BRAVE BRITONS FALL

Disastrous Engagement With Boers in the Transvaal.

OVER 200 BRITISH CASUALTIES

Gallant Col. Benson One of the Fifty-seven Who Are Killed.

London, Nov. 2.—Lord Kitchener has reported to the war office a disaster to the British near Bethel, eastern Transvaal, in which two guns were lost, several officers killed or wounded, and fifty-four men killed and 160 wounded.

The following is the text of Lord Kitchener's dispatch, dated Pretoria, Nov. 1:

"I have just heard of a severe attack made on the rear guard of Colonel Benson's column, when about twenty miles northwest of Bethel, near Brokenlaagte, during a thick mist.

"The strength of the enemy is reported to have been 1,000. They rushed two guns with the rear guard, but it is uncertain whether they were able to remove them.

"I fear our casualties were heavy. Colonel Benson was wounded, but not severely. A relieving column will reach him this morning."

Later Lord Kitchener telegraphed as follows:

"Colonel Barter, who marched from the constabulary line yesterday, reached Benson's column early this morning (Friday) unopposed. He reports that Colonel Benson died of his wounds.

"The other casualties are the following: Killed—Colonel E. Guinnes, Major F. D. Murray, Captains M. W. Lindsay and F. T. Thorould, Lieutenants E. V. I. Brooks and R. E. Shepherd, and Second Lieutenant A. J. Corlett. Died of his wounds, Captain Eyre Lloud."

Lord Kitchener then gives the names of thirteen other officers who were wounded, most of them severely, and announced that 54 noncommissioned officers and men were killed and 160 wounded, adding that four of the latter have since died of their wounds. The dispatch then says:

"I assume that the two guns have been recovered and the enemy has withdrawn, but I have no further details.

"I deeply regret the loss of Colonel Benson and the other officers and men who fell with him. In Benson the service loses a most gallant and capable officer, who invariably led his column with marked success and judgment.

"The fighting was at very close quarters and maintained with determination by both sides. The enemy suffered heavily, but I have not yet received a reliable estimate.

"The Boers retired east."

Colonel Benson had been for some time operating in the vicinity of Bethel, which is northeast of Standerton. He surprised a Boer laager Oct. 22, near Trichardsfontein, taking thirty-seven prisoners.

Three days later, according to Lord Kitchener's report at the time, after a long night march, the commandoes under Grobelaar and Erasmus "heavily attacked Benson's rear guard and flanks at Yzirvarkfontein, but were easily driven away."

Whether this was the attack which resulted so disastrously or whether the Boers, who had been repulsed, took advantage of the mist to renew the attack is still unexplained. Lord Kitchener does not give the date of the Bethel engagement.

Lord Kitchener reports that three additional officers were killed and that two more were wounded during the attack on Colonel Benson's command.

THE BULLER HULLABALOO

Dispatches Kept Quiet Because They Would Reveal Secrets.

London, Nov. 2.—The exact terms in which General Buller, who continues to monopolize conversation in England, advised General White to surrender Ladysmith, are not yet published, nor are they likely to be in the near future. The National Review's version of the message, while correct in substance, is incorrect textually. The war office is blamed for allowing a libel to be circulated on the man it has already so severely disciplined; but, as a matter of fact, the question of the publication of all the dispatches relating to General Buller's attempt to relieve Ladysmith has now passed out of War Secretary Broderick's hands and will shortly be dealt with by the cabinet.

Lord Raglan, the under secretary for war, pointed out to a representative of the press that it would be eminently unfair to publish this one dispatch, which has so much stirred up General Buller, his critics and the country, without publishing others which are vital to an understanding of the one of which the national controversy hinges. To publish the hundreds of messages now on file at the war office bearing directly on the subject, means revealing to the public secrets not intended to be made known and the implication of persons who have so far escaped any odium. It is probable that the war office will take absolutely no action in the matter until parliament reassembles, when an official paper will be ready to answer the request, which is sure to be made, to publish the dispatches placed before the house of commons. General Buller so far has not asked that this be done, and the official view of the case is that he is not likely to take any such step. The agitation in favor of General Buller does not disturb the officials of Pall Mall, and with the exception of a few parliamentary passages at arms they expect it will blow over, as did the retirement of General Colville.

CLEAR FIELD FOR BEALL

'Phone Situation at Sioux City Begins to Clear Up.

