

Bismarck Daily Tribune.

TWENTIETH YEAR.

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1900.

FIVE CENTS

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF BURLEIGH COUNTY.
Sheriff H. P. Bogue
Treasurer E. H. Sperry
Auditor W. S. Moorhouse
County Judge Walter Skelton
Clerk of Court John White
States Attorney E. S. Allen
Register of Deeds Chas. A. Johnson
Coroner John White
Superintendent of Schools C. D. Edick
Surveyor John Harold
Physician C. A. Ballard
County Commissioner George Welsh
County Board of Health Dr. W. A. Bentley, E. S. Allen.
Insanity Board Dr. W. A. Bentley, E. S. Allen.
County Justice Edgar Tibbals, Edward Rawlings, Elvis Wood, John Clark.
County Constables Patrick McHugh, John Hubert, David Williams, Ole Sather.

BISMARCK CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor Edw. G. Patterson
Clerk Henry W. Riehl
Treasurer S. M. Pyle
Justice J. E. Fort
Attorney E. S. Allen
Aldermen—First ward, John White, M. J. Halloran; Second ward, H. P. Bogue, E. S. Pierce; Third ward, Walter Skelton, J. A. Barnes; Fourth ward, S. D. Rohrer, W. H. Sanderson.
Chief of Police P. McFueh
Night Watchman John Hubert
Chief of Fire Department Wm. Jaeger
Custodian of Engine John Harold
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 Officials—offices at courthouse except as herein otherwise indicated.
City Council—meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month at city hall.
Chambers of W. H. Winchester, district judge, first National Bank Block.
Office of County Judge Webb Block
Office of States Attorney Webb Block
Office of Mayor Sheridan House
Office of City Treasurer First Nat. Bank
Office of City Clerk City Hall
Office of City Justice Webb Block
Office of City Justice City Hall
U. S. Land Office First Nat. Bank Bldg
U. S. Surveyor General Webb Block
U. S. court rooms Webb Block
U. S. Commissioner Bank Block
Deputy U. S. Marshal E. G. Patterson
United States Marshal Bureau (and state weather and crop service) B. H. Bronson, director, government reservation, West Main street.
Postoffice, A. G. Patterson, postmaster, Webb Block.
St. Alexis Hospital Main & Sixth Sts.
Acting Assistant U. S. Marine Hospital U. S. A. B. R. Robertson, U. S. A. Resident engineer, new military post, T. H. Humphreys, Bismarck.
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 Mandan, Morton county; third Tuesday 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 Block.
R. M. Tuttle, Stenographer.

MAILS AND TRANSPORTATION.

MAILS CLOSE.
Eastern via N. P. No. 7-7:30 p. m.
Western via N. P. No. 11-11:45 p. m.
Office hours of postoffice, general delivery, 8 a. m. to 7:30 p. m., daily except Sunday; 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., Monday; 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., Tuesday; 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., Wednesday; 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., Thursday; 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., Friday; 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., Saturday; 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., Sunday; returning leave is open between 1:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m. General delivery is closed while mail is being distributed after arrival of trains each way.

WEST BOUND.

No. 1—Leaves St. Paul at 10:35 p. m.; Fargo, 8:15 a. m.; Valley City, 7:50 a. m.; Jamestown, 8:35 a. m.; Tappen, 10:22; Dawson, 10:20; Steele, 10:45; McKennie, 11:45; Burleigh, 11:52 a. m.; Bismarck, 12:12 p. m.

EAST BOUND.

No. 2—Leaves Mandan, 11:55 a. m.; Bismarck, 12:10 a. m.; Burleigh, 12:35 a. m.; McKennie, 11:43 a. m.; Steele, 12:53 a. m.; Dawson, 1:43 a. m.; Tappen, 2:35 a. m.; Jamestown, 3:45 a. m.; Valley City, 4:43 a. m.; Fargo, 4:50 a. m.; St. Paul, 3 p. m.

STAGE LINES.

For Fort Yates, way points and connections, including Glencoe, Livona, Campbell, La Grace, Fort Rice, Cannon Ball, Williamsport, Gayton, Hampton, Emmonsburg, Winona and Standing Rock; stage leaves every morning except Sunday; returning leaves Fort Yates at 7 a. m., arriving in Bismarck about 6 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 Fort Berthold every morning, arriving in Bismarck about 5 p. m.

For Slaughter, Conger, Crofte, Cromwell 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 advertisement.

