

Bismarck Daily Tribune.

TWENTIETH YEAR.

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1900.

FIVE CENTS

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF BURLEIGH COUNTY.
 Sheriff H. P. Bogue
 Treasurer E. H. Sperry
 Auditor W. B. Moorhouse
 County Judge John Fort
 Clerk of Court Walter Skelton
 States Attorney E. S. Allen
 Registrar of Deeds John White
 Coroner John White
 Superintendent of Schools C. D. Edick
 Surveyor C. A. Ballard
 County Commissioners—George A. Welch,
 Harvey Harris, Gust W. Johnson
 County Board of Health—Dr. W. A. Bentley,
 J. E. Pierce, H. S. Allen.
 Insanitary Board—J. F. Fort, Dr. W. A. Bentley,
 E. S. Allen.
 County Judges—Eugene Tibbals, Edward Rawlings,
 Elvis Wood, John Clark.
 County Constables—Patrick McHugh, John Hubert,
 David Williams, Ole Sather.

BISMARCK CITY OFFICIALS.
 Mayor G. Patterson
 Clerk Henry W. Richolt
 Treasurer S. M. Fye
 Justice J. F. Fort
 Aldermen—First ward, John White, M. J. Halloran;
 Second ward, H. P. Bogue, E. S. Pierce;
 Third ward, Walter Skelton, A. E. Barnes;
 Fourth ward, S. D. Roberts, W. H. Sanderson.
 Chief of Police F. McHugh
 Night Watchman John Hubert
 Chief of Fire John Jaeger
 Custodian of Engine F. McHugh
 City Surveyor John Harold
 Poundmaster Chas. White

PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND OFFICES.
 School Board—Jos. Hare, Harvey Harris,
 H. L. Michelson, Louis Larson, James McDonald.
 State Officials—Offices at Capitol
 County Offices—Offices at courthouse
 except as herein otherwise indicated.
 City Council—regular meetings first and
 third Tuesdays of each month at city hall.
 Chambers of—H. Winchester, District
 Judge, First National Bank Building.
 Office of County Judge Webb Block
 Office of States Attorney Webb Block
 Office of Mayor Eberhard House
 Office of City Treasurer First Nat. Bank
 Office of City Clerk Webb Block
 Office of City Surveyor Webb Block
 Office of County Justice City Hall
 Office of Supt. Schools First Nat. Bank Bldg.
 U. S. Land Office First Nat. Bank Bldg.
 U. S. Surveyor Webb Block
 U. S. court rooms Webb Block
 U. S. Commissioner, J. R. Gage, First National
 Bank Bldg.
 Deputy U. S. Marshal E. G. Patterson
 United States Weather Bureau, (and state
 weather and crop service)
 Bronson, detached government reservation,
 West Main street.
 Postoffice, Arata G. Patterson, postmaster,
 Webb Block.
 St. Alexis Hospital Main & Sixth Sts.
 Acting Assistant U. S. Marine Hospital Surgeon,
 F. R. Smyth, First Nat. Bank Bldg.
 United States Marshal of Penitentiary, E. G. Galt,
 Surgeons—Dr. G. A. Stark, president; Dr. Ballard,
 secretary. Board meets the first and third
 Mondays of each month at the office of Dr. Ballard,
 First National Bank Bldg.
 Western Union Telegraph office, Main and
 Fourth streets.
 Authorized Northern Pacific Surgeons—F. R. Smyth,
 Bismarck; G. B. Furniss, Mandan.
 Officer in charge of construction of new military
 post, Major E. B. Robertson, U. S. A. Resident
 engineer, new military post, T. H. Humphreys,
 Bismarck Bank Bldg.

TERMS OF DISTRICT COURT—SIXTH DISTRICT.
 First Subdivision—At Bismarck, third Tuesday
 in May and fourth Tuesday in November.
 Second Subdivision—At Medora, Billings
 County; two terms, at such times as judge
 shall direct.
 Third Subdivision—At Williamsport, Emmons
 County; two terms, at such times as the
 judge shall direct.
 Fourth Subdivision—At Steele, Kidder
 County; third Tuesday in June and second
 Tuesday in January.
 Fifth Subdivision—At Stanton, Mercer
 County; two terms, at such times as the
 judge shall direct.
 Sixth Subdivision—At Washburn, McLean
 County; two terms, at such times as the
 judge shall direct.
 Seventh Subdivision—At Mahan, Morton
 County; this term, in April and first
 Wednesday after the first Monday in November.
 Eighth Subdivision—At Sanger, Oliver
 County; two terms, at such times as the
 judge shall direct.
 Ninth Subdivision—At Dickinson, Stark
 County; first Tuesday in April and second
 Tuesday in September.
 Hon. W. H. Winchester, judge; chambers
 in First National Bank Bldg.
 R. M. Tuttle, Stenographer.