Special to The Journal.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 2.—A. B. Beall, president of the Northwestern Telephone company, last year manager of the Minneapolis baseball team, Charles G. Cockerill of Jefferson, president of the New State Telephone company, held a conference in Sioux City yesterday, with the result that the two independent companies agreed not to enter into competition with Mr. Beall. He will proceed to put in an exchange in Sioux City and the independent companies will give him toll wires all over the state.

Wire fences were in limited use in the neighborhood of Philadelphia as far back as 1816.

Catarrh

The cause exists in the blood, in what causes inflammation of the mucous membrane.

It is therefore impossible to cure the disease by local applications.

It is positively dangerous to neglect it, because it always affects the stomach and deranges the general health, and is likely to develop into consumption.

Many have been radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood and has a peculiar alterative and tonic effect. R. Long, California Junction, Iowa, writes: "I had catarrh three years, lost my appetite and could not sleep. My head pained me and I felt bad all over. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have a good appetite, sleep well, and have no symptoms of catarrh."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is better not to put off treatment—buy Hood's today.

A CZOLGOSZ STUDY

Medical Experts Report on the Assassin's Case.

SOME NEW FACTS BROUGHT OUT

Czolgosz Could Read and Write Well and Was Sane Beyond Doubt.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Doctors Fowler, Crego and Putnam, the specialists who were requested by District Attorney Penny to examine into the mental condition of Leon F. Czolgosz, have made their report, in which they state as the result of the examination of Czolgosz and the reports of his watchers and of his behavior in court, that they have "concluded that he was sane at the time he planned the murder, when he shot the president and when he was on trial."

His first examination was but a few hours after the commission of the crime and while he was still uninformed of the fate of his victim. During the three examinations, Czolgosz answered questions unhesitatingly. After that, however, he became more cautious and less communicative. He had a common school education, the reports, say, and read and wrote well. During the first day's examination he said he planned killing the president three or four days after he came to Buffalo. The report then recites, in Czolgosz' own words, the assassin's story of the murder of President McKinley. It says:

The sanity of Czolgosz was held from the history of his life as it came from him. He had been sober, industrious and law abiding. Till he was 21 he was a believer in the government and the religion of his fathers. After he cast his first vote he made the acquaintance of anarchistic leaders. In a short time he adopted their theories. He was consistent in his adherence to anarchy. He did not believe in government, therefore he refused to vote. He did not believe in marriage, because he did not believe in law. He killed the president because he was a ruler, and Czolgosz believed, as he was taught, that all rulers were tyrants; that to kill a ruler would benefit the people. He refused a lawyer because he did not believe in law, lawyers or courts.

We come to the conclusion that in the holding of these views Czolgosz was sane, because these opinions were formed gradually under the influence of anarchistic leaders and propagandists. In Czolgosz they found a willing and intelligent tool; one who had the courage of his convictions, regardless of personal consequences. The most careful questioning failed to discover any hallucinations of sight or hearing. He had received no special command; he did not believe he had been specially chosen to do the deed. He always spoke of his motive for the crime as duty; he always referred to the anarchist's belief that the killing of rulers was a duty. He never claimed that the idea of killing was original with him, but that the method of accomplishing his purpose was his, because he had not systematized delusions reverting to self, and because he was in exceptionally good condition and had an unbroken record of good health. His capacity for labor had always been good and equal to that of his fellows. These facts all tend to prove that the man had an unimpaired mind. He had false beliefs, the result of false teaching and not the result of disease. He was not to be classified as a degenerate, because we do not find the stigmate of degeneration. Physically he had not a history of cruelty, or of perverted tastes and habits. He was the product of anarchy, sane and responsible.

HE IS COMING HOME

Young Rose of Faribault Wearies of Driving Circus Stakes.

BEGGED REST AT POLICE STATION

Charlotte, N. C., Officials Took Him In and Helped Him to Start North.

Special to The Journal.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 2.—A glad prodigal started home from here yesterday. He is Francis M. Rose, Jr., who left for Faribault, Minn. He is a son of Dr. F. M. Rose, a physician of that city, and a grandson of Bishop Whipple.

A month ago Rose ran away from Amherst college and joined Sells Brothers' circus. He remained some weeks with the circus as a common laborer, then left and lived the life of a tramp. He arrived in this city last Wednesday night.

