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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FINE WHITE FLOUR THE BETTER FOOD

Makers of Fine Flour Win a Great Point According to Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

White Flour Is Not More Nutritious Than Whole Wheat, but It Contains More "Available Nutrition."

Whoever eats bread will be interested in a bulletin which is soon to come from the United States Department of Agriculture, a bulletin which will perhaps be more widely read and discussed by the people at large than such bulletins usually are.

For the past quarter of a century or more there has been a persistent fight against flour, the white flour of the milling trade, on the part of those who were interested in graham and whole wheat, or entire wheat flours. The flour which has made Minneapolis famous in the manufacture of which the greatest milling industry on the globe has been built up, has been bitterly assailed as the short cut to dyspepsia, a source of national enfeeblement, a robbing of humanity of much of the nutritive value of the staff of life.

The millers have hit back as best they could and they have gone on manufacturing larger and still larger quantities of flour, and building larger and better equipped mills; while, at the same time, they have steadily been adding to the content of the flour all possible nutriment. It is as clear as sunlight that there could be no reason in the world why the millers should want to destroy the efficiency of their flour. To be sure, they are not in business merely for the sake of doing something; but, at the same time, they have steadily put forth the best endeavor to keep in their flour every particle of nutriment which could be included with due regard to the keeping qualities of the flour.

The government of the United States is not engaged in the milling business. It cannot be accused of fostering the interests of entire wheat flours or graham flours or patent flours or breakfast foods. So when it went into the subject of determining the relative value of breads made from standard patent flour, graham flour and entire wheat flour, it did so without handicap and solely in the interests of the general public. One of the best known agricultural chemists in the United States, Professor Harry Snyder of the Minnesota state experiment station, was engaged to write the bulletin, based upon an exhaustive series of experiments which he has been conducting for a series of years. These researches of Professor Snyder serve as the basis of a bulletin which is in reality a small book, consisting of over 30,000 words and embracing many tabular statements.

This bulletin establishes, as perhaps it has never been done before, the standing of patent flour of the fine grade which is the product of the modern, up-to-date flour mill. It completely overthrows the opinions held heretofore as to the food value of the entire wheat flours and the graham flours as compared with the white flour of the modern mill. In addition to exhaustive analyses which have been verified in the most exact manner, the interesting and all important test of the feeding of bread to men in active life has been made and the results of this test tally remarkably well with the analyses, artificial digestion experiments, and so on. At every point throughout the investigations the superiority of the patent flour has been proved.

This does not imply any "roast" upon the other flours. In point of fact the bulletin plainly points out that the entire wheat flour and the graham flour were both richer in food qualities than the patent flour; but the determination of this was accompanied by the fact that the white or patent flour leads the others in the amount of nutriment which the human body takes up from it. In other words, the whole wheat and graham flours are shown to be very wasteful, their composition being such that very much of their real food value is lost because the body cannot assimilate it.

VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY"

This the Probable Outcome of the Schley Inquiry.

ADMIRAL VINDICATED

Nothing Worse Than Error of Judgment Fixed Upon Him.

SCHLEY'S POPULARITY GROWS

Perhaps Made a Mistake in Returning Toward Key West and Worrying About Coal.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The end of the Schley case is in sight. From this time on the evidence will all be in favor of Admiral Schley. Two weeks, more or less, will wind it up.

Without betraying any confidences or assuming to speak for any member of the court, it is now possible to sum up the results. Broadly and generally speaking, the verdict will be "not guilty." The charges of cowardice and insubordination preferred by the navy department clique and its mouthpiece, Maclay, have not been proved. Other matters mentioned in the precept and considered in the testimony are comparatively unimportant. Few people outside of naval circles know or care about the Hodgson colloquy, and nobody cares whether Schley said "Damn the Texas" or "Shiver my timbers." The departmental coronors who have been holding clubroom inquests on the Santiago campaign will probably never agree as to just how it ought to have been done. On one matter only are they harmonious, namely, that they could have done it better.

No Sensations.

Little if any new matter has been brought out by the court of inquiry. No exposes or sensations have been sprung by either side. A few side lights have been thrown on the events of three years ago, and there has been abundant proof of petty jealousy and bickerings in the department.

On the evidence which has been brought out the worst that can be charged to the account of Admiral Schley is an error of judgment. In the light of all that is now known it may be found that the commander of the flying squadron made a mistake in turning back toward Key West and worrying about his coal for three or four hours. It may also be said that he would have done better to have made swifter progress from Cienfuegos to Santiago. But this was a question for him to decide at the time, and in doing what he did he acted within the margin of discretion necessarily allowed to the commander of a squadron engaged in the activities of a campaign. There has been no evidence to show that his conduct at this time was inspired by fear or a purpose to disregard the proper orders of his superiors.

