

Bismarck Daily Tribune.

Bismarck, the Metropolis
of the Great Northern Slope
Country of North Dakota

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BURIED IN DEBRIS

OIL EXPLOSION AT MINNEAPOLIS RESULTS IN DEATH TO ELEVEN PEOPLE.

OFFICE BUILDING DESTROYED

ENTIRE FORCE, INCLUDING HEAD OFFICIALS, BELIEVED TO HAVE PERISHED.

CAUSE REMAINS A MYSTERY

OUTSIDE EMPLOYEES WHO ESCAPED UNABLE TO OFFER ANY EXPLANATION.

Minneapolis, April 24.—The North western Star Oil company's plant in the milling district blew up a few minutes before 12 o'clock and the plant was totally annihilated by the fire which followed. It is believed that eleven lives were lost in the disaster. That number are unaccounted for, but the ruins are too hot to permit any search. The entire office force, apparently, was killed. Following is the list of dead or unaccounted for:

W. H. DAVIS, president.
C. H. DOWNS, general manager.
STANISLAUS W. MITCHELL.
JACOB DOHM.
COLONEL HAROLD COLBORN.
DAVID DACEY.
JOHN SPOTANSKE.
JOSEPH LAFLEUR.
J. E. JACOBSON.
MISS CARRIE RECORD.
MISS ELLA M. ROUNDEY.

Six persons were injured, all badly burned about the hands or face. All will recover.

No explanation of the cause of the explosion is yet available and none of the injured are able to throw any light on it. Its force completely demolished the large oil tank and the smaller ones that surrounded it, as well as the brick office building in which were W. S. Davis, who was the president and proprietor of the concern; C. H. Durrin, his manager; Stanislaus W. Mitchell, cashier; Jacob Dohm and Caroline A. Record, bookkeepers; Harold C. Colborn, clerk, and Ella M. Roundy, stenographer. Dacey and Jacobson were foremen, Lafleur and Spotanske laborers. A number of the workmen were uninjured and escaped from the seething mass of flames.

Glass was broken and damage done in surrounding houses and buildings within a radius of several blocks.

Plant Covered an Acre.

The plant included about an acre of ground and there were four large oil tanks.

The flames and smoke made it almost impossible to judge of the real extent of the damage caused by the explosion, but the entire plant was utterly wrecked, including the large brick structure, the principal building of the plant. It was impossible to put water on the flames for fear of spreading the fire.

The explosion occurred at an hour when the entire force of employees were at work.

Without a moment's warning the large tank of oil in the east end of the building exploded with terrific force.

The four outside walls of the building were leveled and an instant later the ruins were swathed in angry, roaring flames.

Immediately after the explosion a fire alarm was turned in and was answered by nearly all the companies in the city.

When the firemen arrived the oil was burning fiercely, while huge columns of dense black smoke mounted up unbroken to the height of several hundred feet.

Water was of little use in fighting the flames, as the oil burned freely, and the fire department devoted its energies to the saving of adjoining buildings.

One of the peculiarities of the catastrophe is the fact that the four outside walls of the building are completely destroyed, while the traverse fire wall is left standing.

The huge iron vault was completely destroyed and all the books and records of the company were burned. Another strange thing is that the walls appear to have been pushed out and large sections remain unbroken, the bricks adhering.

TWENTY MINERS KILLED.

Disastrous Fire Occurs in a Japanese Colliery.

Victoria, B. C., April 24.—Mail advices from Japan state that a disastrous fire occurred in the mines of the Ono colliery at Kinshu, April 2, resulting in the loss of 20 lives. The day was a local holiday and but a portion of the miners were at work. The fire was caused by an explosion.

Quite a number of men have mistaken Wall street for Easy street.—Puck.

WILL NOT SHOW CONTRACTS.

Coal Carrying Roads Refuse Demand of Commission.

