WITH A PENKNIFE.

A Principal in the Notorious Rice Case Tries to Suicide.

blieged Accomplice of Lawyer Patrick Confesses that He Aided in the Forging of Checks — Claims Patrick Caused Millionaire Rice's Douth.

New York, Nov. 2.—The death of the wealthy William Marsh Rice at his Madison avenue apartments on September 23; the attempt of his New York attorney, Albert T. Patrick, to cash checks for large amounts which purported to be signed by the mil-lionaire; the refusal of one bank to cash the checks drawn on it and the discovery by the bank officials that Mr. Rice was dead at the time the Mr. Rice was dead at the time the checks were presented; the subsequent claim by Patrick that Mr. Rice had made him by will the trustee of his estate, which amounts anywhere from \$3,000,000 to \$8,000,000; the charge of forgery both as regards the checks and the will placed against checks and the will placed against Patrick and Mr. Rice's valet, Charles I'. Jones; the arrest of Fatrick and Jones and their lodgment in jail, have kept New York interested for over a month in what, by the developments of yesterday, promises to become the most celebrated of the many cele-brated crimes which the courts of this city have been called on to investi-gate.

The first incident which led up to

The first incident which led up to the climax was the fact disclosed on Wednesday that Valet Jones had been taken to the district attorney's office and the subsequent rumor that he had made a confession to the author-ities. Before the public had time to learn if the report of a confession was true, came the more startling news that during the night Jones had in his cell in the Tombs attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a pen-knife given him, he says, by Attorney Patrick, also confined in the Tombs, and for the purpose of getting rid of one witness to Patrick's alleged crime.

His crime, according to the confes sion of Jones, parts of which the dis-trict attorney's office gave out, was nothing less than the murder of the millionaire by Attorney Patrick and the purloining of valuable papers re-lating to the estate. The taking off of Mr. Rice, says Jones, was caused by the internal administration of some poison, supposedly mercury, and the final amplication of a towic satuthe final application of a towel satu-

rated with some anesthetic, presum-nbly chloreform.

Jones also said: "After the body had been laid out Patrick gathered up all the letters. I was with him and had as much as he to do with that. He gathered up two watches and all the money that was in the trunk. Patrick selected such as he wanted from the papers. He told me that he wanted all the valuable paper. The next day he returned and had with him leady books and check hooks. He him bank books and check books. He had a number of blank checks. 'I have some checks that I want you to till out, he said. One was filled out for \$65,000 on S. M. Swenson & Sons, one for \$25,000 on the Fifth Avenue Trust Co. and one for \$135,000 on the

"He told me he had the right to cash these checks before Rice's death became known. He left at 8:30 or 9 o'clock and said he would telephone me to dictate messages to be sent to relatives and Baker, and to tell the relatives and Baker, and to tell the bank if it called up that the checks were good. About 11:50 o'clock he called me up and said: 'We've made a bust of it.' He again toid me to tell the bank that the checks were all right. About ten minutes later Mr. Wallege, of the Swenson bank called Wallace, of the Swenson bank, called up and asked for Rice. He asked me if the checks were in my handwriting. if the checks were in my handwriting. I told him yes, if you send it up I will correct it. That is how he explained the spelling of the name Albert 'Abert' instead of correctly. Then he told me to have Mr. Rice come to the telephone. I said 'Very well,' and rang off. Then I called up Patrick and told him. He told me to tell them if they called us up again that and told him. He told me to tell hem if they called us up again that Mr. Rice was dead.

"Swenson came to the telephone and he asked about Rice. I told him that he was dead. Then he wanted to know all about it. I told him he had died at 8 the night before. Patrick then called me up again and said; "These people have kicked out of the traces." He then dictated to me the message to be sent to the relatives. The next day I saw four men hanging around the house. They came to the house and said they were lawyers. I telephoned Mr. Patrick about these men and he told me not to let them

Mr. Osborne was asked what part of the Rice estate Jones had expected to get. He said Jones told him Patrick assured him of being well cared for, but had premised nothing more definite. The estate, Mr. Osborne said, is estimated at from \$3,000,000 to

Attorney Patrick denies having furnished Jones the chloroform and also denies the statements in the confes

Seized the Boer Gold.

