

The Bemidji Daily Pioneer

VOLUME 1. NUMBER 271.

BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1904.

TEN CENTS PER WEEK.

ONE WOMAN WAS KILLED

Japanese Bombardment of Vladivostok Did But Little Damage.

Vladivostok, March 8.—Outside of killing a woman and wounding a few men Sunday's bombardment of Vladivostok by the Japanese fleet did no material damage. The wooden cottage of an artisan was the only building wholly destroyed. It was pierced by a shell from a 12-inch gun, which, after traversing the roof and wall, fell in the yard, killing the woman previously referred to.

In the quarter of the city called the "dirty corner" a shell fell on the house of Colonel Shukoff without exploding. It traversed a bedroom, destroying a stove and penetrated the wall. It finally burst near the regimental safe, which was standing in the courtyard. A sentry guarding the safe was covered with mud, but was not injured.

Five sailors were slightly wounded by the explosion of a shell in the courtyard of the Siberian naval barracks. Outside of these casualties no one was killed or injured and there was no outbreak of fire in the city. The fact that the Russian batteries did not reply to the Japanese bombardment was due partially to the slight chance of hitting the enemy's warships at such a long range and partially to desire not to betray the position of the batteries.

It is now thought that the attacking squadron consisted of a battleship, four armored cruisers and two unprotected cruisers.

MAY COVER LAND MOVE.
Alleged Reason for Bombardment of Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—Although the prevailing opinion in military circles continues to be that the bombardment of Vladivostok Sunday was for the purpose of locating the guns of the Russian batteries and to ascertain whether the Russian squadron was in port some shrewd observers believe it indicates a move by land and sea against the city.

The Novoe Vremya advances the theory that the bombardment was ordered for political effect on the Japanese diet.

It is considered here especially unfortunate that the Japanese did not get close enough to Vladivostok to establish the identity of their ships, leaving the question whether they were a division of the Port Arthur fleet in doubt. It is not believed, however, the Japanese would dare to divide the latter, which would involve the risk of a sortie by the Russians and their playing havoc with the Japanese transport fleet.

The Japanese are reported to be trying to lure the Russians outside.

WILL NOT FORCE ISSUE.

State Department's Position Regarding Consuls in Manchuria.

Washington, March 8.—The Chinese government has granted the application of the state department for exequators for Messrs. Cheshire and Davidson as United States consuls at Mukden and Antung, respectively. These officers are now at sea on their way to the East and they should reach Shanghai about the end of the first week in April. At this point they will wait for further instructions from the state department before proceeding to their posts. Antung is reported to be garrisoned by a Russian force and Mukden is believed to be the Russian headquarters in Manchuria. In this situation the state department does not care to force an issue by insisting upon the reception of its consuls. Besides, it is pointed out that there is at present absolutely no trade relations between Mukden and Antung on the one hand and the United States on the other, so that there is no real neces-

great numbers of troops near Yon-gampho, toward Wiju.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF REPORTS.

Sends Czar an Official Account of the Bombardment.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—A communication from Viceroy Alexieff to the czar from Mukden says: "I most humbly inform your majesty that the commandant at the fortress of Vladivostok reports that at 8:50 Sunday morning seven vessels were sighted south of Askold island. At 1:30 p. m. the enemy opened fire. Two vessels in the squadron were probably the first class cruisers Idzum and Yakumo, but the names of the other vessels are unknown."

LONGEST TELEGRAPH LINE.

St. Petersburg and Mukden in Direct Communication.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—Direct through telegraph communication is now established between Viceroy Alexieff's headquarters at Mukden and St. Petersburg. This is believed to be the longest circuit in the world, being over 6,000 miles, whereas the direct communication between London and Teheran, a distance of only 5,000 miles, has hitherto been the longest.

MAKES A SECOND VISIT.

Jap Fleet Appears Off Vladivostok but Soon Steams Away.

London, March 8.—A dispatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg says telegrams received from Vladivostok say that seven Japanese ships approached that port at 10 o'clock Monday morning, entered Ussuri bay at about noon and, after some maneuvering, steamed out seaward.

War Trophies Reach Tokio.

Tokio, March 8.—A number of trophies from the Russian cruiser Varieg, including one gun, have reached the navy department and have been forwarded to the Japanese imperial court. The crown prince will accompany the emperor when the court removes from Tokio to Kioto after the adjournment of the diet.

