904, on the street. He inquired generally about him (Jones) and asked him if he did not want to go to work for him. He said that at first he declined as he was afraid of the proposition. He made an appointment with him, however, to meet him the next morning at "Ward's" store. He handed him a grip containing hides and instructed him in the methods to be pursued. The first bounty he received was on

June 19, 1904, as shown in certificate No. 187. He gave the money to him to Gorman, except \$15 which had been promised him.

MEETING WITH DAVIES.

"Did you ever meet Mr. Davies outside the clerk's office?" was asked by Mr. Hanson.

"I met him on either the 29th or 30th of June, 1904, on Main street, this South. I had a little conversation with him. He asked me when I was coming in again. I told him perhaps the next day. We went into a saloon and had a couple of beers and then Davies asked for a loan to get a pair of shoes with. I loaned him the money and we talked along until it was too late to get them. Then he asked me to do him a favor. He wanted me to go farther into his office for bounty, if I had not, I at first did not want to. Then, I did, I promised I would come into the clerk's office when Davies was to give me a county certificate. I got that certificate on the south steps of the Knutsford hotel on the 1st or 2nd of July. It was at this time that Davies wanted me to do business through his cousin. He said that he looked into him and we were the same kind of a hat. The money I got from this certificate I divided with Davies and Gorman."

PHILLIPS THE "KID."

At this point Phillips was called for the purpose of identification. After a heated argument between counsel and the state's attorney as to whether he could be used to stand up for identification, witness identified him without having him stand up. Phillips was the person Jones always knew as the "Kid."

"The witness was referred to certificate No. 192. He was asked why he signed that certificate as 'John Wade.' "I signed it that way because I was to come in the next day with some more hides, and I thought that I would look bad to have John Ward appear on two consecutive certificates."

It is in relation to these two certificates that there is a strange discrepancy. The certificate issued to Wade is signed by Ward and the certificate that is issued to Ward is signed by Wade, the stubs having been accidentally reversed.

"For certificate 191 there were no hides presented, but for 192 there were. The money from these certificates I gave the 'Kid' for Davies."

"When I signed certificate 192 I had 30 coyotes and 2 lions. I thought I should have been \$60. The certificate calls for \$175. This is what we called the raise."

DIVISION OF THE MONEY.

"How did you divide the money?" asked Mr. Hanson.

"After discounting the certificates at the bank, one-half the raise went to Davies through the 'Kid,' the rest went to me and half to Gorman. On the 8th or 10th of July I received certificate No. 197 from the 'Kid' at the Knutsford hotel. No animals were presented. One-half went to me the other to Davies."

Certificate No. 200 was shown to him. He was asked if he signed that.

"I think I did."

It was signed "Thos. Ray."

"Did you sign No. 198?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you bring up any animals then?"

"I think not."

This certificate he admitted that he did not get in the clerk's office.

"What about a meeting held sometime to arrange your schemes?" was asked by Mr. Hanson.

"SOMETHING DOING."

"I met Gorman again just after he had come back from the country, somewhere about the latter part of July. He asked me how business was. I told him kind of slow. He said 'Never mind. There'll be something doing tomorrow.' He asked how Davies was and the 'Old Man,' who was Meyers, his father-in-law. Along the latter part of September or beginning of October, Gorman, Phillips and I met in room 31 of the Southern hotel. Gorman telephoned to Davies, and we all met there that night. We thought the time was getting short, and that we would have to get to work. We must hurry and get in plenty of certificates. Davies wanted us to use other short names. Those suggested were George King and Ed-ward Cook. Charles Jones was to use Edward Cook."

"Charles Jones, is that you?"

"I believe it is. I have so many names that it bothers me to remember."

"Look at certificate No. 246. Did you receive that?"

"I received that from the 'Kid' in room 36 of the Southern hotel. I cashed it and gave the certificate to the rest Gorman and I divided equally."

"Did you sign John Ward to certificate No. 247, dated Oct. 1, 1904?"

"I did."

"Did you present any animals for that?"

"Yes, I presented about 30 coyotes, 1 or 2 wolves and 1 or 2 lions."

"What did you call the certificate?"

"Davies started it and Miss or Mrs. McIntosh finished it. I was in front of the counter and Davies was behind it. As he was making out the certificate, the sheriff came in. He threw up his hands and hollered that he was sick, and asked her to finish it. He told her what to write. I didn't have the number of hides, the certificate says, because I couldn't carry that many. There were quite a number of certificates issued without any animals being presented. Some in name of Roy May, Thos. May, John Ward, Cook and May."

"Did you receive No. 195, dated July 7, 1904, signed with Chas. McClellan?"

"I did."

"What about No. 241, dated Sept. 23, 1904?"

"The night before that date I met the 'Kid' on Third South and West Temple. He said that Davies was across the street and that he wanted me to come over. We went to the wine room of the saloon across the street and Davies made that certificate out there. He had the certificate in blank torn from the book, he pulled a pen and a bottle of ink from his pocket and wrote it there on the table. I offered him my fountain pen but he said he couldn't use it because the ink was bluer than the ink they used in the office and he would use his. The next day I went to the clerk's office and signed for it. I also took some hides in this time and signed for both certificates at once. The certificate I got called for \$286, while there was only \$90 worth of hides."

