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TEN CENTS PER WEEK.

BIG VESSEL ON ROCKS

STEAMER HUTCHINSON, FROM DULUTH FOR BUFFALO, ASHORE IN SEVERE STORM.

CARGO OF FLAX IS WATERSOAKED

ILL FATED SHIP AND CONTENTS WORTH IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF \$350,000.

Duluth, Dec. 1.—The new steel steamer J. P. Hutchinson, weighted with the most valuable cargo figuring in a wreck on the Great Lakes this season, is on the rocks off Keweenaw point, five miles west of Eagle river. A heavy sea prevails and the boat is reported in bad shape. She carries 187,000 bushels of flax seed, worth \$190,000. The vessel is worth \$150,000. She is owned by Hutchinson & Co. of Cleveland.

At the time of the accident the Hutchinson was bound from Duluth to Buffalo. A heavy north gale and a snow storm caused her to miss the track to the Portage Lake canal and she went on the rocks. The vessel is resting on the rocks amidships, with twenty feet of water under each end. She commenced filling with water at once and the hold is now full. The steamer's pumps have had no effect on the inflow.

A telegram from the captain states that the sea has gone down since the steamer went ashore, but that a big outfit of steam pumps will be needed to save the boat. Even should the vessel be released without further damage the loss will be great, as much of the cargo has been watersoaked.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Historic Academy of Music at Brooklyn in Ruins.

New York, Dec. 1.—The historic Academy of Music, the largest theater in Brooklyn, was completely consumed by a fire which is believed to have been caused by an explosion in the

building. For a time the flames threatened adjoining property and when the roof fell in part it struck a saloon building adjoining, but fortunately no one was hurt, although the saloon was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. The fire started in the scenery on the stage of the theater, where a number of men were preparing for the testimonial dinner to State Senator McCarran to be given in the evening. For some unknown reason the fire department was tardy in arriving on the scene and it was fully fifteen minutes before they had a stream on the building. It was then discovered that the water could be carried scarcely half way up to the roof. Within half an hour after the discovery of the fire the entire building was a roaring furnace and the firemen were bending all their efforts to saving the surrounding property.

The academy, which was an antiquated building constructed in brick, sandstone and wood, offered no resistance to the flames. It was located in the heart of the financial district. Opposite on Montague street is the Brooklyn public library, with over 160,000 volumes. The wind was blowing in that direction and great fears were expressed for its safety.

The building was owned by a stock company. Brooklyn theaters have had many experiences with fires in the past. The worst was that of the Brooklyn theater, which was destroyed in 1876, when 298 lives were lost. In 1891 Hyde & Behmann's theater was totally consumed, but no lives were lost.

Later it was reported that a boy, who was employed in the bowling alley in the room adjoining the academy, was missing.

RESULT OF RECENT DECREE.

Disturbances General in Russian Provinces of Armenia.

New York, Dec. 1.—Disturbances are reported in all the Russian provinces of Armenia, says a London dispatch to the Times. Conflicts are occurring everywhere between the people and the troops or police.

The chief cause is the decree issued some time ago by which the property of the Armenian church was handed over to the government. Alarming disaffection is reported among the workmen classes at Kieff. The police force has been largely increased.

The governor general threatens summary punishment for persons circulating rumors likely to accentuate apprehension among the inhabitants.

GRAFTER TELLS INS AND OUTS

SELF-CONFESSED BOODLER ON STAND IN GRAND RAPIDS MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

IMPLICATES A NUMBER OF PEOPLE

BANKERS, NEWSPAPER MEN AND OTHERS SAID TO HAVE HAD A HAND IN DEAL.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 1.—The examination of State Senator David Burns, who was charged by Lant K. Salsbury, the former city attorney, in his confession of the bribery of municipal officials and others in connection with the notorious water deal, with having received \$200 for his work, was begun during the day in police court. Salsbury was the first witness for the people. He testified that he offered Burns \$200, in addition to \$100 which Burns told him he had already received. Burns scorned the offer at first, saying that he was no \$100 man; that he was not going to introduce the bill in the legislature and have the other persons in the deal make a large amount while he had just a little.

