

FIGHT AT THE BRIDGE

Furious Struggle for Possession of Crossing of Shabke Continues.

ARTILLERY DUEL ALONG THE FRONT

Japanese Detachments are Repulsed at Three Points on East Flank.

RUSSIANS SAY THEY HOLD THE BRIDGE

Report Via Tokio Says it is in Hands of the Mikado's Men.

BELLIGERENTS IN HAND-TO-HAND CONTEST

Islanders' Outposts Surrounded and Result of Engagement Held as Victory by Both.

SAKKEITUN, Manchuria, March 1.—(3 p.m.)—The Japanese have opened a tremendous fire with field and siege guns against Fushien (Lone Tree) hill.

The bombardment of the right flank continues.

The artillery fighting continues along the whole front of about 100 miles. The Japanese detachment near Kouday has repulsed the Japanese attack.

At the bridge over the Shabke river a furious struggle continues.

The Japanese have been driven from Tunsial pass and from the vicinity of Gausio pass. At the bridge over the Shabke river a furious struggle continues.

TOKIO, March 1.—The headquarters of the Japanese army on the Shabke river, telegraphing yesterday, says:

The enemy's batteries at Tungyou mountain and the northern height of Tsing-Kaduan, commenced firing at 10 o'clock today. We did not reply.

At 1 o'clock in the morning five companies of infantry advanced on either side of the railroad and surrounded our outposts. Finally part of the enemy charged into our trenches and engaged in hand-to-hand fight.

The Japanese have occupied a line from Shatzum, two miles west of the Hun river, in a northwest direction to Kalita, on the east bank of the Liao river.

GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS

Feb. 23, via Wusan, March 1.—(2 p.m.)—The Japanese left firing in driving back the Russian outposts.

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ARAB REBELS ARE WINNING

Alleged Victory of Turkish Troops Proves to Have Been a Defeat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.—The present insurrection in Yemen province, which has been in progress for some time, is rapidly spreading.

CUBAN TREATY HURTS BRITAIN

Earl Percy Regrets that United States Holds a Particular View.

LONDON, March 1.—Answering a question in the House of Commons today, Earl Percy, secretary of state for foreign affairs, said he regretted that the British representatives at Washington regarding the injurious effect on British trade of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba had been fruitless owing to the fact that the United States held the view that the most favored nation clause did not relate to privileges granted to third persons in return for specific concessions.

IRVING'S CONDITION IMPROVES

LONDON, March 1.—Sir Henry Irving, who recently suffered from a severe chill at Wolverhampton, continues to make progress toward recovery.

FAVORS SEATING PEABODY

Thirteen Members of Contest Committee Pledge that He Was Elected.

DENVER, March 1.—After a long executive session of the gubernatorial contest committee this afternoon thirteen of the eighteen republican members signed a report in favor of seating James H. Peabody and the nine democratic signed a report in favor of continuing Governor Adams in the office.

PRIZE IS RUN ON THE SHORE

Japanese Compelled to Beach German Collier Which They Captured.

TOKIO, March 1.—It is reported that the German steamer Honolulu, which was recently seized while enroute to Vladivostok with a cargo of Cardiff coal, has been beached in Aogori bay.

LETTERS FROM STRIKE LEADER

Messages from Father Gopon to Followers Are Published in French Newspaper.

PARIS, March 1.—The socialist organ, Humanite, today prints and comments on two letters reproduced from the Tribune Russe bearing the signature of "George Gopon," or "Gapon," the name of the Russian priest who led the workmen toward the imperial palace at St. Petersburg January 22, resulting in much bloodshed.

The letters appear to be authentic, although several interviews on somewhat similar lines heretofore have been discredited. One is a letter addressed to "Nicholas Romanoff, former czar and actual autocrat of Russia," and says the blood of innocent workmen and their wives and children will forever separate their assassin and his heirs from the Russian people.

The other letter is addressed to the Russian people, and he declares that the "immense revolutionary torrent, which will now sweep forward irresistibly, it adds:

Occupy yourselves unceasingly with the propaganda and organization of arms and munitions. A plan for a general insurrection will be elaborated as soon as published the yearling of your death.

The hour of delivery and victory is near. The Russian people are already struck and will strike the whole blood of imperial Russia.

Then, poor, miserable and oppressed Russian people. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

The letters are dated February 20, but the place where they were sent from is not given.