"When I took any animals in I always signed John Ward. Any other certificates that I got and signed other names to were got without having presented any hides."

At this point in the examination the court adjourned until 3 p. m. this afternoon.

counsel, Mr. Ridgeley, objected to the continuance in a very brief and plain argument. He said that Mr. Cody had repeatedly delayed the case, and for no other reason than to get the matter into the courts at a time when it would be impossible for Col. Cody to be present in person. Mrs. Cody had been in his present condition for several years, said Atty. Ridgeley, and he would probably get no better or no worse for some time to come. Col. Cody had come to Cheyenne with his witnesses, prepared to go on with the case.

Judge Scott denied the motion for a further continuance, and in doing so gave the attorneys a lecture, saying that the case had now been before the court for more than a year, and that nothing had been accomplished. He said the case of Cody vs. Cody was no different from any other case, and that it should not require more than six weeks for both sides to prepare their case. He could see no good reason for further delays, which only advertised the case the more, and inasmuch as it was not necessary to have Mrs. Cody present, for the testimony taken at this time will be submitted to the Sheridan court, where the actual trial of the case will be heard, and Mrs. Cody will not be deterred from appearing there and offering any evidence she may have. The judge closed by asking that the work of submitting testimony with his witnesses, and Mrs. Cody will not be deterred from appearing there and offering any evidence she may have. The judge closed by asking that the work of submitting testimony with his witnesses, and Mrs. Cody will not be deterred from appearing there and offering any evidence she may have.

Atty. Wilcox asked for two days' time to get depositions here from North Platte, and the request was granted, the case being set for Thursday at 10 a. m.

During Mr. Wilcox's appeal for this extension Col. Cody who sat just inside of the railing near his attorneys, slowly rose and faced the court. The room was filled with spectators and all eyes were directed upon the stately form of the old plainsman, soldier, Indian fighter and scout, whose scattered locks are silver and whose face is lined with wrinkles. He was as straight as an arrow and whose eye is as clear today as it was 40 years ago. Slowly raising his right hand he addressed the court thus:

"I beg to please your honor. I do have no desire, nor will we, rush matters. Give Mrs. Cody all reasonable time to bring in her depositions, and we will wait two, three or four days if need be. We wish to be ungenerous in this matter."

The old scout sat down and the glances toward him were of admiration, for it is coming to be known that he has been contemplating the make of his treatment by Mrs. Cody.

It was learned today from an authoritative source that Col. Cody will not only be able to refute much of the damning testimony of Mrs. Cody, especially the affidavit of Blake, the Denver man, but he will be able to show that he was persecuted in the extreme, driven from home, that Mrs. Cody was drunk to excess, and that she used language unbecoming a woman. Cody will prove that he gave his wife everything he possessed in the world, except the clothes on his back, at the time she left him. He will show that he was a good husband, and that he was a good scout, even after she dismissed him from her.

Col. Cody shows the effects of the stress of this divorce case upon him, but he is getting cheering telegrams and letters from all over the country, and from men who express confidence in his ability to disprove the serious charges of Mrs. Cody against him.

GEN. STOESEL.

Denies Charges—London Times Peking Correspondent.

London, Feb. 16.—The correspondent at Peking of the Standard gives an interview with Gen. Stoessel, chiefly denying the charges made by the Peking correspondent of the Times concerning the surrender of Port Arthur and its contents. Gen. Stoessel, who has distributed the Japanese success in a great measure to the superior quality of their drilling tools as compared with those of the Russians, which latter he says were deteriorated and used against hard rock. The general emphatically declared that all the public descriptions of the second line of forts were purely imaginary. These forts, he said, were only temporary defenses.

Gen. Stoessel further declared that the strength of the garrison never amounted to 25,000 men. At the end of April, before the investment became total, the Russian forces on the Kwantung peninsula were only 19,885. He adhered to the original reasons given for the surrender, and that the interview appears to be bitter whenever the navy was referred to.

Refugees from Port Arthur.

Chefoo, Feb. 16.—A steamer with 117 non-combatants arrived here today from Port Arthur. A few non-combatants remained at the place.

Conscientious soldiers totaling 2,500 will begin arriving at Chefoo today. The Russians are indignant, claiming that they are unable to care for the healthy, let alone invalids.

The Japanese say they lack means of transportation to take the invalids to Shanghai.

INDIGENT SOLDIERS.

Possibly May Live at Soldiers' Home With Their Wives.

Pittsburg, Feb. 16.—Chief of Police Benard of Braddock, who has been striving for the maintenance by the government of indigent old soldiers and their wives together with their families, has received a letter from President Roosevelt's secretary, William Loch, saying that the matter of the separation of couples had been referred to the war department and would receive the proper attention.

A FATAL FIRE.

