

Perhaps your neighbor, who never worries about the servant problem, has solved it by simply making a practice of reading the want ads.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

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 entered 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 that those who are in control have been using their power to the detriment of the people. He says that the United States has a right to be concerned in the welfare of the people of San Domingo, and that it is its duty to see that they are not oppressed.

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 to the United States, and that those who are in control of the United States should accept certain responsibilities along with the rights it confers. He says that the United States has a right to be concerned in the welfare of the people of San Domingo, and that it is its duty to see that they are not oppressed.

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 of the 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 ordered by the senate committee to be appointed by Chairman Callum. The motion to refer the resolution was made by Senator Bacon, who stated that there were many questions of law involved in the resolution, and that a non-partisan report be made.

RAPID TELEGRAPHY. New Instrument Can Transmit 40,000 an Hour. Paris, Feb. 16.—Interesting experiments were made yesterday between Paris and London with a new rapid telegraphic apparatus. The inventor, Pollocke Viaric, claims that the instrument can transmit 40,000 words an hour with the help of six clerks. The messages are written in shorthand 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 16 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 the east coast route and by way of the east via Denver, Kansas City, Reno and Cuba. Following this, direct communication will, it is said, be possible 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 special from Missoula says that a meeting of the city council last night an ordinance submitted by J. R. Wharton, a clerk, in behalf of Senator W. A. Clark, for the granting of a franchise for a street railway line in the city was passed. The system will be the first in the history of the city and will embrace about 30 miles of road.

How Bounty Fraud Scheme Was Hatched

Jones Tells How the Job Originated Between Himself, Gorham, 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.

REPORT IN RICE CASE Says Jones Made a Misstatement About Chloroform.

New York, Feb. 16.—A committee selected by the Medico-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 was being awaiting execution 35 months, has made its report. The committee furnished replies to a list of hypothetical questions and asserts in substance that Charles Jones made a misstatement when he testified to having administered chloroform to Rice. The assertion is made that such an amount of the chloroform as was said to have been used would have left an odor which could have been detected hours afterwards.

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. Mrs. Mueller was commanded by the robbers to stand, and then through the house to a back door and alarmed the neighborhood. The robbers then ransacked the house and after securing their booty, jumped into the doctor's cutter and drove away. The coachman was taken to the city hospital where it is feared he will die.

RECEIVED STOLEN GOODS. One of New York's Wealthiest Pawnbrokers Admits Fact.

New York, Feb. 16.—Edward M. Harlam, one of the wealthiest pawnbrokers in the city, has pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with being a receiver of stolen goods. He was remanded to prison to await sentence. Affidavits are said to be in possession of the district attorney, charging that some \$100,000 worth of stolen goods, valued at \$1,000,000, were received by Harlam through the house to a back door and alarmed the neighborhood. The robbers then ransacked the house and after securing their booty, jumped into the doctor's cutter and drove away. The coachman was taken to the city hospital where it is feared he will die.

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 blowing caught fire.

Temperatures. Chicago, Feb. 16.—A. m. temperatures: New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 4; Minneapolis, 5; 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 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 under 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 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 this 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 twenty-fifth ballot resulted.

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, 1894," Mr. Hanson testified. "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 down the street so that no one would see us. Then he said that he had just buried his sister-in-law, and that he had to raise \$500. He asked me if I would loan him the money. I refused. He then asked me if I would let him use my 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 certificate. I got that certificate at 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. The certificate was given to him and wore the same kind of a hat. The money I got from this certificate I divided with Davies and Gorham."

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 made to stand up for identification, he was identified by Phillips 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 certificates, and I thought that it would look bad to have John Wade 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, 2 wolf, 2 lion, the total coming to me and half to Gorham. 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 Gorham." "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 asked me if he signed that." "I think I did." "You signed 'Thos. Ray'?" "Yes, sir."

AMERICAN ASPHALT COMPANY'S LANDED PROPERTY SEQUESTERED. Paris, Feb. 16.—A semi-official dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, says that upon the pressure of President Castro the court has ordered the sequestration of the landed property of the American Asphalt company. This decision the dispatch adds has caused excitement in the American colony at Caracas.

Crucial Point Involving Their Control to be Reached by Equitable Life Insurance Directors Today.

Officers Affiliated With Both Sides Have Failed to Bring About an Agreement.

VICE PRESIDENT VS PRESIDENT. Officers Affiliated With Both Sides Have Failed to Bring About an Agreement.

New York, Feb. 16.—The crucial point in a contest involving control of four hundred millions of dollars will be reached this afternoon when the directors of the Equitable Life Insurance society meet to consider the question of changing the association from a stock to a mutual company. On one side is James H. Hyde, vice president and holder of a majority of the society's capital stock, while arrayed against him is President James W. Alexander of the association, together with 33 other officers of the society.

President Alexander and his supporters have proposed a plan to change the association from a stock to a mutual company. Their proposition, if agreed to, Mr. Hyde's friends declare, would practically eliminate Mr. Hyde from the management of the company. Mr. Hyde declared that while he favored the mutual plan to a certain extent, he had no intention whatever of giving up his control of the company. President Alexander's statement declared that Mr. Hyde's retirement was a matter of first importance to all of those interested in the association.

Directors who are affiliated with both sides attempted yesterday and early today to bring about an agreement. So far as known, however, no compromise has been effected.

It is said that at a meeting of directors a week ago, Mr. Hyde offered to place

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS. Many Rumors of Ministerial and Military Changes.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Many rumors are current of ministerial and military changes, including a report that Mr. Minister Sakharoff may be sent to relieve Gen. Kurapatkin, and also one to the effect that M. Roulan, minister of the interior, is not in sympathy with the situation and may retire in favor of Gen. Trepot, governor-general of St. Petersburg. The successor of M. Muraviev, former minister of justice, appointed ambassador at Rome, has not yet been appointed. His name was also reported to have been suggested by the press.

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THE 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.

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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.

GEN. STOSSEL. Denies Charges London Times Pekin Correspondent.

London, Feb. 16.—The correspondent of the London Times, who in an interview with Gen. Stossel, chief of the garrison here, denying the charges made by the Pekin correspondent of the Times concerning the surrender of Port Arthur and its garrison, has been asked to contribute to the Japanese success in a great measure to the superior quality of their drilling tools as compared with those of the Russians, which latter quality deteriorated when the soldiers 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.

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