Han burg, Nov. 2.—The Boersenhalle says the gold seized on board the Bundesrath, at Cuxhaven, on the arrival of that steamer there from Delagoz bay, was at the instance of an international syndicate of mine owners, whose product was taken by the Boers and Transvaal bonds of doubtful value given in exchange.

Miners Strike.

Hazelton, Pa., Nov. 2.—The mine workers employed by the firm of Crawford & Dugan, numbering about out work at the Honey 50 men, quit work at the Honey Brook strippings yesterday and say they will remain out until they get an increase of 10 per cent., which the firm declines to grant.

Wasn't an Earthquake.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 2.—What were officially pronounced Wednesday night in Jacksonville to have been carthquake shocks, proves to have been the concussions caused by heavy Masting near the city.

MASSACRED BY GERMANS.

Chinese Who are Captured by Teu-tons are Forced to Dig Their Own Graves and are Then Butchered. Berlin, Nov. 2.—Considerable impa-

ience at the meagerness of the news from China is finding expression here. The inference is that German censorship over such information is very strict.

Letters from privates in China be-Letters from privates in China begin to find their way into the social cemocratic papers, showing that the German troops give no quarter. The Bremen Buerger Zeitung publishes a letter from a sodier in Pekin who said he witnessed the following scene: "Sixty-eight captives, some of them not yet adults, were tied together by their pigtails, beaten bloody by the Germans, compelled to dig their own graves and then shot en their own graves and then shot en

The Halberstadter Volks Zeitung

prints a/communication from Pekin in which the writer says:
"No prisoners are taken. All are shot or, preferably, sabred to save ammunition. On Sunday afternoon we had to bayonet 74 priseners. They had killed one of our patrolmen. An entire battalion pursued them and them and

captured 74 alive. It was cruel. It was indescribable."

Last evening's papers printed a semi-official statement that answers to the Anglo-German agreement had been received from all the powers, France and Russia making a reservation regarding Article 3 similar to that made by the United States, and Japan making no reservations what-

This result causes much satisfac-tion in official circles in Germany which emphasizes the contention that which emphasizes the contention that Article 3 is divested of all importance, inasmuch as all the powers have ac-cepted Articles 1 and 2. St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.—The text of the American, French and Russian an-

swers to the note answering the Anglo-German agreement on China are now generally known here. They are considered entirely similar in sub-stance, showing that these three pow-crs are in perfect accord.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The alignment of the powers on the British-German agreement is now complete. Aside agreement is now complete. Aside from Italy and Austria, whose adherence to the agreement was expected, owing to their political relations with owing to their political relations with Germany, Japan is the only one of the powers which has given unconditional assent to the agreement. As the matter now stands, five of the powers are united in all the terms of the agreement, viz., Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria and Japan; three of the powers, United States, France and Russia, accept the clauses relating to the open door and the ter ritorial integrity of China, but with-hold action on the third clause relat-ing to future procedure in case any power seizes territory.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

Three Prisoners Get Away from the Military Prison on Alcatraz Island.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Three prisoners have escaped from the military prison on Alcatraz island. One of the escaped prisoners was Frank Kinne, who was under a sentence of 15 years for desertion and treason. Kinne was brought here a few months ago in irons, from Marila. He had deserted his command and accepted a commis-sion in the Filipino army. He was caught leading a charge of insurcaught leading a charge of insurgents. In the number captured by the American troops at the time Kinne was taken were several American prisoners. Kinne claimed to be him self a prisoner of the Filipinos, but the Americans who were with the party declared this to be a falsehood and denounced the man as a traitor and a rebel. The others who escaped with Kinne were C. J. Huntington, under sentence of ten years, and J. M. Potts, serving five years.