Burns threatened, so Salsbury swore, that he would tack on a referendum clause to the bill wanted by the promoters unless he was given \$5,000. Finally Salsbury told him to put in the bill and to say nothing about the \$5,000 until the bill became a law, intimating that he would be further rewarded then. The \$200 was paid to Burns in Salsbury's office in the city hall, witness testified.

Salsbury testified that the water deal first came to his attention in June, 1900, when Thomas F. McGarry

Rev. Theo. Lorenzo Seip, D. D., president of the Hohenburg college since 1896 died from apoplexy at Allentown, Pa.

a local attorney, told him that he had some clients who wanted to get a contract to furnish the city with water. Salsbury was driven into the deal, so he confessed, because of a \$15,000

Shortage in His Bank Account

caused by unfortunate speculation in wheat. He met R. A. Cameron of New York and agreed to go into the deal for \$25,000 cash. The money was sent by H. A. Taylor of New York, the moneyed man in the deal, to the State bank. "My sole purpose was to take the \$25,000," said Salsbury, "to straighten up my bank account. If I got the money at that time I would have settled the shortage and then the water deal would have ended." Attorney McGarry, however, wanted \$21,500 from Salsbury he testified, but it was finally agreed that Salsbury should pay him \$7,500.

Salsbury then went into the newspapers' alleged connection with the deal. "Cameron wanted to know if the newspapers would support us. I told him that I would take care of it. I paid Charles S. Burch of the Evening Press \$5,000. I also gave J. Clark Sprout, the manager of the Democrat, some. I was talking of becoming a partner with Sprout, it being understood that I was to use the paper as I wanted."

After paying McGarry \$7,500, so Salsbury testified, he went to ex-Mayor Perry's office and gave him \$3,333. "Perry's theory, so Salsbury testified, was for him and the Democrat (a local paper) to support the Bailey Springs water project, this being reported as a rival interest to the Lake Michigan deal, in the aid of which bribery was done. He advocated the Bailey Springs deal with the sole purpose of getting the other papers to oppose the project, before it was known that the other papers would accept money."

Salsbury also implicated Samuel N. Lemon, collector of internal revenue, and William N. Anderson, president of the Fourth National bank, who, so he said, wanted \$1,000 each.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.

Typhoon Creates Great Havoc Off Swatow, South China.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 1.—Advices were received from South China by the Athenian of the loss of thousands of lives as a result of the destruction of several hundred fishing junks in a typhoon off Swatow. The havoc was awful when the gales swept down on the vessels. For days disabled junks drifted helplessly about, their occupants suffering from thirst and hunger. The Hong Kong government tender Stanley rescued a number, picking up eight junks and taking 122 men off the vessels that were abandoned. The Stanley then returned from the rescue of the fishermen and reported there were 400 junks fishing off Swatow when the typhoon came on Nov. 4. From the Stanley 57 disabled junks were seen flying signals of distress. Several junks were towed to Hong Kong and then a relief cruise was made.

Meanwhile three torpedo boat destroyers, the naval water boat Cherub and a Chinese cruiser were sent out and rescued many. Several hundred men were taken from wrecked crafts suffering greatly, some being without food or water from two to five days. Of the 400 fishing junks at least 300 are reported disabled or sunk and thousands of lives were lost.

NINETEEN ARE KILLED.

Victims of Football Confined to Untrained Players.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—The Tribune says:

Nineteen lives were lost on the football field during the season of 1902; one boy was driven insane from injuries; thirteen players were severely injured, some of them being disabled for life. The number of minor but painful accidents goes into the hundreds and the list of the severely injured necessarily also is incomplete.

The feature of the year's tabulation is that it shows serious casualties practically were confined to untrained players. No member of any of the first class elevens was killed or permanently disabled. One Yale player and one Harvard player suffered a broken leg.

No player in any of the teams of the "Big Nine" in the West was the victim of any hurt worse than a wrenched shoulder, a bruised head, a sprained ankle or a turned ankle.

In consequence of injuries sustained by their players several of the minor schools have forbidden the game of football. Two towns—Columbus Junction, Pa., and Greenfield, O.—have stopped the sport as the result of petitions circulated by parents.

GUILTY OF MANY CRIMES.