Sampson Must Share Blame.

Admiral Sampson will have to share with Schley any criticism for not having entered the harbor, or for failure to conduct more aggressive operations against the land fortifications at the mouth of the harbor. In the battle itself the conduct of Admiral Schley, according to the evidence now before the court, was entirely creditable, and he can afford to have his maneuvers judged by the results.

Admiral Dewey and his fellow judges will report to the secretary of the navy the facts touching the five points mentioned in the precept. They will say what diligence was shown by Admiral Schley in seeking the ships of the enemy and will deliver their opinion as to whether he did the best he could under the circumstances. They will find what the admiral and his ship did in the battle and will render judgment on the propriety of that conduct. The finding of the court will amount to a digest of the testimony which has been presented, and will necessarily be voluminous. The court may not agree with Schley in several questions of judgment and may find that his maneuvers did not at all times come up to the perfect standard. But this will not be made the ground for censure. Nothing short of disobedience, cowardice or gross incompetency would call for censure.

Safe for Schley.

People who have been present at the trial and have followed its details from day to day are ready to concede that Schley need have no fears of the outcome. The admiral and his council are more than satisfied. They no longer have any uneasiness as to what the opposition may have in the way of evidence ready to spring. The department has played its cards, and there has been nothing which has changed the verdict of public opinion. Friends of Schley feel that he is held in higher esteem to-day than when the trial opened. All that remains to be done is to clinch the victory.

There has been less talk lately of a congressional inquiry. This is because a favorable verdict is confidently anticipated. Should it happen that the expectations of Schley's friends be disappointed there will doubtless be a congressional committee to thrash the matter over again and to do business with Crowninshield and the bureau of navigation.

—W. W. Jermane.

FEW MORE WITNESSES

Results of the Testimony Grind This Day.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The Schley court of inquiry is rapidly approaching its closing days. At the beginning of to-day's proceedings Attorney Rayner, chief counsel for Admiral Schley, said that he would not have more than twelve or fifteen more witnesses to examine and that the examination of some of these would require comparatively little time. The principal witnesses yet to come are Admiral Schley and Captain Clarke. It is expected that Admiral Schley's testimony will cover at least a day or two. Captain Clark probably will be the last witness before the admiral is heard, but his statement, it is expected, will be comparatively brief.

There was an unusually long list of witnesses of former days present in the

Continued on Second Page.

HAS NEED OF SIDE ARMS.

Canal Bill—And yet some folks would have me go down into that neck of the woods unfortified.

FOUL AIR

Three Miners Killed in the Holy Terror at Keystone, South Dakota.

Special to The Journal.

Deadwood, S. D., Oct. 23.—News of the death of three miners at the Holy Terror mine at Keystone has reached this city.

Five men were lowered to the 1,200-foot level, where they encountered foul air. For some reason the hoist failed to work and the men started to climb out.

Lew Crouther, Andrew Miller and Peter Pohlan fell back and were dead when found.

TWO ARE DEAD

Great Northern Flyer and an Engine Collide in North Dakota.

Special to The Journal.

Larimore, N. D., Oct. 23.—This morning at 5 o'clock a light engine coming east ran into the rear end of the Great Northern east-bound flyer, killing Fireman W. H. Josselyn, cutting off both legs of Brakeman Claude Whittaker and breaking one of Engineer Thomas Doane's legs.

The wounded were brought here in a mail car, attended by physicians, and afterwards taken through to Grand Forks.

President J. J. Hill's private car was attached to the rear of the train and was occupied by the porter, who was slightly injured over the eye. This car is built of steel and made to withstand wrecks, and was but slightly damaged. Had this car not been on the rear of the train, many lives might have been lost.

Claude Whittaker, the brakeman, has since died.

No. 4 train stopped for some reason between stations. Conductor Thomas Driscoll states that his flagman was sent back, but the light engine crew did not answer his signal as they went by, so the flagman threw his lantern through the cab window.

LOYAL LEGION

Commandery-in-Chief of the United States Meets.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the commandery in chief of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States began here to-day in the hall of the historical society of Pennsylvania. The morning session, which was presided over by Brevet Major General David McM. Gregg of Reading, Pa., commander of the Pennsylvania commandery, was almost entirely taken up in organizing the meeting. The special order of the afternoon session is the election of officers. Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired, the commander in chief of the order, is presiding.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

J. B. Thompson of Winnipeg Alleged Accomplice of Mail Robber.

Special to The Journal.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 23.—J. B. Thompson of the Club Cigar store has been committed for trial on a charge of receiving $1,800 stolen from the mails by John Palk, who confessed. The case occupied the court five days.