BOTH IN ONE CLASS.

A Chicago Judge Has the Right Idea About Board of Trade and Bucket

Shop Deals.
Chicago, Nov. 2.—Judge Vail in open court Thursday created a sensation by the declaration that in his opinion dealing on the Chicago board of trade and dealing in one of the institutions the members of the board of trade had stigmatized as a "bucket shop" were practically the same. He stated that the same thing was called "gambling" in the bucket shops, and "speculation" on the board of trade, but that both were "betting, pure and

simple." The occasion for these remarks was furnished in the closing of the case brought by the central stock and grain exchange against the board of trade for an injunction to prevent the board from stopping it from re-ceiving quotations. Judge Vail postceiving quotations. Judg poned a formal decision.

A Receiver Appointed.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Col. Thomas W. Scott was yesterday appointed receiv-er of the Home Forum Benefit Order, n fraternal insurance society with headquarters in Chicago. State su-perintendent of Insurance Van Cleave asked the circuit court to make the appointment. The state official declares the liabilities of the order as disclosed in its annual statement received by him last month are \$270,000 in excess of assets. The figures given in the annual statement place the assets of the order on October 27 at \$47,000 and the liabilities at \$317,000. There are 30,000 members in the order.

The Roads are Responsible.

Chicago, Nov. 2.-According to a decision by the United States court of appeals in the case of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. against Nancy A. Wood, railroad Go, against Nancy A. Wood, railroads are responsible for the safety of their passengers while in their stations for a reasonable time after descending from trains, and the relations of carcier and against the safety of the rom trains, and the relations of carrier and passengers continue until a passenger quits the station or depot. Suit was brought by Mrs. Wood to recover damages for bodily injuries the received while in a railroad station belonging to the Rock island.

HOPE LONG DEFERRED.

When Riches Came at Last George Wedekind Had Lost His Capacity for Enjoyment.

Luck, as it is interpreted in the mining camp, has been emphasized in the case of George Wedekind, of Reno, Nev.

Years and years ago, when George Wedekind was young, he went west in a fever for gold. All up and down the famed coast country of the Californias he wande: ed, bootless. The gold was not for him. As the country settled he drifted from town to town tuning pianos. It was his trade. He brought his wife to Reno, finally, and the two settled cown to the scant existence that piano tuning in a western town afforded.



UNCOVERED A GOLD MINE. (After Many Years Fortune Smiled George Wedekind.)

Wedekind was 72 years old when one day he went hunting. Even the game had suffered from the civiliza-tion that had come to the state and then gone to such measures as leave it a population less than it had when admitted to the union. He was discouraged with hunting and was re-turning moodily homeward. Climbing down the side of a bluff his foot slipped-

And uncovered a gold mine! He saw the unmistakable "color" in the yellow earth and he staked right and left. Reno awoke to a new gold fever and the stakes were planted everywhere that they had not been driven before. One hundred thousand dollars was bid for his first claim and the old man and his wife are said to be worth \$1,000,000.

But long years of hardship have dis-

counted this great sum. Privation and makeshift means to live have so and makeshit means to live have so affected the old people that they have little capacity for enjoyment of their great wealth. They live in the same little house in the same frugal way that they had lived for 30 years or more. They have better food and better clothes, but the old man's chief pleasure is to "motter" ground the pleasure is to "potter" around the mine, while the wife sits with folded hands looking across the alkali plains, day-dreaming.

HIS RISE WAS RAPID.

Career of Count Buelow, Germany's New Chancellor, Considered Phenomenal by Europeans.