Rose appeared at the police station in the early part of the night and begged to be allowed to lie down for a few hours' rest. He was put in one of the cells and slept soundly until awakened by the turnkey at 10 p. m. When told he must leave the station he walked to the door, hesitated and then began weeping.

"Man, can't you see that I am sick?" said he. "I have been living the life of a dog, haven't a cent, and if you turn me out of here I shall die."

The condition of the young man was so pitiable the turnkey gave him a night's lodging and sent for the city physician. Rose then revealed his identity and asked that the turnkey telegraph to his father for money.

His statement was not credited at first, as he was dressed in cheap, dirty overalls and looked downcast and haggard. The turnkey finally sent a collect telegram, and, as well as the rest of the police force, was surprised at the reply. Dr. Rose telegraphed from Faribault that money for his son had been sent to the First National bank here. The police got the money by calling at the bank.

The next day two telegraphic orders for money came for young Rose, and a telegram said additional money would be sent by mail.

After spending a night at the police station Rose was taken to a hotel, where he remained until he was able to travel.

Although in his twenty-second year, Rose said he never had a fondness for school life and had left one or two colleges before his entrance at Amherst. The circus tempted him to leave Amherst and seek glamor and tinsel. He was bitterly disappointed from the first.

He had never done anything but go to school and spend money, and the circus people cast upon him the ignomy of driving stakes in the ground and carrying water to the animals. According to his own statements, his humiliation was intense. At Lynchburg he sickened of the circus and crawled into an empty box car, going south.

NO WINTER INSPECTIONS

Hereafter Companies Will Be Inspected in Camp.

Adjutant General Libbey has decided to do away with winter inspections of the national guard. Hereafter the companies will only be inspected in camp.

The engineering corps will be divided into three sections next year, one going into camp with each infantry regiment.

SUED BECAUST EXCOMMUNICATED.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Rev. Jeremiah Crowley to-day entered suit in the superior court for $50,000 against the Rev. Francis J. Barry, chancellor of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago. The suit is the outgrowth of Father Crowley's recent excommunication and expulsion from the church, following charges which he maed against Father Muldoon, then about to be consecrated as a bishop.

During the first half of this year 261 textile mills were built, of which 143 were cotton, 53 knit goods and 25 miscellaneous.

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS THANKSGIVING.

Washington, Nov. 2—President Roosevelt to-day issued his proclamation fixing Thursday, Nov. 28, as a day of national Thanksgiving. It follows:

The season is nigh when, according to the time-hallowed custom of our people, the president appoints a day as the especial occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God.

This thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of a great and good president. We mourn President McKinley because we so loved and honored him; and the manner of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country, and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, hopeful liberty, which as a nation we have thus far safely trod.

Yet, in spite of this great disaster, it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year in particular has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that as much has been given we much will be expected from us, and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellowman.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 28th of this present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations, and at their several homes and places of worship reverently thank the Giver of all good for the countless blessings on our national life.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE AT the city of Washington this second day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE

National Review's Striking Advocacy of One.

London, Nov. 2.—A striking article advocating an alliance between England and Russia appears in the November number of the National Review. It is the joint contribution of writers, not only thoroughly informed upon the subject, but on intimate terms with members of the cabinet.

The keynote is distrust of Germany, whose hostile acts are dwelt upon, and desire to deprive her of a powerful, possible ally in case of war with England, which there seems to be a strong suspicion that Germany is meditating, perhaps planning.

This note of defiance is sounded at the conclusion of the article:

"This navy bill in Germany was carried through with the avowed object of creating a navy which would be able to keep the North sea clear. We have no intention of clearing out of the North sea or out of any other sea.

"We seek no quarrel with any power, but if Germany thinks it her interest to force one upon us we shall not shrink from the ordeal, even should she appear in the lists with France and Russia as her allies.

"Germans would, however, do well to realize that if England is driven to it, England will strike home.

"Close to the foundations of the German empire, which has hardly emerged from its artificial stage, there exists a powder magazine such as is to be found in no other country, viz.: Social democracy. In the case of a conflict with Great Britain misery would be caused to large classes of the German population, produced by the total collapse of subsidized industries, far-reaching commercial depression, financial collapse and a defective food supply might easily make that magazine explode."