MAILS AND TRANSPORTATION.

MAILS CLOSE.
 Eastern via N. P. No. 2-7:30 p. m.
 Western via N. P. No. 1-5:30 a. m.
 Office hours of postoffice, general delivery,
 8 a. m. to 7:30 p. m., daily except Sunday;
 box delivery from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. daily.
 On Sunday the general delivery office is open
 between 1:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m. General
 delivery is closed while mail is being
 distributed at intervals of trains each way.

WEST BOUND.
 No. 1 Leaves St. Paul at 10:35 p. m.; Fargo,
 6:15 a. m.; Valley City, 7:50 a. m.; Jamestown,
 8:35 a. m.; Stearns, 10:22 a. m.; Dawson, 10:30
 a. m.; Dayton, 11:45 a. m.; Bismarck, 12:15
 a. m.; Bismarck, 12:32 p. m.

EAST BOUND.
 No. 2 Leaves Mandan, 11:35 a. m.; Bismarck,
 12:40 a. m.; Bismarck, 12:55 a. m.; McKenzies,
 1:14 a. m.; Stearns, 1:33 a. m.; Steele, 1:45
 a. m.; Dawson, 2:05 a. m.; Jamestown, 3:45
 a. m.; Valley City, 4:45 a. m.; Fargo, 5:40
 a. m.; St. Paul, 3 p. m.

Passengers can obtain permits of agent
 to ride on any way freights each way.

STAGE LINES.
 For Fort Yates, way points and connections,
 including Glencoe, Livona, Campbell, La
 Grace, Fort Rice, Cannon Ball, Williamsport,
 Gayton, Hampton, Emmons, Galt,
 Winona and Standing Rock; stage leaves
 every morning except Sunday; returning
 leaves Fort Yates at 7 a. m., arriving in
 Bismarck about 8 p. m.

For Fort Berthold, Coal Harbor, Turtle
 Lake, Weller, Washburn, Painted Woods,
 Falconer, Elbow Woods, and way
 points, stage leaves every morning except
 Sunday; returning leaves Berthold every
 morning, arriving in Bismarck about 5
 p. m.

For Slaughter, Conger, Crofts, Crownwell
 and Francis and way points, stage leaves
 at 8 a. m. Mondays and Fridays; returning
 arrives in Bismarck Tuesdays and
 Saturdays.

MISSOURI RIVER PACKETS.
 Benton Transportation Company, I. P.
 Baker, general superintendent; steamers
 leave weekly during navigation season
 for Standing Rock, Fort Yates, Cannon
 Ball and way points, and to Washburn,
 Coal Harbor, Mannheim and up river
 points, as per special announcement.

BETTER FEELING

Depression in London Considerably Relieved by an Official Bulletin

Giving an Account of the Repulse of the Boers at Ladysmith Saturday.

One British Position Taken and Retaken Three Separate Times.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—It was not until the middle of the afternoon that the gloomy forebodings regarding the outcome of the fighting at Ladysmith were relieved by the official confirmation of the reports from Frere Camp of General White's success at Ladysmith. But at 8:40 p. m. the war office relieved the extreme tension of the waiting crowds by posting the following dispatch from the front:

"Frere Camp, Natal, Jan. 8.—The following is from White, dated 2 p. m., Sunday:

"An attack was commenced on my position, but was chiefly against Caesar's camp and Wagon Hill. The enemy was in great strength and has pushed the attack with the greatest courage and energy. Some of the entrenchments on Wagon Hill were three times taken by the enemy and retaken by us. The attack continued until 7:30 p. m. One point in our position was occupied by the enemy the whole day. But at dusk, in a very heavy rain storm, they were turned out of this position at the point of the bayonet, in a most gallant manner by the Devons, led by Colonel Pava. Colonel Ian Hamilton commanded on Wagon Hill, and rendered valuable service. The troops have had a very trying time and have behaved excellently. They were elated at the service they have rendered the queen.