Count Bernhard von Buelow, who has crowned his rapid and brilliant rise to political power and fame by becoming the chancellor of Germany in the place of Hohenlohe-Schilling-furst, has the shortest career of any of the great statesmen and diplomats of the world. At 50 he finds himself at a pinnacle of eminence reached by others only after laborious and hazardous toil and waiting. Von Buelow until 1880 had done no better than serve as the secretary of embassy at Rome, St. Petersburg and Vienna. Until 1888 he had not reached the dignity of plenipotentiary, and he was then made minister to the insignifi-



COUNT VON BUELOW. (Just Appointed Chancellor of the German Empire.)

cant post of Roumania. In 1893 he was appointed to the mission to Italy where he remained several years. In 1897 Count von Buelow was selected by the kaiser for the post of foreign minister, and since that time he has been the emperor's right-hand man During his ministry in the loreign office he has developed splendid capabilities in statecraft, which will have the freest play should he succeed to the station once occupied by Bismarck.

American Salmon in Demand Another American product that is already affected by the Chinese war is canned salmon. Besides a shortage of from 500,000 to 730,000 cases, compared with last year, the Japanese government is placing heavy or-ders in the local market for salmon to feed its army.

BATTLING FOR LIFE.

Widow of Stonewall Jackson, Famous Southern Hero.

Has Recently Undergone an Opera tion from Whose Results She May Not Recover-Her Home Life at Charlotte, N. C.

Some weeks ago the widow of Gen. stonewall Jackson had a critical operation performed in a Baltimore hospital, and her friends are afraid that she will not recover from its effects. Although now over 70 years old her face, according to a Charlotte (N. C.) correspondent of the Chicago Chron-icle, retains much of the beauty which enthralled the then awkward, diffident young military cadet from Lexington when he first met her as Anna Mor-rison at the home of Gen. David Hill. Her black, luxuriant hair has few traces of gray and her black eyes are

piercing and lustrous still.

Since the death of Mrs. Jackson's only child, Mrs. Christian, several years ago, she has devoted her life to her grandchildren, who reside with her. Her home is a plain two-story building on Trade street, Charlotte, N. C. To the unpretentious dwelling, however, a picturesque charm is given by ivy and madeira vines climbing at will about the veranda, violet bordered walks leading to the hospitable door-way and stately magnolias casting their luxuriant foliage over the whole. Within is the refined atmosphere of a typical southern home. In the drawng-room the most conspicuous object is a large oil painting of Gen. Jack-son. Portraits of other heroes whose memories are still sacred in the hearts of old confederates are also hung everywhere upon the walls, interspersed with tattered flags and other trophies of the lost cause.

Here the widow of one of the great military geniuses of the world has passed her peaceful days, busied with her household duties or superintending the education of her grandchildren.

In her "Life of Jackson" she said: "The home of my girlhood was a large, old-fashioned house, surrounded by an extensive grove of pine forest trees, on a plantation in Lincoln county, N. C. My father was Rev Dr. Robert Hall Morrison, the first



MRS. STONEWALL JACKSON. (Widow of Famous Southern Hero Now a Death's Door.)

president of Davidson college. was a graduate of the university of the state, and of the same class as President James K. Polk, Bishop Green and others of note in church and state."

Mrs. Jackson's mother was Mary Graham, daughter of Gen. Joseph Graham, of revolutionary fame, and sister of Gen. W. A. Graham, who was once secretary of the navy.

Mrs. Jackson was one of ten children, six daughters and four sons. She spent much of her early life in Washington with her uncle, Gen. Graham. While on a visit to Lexing. ton, Va., she met her future husband, then Prof. T. J. Jackson, whom she married in July, 1857. Gen. Jackson died in 1863, May 10, and left his widow and one child, a girl, Julia, who was but a few months old. The two and the skillful old nurse Hetty returned to the Morrison home in Lincoln county, where they lived a quiet life until Julia was ready to enter college, when the mother and child moved to Charlotte. After finishing school Julia married W. E. Christian, a talented newspaper man, now in the service of the Seaboard Air line railroad at Portsmouth, Va., Mrs. Jackson lived with the young couple in St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis and other western towns up to 1889, when Mrs. Christian died, after which she returned to her home in Charlotte and brought with her Julia and Jack son Christian, her grandchildren. Miss Christian, sister of Mrs. Jack son's son-in-law, came to live with her

Mrs. Jackson's Charlotte home i very near the Southern railway sta tion, where an aged Mexican war vet eran who served under Jackson has stood for years as guard. He took great pride in guarding Mrs. Jackson and lost no opportunity to point out the house to strangers. The house is a plain two-story frame building and the yard is adorned by several beautiful evergreen trees. When at home Mrs. Jackson lived a simple but pleas ant life, surrounded by her bright grandchildren, who are now off at school.