These suggestions for an Anglo-Russian understanding are submitted:

"1.—With regard to the near east the basis would be that while Russia abstained from any attempt to interfere with the status quo in Egypt, we should frankly recognize that the fulfilment of what Russia regards as her historic mission in the Balkin peninsula conflicts with no vital British interests, and that in Asiatic Turkey we should abstain from favoring the development of German schemes of expansion.

"2.—With regard to Persia and Central Asia, we might offer Russia our cooperation in the development of railway communication between the Caspian and the Persian gulf, and in securing for her a commercial outlet on the gulf in return for an undertaking on the part of Russia to respect the political status quo along the shores of the gulf, and to recognize our protectorate over Afghanistan.

"3.—With regard to the far east the question is necessarily more complicated, as Japan would have to be taken into the counsels of the two empires and a basis of agreement arrived at which would satisfy her as well as Russia and Great Britain. As far as Japan is concerned, such a basis might be found in the recognition by Russia and England of the Japanese claim to an exclusive sphere of influence in Corea. Japan would presumably in return for this concession, have no objection to a former agreement under which Great Britain would recognize Russia's claim to regulate her political and commercial position in Manchuria and Mongolia by direct negotiation with China, and Russia would in like manner recognize Great Britain's claim to regulate in the same way her political and commercial position in the Yangtse valley, each power binding itself to give no support in those regions to the enterprise of any other power. With regard to all other questions in China, Great Britain, Russia and Japan would agree to take no steps without mutual consultation."

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

MONKS ARE MOVING

They Are Leaving France for English Islands.

London, Nov. 2.—England is getting frightened again over Jesuitism. Already over 230 monasteries flourish in different parts of the country, representing some fifty monkish orders, whose numbers have been swelled within the past two weeks by the hundreds of monks and nuns who have left France on account of the new associations law and have come to England to take up their old life amid new surroundings.

About eighty of these, mostly of the Carmelite order, having arrived on the Island of Jersey from St. Malo, are endeavoring to buy several old manors there to be turned into monasteries and cenvents; a large company of Benedictines, choosing the Isle of Wight as their home for the future, already have recommenced their monastic life in a picturesquely situated old school building near Cowes, and over a hundred others, who came direct to London, are leaving to join different branches of their orders already established throughout the country.

The associations law, which went into effect in France on the 25th of last month and is the immediate cause of this exodus, was framed and passed by the anti-Clerical party. Its provisions oblige monasteries and convents not only to submit to government inspection of all their affairs, but to pay heavy taxes as well, and these monks and nuns have preferred to leave the country rather than submit.

In Jersey the newcomers proposed to set up schools and teach the children, as they did in France. This part of their program has stirred up a good deal of hostile feeling in the island, and it is possible that the monks will not be allowed to buy land there for fear that anti-British sentiment might be "fostered" among the large foreign population.

The Benedictines, who have settled at Cowes, have, however, encountered no opposition. In their new and severely plain home, hidden away in a nest of trees on a hillside—the site, oddly enough, of a Benedictine monastery back in the middle ages—they are living a true monastic existences, rising for matins at 4 in the morning and holding different religious services almost continuously during the day, the old monks studying the Scriptures while the lay brothers attend to the domestic work—all fasting every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Besides this monastery, there lately has been found at Cowes a convent also for Benedictines Sisters who have forsaken their abbey Solesmes. Among them is no less a person than the Dowager Duchess of Braganza, widow of Don Miguel, the Portuguese pretender, who has been a member of this order for years.

CARLETON-CORNELL DEBATE.

Special to The Journal.

Northfield, Minn., Nov. 2.—The Carleton-Cornell debate is now assured. Carleton yesterday sent to Cornell her choice of sides on the question, "Should United States Senators Be Elected by Direct Vote of the People?" Carleton will support the affirmative on Feb. 27 next. Ter team is composed of Messrs. Burnquist, Crowe and Edwards, with A. E. Fath as substitute. All the men are experienced in literary work.

JAPANESE NOBLEMAN IN THE NORTH

Special to The Journal.

Calumet, Mich., Nov. 2.—K. Asano, a Japanese nobleman of Tokio, is in the copepr country inspecting the mines. He is consulting chemist and engineer of the famous Furu Kawa Copper company, which owns the richest mines in the orient.—Advices have been received by the local committee of the Upper Peninsula Whist League that all towns in northern Michigan which belong to the association will send large delegations.