"The enemy were repulsed everywhere with heavy loss, greatly exceeding that on my side, which will be reported as soon as the lists are completed."

Lived Up London.

Not since the day of General Buller's reverse has such a crowd of inquirers visited the war office. As the afternoon progressed a rumor obtained currency that Ladysmith had surrendered, and the depression in the lobbies had become extreme, when an official appeared and in a loud voice shouted:

"Good news," and posted the dispatch chronicling a brilliant victory for the British troops. Even the brief official announcement sent by General White seems to entitle his success to the adjective "brilliant," so often misused during the present war. Reading between the lines of General White's dispatch it is evident that there was a desperate fight, the British entrenchments being three times taken and retaken, and at dusk, the Devonshire regiment, at the point of the bayonet, drove out the Boers from another position which they had occupied all day long. The news spread with astonishing rapidity all over London, and caused an instantaneous change in the aspect of the metropolis. Smiling faces were seen everywhere, and even at the sedate foreign office and other departments of the government, great elation was shown.

Explains Buller's Defeat.

The first account giving any adequate explanation of General Buller's defeat at the Tugela river comes by mail from Bennett Burleigh, The Daily Telegraph's correspondent. It appears that the battle orders, drawn up by General Clery, provided for the effective support of the artillery by Hart's, Barton's and Dundonald's brigades. These were never completed. General Hart missed his way, Lord Dundonald failed to support and General Barton got part of his forces in an untenable position. Colonel Long, with the artillery, outpaced the escort of the guns and they were lost. Briefly, that seems to be the story of the Tugela river. But through graphic columns, there continually recurs the discovery of the unexpected entrenchments and awful fusillades from hidden Boers, and gallantry such as has seldom marked British battlefields.

Telegrams from Rensburg say 7 officers and 30 men of the Suffolks were killed and about 50 were captured. General French's announcement that the Essex regiment has been sent to replace the Suffolks is more bitter to the latter's friends than the list of casualties, as the only inference deducible from this fact is that the Suffolks disgraced themselves and their flag by bolting and leaving a few of their more staunch comrades to fill the Pretoria jails.

CUMMINS IS OUT

Gear's Chief Opponent for the Iowa Senatorship Withdraws His Name.

Legislature Organized and Bowen of Alamakee County Elected Speaker.

George K. Nash Inaugurated Governor of Ohio to Succeed Bushnell.

DES MOINES, Jan. 9.—The 28th general assembly of Iowa convened at noon. Dr. D. H. Bowen of Alamakee county was selected as speaker of the house. In the assembling of the legislature there was keen interest manifested in the selection of a United States senator to succeed Senator Gear. The only contestants were Senator Gear of Burlington and A. B. Cummins of Des Moines. Mr. Cummins has now withdrawn his name, leaving the field clear for Senator Gear to succeed himself.

FIGHTING NEAR COLENZO.

Part of Buller's Force Advancing Towards That Place.
 LONDON, Jan. 9.—A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Saturday, Jan. 6, 7 p. m., says:

"At 2 o'clock this afternoon General Clery's division marched out of camp to attack Colenso. General Hildyard's brigade was on the left and General Barton's on the right with cavalry on the extreme right.

"The attack was slowly developed and at 4:30 the British field guns advanced on the center and commenced shelling the Boer positions on the flatland between Hlawan hill and Fort Wylie.

"About this time a heavy thunder storm raged over the enemy's positions. At 5:30 our troops were still advancing and had reached a point very near Colenso. The naval 4.7 and field guns were busily dropping shells into the enemy's trenches along the river and the forts of the enemy had made no reply."

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Seventy of French's Men Overpowered and Taken Prisoners.
 LONDON, Jan. 9.—General French reports a "serious accident" to the First Suffolk regiment. Four companies of the regiment attacked a Boer position. Lieutenant Colonel Watson, in command, was wounded and a retreat was ordered.

Three-quarters of the British reached their camp, but the others were overpowered and compelled to surrender. Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers.

CAPTURE OF KURUMAN.