New York, April 24.—The interstate commerce commission during the day continued the investigation into the complaint against the anthracite coal carrying railroads filed by William R. Hearst just after the recent coal strike. When the hearing opened counsel for Mr. Hearst called for the contracts between the Temple Iron company, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Philadelphia and Reading railroads. The contracts had been brought into the room by the secretary of a trust company which held them, and counsel for the railroads objected that the Temple Iron company is not named in the complaint.

Counsel for complainant called first for one dated April 12, 1899, between the Erie railroad and the Temple Iron company by which the railroad company guarantees the stocks and bonds of the iron company.

Judge Campbell of the Reading objected and at his suggestion counsel called individually for all the papers he wanted, that the one objection might cover them all.

Mr. Shearn explained that the contracts will show a combination or pool of the freight interests in violation of the law.

The commission instructed the representative of the trust company to produce the contracts, but he refused to do so.

According to custom the commission will certify the refusal to the United States circuit court, which will determine whether the contracts must be produced.

BATTLE WITH OUTLAWS.

Deputy Marshal and Posse Kill Two of the Gang.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 24.—News has been received here from Tucson to the effect that Deputy United States Marshal Utting and posse, who left for the Gunsight country on the Mexican line a few days ago to arrest smugglers, encountered a gang of outlaws composed of some whites and renegade Papajo Indians and Mexicans and that two Indians were killed. No details are obtainable and nothing has been heard from Utting. It is feared he has either been killed or taken prisoner. A posse of citizens will organize to go in pursuit and Captain Byrning of the rangers will get all his available men and accompany them. The posse will probably include twenty men.

TAKEN FROM THE LOCKUP.

Mob Supposed to Have Lynched an Arkansas Negro.

Guerdon, Ark., April 24.—Dr. Guffman of this city called on Alexander Thompson, colored, to collect a bill which the negro disputed, calling the doctor a liar. Guffman struck at Alexander with a paperweight and the negro retaliated by cutting the doctor three times in the back of the neck, inflicting serious though not fatal injuries. The negro was placed in jail with extra guards for safekeeping.

At 12:30 a. m. a party of supposed white men overpowered the guard and took the negro away. Later a mob of negroes was seen hunting for the party of whites and it is feared that serious trouble will follow if Alexander is lynched.

WILL TELL ALL HE KNOWS.

Lieutenant Governor Lee Returning to St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 24.—A special dated Bloomington, Ill., to the Post-Dispatch from a staff correspondent on board a Chicago and Alton train, en route from Chicago to St. Louis, says:

Lieutenant Governor John A. Lee, who has been a fugitive from the St. Louis and Cole county grand juries for the past week, is speeding toward St. Louis.

He is coming back to tell what he knows about the distribution of bootleg in connection with the anti-liquor legislation.

He left Chicago at 9 a. m. on train No. 1 of the Chicago and Alton, which is due to arrive in St. Louis at 6:12 p. m.

KING EDWARD AT NAPLES.

British Ruler Given an Enthusiastic Welcome by Italians.

Naples, April 24.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward on board, arrived here during the day and received an enthusiastic welcome. The Italian squadron saluted and the crews manned ship and cheered warmly. After the yacht had anchored King Edward received the Duke of Abruzzi, Foreign Minister Morani and others, who welcomed him in the name of King Victor Emmanuel.

Immense Cargo of Opium.

San Francisco, April 24.—The steamer China has brought to this port one of the largest shipments of opium that has ever come from the Orient. It consisted of 23,413 pounds, on which the duty amounted to \$209,490. The commercial value of the opium is about \$534,340.

Pleads Guilty to Embezzlement.

Philadelphia, April 24.—Daniel W. Anderson, former treasurer of the Waccamene tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for embezzling \$22,470 of the organization's funds. Anderson pleaded guilty. Judge Davis said he was satisfied that in the general sense of the term Anderson was not a criminal, but that the law compelled him to impose sentence.