Bark Marie Released.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—A dispatch received here from Durban says the German bark Marie, loaded with sulphur, which was captured early in January by the British cruiser Fearless and taken to Port Elizabeth, has been unconditionally released.

IT IS SLOW WORK

British Make But Slight Advance After Two Days Hard Fighting.

Boers Stuck to the Rocky Fastnesses With the Greatest Tenacity.

Despite the Belching Forth of Tons of Shrapnel From British Guns.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Natal, Jan. 22.—9:30 a. m.—Early on Sunday morning General Warren commenced a flanking movement on the extreme left of the Boer position. The infantry advanced at 5 in the morning, along the irregular Tabamama mountain, which ends at Spionkop. The artillery occupied positions behind and on the plain. The British carefully worked along the hills until within 1,000 yards of a commanding kopje, on which the Boers were concentrated, concealed behind immense boulders strewn thickly over the hill. The artillery opened the attack and the batteries worked continuously, pouring tons of shrapnel among the Boers, who devoted their attention to musketry firing on the British infantry. The Boers stuck to the rocky fastnesses with the greatest tenacity, and at the conclusion of the day the British had only advanced across a few ridges. The Boers apparently have few guns and they did little damage. Captain Honley of the Dublin Fusiliers fell mortally wounded, while leading his men to seize a fresh point of vantage.

ONLY OUTPOST AFFAIRS.

Main Position of the Boers Not Yet Attacked.
LONDON, Jan. 23.—The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement General Buller's latest dispatch. The success of the movement depends almost entirely upon how far he proves able to outmaneuver the Boers, whose available forces are doubtless larger than his own. The chief difficulty lies in the ability of the Boers to transport men, stores and ammunition quickly and to entrench new positions. Secrecy regarding General Buller's progress, therefore, is essential and the public press is quite content to wait patiently.

From the information which the censor has allowed to pass it is as yet impossible to form a correct notion of the British tactics. One thing, however, is quite clear. The British commanders have profited by experience and are now avoiding infantry charges, giving preference to the

More Judicious Use of Artillery.

The general idea is that Sir Redvers Buller, with some 8,000 men and 18 field guns, is holding the northern bank of the Tugela at Potgieters drift, while Sir Charles Warren, with about 12,000 men, 30 guns and a large force of cavalry, is working around the right flank of the Boers, 8 or 10 miles away. One account of Saturday's fighting says that the British had few killed. Little reliance can be placed upon these reports, and although the main position of the Boers had not yet been attacked and nothing is known as to its strength, Saturday's and Sunday's fight, which can hardly be described as more than outpost affairs, evidently entailed serious losses.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The Boers are following their old time tactics, making a show of resistance and then retreating in good order to prepared positions, and as they are working from the interior of their lines they may be able to bring strong forces to defend the main position.

FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Boers Expect Defeat, but Not Until After a Long Struggle.
ROME, Jan. 23.—Charles E. Macrum, formerly United States consul at Pretoria, who arrived here Saturday, left Sunday for Paris.

Mr. Easton of the Washington Post, who accompanied Mr. Macrum, said, in the course of an interview at Naples, that the Boers know they must ultimately be defeated, but are determined to resist to the last. He praises the Boer tactics and expresses admiration for the bravery of both armies. The Afrikaners are regarded by Mr. Easton as "a permanent danger to the British."

KAISER'S EXPRESSED WISH.

Emperor Responsible for the Anti-British Remarks of Von Buelow.
BERLIN, Jan. 23.—There is the best

of authority for the statement that those parts of Count von Buelow's speech in the reichstag last Friday when replying to Herr Moeller's interpellation, which contained severe strictures upon British policy and a veiled warning to England, were due to Emperor William's expressed wish. His majesty is said to be "thoroughly in accord with the nation in condemning Great Britain's manner of seizing German vessels."

Osman Digna Imprisoned.
SUAKIM, Jan. 23.—Osman Digna, principal general of the late Khalifa Abdullah, who was captured last Thursday in the hills near Tokar, was brought here and imprisoned.

INFORMATION BY OTIS.