Condemned Murderer Confesses to Killing Eighteen People.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Chief of Police O'Neill stated during the day that Charles Kruger, in jail at Greensburg, Pa., has confessed to the murder of Policemen Pennell and Devine in Chicago. According to Chief O'Neill Kruger has also confessed to the murder of sixteen other persons in Kentucky and the East. The prisoner was arrested on the charge of burglary originally and has been sentenced to be hanged Jan. 14, 1904.

UNFAVORABLE TO WOOD.

Testimony of Former Member of Cuban Junta.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The senate committee on military affairs during the day resumed its hearing in the Wood case. Major Rathbone was the first witness. He was called to submit a list of witnesses he desires to have summoned to support certain of his charges filed against General Wood. When the hearing opened Horatio S. Rubens of New York, formerly a member of the Cuban junta, was waiting to be heard. Mr. Rubens was before the committee from 11:30 o'clock until the committee adjourned for luncheon at 1:30. His testimony tended to corroborate the statements made to the committee by Major Runcie in reference to the knowledge General Wood is said to have had of the Runcie magazine article criticising unfavorably the administration of Major General Brooke as governor general of Cuba.

One of the most important statements made by Mr. Rubens was that General Wood visited him after the publication of the Runcie article and that their conversation showed that General Wood had previous knowledge of it.

WITHOUT SERIOUS PROTEST.

Wages of Additional Cotton Mill Operatives Reduced.

Boston, Dec. 1.—The wages of about 32,000 cotton textile operatives were reduced during the day. This addition brings the total number in New England who have had their pay cut down this fall to about 64,000 and the cut which takes effect in New Bedford next Monday will swell the total to about 75,000 and complete a general reduction in Southern New England cotton mills. The cut down in the majority of factories averaged 10 per cent.

Practically every cotton mill in Rhode Island, where there are about 2,200,000 spindles, adopted the new schedule. In that state nearly 20,000 operatives are affected and the new order of things will mean a loss of fully \$20,000 weekly in wages.

The cut also became operative in mills in Massachusetts and Connecticut, controlled by Rhode Island capital and employing about 7,000 additional hands.

The reports from the mill district indicate that the new schedules were received without any serious protest on the part of the operatives.

MISSING WILL FOUND.

Heirs of Ex-Governor Drake Share Equally in Estate.

Des Moines, Dec. 1.—The missing will of the late Governor Francis M. Drake was found among some papers in the office of the Des Moines conservator, Scottish Rite Masons, of which order Governor Drake was a member. It was forwarded at once by registered letter to Centerville for probate. By its terms the six children, including Millie D. Shonts, Jennie Sawyers, Eva D. Goss, F. E. Drake, John A. Drake and Mary Lord Sturdevant, share equally, and \$50,000 goes to Drake university.

The instrument was drawn Jan. 2, 1897, and was given to Grand Recorder Coleman for safekeeping. The latter thought a later will had been made and gave the instrument no thought during the fruitless search for it at Centerville.

MINNESOTA LANDS INVOLVED.

Supreme Court Decides Long Pending Contest.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The supreme court of the United States, in an opinion by Justice Brewer, has decided the case of Jacob Gertgens vs. John P. O'Connor in O'Connor's favor. The case arose over the contention of ownership of a quarter section of land in Traverse county, Minn. The land was within the indemnity land grant made by the government to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway company and was included in a tract which the railway company granted Archbishop Ireland the right to make sales.

O'Connor claimed the title through Ireland, while Gertgens claimed it under a settlement by himself under the homestead law.

ENDS THE COAL SHORTAGE.

Northern Colorado Miners Return to Work.

Denver, Dec. 1.—Nearly two thirds of the 2,000 miners of the Northern Colorado coal fields resumed work during the day and it is expected that within a week or two the full force will be at work.

The announcement of the settlement of the strike in the Northern district was the cause of general rejoicing in all business circles, for it means an end to the coal shortage.

Hopes are entertained that the conference of union officials to be held at Trinidad on Wednesday will lead to a settlement of the strike in the Southern fields.

Mr. Bryan at Belfast.

Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 1.—William J. Bryan lunched with the lord mayor of Belfast during the day and subsequently made a tour of the Queens Island shipbuilding yards and other large manufacturing concerns.