BRITISH FORCE WIPED OUT

PARTY OF TWO HUNDRED OFFICERS AND MEN NEARLY ANNIHILATED.

OVERWHELMED BY SOMALIS

Detachment Under Colonel Plunkett

Attacked by a Strong Force of Natives Near Gumburru and but Thirty-seven of the Two Hundred and Twenty Men Escape—Commander of the Party Among Those Slain.

Aden, Arabia, April 24.—The British transport Hardinge has arrived here from Berbera, the capital of Somaliland, East Africa, and reports a British defeat in Somaliland. The officers of the Hardinge say that 10 officers and 180 men, out of a total British force of 220 men, were killed recently in an engagement with the Somalis.

OFFICIAL REPORT RECEIVED.

General Manning Tells of the Repulse of the British Force.

London, April 24.—The war office has received from Brigadier General Manning, in command of the British forces in Somaliland, a dispatch dated twenty miles westward of Galadi, Somaliland, April 18, as follows:

"I regret to report that the flying column under the command of Colonel Cobbe, which left Galadi April 10 to reconnoitre the road to Walwal, had a most serious check April 17. On the morning of April 17 Colonel Cobbe was at Gumburru, forty miles westward of Galadi, and had decided to return to Galadi owing to the serious difficulty in finding the road to Walwal, and to the shortness of water. He was about to leave his zereba (protected camp) when firing was heard in the direction of a small party, under the command of Captain Olvey, which had been sent in a westerly direction to reconnoitre.

"At 9:15 in the morning Colonel Cobbe dispatched Colonel Plunkett with 160 men of the Second battalion of the King's African Rifles, 48 of the Second Sikhs and two Maxim guns for the extrication of Captain Olvey if necessary. As a matter of fact Captain Olvey had not been engaged. Colonel Plunkett, on joining the detachment, continued to push on.

Stragglers Report the Repulse.

"At 11:45 Colonel Cobbe heard a heavy fire in the direction taken by Colonel Plunkett and at about 1 in the afternoon a few stragglers coming in reported that Colonel Plunkett had been fully defeated with loss.

"The news has been fully corroborated since and I have to report the total loss of Colonel Plunkett's party, with the exception of thirty-seven men, who have arrived here.

"The latest information extracted from the fugitives is to the effect that Colonel Plunkett pushed on after the enemy's force to the open country, seven miles westward of Gumburru, where he was attacked by a very strong force of mounted troops and the enemy's infantry, who attacked at close quarters. He kept back the enemy until he had no more ammunition, when he formed a square and charged with bayonets in the direction of Colonel Cobbe's zereba. He moved some distance in this manner, but a great many men, including Colonel Plunkett himself, were killed or wounded by the pursuing enemy.

"At last the enemy's infantry overwhelmed the square and annihilated them all with the exception of the thirty-seven fugitives above mentioned."

Long List of Casualties.

The dispatch closes with a list of the "officers and men missing and no doubt killed in action," namely, Colonel A. W. W. Plunkett, Captains Johnston, Stewart, Olvey, Norris and McKinnon, and Lieutenants Gaynor and Bell, all of the King's African Rifles; Captain Sims of the Second Sikhs; Captain Vizey of the Indian medical staff, 2 white privates, 48 men of the Second Sikhs and 124 men of the African Rifles. The two Maxim guns were also lost.

Another dispatch from General Manning, who, immediately on hearing of the defeat of Colonel Plunkett, started for Gumburru with 460 men, says further information reached him from Colonel Cobbe to the effect that the latter, with 220 troops, was encamped with plenty of food and supplies and four days' water. He has about a thousand camels and does not think he can withdraw from his position without assistance because the scrub is thick and the enemy's forces seem likely to act on the offensive. General Manning adds:

"I march again directly and expect to arrive at Gumburru tomorrow, at noon. I shall accomplish the extrication of Colonel Cobbe with as much transport as possible and return to Galadi. I can only carry sufficient water for the march to Gumburru, returning directly. I shall therefore be unable to advance against the enemy if the latter holds back."