Recent Operations in the Philippines Briefly Outlined.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—General Otis informs the war department of the recent military operations in the Philippines in the following dispatch:

"Major Johnson, commanding battalion Forty-sixth infantry, Wheaton's brigade, reports from Lemery, 18th and 20th inst., drove enemy through Balyang eastward, morning 18th, capturing 17 rifles, 1 field piece, few hours later, through Calaca, captured four prisoners, 4 horses and equipments, 6 rifles, killed three insurgents, advanced toward Lemery that afternoon, captured enemy's outpost 3 men, 6 horses, advanced on Lemery 5 p. m., enemy strongly entrenched, sent by navy gunboat to Batangas for assistance when 3 companies Muir's battalion Thirty-eighth sent to Tual insurgent headquarters; Johnson drove enemy through Lemery on Tual, where he attacked southern portion of city and Muir northern portion, enemy dispersed, retreating in many directions; Johnson's casualties one man killed, one seriously and two slightly wounded; four field pieces and quantity rifles captured; this movement of Johnson's ably conducted and important in results; enemy reported in large force and heavily entrenched at and near Santa Cruz, Laguna de Bay. Schwan swinging his troops on that point, his left at town of Bay, few miles east Calamba, his right consisting of cavalry at city of Tayabas."

Wheeler Sails Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The war department has received a cablegram from General Otis stating that General Wheeler will sail from Manila Wednesday, on the transport Warren for the United States by way of Guam and Honolulu.

BIG PRO-BOER MEETING.

Many Members of Congress Attend a Washington Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Grand Opera House, the largest auditorium in Washington, was packed to the doors during the evening with an enthusiastic audience which vigorously expressed its sympathy with the Boers in their fight with Great Britain. The demonstration was planned as a means of evidencing public sentiment and in numbers and enthusiasm was fully up to expectations. The speakers included members of both branches of congress, and on the stage were other public men who came merely to add their moral support. The key note of the speeches was that the Boers were fighting for their independence as our forefathers had done in 1776.

Among those who occupied seats on the stage were Senators Mason of Illinois, Allen of Nebraska and Tillman of South Carolina; Representatives Clark, De Armond and Cochran of Missouri, Bailey of Texas, Carmack and Cox of Tennessee, Rhea of Kentucky, Jones and Lahn of Virginia, Shafroth of Colorado, Dovenor of West Virginia, Meyer of Louisiana, Sulzer of New York and Lentz of Ohio. Congressman Sulzer of New York presided and speeches were made by Senators Mason and Allen and Congressmen Lentz, Clark, De Armond, Cochran and Rhea.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

House Committee Report Leaves Method Optional With States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The report filed on the house bill for the election of United States senators by the people, reviews the arguments made in favor of this change and refers to the unfortunate conditions which have occurred in Kentucky, Idaho, Delaware and other states, under the present system. The bill as reported leaves it discretionary with the legislatures to continue the present system or adopt the system of a choice by the people.

Annual Meet of the L. A. W.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23.—The annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen for 1900 will be held in Milwaukee. This has just been decided unanimously by the executive committee. The date of the meet will be fixed later. Preparations will be begun immediately, although the meet will not be held until late in the summer.

Troy Street Cars Tied Up.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—All the street cars in Troy were tied up during the day as a result of the strike of 865 motormen and conductors of the United Traction company. The men demand 20 cents an hour and a 10-hour day. The company operates lines in five cities, including Albany, but the other men refused to touch a car.

DENY IT AGAIN

Administration Officials Clearly Nettled Over the Movements of Webster Davis,

And Again Allege That His Movements in South Africa Are Purely Personal.

May Give Him a Hint, However, That He Should Use Discretion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Both the state and the interior department authorize the most sweeping denial of the story that Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, is clothed with any diplomatic mission. It is declared that he represents no department of the United States government in his visit to South Africa, but is there in a personal capacity. Since his arrival at Cape Town, where he went to visit his cousin, Consul General Stowe, the state department has been very much annoyed at the misconception that has been placed upon his visit. It was to prevent further misunderstandings on that score that the department positively declined Mr. Davis' application for leave of absence for Mr. Stowe, who wished to accompany Mr. Davis to Pretoria. If Mr. Davis' visit had not been purely personal, it is very probable that he would have been enjoined from proceeding to Pretoria, for it is anticipated that misrepresentations as to his purpose would be drawn. It is even now possible that he will receive a reminder from the interior department that his course is embarrassing to the government. The state department has sent no instructions to Mr. Macrum respecting his attitude towards the newspapers since his departure from Pretoria for the United States. In fact it is said that the department has no authority whatever over Mr. Macrum, who has passed out of the government service.

A CAUSE FOR SPECULATION.

