

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST BUFFALO

J. A. Ferris, Now of Medora, Was His Guide-- Stories of "Teddy" in Camp and Afield.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, As he looked in the old days of his life in the Bad Lands of North Dakota.

Special to The Journal. Bismarck, N. D., Oct. 19.—When Theodore Roosevelt, as a candidate for vice president of the United States, baited his special train long enough at Medora to greet old friends, whom he had met in the earlier days of his life, he found a great change from the conditions that had prevailed upon his first arrival at the crossing of the Little Missouri.

At Medora in 1883. Roosevelt's first trip to Medora was made in the fall of 1883. At that time conditions at the crossing of the Little Missouri river were distinctly those of the frontier.

Gets His First Buffalo. He was a rather thin young man, plainly dressed and when he asked me to go buffalo hunting with him, I was surprised indeed, said Mr. Ferris, in speaking of Roosevelt's first trip.

On the following day we reached our hunting grounds and for several days traveled about without being able to get a shot at a buffalo. On the fourth or fifth day out, I think it was, while we were riding along, our horses picked up their ears, as they will do when big game is in the vicinity, and I told Roosevelt there was a buffalo close at hand.

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Roosevelt was cool as a cucumber, took a careful aim and fired. Out came the buffalo from the washout, with blood pouring from his mouth and nose.

Engages in Ranching.

It was on this trip that Roosevelt, with that quick determination that has characterized him, saw the possibilities of the business of ranching in the bad lands of the broad ranges of the Bad Lands. While in the buffalo hunting camp he sent word to S. M. Ferris and A. W. Merrifield, then located at what is known as the Chimney Butte ranch, seven miles from Medora on the Little Missouri river, asking them if they would consider a proposition to engage in the cattle business with him.

Roughed It With the Cowboys. With the increase of Roosevelt's ranching interests, the Maltese cross outfit put on a round-up wagon of its own, with a ranch foreman and the usual force of riders.

Experiences as a Deputy Sheriff. Roosevelt had a stern and strict sense of justice. On one occasion he followed two men who had stolen a boat from his place, arrested them and assisted in their prosecution.

On another occasion he followed cattle thieves, and as deputy sheriff took them after their arrest a long distance overland to Dickinson and lodged them in jail. To a cowboy who proposed roping and branding a maverick for him on the range, Roosevelt made his terse observation: "If you steal from me, you'll steal from me, and he sent the man to the camp to get his time. Willing always to nourish the spirit of patriotism, he made a long drive into Dickinson, back in 1886, to accept an invitation from a local committee to make a Fourth of July speech. The speech was

a rousing one, too, and is still fresh in the remembrance of the pioneers of that western country, who allude to it as "the finest 4—4 Fourth of July speech ever made west of the Missouri river."

COULD THIS OLD CHIMNEY SPEAK

Most Conspicuous Relic of the Ruin Wrought at New Ulm by the Redskins.

Special to The Journal. New Ulm, Minn., Oct. 19.—Under the bluff that skirts the southern boundary of this city and half buried by the debris that has accumulated in the years that it has remained idle, lie the ruins of an old distillery, quaint, picturesque and, in a measure, grand; the only really noticeable relic of the ruin and desolation wrought by the Indians in the terrible massacre of 1862.

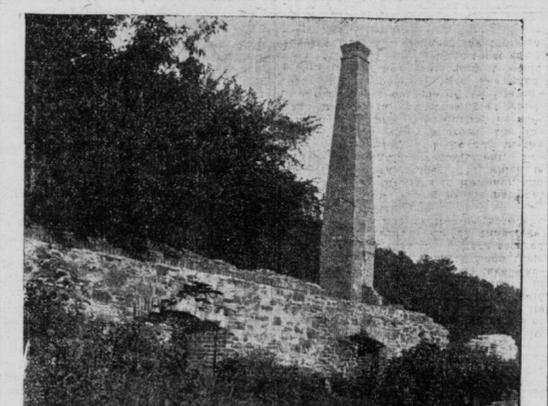
It was then that H. A. Subilla, an eccentric man, visionary in the extreme, conceived the idea that all the town needed to complete its happiness was a first-class distillery. The project even in these latter days would have looked impossible to the ordinary person, but with his own and what money he could borrow Subilla went to work and when he got through

A popular story of the space writers describes the nearness to a personal encounter between the Marquis de Mores and Roosevelt, when both were temporary residents of Medora. Nothing is known of such an incident by the men who knew both De Mores and Roosevelt best, and one of the few meetings between the two men in the west was when De Mores invited the young New Yorker to dinner at the house built by the French nobleman on a bluff overlooking the Little Missouri river.