The Canadian Pacific road has received reports from all points in Manitoba and the northwest as to threshing results. These greatly minimize the danger by bad weather and the crop as a rule will grade No. 1 northern. The yield will average about twenty-three bushels to the acre.

NOW A POOL IN HARDWARE

Local Jobbers Solicited by a Trust Promoter.

COMBINE NOT LIKELY

For One Thing, Minneapolis Firms Wouldn't Go In.

FANCY PRICES WERE OFFERED

Those Opposing the Scheme Hold That It Provides for Too Liberal Watering.

A plan to combine the hardware jobbing interests of the country is on foot. Minneapolis firms have been approached for the purpose of getting them into the organization. It is believed that if a few of the leading houses in the United States can be brought into the combination that the success of the deal is assured.

The scheme originated with a jobber in Pittsburg, assisted principally by Boston men who have interested some of the largest hardware wholesalers as well as backers of financial standing. The law firm of Reed, Thatcher, Simpson & Barnum, New York city, of which Thomas Reed is senior member, is counsel for the interested parties, and to this firm options are to be forwarded.

A Capital of $100,000,000.

The plan more in detail is this: To organize a company with a capital of $100,000,000 having headquarters in New York; the company to control and manage the business of the majority of the large hardware jobbing houses. The jobbers under certain terms are paid for their stocks at fixed values with a bonus for good will.

A promoter has been visiting the big wholesale hardware firms in the country seeking options, and in the course of his business came to Minneapolis. It is understood that he met little encouragement here.

Three principal advantages are given as making the plan of centralization of interests feasible:

First—The buying capacity of a central office and the influence over manufacturers.

Second—The great saving of expense by eventually merging several houses in each city or section.

Third—The stopping of fierce competition and the consequent advance in prices.

Some of the Drawbacks.

Opponents of the combination say that the $100,000,000 will buy only $40,000,000 worth of business and the rest will be water. It is added that if the deal goes through, the manufacturers will establish sales depots through the country, for at present the output from the factories is greater than the demand and those who do not sell to the combine will have to go out of business. Another circumstance that militates against success is said to be the fact that there are too many regular wholesale houses in the country to be gotten hold of, and those which handle hardware as a side line are countless.

BOY BURNED TO DEATH

His Father Started a Fire to Destroy Stubble.

Special to The Journal.

Minto, N. D., Oct. 23.—Louis Krans' little boy was burned to death in the stubble fields yesterday in this vicinity. Mr. Krans did not notice the boy in the stubble fields when setting the fire, but after the flames had passed over found him so badly burned that he soon died.

HELD AT BAY

Express Messenger With a Shotgun Stands Off Train Robbers.

Eugene, Oregon, Oct. 23.—The northbound Southern Pacific overland express, which was due here at 3:42 this morning, was held up by robbers near Walker's station, fifteen miles south of here, at 3 o'clock this morning and the express car badly damaged, but the booty of the robbers amounted to little.

Two men boarded the train at Cottage Grove, climbing on as the train pulled out. After passing Walkers, which is four miles from Cottage Grove, they climbed over the tender and covered Engineer Jack Nichols and the fireman and his helper. The fireman and helper were ordered to uncouple the train between the express car and the first coach. Engineer Nichols was then ordered to pull ahead, the fireman and helper being left behind. After going a short distance, the train was stopped.

The express car was blown open with dynamite and Express Messenger Charles was ordered out, but refused to go, and with his shotgun commanded the situation inside the car. The car was riddled with rifle bullets, which did not injure the messenger, who kept up a continuous fire from the inside and held the robbers at bay. A charge of dynamite was then thrown into the car with a burning fuse, but Charles grabbed it and threw it outside, where it exploded.

Next the robbers compelled the engineer to crawl up to the opening inside of the car, hoping to use him as a protection from the messenger's shots, but the messenger kept up a steady fire over the engineer's head and still held the robbers at bay.

The robbers then gave up their effort to secure the express treasure and went for the mail. They secured the registered mail, then cut the engine from the rest of the train and ordered Engineer Nichols to pull ahead. They ran to Judkins Point, in the outskirts of Eugene, where they disembarked and ordered the engineer to return and get his train. The train arrived here at 7:30, about four hours late. News was wired from Saginaw and officers were out in search of the robbers early this morning, but as yet have secured no trace of them. Posses from both Lane and Douglas counties are out in search of the bandits.