Eczema' No Cure No Pay.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure ringworm, tetter, old ulcers, sores, pimples, blackheads on the face; all skin diseases. 50c.

Anarchistic Tragedy in a Theater

Munich, Nov. 2.—There was a sensational affair at Odeon Hall last evening. Just before the commencement of a concert there, a man named Hoffman began firing a revolver at the people in the auditorium, wounding two of them. He then killed himself. Hoffman, who was a sculptor's assistant, came from Naustadt, Baden. Anarchist literature was found in his pockets.

GLADNESS, SADNESS

Conflicting Elements of Feeling Among London People.

RETURN OF THE HEIR APPARENT

Joy of Home-Coming Marred by the News of Disaster in South Africa.

London, Nov. 2.—The cheers that greeted the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to-day as they passed, on their return from their world tour, through the crowded streets of London were intermingled with the shrill cries of the news boys shouting, "Terrible disaster in South Africa." Beneath the jubilation on the safe arrival of the heir apparent, there existed a keen under-current of grief and anger over the defeat of Colonel Benson's column.

Of the thousands who lined the route from Victoria station to Marlborough house, many were personally concerned in the 236 British casualties incurred in this latest reverse, and while the duke and duchess were welcomed back with great heartiness, the crowds could not shut their eyes to the mocking contrast between the pageant and the serious. Barring this unfortunate coincidence the ceremonies passed off excellently.

Ships Gaily Adorned.

The king and his reunited family bade farewell to Portsmouth to the strains of the naval bands. All the ships in the harbor were gaily dressed. The royal train arrived at Victoria railroad station at 12:56 p. m. Immense crowds of people gathered there to welcome the royal party. Brilliancy was given to the scene by the gay uniforms of the Coldstream Guards, who, with scores of policemen, guarded the depot. All the way to Marlborough house the route was well lined and several parts were profusely decorated, colonial colors being particularly noticeable, while the stars and stripes and the Spanish flag were also frequently seen. There were 4,000 troops on duty.

At Victoria station the colonial agents presented an address to the Duke of Cornwall and York, who replied in much the same terms he used earlier in the day at Portsmouth, when he dilated on the enjoyment he had derived from his trip and his gladness at seeing his native land again after his deeply interesting journey, at every piont of which he had been profoundly impressed by the universal declaration of loyalty to the throne.

Address by the King.

The agents general of the colonies also presented an address to the king, who handed them this written reply:

I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address on the return of my beloved son and daughter from their visit to distant parts of my realm. It was not without natural anxiety and hesitation that I sanctioned the departure of the heir apparent to my throne on a voyage which involved many months of separation, but it was my earnest desire to give effect to the wishes of my late revered mother and to the aspirations of my loyal subjects in the colonies, of whose devotion and patriotism I have received such signal proof in the splendid service they have rendered to the empire in South Africa, and I am fully repaid by the complete success which attended the visit and by the manifestations of devotion and loyalty which the presence of the duke and duchess everywhere evoked.

The procession occupied less than half an hour in traversing the short route. The members of the royal family and their suites were in open carriages. The king wore a field marshal's uniform, the Duke of Cornwall and York wore the uniform of a rear admiral, and Prince Edward of York was dressed in sailor clothes. They occupied the first carriage. The queen the Duchess of Cornwall and York and Princess Victoria and Charles of Denmark were in the second carriage. The household cavalry furnished the escort.

CHEERS WERE FAINT

Reception at Portsmouth Anything but Enthusiastic.

New York, Nov. 2.—Probably the heir to the throne had not heard such half-hearted cheering since his departure from England as that which greeted him along the water front of Portsmouth, says the Portsmouth, England, correspondent of the Tribune in explanation of the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York at that place. The flotilla had passed Clarence pier and the spectators were silent until, at the last moment, a conscience stricken enthusiast took off his hat and called for cheers, and then the response was feeble. There was more enthusiasm when the Ophir reached her berth in the shipping, but the duke's reception on the whole was singularly unemotional.

GRISCOM-BRONSON

Diplomat Married in London—"Goodies" for the Bride.

London, Nov. 2.—Lloyd Carpenter Griscom, United States minister to Persia, was married in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, to-day, to Miss Elizabeth Duer Bronson, daughter of the late Frederick Bronson of New York, before a fashionable assemblage. Canon Henson performed the ceremony. Colonel Crichton was the best man. Egerton S. Winthrop of New York, uncle of the bride, gave her away. The bridesmaids were Miss Pauline Astor, Miss Muriel White, Miss Griscom and Mlle. Montsaulin.