Roosevelt has no firmer friends than among the men on the cattle ranges, with whom he passed many mutually pleasant hours, and to whom he is indebted for much of the schooling in self-reliance that has been valuable to him in his strenuous later career.

The distillery, however, never was a success. Although at that time New Ulm did not possess a brewery, the Germans did not take to whisky, but the business was kept up until, when the Indians swept down on the city, it was among the first buildings to be destroyed. It was not razed, however, only burned, and for years the walls stood intact, but time and the elements have crumbled them. Brick after brick has fallen until now only the foundation walls remain and through the opening where once was the office room there now grows a six-feet tree that is fully a foot in diameter.

It is said that many who thus were ex-



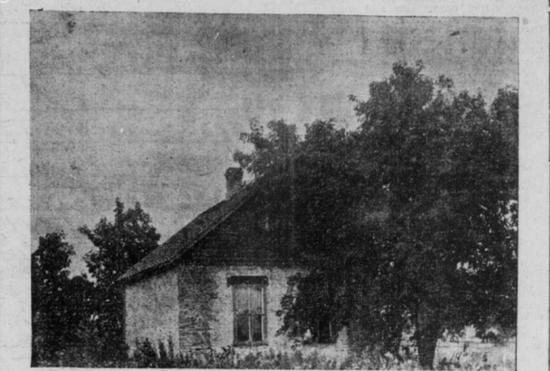
It had a brewery that had cost more than \$10,000.

The building was 72x46 feet and to the east it measured 32 feet. It had a capacity for consuming 250 bushels of grain daily, though the highest it had ever attained was in the neighborhood of 100 bushels; its construction required 200,000 bricks and the excavation and hauling was done mostly by farmers who had agreed to take their pay in whisky after the building was completed.

tended credit had had it extended to these forty years. There is one barrel of whisky in existence to-day and its product would be pretty good if it could be located. It is buried somewhere in the neighborhood of Big Stone lake, carried there when the Indians made their raid. It is said that the Indians secured a quantity of whisky during the siege, but this story is not credited by those who were here at that time.

IOWA REGIMENTAL ENCAMPMENT GROUNDS

Old Government Fort and Grounds at Fort Atkinson May Be Converted Into a State Park.



QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT ATKINSON.

Special to The Journal. Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 19.—Citizens of Fort Atkinson, Iowa, have set on foot a project to convert the old government fort and grounds at that place into a state park.

It was built of stone masonry work, situated on an eminence overlooking the present town of Fort Atkinson and consisted originally of four main buildings and two gun houses. It was built in the form of a square enclosing an acre of ground, the material for it was filed before the meeting of the legislature, recommend that the state purchase grounds for the holding of the annual regimental encampments of the Iowa national guard.



THE BARRACKS AT OLD FORT ATKINSON.

Fort Atkinson is located in the southwestern corner of Winneshiek county, one of the northern tier in the state, and is about twenty miles from the Minnesota line, and perhaps forty miles from Preston, Minn. The present town is located on the Milwaukee, and has a population of about 550.

Fort Atkinson was built in 1840, the first work having been commenced on June 2 of that year. Previous to that time Rev. B. Lowery had established a small mission along the river, and the government decided on a fort for the protection of the friendly Winnebagoes and the early white settlers.

It being prepared at Fort Crawford and transported to the site. The building of the road, still known as the "old military road," and the transportation of the material, augmented the cost to the large sum of \$93,000. It was afterwards sold to private persons for \$35,211.



THE OLD CHAPEL, FORT ATKINSON.

needs set aside 15.1 per cent of his income to meet the requirements of the national expenditure.

Florida's orange crop for the approaching season is conservatively estimated at about 1,600,000 boxes.

TEXAS STANDARD OIL COMPANY. Includes an image of an oil derrick and a large advertisement for the company.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. CAPITAL STOCK \$1,000,000. FULLY PAID NON-ASSESSABLE NO PERSONAL LIABILITY. Includes names of Silas B. Foot, Albert A. Young, C. E. Dickerman, Charles L. Lewis, and Wm. Ely Bramhall.