PRESIDENT IS PRAISED

SOUTHERN BLUE-BLOOD'S VIEWS

Condemnation of the Booker Washington Incident Comes Mostly form the Poor White Class.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, Oct. 23.—One of the ablest and most eminent southerners in Washington, an aristocrat of the aristocrats, formerly a slaveholder and officer in the confederate service, a thorough-going democrat, who has received without seeking them a variety of high honors from his party, speaking of the all-engrossing incident, said:

With my education I have of course absorbed the strong race prejudices of the section in which I was born and reared, hence I doubt whether I could have done what President Roosevelt has. But, after all that, I honor and respect a man who can rise above what I candidly recognize as a pure prejudice in myself. In short, the cleavage in this particular controversy follows, in the south, very closely the social line of origin. The bulk of the denunciation of the president comes from descendants of the "poor white" element who, in the old times, were more despised in their own neighborhood than the negro; and expressions of commendation or defense of the president's right to do what his conscience approves are heard among the high bred element on every hand.

RED RIVER MILLING COMPANY NOW.

The Kirk & Beardsley Milling company of Fergus Falls has changed its name to the "Red River Milling company."

BANDITS ASSISTED BY THE TURKS

Miss Stone's Abductors Said to Be Protected by the Sultan in Revenge Against the United States.

The Bulgarian Government Creates the Impression That Miss Stone Will Be Released at an Early Date.

Vienna, Oct. 23.—The Betscherna Poschta, a Macedonian newspaper published at Sofia, Bulgaria, declares that the Turkish troops following the brigands holding Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, and her helper, Mme. Tsilka, for ransom, have no intention of trying to capture the ruffians. On the contrary, the soldiers and Turkish officials provide the brigands with food, it is asserted. The newspaper says that the brigands are being protected under the highest Turkish authorities, for the reason that the sultan is keen for revenge against the United States for the pressure brought to bear by America with reference to indemnities for the Armenian massacres by the Turks.

As these declarations emanate from the organ of a revolutionary party that is making war on Turkey, and are not accompanied by any proofs, they are not accepted as wholly without prejudice. The Poschta says that the Bulgarian government is doing everything in its power to assist the American representatives, and has instituted a strict inquiry to discover the identity of those who made the capture of Miss Stone, and to learn if the kindapping had another and more important object than that of a ransom. The impression is created that Miss Stone will certainly be released and at an early date.

TORTURED

Turks Resort to Radical Means to Procure Information.

London, Oct. 23.—The Morning Leader publishes the following communication, dated Saturday, Oct. 19, from Sofia:

"On the frontier near Grossbelovo yesterday five fugitives from Baniska, Macedonia—among them a brother of Mme. Tsilka, Miss Stone's companion—were shot dead by Turkish frontier guards, while endeavoring to cross into Bulgarian territory.

"United States Consul General Dickinson, believing that they were members of the American mission church, has demanded an official inquiry. Great brutality exists in the district between Baniska and the frontier. Turkish officials have arrested over 100 residents of Bulgarian nationality and subjected them to torture in order to wring from them information as to Miss Stone's whereabouts. Several of them died under torture."

VAWTER WAXES WROTH

TESTIMONY IN THE CASE OF NOYES

Ex-Chief Marshal of Nome Loses His Temper While Being Cross-Examined.

Special to The Journal.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—C. L. Vawter, ex-chief marshal at Nome, who was discharged because he had entered into the plot to bribe Noyes with marked money, took the stand again yesterday. Attorney McLaughlin took the witness. In the cross-examination he was asked if he had made a statement to Noyes that the discharge of McKenzie as receiver would benefit him to the extent of $20,000. Vawter grew angry and denied the story, and as McLaughlin put the question several times, he became very angry and positive in his denial.

McLaughlin—Did you talk with Frost about that matter?

Vawter—No, I did not.

McLaughlin—Did you meet Judge Noyes several days after and with tears in your eyes ask him to overlook your indiscretion in making that offer of money?

Vawter—No, sir; it's made out of whole cloth.

When asked about talking with Judge Noyes, District Attorney Woods and Special Agent Frost begging them not to make charges against him, Vawter did not remember exactly what he did say. Attorney McLaughlin endeavored to draw out from Vawter who was behind that offer, but witness denied that any one made the offer. The ex-marshal said that he was friendly with Noyes and that he (Noyes) had asked for protection, as he had received threatening letters. He had often sent a deputy to guard Noyes. Vawter denied that he had become very bitter against Noyes, or that he had spent his time after resigning in gathering evidence against Noyes.