Japs to Push Construction.

Tokio, March 8.—The construction of the railway from Seoul to Pyongyang will be commenced on March 10 and the line will be completed by September.

CONDEMNED MAN ESCAPES.

Secures Possession of Two Revolvers and Overpowers Officials.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 8.—Mark Dunn, convicted of the murder of a wealthy farmer named Fenton two years ago and sentenced to be hanged March 11, escaped from jail during the morning. Dunn obtained possession of two revolvers that were smuggled into jail in a coal oil can and forced the death watch to submit to being bound with wire he had used in making baskets. He held the watchman prisoner all night and forced him to call the jailer soon after daybreak.

When the jailer appeared at the door Dunn threatened to kill the death watch unless the jailer released him. The jailer, to save the watchman, did as ordered. The murderer then forced the jailer and his brother, a deputy sheriff, to enter the jail, locking them in and escaping with the key. Posses are scouring the country for the fugitive.

Cotton Prices Advance.

New York, March 8.—There was activity and considerable excitement at the opening of the cotton market. First prices were at an advance of 27 to 45 points, with the active month selling well through the 16-cent market and touching 16.20 for May and 16.15 for July on active bid support and covering following much higher cables.

Residents Marooned by Flood.

York, Pa., March 8.—By means of a megaphone communication has been established with the marooned inhabitants of Shelby island and all are reported safe. No news can be obtained from Duffy's island, the residents of which are also cut off by the flood and ice gorge in the Susquehanna river.

British Signal Boat Missing.

New York, March 8.—It is reported that one of the most important signal boats carried by the British navy is missing from the Prince George, one of the ships of the Channel fleet, says a London dispatch to the Wire. One lieutenant, one warrant officer and two seamen are under arrest.

USED THEIR INFLUENCE

MANY SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN INVOLVED IN LATEST POSTAL INVESTIGATION.

REPORT IS SUBMITTED TO HOUSE

SOME OF THE TRANSACTIONS DECLARED BY MEMBERS AS CLEARLY CENSURABLE.

Washington, March 8.—Another chapter in the postoffice investigation of last summer was revealed during the day when Chairman Overstreet of the house committee on postoffices and postroads laid before the house of representatives a closely printed document of 618 pages recounting the instances on file in the postoffice department in which members of the senate and house of representatives have used their "influence" with the officials of the postoffice department, with more or less success, to secure increases in salaries of postmasters, additional clerk hire and advantageous leases of buildings for postoffice purposes.

The report is made by an unanimous vote of the members of Mr. Overstreet's committee in response to a resolution calling for the information introduced by Representative Hay of Virginia. As the information accompanies the report the committee recommends that the resolution lay on the table.

Some of the transactions involving members of congress recorded in the report are held to be technical violations of the statutes, others are pronounced by members who have read it as clearly censurable, while in several instances it is held that members in making their recommendations to the department expected nothing not in harmony with the rules and practices of the department.

Three cases are set forth in which members of congress used their influence to secure the government for postoffice purposes.

The history of 161 cases is given in the report wherein members of congress figure in getting authorization for clerk hire in excess of the amount the office in question was entitled to, according to the secret method employed by the department to determine the merits of the case. Many of these increases were only temporary and have since been discontinued. A tabulated statement shows that in eighty-two instances where reductions have been made since April, 1903, \$15,880 was being paid annually in excess of the amounts these offices were entitled to.

Officials With "Influence."
Persons whose "influence" seemed good with the postoffice department for a time at least embraced in the history of these cases include:

Hon. C. D. Melick, Representative Russell, Sperry and Hill of Connecticut; Senator Clay and Representative Griggs of Georgia; Senator Cullom, ex-Senator Mason and Representative George W. Smith, Brockridge, Warner and Pincer of Illinois; Senator Beveridge and Representative Lauderbach of Kansas; Representative Honaway of Overstreet and former Speaker Henderson and Representative Cousins and W. A. Smith of Iowa; Representatives Miller, Davenport and Calderhead of Kansas; Representative Pugh and John W. Langley of the census office for Kentucky; Senator McComas and Representatives Pearre and Jackson of Maryland.