A mother's mind is ever on her children. If she is noble, she is praying for them; if she is ambitious, she is scheming for them.—Schoolmaster.

TRACTION BILL FIGHT.

Lively Time in the Illinois Lower House.

Springfield, Ill., April 24.—Shortly before noon Speaker Miller advanced the Lindy traction bill to a third reading, when friends of the Mueller bill made an attempt to pull him out of the chair. In the midst of the turmoil the speaker declared the house adjourned. Immediately after Miller left the chair Murray took the floor and called on the house to elect a speaker pro tem. Charles Allen of Vermilion was declared elected speaker pro tem, and forced his way through the speaker's mob to the speaker's desk. Henry Butler as clerk. Speaker Allen assumed the chair amid great uproar and after considerable delay the house continued discussion of the traction bill.

The municipal ownership fight now in progress here is the most exciting which the state capital has witnessed in many years. Chicago sentiment is said to favor the Mueller bill, and Mayor Harrison, Graeme Stewart, the recently defeated candidate for Chicago's mayoralty chair; John M. Harlan and others of influence have been here several days working for it. The Lindy bill, the municipal ownership measure favored by an active minority, has, however, been forced ahead.

The speaker arbitrarily refused a roll call on motion to postpone consideration of the Lindy bill, although a majority of the house demanded the roll. The postponement motion was declared carried, amid the protests of the majority. The postponement was desired by the Lindy forces because it was feared that they had not votes enough to defeat a motion to substitute the Mueller bill. Later Speaker Miller ordered the Lindy measure advanced to third reading and a tumult of voices rose in opposition, during which an attempt was made to pull the speaker from his chair.

FINAL SETTLEMENT DELAYED.

Wyoming Cattle and Sheep Men Decide Upon a Truce.

Lander, Wyo., April 24.—No further trouble in the Sweetwater country is anticipated this spring. The cattlemen have decided to permit sheepmen to use their leased lands and certain other tracts, but this fall will make a determined stand against the further encroachments of sheep in the Sweetwater country. The truce was decided upon only after lengthy discussions among the cattlemen, who are willing to give the flock masters time to find other ranges during the coming summer. At one time the situation was alarming and a clash appeared unavoidable, but both factions used considerable diplomacy. It is feared there will be some sheep driven back and others slaughtered in isolated districts, but the authorities are doing everything possible to prevent trouble.

DEAF MUTES ON STRIKE.

Electrical Company's Plant at Chicago Tied Up.

Chicago, April 24.—At a signal from their business agent 150 deaf mute electrical workers in the Automatic Electrical company inaugurated the first deaf mute strike on record. Three hours later the plant, employing about 1,000 persons, was closed down.

A strike was declared in four departments of the plant simultaneously, but the action of the deaf mutes, who are the most skillful workers of the company, decided the officers to suspend operations for a time.

The deaf mutes are members of the Telephone and Switchboard Workers' union. They were paid the union scale, but joined with the brass workers, metal workers, polishers, buffers and platers in a strike for a shorter workday.

ALL ARE RESCUED.

Dozen Ferryboat Passengers Dumped Into East River.

New York, April 24.—Twelve men and women, passengers and crew of the rowboat ferry between East One Hundred and Twentieth street and Randall's island were precipitated into the East river while the tide was running high.

It was on the last trip to the island for the night that one of the women in the boat suddenly jumped to her feet without warning, lost her balance, toppled out of the boat and tipped the craft over with her.

The cries and screams for help were heard across the river and three crews of rescuers put out at once and finally succeeded in saving all those who had been in the capsized boat.

Twenty-five Jews Killed and Hundreds Wounded.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—Twenty-five Jews were killed and 275 wounded, many of them fatally, during anti-Semitic riots at Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia, April 20, when a number of workmen organized an attack on the Jewish inhabitants.

The minister of the interior has ordered the adoption of special measures to restore order in the town and district.