Boers Take the Town, the British Garrison Surrendering.
 PRETORIA, Tuesday, Jan. 4.—Field Cornet Visser, under date of Tuesday, Jan. 2, reports as follows from Kuruman, British Bechuanaland:

"I commenced a bombardment of Kuruman yesterday (Monday), aiming at the police barracks. The fight lasted until 6 in the evening when the garrison surrendered, issuing from the forts and yielding up arms.

"We took 120 prisoners, including Captains Bates and Dennison, Mr. Hilliard, the magistrate, and 8 other officers. We also captured 70 natives, together with a number of rifles and revolvers and a quantity of ammunition and supplies."

METHUEN AND GATACRE.

No Change in the Situation as Regards Their Commands.
 LONDON, Jan. 9.—General Forester-Walker, cabling from Cape Town, says:

"There is no change in the situation as regards Lord Methuen and General Gatacre."

To Be Taken With Reserve.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Nothing has been received corroborative of the rumor that General Buller has crossed the Tugela river, so the report must be taken with all reserve.

Stock Exchange Depressed.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Stock Exchange was greatly depressed owing to the situation at Ladysmith. Consols fell almost a half.

Biggest Vessel Ever in Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The Pacific Mail company's chartered steamer Alga, the biggest steamer that ever entered this port, arrived during the day from Japan by way of Honolulu, and was sent to the quarantine station. She brought in no passengers, but carried twice as much freight as ever entered the Golden Gate in one ship.

Striker Fatally Shot.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Strikers made another attack on men employed at the intercepting sewer in Thirty-ninth street, near Wentworth avenue, and in the general fight that took place, one of the strikers, Roger O'Brien, was fatally shot. Over a dozen shots were fired. A number of the strikers were arrested.

Military Department of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The president has created a military department of the Territory of Alaska and assigned Colonel George M. Randall, Eighth United States Infantry, to command. Colonel Randall is on duty with his regiment in Cuba, but will report here en route to Alaska on Jan. 15.

WAR ON PLAGUE

Heroic Measures Being Taken at Honolulu to Stamp It Out.

All Infected Houses to Be Burned and Strict Quarantine Enforced.

Seventeen Cases Have Been Reported—May Have Been Others.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—A letter from Honolulu dated Dec. 30 says:

The curious spectacle is presented here of the revival of the shotgun quarantine around the plague-infected district, while sanitary measures and disinfection have been practically abandoned. The board of health called out the national guard three days after Christmas, because of the discovery of five new cases of plague, two of which proved fatal. It is now paying \$1,000 a day for this protection, and the maintenance of this strict guard is demoralizing, and many poor Chinese and Japanese who worked in the American quarantine are starving.

The cordon drawn around the Asiatic district includes many of the leading Chinese and Japanese dealers who live in sanitary fashion, and who are making a strong protest against needless hardships to which they are subjected. The original method of fumigating all Oriental merchandise imported has been abandoned and much of this unfumigated freight is handled by Hawaiians.

Destroying Infected Buildings.

Another dispatch dated Jan. 1 says: A portion of the infected district was condemned and burned to the ground. Three buildings and a large warehouse was destroyed by fire. The future policy of the health authorities will be to destroy all infected buildings. The board of health here is severely criticized by the two leading papers here—The Star and The Advertiser. In short these journals claim that the members of the health board appear to be incompetent and therefore are incapable of handling the present trouble. There is still a feeling of doubt as to the nature of the disease. The majority of intelligent people do not consider it plague. But the fact remains that the victims are stricken and die very suddenly. If the trouble is not plague, it is something akin to it. The presence of the plague in this city is commencing to worry the sugar men. They have an idea that Hawaiian sugar may be refused at United States ports if shipped from Honolulu. To get around this difficulty, the new crop may be shipped from ports outside of Honolulu. Honolulu being the only infected port, it is believed that the federal authorities will agree to this plan and allow the marketing of the 1899 crop.

Seventeen Known Cases.

There have been 17 known cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu to date. There have been a number of other deaths which were probably death from plague, but the board of health has not officially so declared them. Passenger traffic between the islands is practically at a standstill. The inter-island steamship companies refuse to take passengers on account of the onerous quarantine conditions imposed. Fumigated freight is accepted, but is loaded and discharged from lighters away from the wharves.

The America Maru, which arrived here from San Francisco on Dec. 27, discharged her passengers and freight by means of lighters.