Four allowances in Michigan were secured by Senator Clay and Representative Carter appears in the list from Missouri. Former Senator Thurston and Representative Burkett are down for Nebraska. Representative Gardner and Hon. William Johnson secured increases in New Jersey. Hon. John D. Owens secured an increase in Pennsylvania. Representative O'Dell, Representatives Sereno, E. Payne, Sherman, Alexander, Ketcham and Vreeland and ex-Representatives Rye and Tompkins. Former Senator Pritchard secured an increase in Florida for Greenville, Va. from \$75 to \$150 per annum, which on Dec. 1, 1903, was discontinued altogether. He also secured an increase from \$40 to \$150 for Wake Forest, N. C., which was reduced to the former amount Oct. 1, 1902. Senator Handshrough appears in the list for North Dakota.

DUBOIS SUBMITS FIGURES.

Statistics on Polygamy Taken From Census Returns.

Washington, March 8.—With President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church again on the stand for the defense the second week of the investigation of the Smoot case opened before the senate committee on privileges and elections. Senator Dubois put into the record the census figures for Utah, taken in 1890, to show that instead of only 3 or 4 per cent in polygamy as Mr. Smith had said in reality there were about 23 per cent of the Mormon population of an age enabling them to be polygamists who were in that state in 1890. Mr. Dubois gave it as his opinion that there has been no material reduction in the number of polygamists since 1890.

In answer to questions by Mr. Worthington and Senator Burrows Mr. Smith said Senator Smoot had never advised for or against continuance of polygamists' cohabitation.

In relation to convictions Mr. Smith said there have been none since the manifesto of 1890; that all of the convictions under the Edmunds law were while Utah was a territory.

WILD RUN OF BURNING TRAIN.

Fire Damages Machinery and Motor-man Is Helpless.

Chicago, March 8.—A Northwestern elevated train crowded with passengers, mostly women, caught fire during the afternoon.

The motor-man, penned in his cage, could not stop the train, as the heat from the fire damaged the machinery. For eight stations the cars went at full speed with flames bursting from every window of one car.

Women fainted and men dashed for the rear entrances, but the guards knew that to jump off meant certain death and refused to open the gates. Finally, at Belmont avenue, the cars were stopped.

The motor-man was severely burned and many passengers cut and injured, none seriously.

"Voodoo" Doctor to Be Executed.

Philadelphia, March 8.—George P. Hossey, a negro "voodoo" doctor, has been sentenced to death by Judge Mahtine. Hossey was convicted of murder in the first degree last June for selling poison to the wife of William C. Danze. Mrs. Danze is in prison awaiting trial on the charge of assisting her husband's death by administering the poison.

Half a Million Damage.

New York, March 8.—It is estimated that the damage caused by the earthquake of Friday will amount to \$500,000 in this city alone, says a Herald dispatch from Lima, Peru. Reports from other cities have not been received.

BIXBY IS CRITICISED

REPORT OF INVESTIGATORS ON ALLEGED ABUSES IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Washington, March 8.—The report of Charles Bonaparte and Clinton H. Woodruff on their investigation of the alleged abuses and irregularities in the public service of the Indian Territory under the control of the interior department was submitted to congress during the day by the president. The report stigmatizes the conditions of the territory as involving "an imminent danger of ruin to the genuine Indian population and profound discredit to the United States, exciting reasonable discontent on the part of all classes of the population and demanding prompt and drastic remedies on the part of congress."

The report reviews the report of S. M. Brosius, agent of the Indian Rights association, on conditions in the territory and says that while the Brosius report contains a number of intimations and suggestions not justified by the facts it underlines the objectionable features of the administration of public affairs there and its specific allegations respecting federal officials are substantially true. It says that the connection of Tams Blaisy, chairman of the committee to the Five Civilized Tribes, with the Canadian Valley Trust company

Impairs Its Usefulness

as a public official and should terminate immediately if he is to retain his commission. His investigations in what are known as "possession rights" in townsite lands are stamped as yet more objectionable. Commissioner Thomas H. Needles of the Five Civilized Tribes commission admits owning a small interest in a corporation at Vineta and the report says the propriety of disposing of this should be officially suggested to him.