The newly married couple went to a country place lent to them by Lady Theodore Guest. They will leave England for Persia in about ten days. Among the numerous and costly presents were four large pieces of tapestry, and a check from the bride's mother, who also gave the groom a magnificent black pearl pin. The groom gave the bride a diamond collar with a diamond and amethyst pendant, a watch encased in diamonds and enamel, and an old French diamond ring. Mr. Griscom, Sr., gave the bride a pearl necklace consisting of four rows of splendid stones.

MANDAMUSED

Illinois Board Must Assess Chicago Corporation Capital.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 2.—In the Sangamon circuit court this morning Judge Owen P. Thompson allowed the case of the Chicago teachers against the state board of equalization to be redocketed and granted a writ of mandamus against the board compelling it to assess the capital stock of twenty-one Chicago corporations mentioned in the writ. It is returnable on Thursday, Nov. 22. When the members of the board convene for the regular session next Wednesday the writ will be served by the sheriff of Sangamon county.

BLACKSMITH KNORR DYING.

Special to The Journal.

Chaska, Minn., Nov. 2.—John F. Knorr, the blacksmith of Plato and Norwood, who was asasulted while returning home late at night, is in the agonies of death. Strange as it may seem, but one arrest has been made, that of Fred Gust, Jr., who is suposed to have been the leaderp, and who has told some facts about the attack.

TO BUILD TELEGRAPHS.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 2.—The American District Telegraph company, capital $1,000,000, to construct and maintain telegraph lines, was incorporated here today. The incorporators are Herbert D. Bennett, Columbus, O.; Gansey R. Johnston, Columbus, O.; K. K. McLaen, Jersey City.

PAUNCEFOTE AND CARNEGIE RETURN.

New York, Nov. 2.—The steamer St. Louis, on which Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, and Andrew Carnegie were passengers, arirved to-day.

FEW MAY VISIT HIM

Reuben Pickett Closely Confined at the County Jail.

HE HAS A RECORD AT MANKATO

His Former Employers There Once Had Him Arrested Owing to a Shortage.

Reuben C. Pickett, particulars of whose arrest on the charge of killing his wife appeared in yesterday's Journal is closely confined in the county jail, and no one is permitted to see him aside from his immediate relatives and H. B. Chamberlain, his attorney.

This morning, his wife and mother called and had a long visit with him, but both declined to discuss the case, beyond saying that the terrible charge was not true. Mrs. Pickett, mother of the prisoner, is a petite and very prepossessing woman, her fine face denoting both genaleness and force of character. To a Journal reporter she said that it was impossible to believe the charge, and she referred to her son's love of home life, and to the manner in which he kept up his family affairs.

Pickett, who is only 29, is a clean-cut, dapper appearing young man, and takes his arrest very coolly.

Mankato Record.

A dispatch to The Journal from Mankato says that R. Pickett was for several years a resident of that city. He traveled for Rosenberger & Nobles, manufacturers of candy. While in their employ, he defaulted and was arrested, but relatives secured a settlement out of court. When the firm was reorganized, becoming Rosenberger & Currier, Pickett was reinstated on the road, but was again found short. He was discharged, but no legal action was taken against him. He left Mankato six years ago.

Pickett's first wife, with whose murder he is charged, the dispatch says, has a sister in Mankato and other relatives in Mankato. She was highly respected.

Mr. Currier, of the firm of Rosenberger & Currier, says Pickett has a bad record, and characterizes him as a "black sheep."

Immediately after the death of Mrs. Pickett, her relatives at Mankato were suspicious, and believed that she had been murdered.

TESTIMONY BY THE TON

HARD TASK FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY

Would Rather Fight in Manila Bay Again Than Wade Through the Schley Testimony.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Admiral Dewey called upon President Roosevelt to-day, but did not discuss with him the Schley court of inquiry, except to tell the president that the public sessions of the court would be concluded in a few days. Said the admiral:

When we begin to sift the testimony our real work will begin. I told Secretary Long when he asked me to become president of the court that I would rather go through another battle in Manila bay. The hardest part of this work will be wading through the mass of testimony and reaching our conclusions. I have two able associates, however, and realize that we are on trial before the country as well as Admiral Schley. Two abler, better men could not have been secured than Admirals Benham and Ramsey.