Mrs. Jackson spent part of every year at Lexington, Va., her health permitting. It was there that she spent her married afe and where her

husband and daughter are buried.

Mrs. Jackson is an ideal southern lady of the old school. She is president of the Daughters of the Confederacy and regent of the Daughters of the Revolution.

ALTOGETHER TOO SHY.

Queer Excuse Given by a Pretty Girl for Whom the Bridegroom Waited Long in Vain.

Mary Pliska, shy as a chamois, donned her wedding dress at her home in New Britain, Conn., the other evening and made all preparations to accompany her parents to the cozy little home that Michael Neidboler had prepared for her and there to be married to him.

Michael and his friends were wait-

ing. It was to be an eventful mar-riage, for Mary was pretty and Michael was popular. When the bride and her parents were not on hand at the appointed moment, the prospec-tive bridegroom was made the object of jests. He laughed with the jesters.



AND THERE HE FOUND MARY. (Connecticut Girl Who Was Too Shy to Be Married.)

When five minutes had passed the jests became more pointed and the shafts of witticism sank deeper, but still Michael laughed. When ten minutes had passed, and then 15 minutes, and then half an hour, Michael was decidedly uneasy.

Then a messenger handed a note to Michael. He suddenly left, without giving an excuse, and went directly to the home of Papa and Mamma Pliska. They were in a state of great excitement

They could not find Mary! She had robed herself in her wedding gown with her mother's assistance, and then, when her mother left to put on her hat, Mary mysteriously disappeared. Michael thought deeply. At last he

asked the parents if they had gone to the home of a chum of Mary. They had not. But they were sure she had not gone there. Nevertheless, Michael got into a carriage and drove rapidly to the home of Mary's chum.

And there he found Mary-all

dressed in her bridal robes, with a bunch of real orange blossoms in her

hair, crying her pretty eyes out.

Michael asked her why she had not come to the house. She cried in an-He asked her again; and then, amid her sobs, she told him she had feared to face the crowd that would witness the ceremony.

Michael left without a word. drove back to his cottage, told the guests what had happened and that the wedding was off. Some of them suggested that he take the priest to the home of Mary's chum and be married there. But Michael told them he did not care to marry a girl who had insulted him before his friends.

And the marriage ceremony has never been performed.

FAITH IN BALDWIN.

Millionaire Ziegler, Who Will Spend a Fortune on Expedition, Confident He Will Reach Pole.

William Ziegler, the New York baking powder manufacturer, who is willing to spend \$1,000,000 on the Baldwin expedition to the north pole, which will start next year, says he is sure Baldwin will not return without having reached the pole. "I am a business man," he said, in an interview in



WILLIAM ZIEGLER. (Baking Powder Magnate Back of the Baldwin Expedition.)

New York, "and accustomed to look at things only from a Lusiness stand-point. If I did not feel absolutely sure that this expedition will be suc cessful I would not waste my money and Mr. Baldwin would not waste his time. The race to get to the north pole first is not a race between two three men; it is a race between nations. I do not want to see an Italian or a Norwegian reach the north pole first. I think this country is great enough and progressive enough to have that honor. It is sim ply a matter of national pride with me. I have every confidence in Mr. Balwin. He is a man of determination and will to get to the pole if it is within human power to do so. He will not turn back and come home."

Two Horticultural Freaks White blackberries and green roses have been propagated in Louisiana

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Encouraging Signs Noted in the Iron Industry.