Father Gopon is understood to be in Switzerland. The Patrie asserts that the Russian embassy will take steps to prosecute those engaged in circulating revolutionary appeals against Russia.

NEITHER EMPEROR NOR DIET SHOWS ANY SIGN OF WEAKNESS OR CONCESSION.

VIENNA, March 1.—The last ten days, which have been filled with endeavors on the part of Emperor Francis Joseph and the Hungarian political leaders, have not resulted in the slightest concession.

The emperor gives no direct sign of conceding. His continued silence is drawing all Hungarian eyes more or less anxiously toward Vienna. He evidently is waiting to see what the Hungarians will do, and vice versa.

PLAY WAITING GAME IN HUNGARY

Neither Emperor Nor Diet Shows Any Sign of Weakness or Concession.

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MRS. STANFORD IS POISONED

Widow of Former California Senator Expires While Visiting Honolulu.

Reported that Bicarbonate of Soda Taken at Retiring Contained Strychnine and Investigation is Now Under Way.

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, forty minutes after she was made ill at the Moana hotel here, under suspicious circumstances.

The physicians in the opinion of the physicians who attended her and seemingly in that of the others, to poisoning by strychnine in a vial of bicarbonate of soda.

Mrs. Stanford herself when found by a guest of the hotel who had heard her groaning in her agony and suffering from convulsions, declared, "I have been poisoned," and her last words were: "This is a horrible death to die."

The physicians say that between convulsions Mrs. Stanford repeated the assertion that she had been poisoned and that it was the second time the attempt had been made, the first time being in January at her San Francisco home, and that it was this attempt which caused her to come to Honolulu.

Death Due to Tetanus. An autopsy on the remains showed that the cause of death was tetanus of the respiratory organs, but how this was brought about will not be known until after an examination of the stomach, the result of which examination will probably be known tomorrow.

Mrs. Stanford came here from San Francisco in the Corea, February 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 coming to Honolulu.

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

Before retiring last night Mrs. Stanford took a dose of bicarbonate of soda, which she purchased at San Francisco. It is reported that the soda contained strychnine, but this report cannot be verified.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Stanford went to a picnic. She ate heartily. On returning to the hotel she took only a plate of soup for 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, found her lying on the floor. She had evidently tried to summon help. At the time of Mrs. Stanford's death there were present Mrs. Burner, her secretary, and her maid, May Hunt. Both are prostrated.

Statement by Dr. Humphris. Dr. Humphris made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"When I was called in I found Mrs. Stanford in convulsions and applied the quick but restful, but I believe, to save her life."

Mrs. Stanford's condition seemed to indicate strychnine poisoning, but the physicians her mind was unusually active and she said:

"This is the second time they have tried here to avoid conviction. I tested the contents of the bottle, but before making an analysis I am unable to swear that it is strychnine, but I am perfectly positive that it does contain strychnine."

An autopsy on the remains of Mrs. Stanford was performed this afternoon. The physician who conducted the autopsy says that the cause of death was tetanus of the respiratory organs, but that he cannot state how the tetanus was brought about until after an examination of the contents of the stomach.

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FAVORS NEW QUARANTINE LAWS

President Asks Congress to Pass Bills to Protect Live Stock Before Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to congress a message endorsing measures pending before congress intended to prevent the spread of contagious diseases of animals from one country to another.

The message points out that the right of the secretary of agriculture to regulate the interstate movement of animals exposed, but not actually diseased, must be recognized if the spread of such diseases is to be prevented.

The present act that the proposed remedial legislation be enacted into law before the adjournment of congress.

The message is as follows: "The Secretary of Agriculture respectfully called to the attention of congress the fact that the interstate movement of animals which have been exposed to contagious diseases, but which are not actually diseased, must be regulated if the spread of such diseases is to be prevented."

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MRS. CODY ENDS TESTIMONY

Cross-Examination Brings Out Nothing Not Already in Evidence.

GOES OVER SAME GROUND AS DAY BEFORE

Witness Bears Up Well Under Oath in Spite of Lurid Stories Sent Out by Some of the Correspondents.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., March 1.—(Special Telegram.)—The cross-examination of Mrs. Cody was conducted by H. S. Ridgely, but resulted mainly in bringing out the same matters to which Mrs. Cody testified in the direct examination.

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