Admiral Dewey said that the court probably would take up each charge in the precept, review the testimony and then give the facts as they found them and give such an opinion as they could find. He di not know that this would be done, as he had not discussed the case with his associates, but it had occurred to him that this would be a good plan. He felt, he said, that the American people would want the court's reasons in detail and were entitled to know them.

MONEY FROM MEXICO

Archbishop Ireland Helps a San Francisco Prelate Out.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco has come to Washington and with Archbishop Ireland has called upon the president. It is understood that one of the purposes of his visit is to induce the government to renew its efforts to secure the payment by the Mexican government to the Catholic church of California of more than a million dollars on account of what is known as the Pious fund.

Before the acquisition of upper California by the United States the Catholic churches of upper and lower California had on deposit with the Mexican government a large amount of money and property upon which the Mexican government was obliged to pay a certain annual interest. In the case of the churches of upper California the interest amounted to almost $50,000 annually. The interest payments ceased after the Mexican war, but after the lapse of twenty years, a claim in behalf of the church for interest unpaid came before the Mexican claims commission, which allowed the claim. But since that date, although the award was paid by the Mexican government, there have been no further payments of interest and the present purpose is to press for a settelment of this interest acount. The Mexican government has not shown any disposition to avoid a settlement, but bases its failure so far to pay interest upon the broad ground that the award by the Mexican claims commission to the claimants of a sum nearly aggregating $1,000,000 acted legally as a settlement of full.

MODERN ARM FOR GUARDS

Krag-Jorgs May Be Issued to Iowa Men Soon.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 2.—Adjutant General Byers is confident the national guard of Iowa will be equipped with the Krag-Jorgenson magazine rifle by next spring. He received a report to-day from the United States chief of ordnance, in which that officer said the ordnance department now had a sufficient supply of magazine rifles on hand to equip the guard of the various states. He recommends that the Krag rifle be issued to the state militia and as soon as congress meets a bill will be introduced giving the secretary of war power to issue this arm to the states on requisition of the governors.

Adjutant General Byers expects to go to Washington in December and endeavor to secure the passage of the bill as drafted by the chief or ordnance which is similar to one he has advocated for several years. He anticipates speedy action since he says congress will have no objection to arming the guard with Krags, now that the ordnance department has an abundant supply for the regular army. Mr. Byers believes the employment of the modern arm will have an inspiring effect on the national guard and will stimulate it to do better service.

AGAINST FOOT-BINDING

Madame Wu Reports a Change in the Chinese Fashion.

New York Sun Special Service.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Fashion is less capricious in China than in any other part of the world, but even there a sentiment is growing in favor of allowing women's feet o grow to a larger and more nearly normal size than has hitherto been the practice. In China the small foot has been for woman the mark of artistic caste, but it seems a change is coming, slowly of course, as all changes come in China, but perceptibly. This is on the authority of Mme. Wu, wife of the Chinese minister at Washington, who has just returned from a visit to her oriental home.

FUEL OIL FOR N. W.

To What Extent It Is Likely to Replace Coal.

PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORTATION

Light Barges on the River—Twin Cities as a Distributing Point.

Agents representing the Texas and California oil companies expect to revolutionize the fuel situation in the northwest. They believe that within four years oil wagons distributing the new fuel will be as common as the ice cart is to-day. They also expect that the twin cities will be a distributing point for fuel oil and refined oil in the northwest. It is also believed that the completion of the government dams and locks near Meeker island will have an important bearing on the location of the distributing plant, for, thereby, Minneapolis will become the head of navigation and, consequently, an excellent location for the distribution point of fuel oil, which will be received both by rail and river. Wm. Cook, representing one of the Beaumont companies, which will unite with others, has already been in St. Paul looking to the securing of leases of water-front properties with a view to the erection of a storage plant.

The transportation problem is the first serious impediment to be met. One big manufacturing company in Minneapolis bought a car of Beaumont oil to test its efficacy under their boilers. The transportation charges were five times the cost of the oil, which was about $50. Until oil can be brought to Minneapolis at as low a rate as the coal which produces a corresponding amount of energy, it will not be generally used as fuel.