The transport Grant with the Forty-eighth infantry arrived a few hours after the America Maru. Her commander refused to come into the harbor or have anything but the barest communication with the pilots and port officials and started for Manila after a stop of not more than an hour.

PLAGUE AT MANILA.

Colonel Greenleaf Officially Reports Three Bubonic Cases.
 WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The plague has broken out in Manila beyond a doubt, as appears from a cablegram received by Surgeon General Sternberg from Assistant Surgeon General Greenleaf, stating that three bubonic cases exist at Manila.

It was suspected last week that the disease had obtained a foothold in Manila, but it was not until Colonel Greenleaf's report that the fact was established. The first effect will probably be to have quarantine laid upon all shipping coming from Manila. The town will be placed under the most rigid sanitary regulations, and no doubt the disease will soon be stamped out.

Blaze at Butte.

BUTTE, Mon., Jan. 9.—The large warehouse of the Hennessey Mercantile company has been destroyed by fire. Loss on building, \$12,000, fully insured; loss on stock between \$40,000 and \$45,000; insurance \$20,000.

LIUTENANT GILMORE'S STORY

Rescued Prisoner Tells a Remarkable Tale of His Eight Months' Captivity.

MANILA, Jan. 9.—Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler and released a few days ago by Colonel Luther R. Hare of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry, sat in the apartments of his sister, Mrs. Major Price, at the Hotel Oriente, in Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from death that seemed to be inevitable.

The steamer Venus came into the harbor Saturday evening from Vigan, province of South Ilocos, with Lieutenant Gilmore and 19 other American prisoners, including 7 of his sailors from the Yorktown. Although tanned and ruddy from exposure he is weak and nervous from hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against General Tino, stating that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

Lieutenant Gilmore's Statement.

Lieutenant Gilmore made the following statement:

"The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of Dec. 16. We had reached the Abulit river, near its source, that morning and the Filipinos rafted us over. We then went down the stream, along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard and another company, armed with Mausers, was put in charge of us. I suspected something and questioned the lieutenant in command. He said:

"I have orders from General Tino to shoot you all, by my conscience forbids. I shall leave you here."

"I begged him for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him letters to the Americans who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused this, however, saying that he would not dare to comply. Soon after he left with his company.

"We had seen some savages in our paint around us and we prepared to fight them with cobble stones, the only weapons that were available to us.

"Hoped to Escape Down the River.

"The next morning we followed the trail of the Filipino soldiers, feeling that it was better to stick to them than to be murdered by savages, but we could not catch up with them. Then I ordered the men to build rafts in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope, but I knew the river must empty into the sea somewhere.

"On the morning of Dec. 18, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us yelling. The rescuing troops thought we were Filipino guides and called to us in English to lie down so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men that I ever saw."

The command spent the day in making rafts. They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects and Lieutenant Gilmore some of his papers.

Only 14 out of the 37 rafts survived the first night's experience and 80 men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached.

Lived on Grass and Bark.

Describing the flight from Benguet, when the Americans appeared, Lieutenant Gilmore said:

"The Filipinos, completely terrorized, left Benguet on Dec. 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days they killed several horses and we lived on horse flesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from Dec. 7 until I reached Vigan. In fact the entire party lived entirely upon rice without salt. There was one day I was reduced to chewing grass and bark.

"The Filipinos' treatment of the Spaniards was brutal in the extreme. The Filipinos had old grievances against them to wipe out."

Lieutenant Gilmore declined to speak regarding political conditions, except to say he believed the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagals left.

FIGHTING NEAR IMUS.

Three Americans Killed and Twenty Wounded—Filipino Loss Heavy.
 MANILA, Jan. 9.—Reconnaissance out of Imus, Cavite province, resulted in the loss of 3 Americans killed and 20 wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at 60 killed and 80 wounded.

Colonel Berkimer, with a battalion of the Twenty-eighth volunteer infantry, advanced toward Noveletate. Major Tagart, with two battalions of the same regiment, advanced towards Perez das Marinas. A force of infantry was engaged south of Imus.

Schwan's Column at Binan.

MANILA, Jan. 9.—General Schwan's column, advancing to the south, occupied Binan. One American was killed and three wounded. None of the enemy's dead were found on the field after the fight. A number of rifles were captured and several prisoners were taken.

Broadway Bank Will Not Resume.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Comptroller Dawes has announced that the Broadway National bank of Boston will not resume business.