London Wondering if Mr. Davis Has Not Some Sort of Official Mission.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The publication of the fact that President Kruger is sending a private car to take Webster Davis from Lourenco Marques to Pretoria is causing considerable speculation here as to whether Mr. Davis, notwithstanding the denial from Washington, has not some sort of official mission.

It is thought rather singular that a simple traveler, even though an official at home, should receive so much attention. The subject is attracting the Continental papers, who are inquiring through their London representatives whether the British government has information regarding the mission of Mr. Davis. They are loath to believe that one of President McKinley's assistant secretaries would take a vacation in the Transvaal and be given a leave of absence for several months without some such purpose.

A recent dispatch from Washington pointed out that Mr. Davis had given up his proposed visit to the Transvaal owing to the possibility that it might be misinterpreted.

AS TO CIVIL SERVICE.

Report of the Commission Submitted to the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The 16th annual report of the United States civil service commission has been submitted to the president. The report, while containing much information of value concerning the operations of the commission during the year, deals with a number of subjects of general public interest. The remnants of the commission on the importance of a merit system in our colonial possessions; the need of making some disposition of supernumerary employees; the improvement shown in the reduction of the percentage of removals throughout the service, resulting from the requirements of the law and the order of the president of July 27, 1897, looking to its enforcement, and the advantages to be gained by the classification of the force of the library of congress and the municipal service of the District of Columbia, deserve special attention at this time.

The report opens with a preliminary statement in regard to the extent of the classified and unclassified service, from which it appears that there are approximately 75,000 classified positions and 107,000 unclassified positions; of the latter 71,007 are occupied by fourth-class postmasters. There are 19,448 positions in the executive service in the District of Columbia, and more than 162,000 distributed among the states and territories. The commission states that the expenditures for salaries for the entire service, classified and unclassified, is approximately \$104,000,000 per annum, a large increase having resulted from the war with Spain. The commission contrasts the small per cent of removals from the classified service with the large per cent from the unclassified service, and makes this

significant comment:

If the removals from the unclassified positions were made because the occupants were incompetent it was a condemnation of the system under which they were appointed. On the other hand, if the removals were made for other reasons than unfitness the welfare of the service could not have been the basis for such action. * * * From the figures the conclusion must be drawn that either the persons brought in through examination are far more efficient than the others or the removals from the unclassified positions have been made for other cause than the good of the service.

TURNER ON PHILIPPINES.

Senator From Washington State Pleads Their Cause.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the senate after routine business, Mr. Turner (Dem. Wash.), addressed the senate on the Philippine question. His discussion took a wide range.

In accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Turner (Dem., Wash.), then addressed the senate on the Philippine question. His discussion took a wide range:

"Neither the stately periods of the president's message nor the fervid oratory of the senator's address," said he, "can change the facts of history, or metamorphose a proposed course of action, already partly accomplished which involves a shocking and perfidious breach of national faith into an act of policy defensible on grounds of justice, morality and national duty."

Perfidy and bad faith were involved in the pretensions put forth by the administration of either a legal or a moral right to absorb and govern the Philippine islands without the consent of their people.

Mr. Turner controverted the president's statements that the islands were ours by every title of law and equity, because the Filipinos had assumed that sovereignty by the God-given right of revolution. If the United States had any rights at all in the Philippines, they were gained purely by purchase and could not, in his opinion, be fixed in law by the treaty of Paris, because the Filipinos were not a party to that treaty.

He maintained that the Filipinos knew that the function of a government was to preserve life, liberty and property, and believed that they were abundantly able to maintain such a government.

Tribute to Boer Bravery.

"Already our Philippine experiences are beginning to have the boomerang effect predicted by the senator from Indiana," said Mr. Turner. "There is a primitive people in South Africa, a mere handful, pious and simple, brave and heroic, but careless of the great wealth lying under their hands, indifferent to its civilizing influence and disposed to live their own simple lives in their own simple way. They are the last link that connects us with one of the great heroic epochs in the world's history. A great nation, having racial tendencies similar to our own, has seen the present deplorable condition of affairs among this South African people and has determined to improve and civilize them in the same way we are improving and civilizing the simple but brave Filipinos. They are not succeeding so well, unfortunately, in their self-imposed task as we are. The Afrikaners are proving themselves to be worthy sons of heroic sires. They are making an heroic fight and one which has become the wonder and admiration of mankind throughout the world. Because of what wein common with mankind owe to their blood, because they are bravely fighting a ruthless invader of their homes and firesides, because they are fighting for the liberty to govern themselves and their affairs in their own way, because when they go down another republic will have perished, they undoubtedly carry with them in their struggle the profound sympathy of the American people. In other days our sympathy would have been expressed through governmental channels. But now the ghost of liberty murdered in the Philippines stands in the way. We cannot even preserve a decent neutrality between this heroic people and their assailants. It is yet permitted to us, however, as individuals, to avert our eyes, and as these noble men go down to death and oblivion, to say to them as I now do 'Thou last survivors of a heroic age! Hall and farewell!'"

