

HE CANNOT FORGIVE

Buffalo Bill Will Not Be Reconciled With Wife.

SAYS SHE HAS MALIGNED HIM

Showman Declares She Accused Him of Murdering Their Daughter, Tried to Poison Him, and Insulted His Guests.

OMAHA, March 7.—During the course of his deposition in his petition for divorce, William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) today declared that he could not accept any reconciliation with Mrs. Cody and declared he would have absolutely nothing to do with her in the future. This declaration was made as the result of a deposition taken of Mrs. Cody by Colonel J. H. Ridgely, attorney for Colonel Cody, who charged her with being the murderer of their daughter Arta and abducting her to the coast to denounce him over her grave. This declaration was brought out during the cross-examination. The questions leading up to it were of a statutory nature, the Wyoming courts accepting testimony regarding reconciliation and reasons for and against it.

Mr. Ridgely, attorney for Colonel Cody, stated that Mrs. Cody had not been sincere in her expressed wish for a reconciliation, and in making it had placed such conditions on its acceptance as to preclude any chance of Cody's accepting them. Mr. Ridgely stated that the Colonel had sent Dr. Powell to Mrs. Cody in the hope of adjusting their differences and that she had received Powell in a manner that made it impossible for Cody to further consider any overtures from her or to himself make any such attempt.

Colonel Cody concluded his deposition in rebuttal today. Most of the time was given up to cross-examination by Mr. Wilcox, counsel for Mrs. Cody. The matter of poisoning the favorite greyhound was taken up by Wilcox, and he brought from Colonel Cody an admission that it was quite possible the poisoning resulted from the dog eating poisoned meat which had been put out for rats.

Cody was questioned about the separation between himself and Mrs. Cody in 1911. He said that it resulted from disagreement at a hotel in Omaha. He had closed a business season, he said, and was paying off the women employees. He said Mrs. Cody took exception to the manner in which he had the women employees go-by, although he did not consider it an impropriety.

Mr. Wilcox questioned Cody with regard to details of the episode wherein he alleged certain indignities to guests by Mrs. Cody at a supper, but the Colonel was unable to remember the name of any of the guests or other persons concerned.

Asked about the alleged attempt of his wife to poison him, Cody admitted that he had no knowledge of what was in the glass she had placed at his bedside, but the fact that it had been removed when he woke in the morning led him to the belief that it contained poison.

Cody was questioned, as required by the Wyoming statutes, whether he would consider a reconciliation. He replied that he would not, saying that Mrs. Cody had declined to receive Dr. Powell, sent her a year ago to make such a proposal.

"I want nothing to do with her," said Cody, "she maligned both Dr. Powell and myself and declared me to be the murderer of our daughter. With such expressions of feeling, I am convinced no reconciliation can be arranged."

No further depositions will be taken by either side. Arguments will be heard at Sheridan, Wyo., April 13. Colonel Cody will leave this afternoon for New York, and will sail Saturday for Paris. He denies a statement that his financial affairs are unsound. Cody states that there is no truth in the story, and that his Western interests and those of his business were never in better condition. His litigation interests in the Big Horn Basin, he says, have been brought to completion.

HOPE GIVEN UP.

(Continued from First Page.) cured here as to the actual conditions at the front, as under orders from General Kuropatkin, a strict censorship is being enforced.

JAPANESE PUSH NORTHWARD

Mukden Now in Center of Semicircle of Fighting.

MUKDEN, March 8.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The sixth day of the battle on the Russian right flank raged with undiminished vigor from dawn till dark. The Japanese made good their position at Tacha and pushed the contest north to Simintin, the same as on Saturday. Four miles from the main battle line, though apparently no nearer, as was the case in the battle of Liacyang, the semicircular positions where the battle is progressing are now so near that the whole of them are accessible from Mukden in a day's tour.

The losses already exceed those in the battle of Liacyang on the Russian side and the Japanese are expected to have suffered much more, though this does not seem to shake the Japanese tenacity, for at noon today they attacked Yenhatun, advancing their infantry and provoking a counter-attack. This was first reported to have resulted in the Russian infantry occupying Yenhatun about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the artillery battle increased furiously, shells setting fire to many buildings, the smoke from which, joining a dust storm, shrouded the vast plain in clouds, in which the battle raged and the sun sank.

In appearance, this region, which has now been two days under fire, begins to resemble a step. Graves are increasing in number, while dead animals strew the ground. The troops have been seven days without rest, and their powers of resistance are declining. They plainly show the strain of the terrible week. The ground is deeply frozen.

The Japanese continue to flank the Russian position. One Japanese division is known to have extended to Beiling. The Japanese maintained a frontal attack Sunday night, having attacked Shaku, Engoguo and Huanhai, and the extreme east, where they are again advancing. The center remains Russian, but on the southwest the Russians are falling back to their second position.

The army on the right wing is now thrown back on the Russian settlement, covering the settlement into a group of villages. At night long trains of lighted cars are to be seen extending in all directions on improvised railways, to

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