Charles Thelsen, who was arrested at New York on Thanksgiving day for writing rambling letters to President Roosevelt, has been declared insane and transferred from Bellevue hospital to the Manhattan state hospital at Islip, L. I.

IN FORGE TEN YEARS

ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF CORRUPTION IN POSTAL DEPARTMENT BEGAN IN 1893.

BRISTOW'S REPORT IS MADE PUBLIC

GOVERNMENT OUT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AS A RESULT OF WHOLESALE FRAUDS.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The report of J. L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, who has had charge of the postal fraud inquiry, has been made public.

The records of 1,000 post offices have been gone over and the files of the department examined for a period of nearly ten years.

It is found that the system of organized corruption began in 1893 and has continued until stopped by this investigation.

During this period corrupt officials and their confederates have secured between \$300,000 and \$400,000, but this sum is small in comparison with the millions that have been lost to the government through all phases of the graft.

As a result of the investigation four officers of the department have resigned, thirteen have been removed and forty-four indictments have been found, involving thirty-one persons, ten of whom are in the postoffice department.

In the report the part played by former Assistant Postmaster General Heath in the corruption receives severe criticism, but no indictment has been found against him.

Memorandum by the President.

The Bristow report makes 120,000 words, but the abstract made public contains about 12,000 and is accompanied by a "memorandum" written by President Roosevelt, in which he comments upon the facts set forth in the report and delivers a denunciation of the corruption, with his personal characterization of evildoing on the part of government officials.

One of the most interesting parts of the president's memorandum is his indirect reference to the indefinite charges made against Perry S. Heath, the secretary of the national Republican committee, who was first assistant postmaster general in the McKinley administration. President Roosevelt expresses no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Heath but contents himself with calling attention to the fact set forth in the Bristow report that Beavers, the former chief of the salaries and allowance division of the fourth assistant postmaster general's office, who is now under indictment, made a direct charge that in at least one instance he was compelled to share bribe money with Heath, a statement that, it is admitted in the report, Heath denies, and the evidence in support of it was not regarded by the district attorney as sufficient to warrant his indictment.

Extend Statute of Limitations.

The president expresses regret that the statute of limitations expires at the length of three years from the time of wrongdoing of officials and he urges that the limit be extended to at least five years, as recommended by the attorney general.

A surprise is the accusation against General Tyner, who was summarily removed from the office of attorney for the postoffice department and who, the public has heretofore believed, was the honest victim of designing subordinates. The president, however, says that Tyner was knowingly and willfully corrupt.

The so called Tulloch charges, relating chiefly to the lax methods employed in the department when Heath was first assistant postmaster general, are not referred to in the report now made public but will be dealt with later.

The greater part of the abstract is taken up by the history of the scandals in the salary and allowance division, the administration of Superintendent Beavers, according to Mr. Bristow, having been "more demoralizing upon the integrity of the service than that of Superintendent Machen of the free delivery division."

INHABITANTS ALARMED.

Venezuelan Town Enveloped in Sulphurous Smoke.

Caraacas, Venezuela, Dec. 1.—For nearly three days the city of Cumana, state of Bermudez, on the Gulf of Cariaco, has been enveloped in sulphurous smoke. The origin of the phenomenon cannot be explained. The inhabitants of the place, numbering about 10,000, are afraid to leave their houses.

A committee is engaged in investigating the matter. Cumana has been destroyed six times by earthquakes.

Illinois Politics Discussed.

Washington, Dec. 1.—A conference at which Illinois politics was discussed was held at the White House during the day, the parties to it being the president and Frederick Busse, state treasurer of Illinois, and State Senator Daniel Campbell, both of Chicago. After leaving the White House they went to the residence of Senator Cullom to have a conference with him.

A Help to Make
A Merry Christmas

We Have Always Advocated Giving
Useful Christmas Presents

This year we will give everyone
A chance to buy useful Christmas Presents
for their male friends by

**Extending Our Clothing
Sale Another Month**

During December any Man's, Boy's or
Child's Suit or Overcoat in the store at
1-4 Off Our Regular Price

OLEARY and BOWSER

A Help to Make
A Happy New Year