Three Children Burned, Parents Barely Escaping.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 16.—Fire of a mysterious origin in the house of Manning Harris, a coal miner at Edwards, burned the Harris family, who were badly burned. The mother was so badly burned that the flesh hung from her body in strips. Harris' house was formerly a boarding place, and was used as a place to board the family. The fire broke out at 10 o'clock, and the family fled in confusion. The mother was rescued, but the two children lying by her side in bed were left to their fate. Harris was rescued from his bed in an adjoining room.

Fire in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Feb. 16.—The brick building occupied by J. D. Vivan as a carriage and harness repository, and the Bank Protection company, burned today, loss, \$50,000. The guests of the Rockingham & Holmes hotel adjoining were aroused by the police, but no one was hurt.

MABEL SCOTFIELD MURDER.

Defendant Is Trying to Establish The Suicide Theory.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 16.—Evidence tending to prove that Mabel Scofield murdered and her body thrown into the Des Moines river, was brought out today by Charles Thomas today when Dr. Shoop, who conducted the autopsy on the remains of the girl, testified that he found in the girl's lungs, Thomas, a backman, who is alleged to have admitted that he had been with her at the time of the suicide theory.

Oil Question Will BE INVESTIGATED.

President Directs Commissioner of Corporations J. R. Garfield to Begin Immediately.

RESPONSE TO HOUSE REQUEST.

Inquiry Will be Pressed as Rapidly as Possible and the Scope Will Be Wide.

GOV. HOCH AND THE KANSAS BILL

Declines to Say Whether or Not He Will Sign One Creating a State Oil Refinery.

Washington, Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt has directed James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations of the department of commerce and labor, to begin immediately the oil investigation requested by the house of representatives yesterday in a resolution adopted unanimously. The investigation by direction of the president will be regarded comprehensive. The president has directed a letter to Commissioner Garfield in which he has given his directions and presented in outline his views.

The inquiry will be pressed as rapidly as possible. The scope of the investigation and the time it will occupy cannot be indicated at this time.

Representatives Campbell of Kansas, the author of the resolution adopted by the house had a conference with President Roosevelt today. Mr. Campbell's idea is that the investigation should concern particularly the situation in the Kansas field, but he expressed to the president his belief that the inquiry once begun would extend to the operations of the Standard Oil company in the Beaumont field of Texas and perhaps to other fields.

KANSAS OIL REFINING BILL.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 16.—Gov. Hoch declines to say whether or not he will sign the bill providing for the erection by the state of an oil refinery, passed by the house yesterday. The governor and his friends hoped, it is said, to defeat the measure, but the fact that the house passed it by such an overwhelming majority will, it is believed, deter him from vetoing it.

The two bills passed by the house yesterday effect not only the oil trust, so called, but other combines. The freight rate bill passed makes the railroads a common carrier, and in this way the oil trust, as well as other trusts are to be fought. The anti-discrimination bill, which has been set for consideration tomorrow, is said to have enough votes to insure its passage. This measure was drawn up with the intention of preventing any trust from entering Kansas and underselling the state.

Speaker Stubbs in explaining his vote against the refinery bill, is believed to have expressed the sentiment of the administration on that measure when he said:

"The legislature of Kansas has overturned the traditions of history. It is an alarming situation. This is only the beginning, and nobody dares say where this frenzy will lead us. It may go too far. The men supporting this bill have not looked far enough ahead."

"Our fight here has been compared with the fight of Japan against Russia. One is a small country and the other large, and the courage of Japan has been lauded, but do you know that Japan spent ten years preparing for this war? We have deliberated two weeks and now decide to go to war. We are able to cope with the Standard Oil trust. We all want to defeat the trust. It is simply a question of the best method."

If this refinery is managed right, it may make money for the state, but if it is managed like most of the state institutions, it will be a failure."

Gov. Hoch stated this afternoon that he could not say when the state refinery bill would reach him, and he preferred not to state what action he would take in the matter until that time arrives.

"It might be this evening or a week before the time comes for action," he added.

Quarantined for Smallpox.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 16.—Smithfield, a village 40 miles west of here, has been quarantined because of the prevalence of many cases of smallpox. The last means of communication with the outside world was cut off when the telegraph office was closed by the illness of the operator. Scores of deaths have occurred and the state officials have prohibited the stopping of trains at the village.

A FATAL AFFRAY.

Occurs Between Chinese and Russian Foraging Party.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—A telegram from Sasehen reports that a fatal affray has occurred between Russians and Chinese at a village 40 miles northwest of Sasehen, where a party of Russians went on a foraging expedition. The villagers seized the Chinese interpreter with the Russians and a fight ensued, during which a Chinaman was killed. The villagers killed the interpreter and fled.

Work at Collieries Suspended.

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 16.—The Lehigh Valley Coal company has ordered the suspension of a number of its collieries until Monday on account of the intense cold. Coal washeries and jig machinery are blocked through the region today by ice. In this city it was four degrees below zero and in the country districts the mercury reached 10 below.

A Fatal Fall.

Duluth, Feb. 16.—Claude B. Snively, a prominent attorney, pitched headlong from a fifth-story window in the Louis building today and was killed. He was alone at the time. Mr. Snively came to the office at 10 o'clock, and after looking over the window to see what time it was, he went to his desk and, overcome by dizziness, fell out.