C. L. Vawter was again on the stand this morning. He was questioned in regard to certain vague points in his testimony. Attorneys McLaughlin and Pillsbury again clashed.

Miss James, a stenographer in the office of Hubbard, Beeman & Hume, at Nome, was called. Her testimony was to bolster up certain statements of Attorney Hume. Beyond having seen some papers which related to the appointment of McKenzie as receiver, her testimony was largely hearsay.

Samuel Knight was called and gave a long history of the Anvil Creek litigation. He said that when the writs of supersedeas arrived Sept. 14, 1900, he had gone to Judge Noyes to get an order putting the writs in force. He had found Noyes in bed and he (Noyes) said that the matter was out of his hands and that the opposing parties must fight it out between themselves. Knight saw Noyes a second time and Noyes said the affidavits on which the writs were secured were very suspicious; that they showed evidences of having been prepared with great haste. Knight replied that it was no greater than the haste with which the judge had appointed receivers. Knight gave in detail the history of the fight for the gold dust which McKenzie had in the safe deposit vaults. A good part of his testimony was hearsay.

TOLSTOY ILL AGAIN.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—Count Leo Tolstoy is again somewhat seriously ill on the estate of the Countess Palin, near Aloupka, in the Crimea.

HELPS HARNEY OUT

Application for a Writ of Supervisory Control Denied.

MONT. COURT NOT TO INTERFERE

Sensational Affidavits Involving Mrs. Brackett Will Not Now Be Considered.

Special to The Journal.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 23.—The supreme court has denied the motion of the Amalgamated Copper company for a rehearing of its application for a writ of supervisory control, by which it was sought to have the supreme court compel Judge McClernan of Butte to hear and determine the proceedings seeking to punish Judge Harney for contempt in not answering the questions propounded before a notary at the investigation of the motives that prompted the latter judge to decide the famous Minnie Healey case in favor of Heinze.

The court denies the motion on the ground that the application did not set forth facts sufficient to warrant a rehearing. The court criticized the language contained in the brief of the Amalgamated attorneys asking for a rehearing, and ordered the most objectionable features stricken out.

The refusal of the court to grant a rehearing means that it will not for the present consider the sensational affidavits filed in the Minnie Healey case, in which it was alleged that Mrs. Brackett influenced Judge Harney to decide the Minnie Healey case favorably to Heinze.

Justice Pigott dissented from the other members of the court, holding that the arguments for a rehearing should have been heard.

The court has modified the injunction issued a few days ago preventing the Montana Ore Purchasing company from entering the Snowbird mine, owned by the Amalgamated. The modification will permit the company to pass through certain levels in the Snowbird to reach its own ground in the adjoining Pennsylvania and Rarus.

ESCAPE IN NIGHT CLOTHES

Wisconsin Hotel Destroyed by an Incendiary Fire.

Menasha, Wis., Oct. 23.—The National hotel, a four-story brick structure and one of the best known hostelries in the statae, built in 1872, at a cost of $70,000, was totally destroyed by fire early to-day.

The guests barely escaped in their night clothes. Miss Elizabeth Smith, 40 years of age, was rescued from the fourth story and was unconscious for two hours after being carried down a ladder.

George Riebe, the proprietor, estimates his loss at $20,000; partly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have of incendiary origin.

GIVEN BY CARNEGIE.

London, Oct. 23.—Andrew Carnegie has given £37,000 to establish libraries at Dundee.

Found a Monster Brontosaur

Laramie, Wyo., Oct. 23.—Professor C. W. Gilmore, in the employ of the Carnegie museum of Pittsburg, found near Medicine Bow, eighty miles west of this place, the almost complete fossil remains of an immense brontosaur, a very rare specimen and one of the largest ever found in the southern Wyoming field. The remains will be unearthed and sent to Pittsburg.

Gophers May Win Sweepstakes

Special to The Journal.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 23.—With fifty tubs of butter entered for October scoring, more than from any other state, Minnesota gets the wonderfully high average of 95¾ of a possible 100 per cent.

The three highest tubs were furnished by O. A. Storvic of Emmons, with 98 (highest tub yet scored), and M. H. Mortenson of Stockholm, and J. D. Plonty of Morristown, each 97½ per cent.

It looks as though Minnesota would win the sweepstakes at the Pan-American. Full returns will not be obtainable for several days.

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