NEW ISLANDS DISCOVERED.

Secretary Moody Takes Steps to Add Property to United States.

Washington, April 24.—Official advices received at the navy department from the Philippines record the discovery of a number of valuable islands in the southern part of the archipelago which are not on any of the charts in possession of the government.

Secretary Moody has taken steps to have the islands properly charted as the property of the United States.

PIONEER OF NORTHWEST

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, WAR GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA, DIES AT ST. PAUL.

HEART FAILURE THE CAUSE

Although Eighty-eight Years of Age

the Deceased Had Been in Comparatively Good Health and the End Is Sudden and Unexpected—Served as United States Senator and Secretary of War Under Hayes.

St. Paul, April 24.—Alexander Ramsey, first territorial governor of Minnesota, war governor and last survivor of the war governors of the states, for twelve years United States senator and the first state governor to offer troops to President Lincoln, is dead in this city. He was in his eighty-eighth year.

Heart failure was the cause of death, though he had been in poor health for the past year and had suffered from gout during the past two months.

Barely an hour's warning was given of his demise, which was entirely unexpected, and a sudden shock to the city and state.

To his eighty-seventh birthday it was Mr. Ramsey's boast that he had never passed a day of illness in his life. About a year ago, however, his health began to fail and during the past two months his family noticed a growing weakness. An attack of gout which occurred in February left him enervated and weak. It was in this condition that he passed away.

No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but Governor Van Sant has proposed that a state funeral be held, the body to lie in state at the capitol.

Brief Sketch of His Career.

Alexander Ramsey was born near Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 8, 1815. His paternal grandfather and his father fought respectively in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. His mother, Elizabeth Kelker, came of a family of soldiers, two of whom were officers in Washington's army.

His early training was under his uncle in a private school and at Lafayette college, Eaton, Pa. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1839. The next year he became a Whig and helped to carry Pennsylvania for Harrison and Tyler. In 1842 he was defeated for congress, but in the next two elections he was successful.

It was in 1849 that he became identified with Minnesota. President Taylor appointed him governor. He arrived at St. Paul May 27, bringing his young wife with him. Five years thereafter he was elected mayor of St. Paul and in 1859 was elected governor of the state. His term carried him into the early period of the Civil war and he managed the war affairs of the state with honor, making the first tender of troops to President Lincoln. During his second term he was elected United States senator and served two terms, ending March, 1875. Four years later he was appointed secretary of war by President Hayes.

Five years thereafter he was appointed a member of a commission under the Edmunds law to devise plans for regulating polygamy in Utah. His resignation from this commission in 1886 marked the end of his public career.

NOT COMING TO FAIR.

Prince of Wales Has No Intention of Visiting United States.

London, April 24.—The Prince of Wales, who has been appointed president of the royal commission on St. Louis exposition, it is learned, has no intention of visiting St. Louis.

In reply to a question as to whether the prince contemplated going to the exposition, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, private secretary of the Prince of Wales, wrote to the Associated Press:

"So far as I know the Prince of Wales does not propose to visit the United States."

Through other sources the Associated Press is informed that it was never contemplated that the prince's duties as president of the royal commission shall include a visit to St. Louis. The prince, with the other royal commissioners, will devote his efforts solely to working up a proper British representation at the exposition.

Believed to Have Fallen From Window of His Home.

Cincinnati, April 24.—Mr. J. D. Lehmer, aged eighty-six, a prominent capitalist, was found dead on the ground in the rear of his home where he evidently had fallen from the second-story window.

Mr. Lehmer's estate is estimated at \$5,000,000. He held considerable property in Chicago. He had been for some years unable to attend to business.

Italian Premier Stricken.

Rome, April 24.—As Premier Sennarigi was leaving the Quirinal after the weekly consultation of the minister with the king he turned faint, was taken home and retired to bed. The doctors, however, say there is nothing alarming in the premier's condition.