A Chicago man has a device for the use of oil in private houses, by which stoves and heating boilers may be fired with oil. An inventor in Minneapolis is also perfecting a device for a heating stove burner. Upon filing application, he found 1,200 patents had already been asked for similar devices. In Oakland, Cal., householders are already heating their houses in this convenient manner.

The coal men admit that oil will probably displace their product in the South, but not in the North.

The Shell Transportation company has just put in a line of oil-carrying steamers with a capacity of from 50,000 to 75,000 barrels each. The Guffey Oil company will use this line for carrying oil to England.

The Baku, Russia, fields produce an enormous quantity of oil, 98 per cent of which is used by Russia itself. The Russian gushers have been working since 1886, and 900 miles of pipe line have been constructed.

J. G. Kurtzman, an oil expert of this city, is now getting estimates of the cost of putting oil down in the twin cities.

Although constant additions are being made to rolling stock, the railroads have not been able to get enough tank cars on the tracks to handle the output of the western oil wells. When it is demonstrated that the northwest is a good market for fuel oil it is expected that a line of light draught barges will be constructed for the transportation of oil to the head of navigation from New Orleans, which will soon be the terminus of a pipe line from the Texas oil wells. The oil men say that if satisfactory rates can be sucured that they can sell fuel oil here at a price that will discount the coal business, with the additional advantage of cleanliness, which the consumption of fuel oil brings. The furnaces in the south are being changed over as rapidly as mechanical skill can bring it about. The Southern Pacific road notably is making the change from coal to oil as rapidly as supply stations for petroleum are established.

Robert T. Hill, chief geologist of the United States geological survey, says:

"The importance of this field (Texas) is far greater than at present can be described or estimated. It means not only a cheap fuel supply to the largest state in area in the union, but owing to its proximity to tide water promises an export trade such as exists nowhere else in the world."

The soft coal consumption in the United States is annually 185,000,000 tons, the oil production 255,000,000 barrels. Seven barrels of oil equal one ton of coal in weight. Approximately four barrels of oil do the work of a ton of soft coal. If the wells of the country produce 255,000,000 barrels of oil that would make the production equal to 63,000,000 tons of coal, so that in order to equal the present soft coal consumption in the United States alone it is necessary to produce three times as much oil as the present output of the wells.

MONUMENT TO McKINLEY

Patriots of Tower, Minn., Will Have the First in the U. S.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 2.—Captain John Pengilly of Ely is in the city on business connected with the memorial monument which is to be erected for the late President McKinley at Tower. The shaft is being made in this city, and the dedicatory exercises are set for Sunday, Nov. 10.

The Tower and Soudan people are very proud in the claim that it will be the first memorial to be erected in memory of the martyred president in the United States. Captain Pingilly says he expects Governor Van Sant will attend the exercises. Many other Minnesota men of note will also be there.

A special train will run down from Ely to bring the crowds from there. Mayor Hugo of Duluth are the presidents of all the villages in St. Louis county have received invitations to attend.

TO WINTER AT NOME

About 2,000 in the Town and 3,500 in the District.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2.—Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis, who was among the last to leave Nome, reports that from 3,000 to 3,500 people are wintering in the district. Of this number about 2,000 are in the town of Nome. He says there will be no scarcity of food supplies this winter and that the coming season will be a good one and the outloook for the future from a gold producing standpoint is encouraging. The condition of the natives is stated to be much improved over that of the season of 1900.

Only a Penny

TO GET WELL.

I ask only a postal, stating which book you wish. No money is wanted.

I want you to know how nerve power alone operates each bodily function. If some organ is weak and fails in its duty, I want to tell you how more nerve power will correct it. I want you to know, as I do, that a permanent cure can come in no other way. I have spent my lifetime on this problem.

I will send with the book an order on your nearest druggist for 6 bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Every druggist keeps it. I will ask you to accept the Restorative and test it for a month. If it cures, pay $5.50; if it fails it is free. I will pay your druggist myself for it.

This offer in five years has been accepted by 550,000 people. Practically all of them had difficult troubles, long endured. Most of them were discouraged. Yet 39 out of 40 who received those six bottles paid for them. They paid because they were cured, for otherwise no druggist asks a penny for it.

I cannot better prove my own faith in this remedy. No physician can do more than pay for your treatment if it fails. No other does so much. Won't you write a postal to learn if I can help you?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 620, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.