Mr. Turner, in conclusion, said that everybody knew a declaration by congress of its purpose to confer self-government on the Filipinos would stop the war instantly, and eloquently urged the adoption of such a declaration.

"If we now give them justice, we will have done more for their mental, moral and political regeneration, and for all their kindred races than we could do in 100 years of political communion and association."

Will Run a Christian Daily.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 23.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," is to be given an opportunity to edit a daily newspaper as he thinks a Christian daily should be edited. For the week beginning March 13 he will have absolute control of every department of the Topeka Capital—news, editorial and advertising.

GET AT EQUITIES

South Dakota Rate Case Remanded by the Federal Supreme Court,

With Instructions to the Lower Court to Ascertain Some Facts.

Chicago Drainage Canal Injunction Matter Will Be Heard on April 2.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The United States supreme court has decided the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company versus the railroad commissioners of the state of South Dakota.

The case involved the state law providing a maximum rate for the railroads. The circuit court of the United States for the district of South Dakota dismissed the bill, but the opinion reversed this judgment and remanded the case with instructions to the lower court to investigate the earnings of the road in the state so as to arrive at the equities of the case.

DRAINAGE CANAL MATTER.

Federal Supreme Court Will Hear the Injunction Petition April 2.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the case of the State of Missouri versus the State of Illinois, involving the petition for an injunction against the Chicago drainage canal, the United States supreme court decided to permit the attorney general of Missouri to file his bill making the summons to the defendants returnable on April 2.

In connection with this decision, Mr. B. Schumacher, representing the State of Missouri, asked for a temporary restraining order against the Chicago drainage district, prohibiting the operation of the canal during the pendency of the proceedings in this court.

He said the canal had been opened since the proceedings had begun here and with the full knowledge of the proceedings.

In reply, Chief Justice Fuller said that it was impossible for the supreme court to exercise original jurisdiction in a suit between states without giving notice; that 60 days were required for a return and that nothing could be done before the date upon which the service was made returnable in the main proceeding, viz, April 2.

Tapoca Flour Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Justice Peckham of the United States supreme court handed down the opinion of that court in the case of Chew Hin Lung & Co., versus the collector of customs at San Francisco. The case involved the question as to whether tapoca flour is a form of tapioca and admissible free of duty, or a form of starch and dutiable at the rate of 2 1/2 cents per pound. The court held that the flour was tapioca and non-dutiable, thus reversing the circuit court of appeals for the Ninth circuit.

ITALIANS IN A ROW.

Fight in a New York Tenement House Results in Three Deaths.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Three Italians of one home were shot to death in a row which began in an Italian tenement house on East Eleventh street about noon. Antonio Colletti, 37 years of age, was shot through the lung and died in his tracks. Caspar Colletti, 19 years of age, his brother, was shot in the breast and died shortly after being taken to Bellevue hospital, and David Salvatore, 40 years of age, a cousin of the Colletti, was shot in the stomach and died later. Vincenzo Spinella and his son Frank, 17 years of age, have been arrested and charged with the murder and the police are still searching for Frank Spinella, a brother of Vincenzo, who also played a part in the tragedy.

Stolen Money Found.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 23.—The \$500 in gold which disappeared in so mysterious a manner from H. R. Humphrey's bank at Willow Lakes the other day during business hours, was discovered near the vault from which the money was taken.

Listened to Arguments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The senate committee on Puerto Rico and Pacific islands listened to additional statements of delegates representing the chamber of commerce of Puerto Rico. All urged freedom of trade between the island and the United States, saying it was necessary to the rehabilitation of Puerto Rico, and would be largely beneficial to their sugar, tobacco and fruits.

A Bowling Challenge.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Samuel Karpf, manager of the Greater New York bowling team, has challenged the All Star team of Chicago to play a series of games during the international tournament to be held at New York, July 16-23, for the championship of the United States.