BUYING HAS INCREASED.

Full Forces at Work in Eastern Shoe Factories.

WOOL MARKET IMPROVES.

A Tendency Toward Better Prices for This Staple Is Reported—The Cotton Market Partially Recovers from the Recent Decline.

New York, Nov. 3 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The period of suspense is nearly over. Business has been longing for a free field in which to leap forward, but restricted buying largely to wants for immediate consumption. Some evidence appears of willingness to take speculative chances in the movement of a few standard goods, notably of iron and steel. The resump-tion of operations in the anthracite coal fields has added largely to the working force, and the closing down of a few small steel plants is only in the nature of concentrating opera-tions at more advantageous points and has not much reduced the num-

ber of men employed.

Encouraging signs multiply in the iron industry. Strength in Bessemer and grey forge at Pittsburg shows that the recent increase in activity of finished forms has at last affected the market for raw material. Improve-ment in domestic buying of pig is the more noticeable because of decrease in exports. Structural shapes conin exports. Structural snapes con-tinue in urgent request, plates ad-vancing with active demand from shipbuilders and with talk of a pool to sustain the price. Bar iron would sell readily at former prices, but hold-

ers grow stubborn.

Full forces are employed at New England shoe shops, and heavy orders insure brisk work for the rest of the year. Textile operations are more vigorous, sales of wool at the three chief eastern markets exceeding all recent records. With the greater activity there appears a tendency to-

ward firmer prices.

Cotton has recovered a little of the recent sharp decline, attributed to reports that frost would surely do seri-ous damage. The market does not show much fear of disaster and there s more reason to believe that the rurchases of spinners, who were attracted after the fall of \$7.80 a bale in less than three weeks. There was also some recovery in wheat.

Failures for the week were 198 in the United States, against 183 last year, and 23 in Canada.

Will Pay the Count's Debts.

New York, Nov. 3.—On the author-i'y of an "intimate friend of the late Jay Gould," the Evening World an-nounces that the debts of Count Boni De Castellane will be paid in full by, the Goulds at once. "The scandal attending the claims, amounting to \$4,700,000, against the spendthrift husband of Countess Anne is to be "A lump sum probably will be con-tributed by George, Helen, Howard, Edwin and Frank Gould to wipe out these debts, as they consider the honor of the Gould family is involv-

Boodler Reed Disappears.

Shamekin, Pa., Nov. 3.-0. J. Reed, an ex-councilman, who was recently convicted of conspiracy in connection with borough paving contracts and admitted to bail pending a decision of the superior court for a new trial, has disappeared. The local lodge of Maccabees, of which he was record keeper, has been swindled out of \$6,000 by forged death certificates of Benjamin Davis and Thomas Shoener. Davis, who was in Michigan, noticing he was listed as dead in the official newspaper of the order, informed his relatives here that he was afive. This started an inquiry.

Returned to Work.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 3.—The officials of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. and the laborers employed at their Dorrance and Prospect mine who went out on strike Thursday reached an amicable agreement Friday and all the men returned to work. The striking laborers employed at the Dela-ware colliery of the Delaware & Hud-son Co. also returned to work Friday. the company compromising with them. It is said that some of the op-erators in this section will pay semimonthly in the future.

They Need More Voting Booths.

New York, Nov. 3.—Owing to the lack of voting facilities in many election districts in Manhattan and the Bronx, the police board yesterday let emergency contracts for 40 wooden voting booths. This was necessary because in three precincts so many citizens had registered that it would be impossible for them to vote on election day within the prescribed hours at the regular booths. A re-districting of the city will take place after election.

Students Cannot Vote.

New York, Nov. 3.—According to a decision made Friday by Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville court, students at educational institutions cannot vote at the coming election. The case was that of Orin Cox, a student in Union Theological seminary. Cox lives in Schenectady county, this state, and registered as living in the seminary. He was summoned to court and the decision made. Cox promised not to vote and was discharged.