The investments of Commissioner Brockbridge of the same body are stated to be of much graver import and his considerable investments in corporation stock, the report says, have seriously impaired his public usefulness. A. L. Aylesworth, chief clerk of the commission, is identified in public opinion with real estate speculations disproportionate to his means and the report says such speculations should be strictly forbidden and all officials engaged in them should be separated from the service.

The report says the Five Tribes commission can be abolished with advantage. It is recommended to be abolished by the Indian Inspector and the citizenship court.

NEW GUNS FOR BRITISH ARMY.

First Year's Supply Will Be Sent to India.

London, March 8.—On formally introducing the army estimates for the coming year in the house of commons War Secretary Arnold-Forster announced that a new field and horse artillery gun had been adopted. The secretary added that it would be manufactured in Europe and said its manufacture would commence in April. It was hoped to complete 108 field guns and 18 horse artillery guns during the fiscal year. Practically the whole of the first year's supply of the new guns would be sent to India, which was the only possible place of contact with a great European army and the place where long ranges were common. The guns would fire 18½ and 12½ pound projectiles.

A new rifle was also in course of manufacture, the secretary further announced, and India would take 71,000 stands thereof during the coming year.

FELL THREE THOUSAND FEET.

Tragic Death of John Street, a Well Known Trapper.

Helena, Mont., March 8.—Word has just been received of the tragic death of John Street, one of the best known trappers in the entire Northwest. With several comrades he was looking for promising trails on Mount Cleveland, near the Canadian boundary, when, without warning, a ledge gave way, precipitating Street down an abyss 3,000 feet. The body was buried under fifty feet of snow and will probably never be recovered.

Much Land Under Water.

Fremont, Neb., March 8.—The overflow of the Platte river bottoms has slightly receded, though many square miles are still under water. Sixteen hundred sheep were discovered alive on an ice gorge but cannot be rescued.

DEATH RATE FRIGHTFUL

Pneumonia and Lagrippe Are Almost Epidemic in New York City.

New York, March 8.—Pneumonia and grippe have spread to such an extent in this city as to be practically epidemics. There are about 200 cases of pneumonia in Bellevue hospital and other hospitals have a proportionate number. The mortality among the poor is almost unprecedented and the number of deaths among the well to do is unusually large.

Tests are being made in several hospitals in this city to ascertain if the grippe bacillus is present in the cases diagnosed as influenza. At one hospital the bacillus was found in nine out of every ten of the respiratory cases. Bellevue hospital investigators found the bacillus present in about 70 per cent.

COLLISION IN A TUNNEL.

Three Trainmen Killed on the Missouri Pacific.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 8.—Three trainmen were killed in a rear-end collision between freight trains on the Missouri Pacific near the tunnel near Moreau bridge, four miles from here. The dead are: Conductor Charles Shoemaker, brakeman Charles Wray and brakeman Frank Nevans.

Both trains were going east. The front train broke in two and the second train dashed into the rear section. The cars were splintered and took fire. Brakeman Nevans' body was taken from the wreckage, but it is probable the other two bodies will be incinerated, as they could not be taken out of the burning debris in the tunnel.

TWO TRAINMEN KILLED.

Wisconsin Central Freights Collide Near Hewitt, Wis.

Marshfield, Wis., March 8.—Two Wisconsin Central freight trains came together head on between Hewitt and Ashland, Wis. The Wisconsin Central and Brakeman Herbert McCarthy were killed and Engineer Ed Moran was seriously injured. All three resided in Fond du Lac. Both engines were badly smashed and a dozen or more cars were wrecked and burned.

Unknown Schooner Sunk.

Newport News, Va., March 8.—The Merchants and Miners' steamship Essex collided with and sunk an unknown five-masted schooner in Chesapeake bay. The schooner is reported to have been saved. The Essex was only slightly damaged.

Steamships in Collision.

Baltimore, March 8.—In a collision off Fort McHenry between the Norwegian steamship Iberia, with a cargo of bananas, and the Norwegian steamship Simon-Burns the former was sunk. The latter was damaged and returned to port.