BATTLE IN MOROCCO.

Thirty-seven Inhabitants of Mequinez Killed.

Tangier, Morocco, April 24.—Tribesmen have attacked and pillaged Mequinez. Thirty-seven inhabitants of the town and thirteen tribesmen were killed in the fighting.

Some months ago a number of American missionaries were located at Mequinez, but they were reported to have left there for Fez.

TO HONOR

Churches Asked to Observe Anniversary of His Birth.

Chicago, April 24.—A call for the recognition in the pulpits of America of the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Ralph Waldo Emerson, born May 25, 1803, was issued during the day by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, general secretary of the congress of religion. The call says:

"The influence of Emerson has long since become heritage of all reading and thinking people. First and always, as Matthew Arnold called him, 'the friend and aid of those who would live in the spirit,' we cannot fail to realize with gratitude the great and beneficent influence upon our present moral and religious conceptions of Emerson's thought."

"Ministers of all denominations are invited to observe Sunday, May 24, 1903, or any near date that may be convenient, as the Emerson centenary, either by preaching sermons reflecting the thought appropriate to the occasion, or our common indebtedness to Emerson, or such other manner as may appeal to their judgment and taste."

GREET BARON STERNBURG.

Prominent New Yorkers Dine the German Ambassador.

New York, April 24.—Baron Speck von Sternberg, minister and envoy of the German empire, was the guest of honor at a dinner tendered him by Edward Uhl and Herman Ridder, at the Manhattan club. Among those present were Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor Low, Lyman J. Gage and many other prominent men.

At the last moment it was announced that Mr. Uhl was unable to be present, owing to illness.

When Baron von Sternberg replied to the laudatory address of Mr. Ridder the guests all rose and cheered him heartily.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

Action Brought Against Sioux City for Recent Resolutions.

Sioux City, Ia., April 24.—Twenty-five property owners are plaintiffs in an action brought against the city of Sioux City. The district court is asked to declare illegal a resolution passed by the council authorizing the Sioux City Traction company to tear up two miles of track in Jackson street, one of the finest residence streets in the city. The tracks were torn up in the night. Fraud and corruption are charged in the petition. Another action will be filed in which the court will be asked to compel the street car company to relay the track.

COAL COSTS MANY LIVES.

Three Hundred Anthracite Miners Killed Last Year.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 24.—The annual report for 1902 of James E. Rodenick, chief of the state bureau of mines, shows that the total production of anthracite coal last year was 36,911,551 tons. This is a decrease of 22,994,400 tons, compared with the production of 1901, due to the five and a half months' strike. To mine this coal 300 lives were lost and 641 men were injured, out of a total of 148,141 men employed. In 1901, working full time, 513 men were killed and 1,245 were injured.

Many Victims of Snow Storm.

Breslau, Silesia, April 24.—Seven more bodies have been found frozen in the snow drifts, making a total of twenty-two persons who have been frozen to death in Silesia as a result of the recent storms. Four bodies of persons frozen to death in a similar manner were found in the province of Posen.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

The directors of the Northern Pacific railroad have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable May 1.

W. A. Shoemaker, representing a New York syndicate, is in Pittsburgh with a proposition to lease the waterworks of that city for a term of fifty years.

According to the St. James Gazette the British government is considering appointing Field Marshal Lord Roberts as special commissioner to represent Great Britain at the St. Louis exposition.

MANY NARROW ESCAPES.

Chicago Tenement House Completely Destroyed.

Chicago, April 24.—Three persons were injured, one probably fatally, and sixteen families were driven to the street in an apartment house fire at 263, 265 and 267 Thirty-fifth street, which totally wrecked the structure.

The fire started in the basement of the building and had gained such headway when the firemen arrived that a general call for engines was sent in. Most of the tenants were caught while asleep and barely had time to reach the street in their night clothing. Neighbors made them comfortable until friends and relatives arrived and took them to their homes. The loss on the building was \$25,000.

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