BRIGHAM BEGAN THE TROUBLE

Washington, March 8.—Chairman Burrows of the senate committee on privileges and elections has received from E. F. Shippey, president, and A. E. Tabor, secretary, of the Eastern Colorado conference, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, a telegram denying the testimony of Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon church, that the statement of President Smith that revelations commanding polygamy were first given to Joseph Smith, Jr. It asserts that Brigham Young alone is responsible for that "pernicious doctrine" and that the polygamy religion was introduced first by Brigham Young in 1852, nearly nine years after the death of Joseph Smith, who never had but one wife. The telegram continues:

"Statements to the contrary are false. Ask Smith to show any children from any of the alleged plural wives of the first Joseph Smith. The courts have decreed that the Utah Mormon church is not like the church organized by Joseph Smith and that the first Mormon church's successor is the Reorganized Latter Day Saints, headquartered at Lamoni, Ia., consisting of a thousand honorable members who do not believe in nor practice polygamy."

Brief Bits of News.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has been put on the "unfair" list of the Federation of Labor.

One man was killed and several others were injured in a fire which destroyed the malthouse of George Bullen & Co. at Chicago.

The British board of trade reports for the month of February show that imports increased \$17,495,900 and the exports increased \$5,597,900.

A number of the cotton mills in Mexico have announced their intention of temporarily shutting down owing to the increased price of cotton.

Eight hundred cement flishers employed by the Cement Contractors' association of Chicago struck Monday for a wage increase of 10 cents an hour. The men have been receiving 50 cents an hour.

Princess Alice of Bourbon, the divorced wife of Prince Frederick of Schoenburg-Waldenburg, has joined the Russian Red Cross and started for the camps in the Far East.

During February there were seventeen deaths from typhoid fever in Minneapolis, as against two for the same month last year. Ten of these deaths are directly traceable to impure city water.

When James H. Shippey, a street car conductor, was arraigned in court at Elizabeth, N. J., charged with bigamy, he astonished the judge by admitting that he had been married many times, "about forty-seven times," he thought.

Brief Bits of News.

Minneapolis, March 7.—Rev. Patrick Danahy, aged thirty-eight, rector of St. Stevens parish and for twelve years professor of Biblical scripture at St. Thomas' seminary, is dead of typhoid fever after a long illness. Rev. Danahy was a graduate of Washington university and held degrees of educational institutions abroad. During his early experiences he served at the cathedral in St. Paul and at Fairbairn.

Novelties in Ladies' Belts and Waist Sets

O'LEARY and BOWSER

for **Shamrocks** March 17

BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA.

Dressy Shoes.
This week we are showing our complete line of Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes. The size of our stock allows us to show fine shoes in a wide range of prices. We can sell you fine shoes at very small prices. But the shoe we like to talk about is the fine shoe that will wear and look well until worn out. That is the kind you will take comfort in and make you a lasting customer for our store.
Baby Shoes from 50 cents to \$1.75 a pair.
Children's Shoes from 75 cents to \$2 a pair.
Misses' Shoes from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a pair.
Ladies' Shoes from \$1.35 to \$5 a pair.
Men's Shoes from \$1.50 to \$6 a pair.
Youth's Shoes from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a pair.

Men's Shirts.
Our spring line of Men's Fine Shirts are now ready for inspection. We have the Monarch and the Gold and Silver Brands, the best known brands in America. They will cost you the same price in Bemidji as in New York.

Spring Hats.
The novelties in Spring Hats for Men and Boys can now be seen at our store. Men's Hats from \$1 to \$5.
Boys' Hats from 50 cents to \$1.50.

Men's Suits.
We show much the largest assortment of Men's and Boys Suits in town. All new, fresh goods. All the latest things in Suits and Raincoats.

DUBOIS SUBMITS FIGURES.

Statistics on Polygamy Taken From Census Returns.

Washington, March 8.—With President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church again on the stand for the defense the second week of the investigation of the Smoot case opened before the senate committee on privileges and elections. Senator Dubois put into the record the census figures for Utah, taken in 1890, to show that instead of only 3 or 4 per cent in polygamy as Mr. Smith had said in reality there were about 23 per cent of the Mormon population of an age enabling them to be polygamists who were in that state in 1890. Mr. Dubois gave it as his opinion that there has been no material reduction in the number of polygamists since 1890.

In answer to questions by Mr. Worthington and Senator Burrows Mr. Smith said Senator Smoot had never advised for or against continuance of polygamists' cohabitation.

In relation to convictions Mr. Smith said there have been none since the manifesto of 1890; that all of the convictions under the Edmunds law were while Utah was a territory.