

A LIVE PAPER, NEWSY and INDEPENDENT

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MILITARY, INDIAN, RIVER, AND OTHER

THE TRIBUNE

Persons who have witnessed the wonderful...



ents, on the hillsides of western Pennsylvania. He came to Minnesota in 1855, on foot and alone, and was educated principally among the Sioux Indians, and has since graduated in several of the fine arts—from being cook on a flat boat to the exalted position he now holds. A self made man in every sense, although rather an inferior job, owing largely to his education. He is a monomaniac on the subject of removing the Capitol from St. Paul to Brainerd, and asks two dollars a year in advance for his Tribune—poor man.

The Sad Fate of W. Bangs. When Mr. Bangs, the elder, returned from Europe, he brought with him from Geneva a miniature musical box, long and very narrow, and altogether of hardly greater dimensions, say, than a large pocket knife. The instrument played our cheerful little tunes for the benefit of the Bangs family, and they enjoyed it very much. Young Wm. Bangs enjoyed it to such an extent that one day just after the machine had been wound up ready for action, he got up sucking the end of it, and in a moment of inadvertence it slipped and he swallowed the whole concern. The only immediate consequence of the accident was that a harmonic stomach-ache was immediately organized upon the interior of William Bangs, and he experienced a restlessness which he well knew would defy the soothing tendencies of peppermint, and make a mockery of paregoric. And William Bangs kept his secret in his own soul, and in his closet, also determined to hide his misery from his father, and to spare the rod to the spoiled child—spoiled at any rate as far as his digestive apparatus was concerned. But that evening at the supper table W. Bangs had eaten but one mouthful of bread, when strains of wild, mysterious music were suddenly wafted from under the table. The entire family immediately grouped around and upon the floor, trying to discover whence the sound came, although W. Bangs sat there filled with agony and remorse, and broad tunes, and desperately asserted his belief that the music came from Mary Ann, who might perhaps be playing up on the harp of dulcimer in the cellar. He well knew that Mary Ann was unfamiliar with the harp, and that the dulcimer was as much insoluble to her as it would have been to a fishing worm; and he was aware that Mary Ann would have scorned under any circumstances to invoke music while sitting upon the refrigerator or reposing in the coal bin. But he was frantic with anxiety to hide his guilt. Thus it is that one crime leads to another.

But he could not disguise the truth for ever, and that very night, while the family was at prayers, William Bangs all at once got the hiccup, and the music box started off without warning with "A Life on the Ocean Wave," with variations. Whereupon the paternal Bangs arose from his knees and grasped William kindly but firmly by the hair, and shook him up, and inquired what he meant by such conduct. And William threw out a kind of a general idea to the effect that he was practicing something for a Sunday-school celebration, which old Bangs intimated was a singularly thin explanation. They then tried to get up that music box, and every time they would seize young William by the legs and shake him over the sofa cushion, or would throw some fresh variety of frantic down his throat, the harmonium within gave a fresh spirit and would joyously grind out "Listen to the Mocking Bird," or "Thou'lt Never Cease to Love."

So they abandoned the attempt, and were compelled to permit the musical box to remain within the spiculed recesses of the epigastrium of William Bangs. To say that the unfortunate victim of the disaster was made miserable by his condition would be to express in the feeblest manner the state of his mind. The more music there was in his stomach the wilder and more completely chaotic became the disorder in his soul. Just as likely as not it would occur that while he lay asleep in bed in the middle of the night the melody works within would begin to revolve, and would play "Home, Sweet Home," for two or three hours, unless the peg happened to slip, when the cylinder would slip back again to "Life on the Ocean Wave," and a home on the Rolling Deep," and would rattle out that variety of variations and fragments of the scales until William Bangs' brother would kick him out of bed in vain effort to subdue the serenade, which, however, invariably proceeded with fresh vigor when subjected to unusual pressure. And when William Bangs went to church it frequently occurred that, in the very midst of the solemn portion of the sermon, he would feel a gentle disturbance under the lowest button of his jacket; and presently, when everything was hushed, the undisturbed engine would give a preliminary buzz, and then reel off "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and "Thou'lt Never Cease to Love," and scales and exercises, until the clergyman would stop and glare at William over his spectacles and whisper to one of the deacons. Then the sexton would suddenly walk up the aisle and clutch the unhappy Master Bangs by the collar, and send down the aisles again to the accompaniment of "A Life on the Ocean Wave" and a Home on Rolling Deep," and then incarnate William in the upper portion of the steeple until after church.

But the end came at last, and the miserable offspring of the senior Bangs found peace. One day while he was in school endeavoring to learn his multiplication table to the tune of "Home, Sweet Home," his gastric juice triumphed. Something or other in the music gave way all at once, the springs were unrolled with alarming force, and William Bangs, as he felt the fragments of the instrument hurled right and left among his vitals, tumbled over on the floor and expired.

At the post mortem examination they found several pieces of "Home, Sweet Home" in his liver, while one of his lungs was severely torn by a fragment of "A Life on the Ocean Wave." Small particles of "Listen to the Mocking Bird" were removed from his heart and breast-bone, and three brass pegs of "Thou'lt Never Cease to Love" were found firmly driven into his fifth rib. They had no music at the funeral. They put the machinery out of him, quietly, in the cemetery. Whenever the Bangs buy musical boxes now they get them as large as a piano and chain them to the wall.—Max Adler.

BISMARCK.

The cut which appears in another column is said to be a fair representation of Prince-Bismarck, the eminent German soldier and statesman, for whom the rising young city at the Northern Pacific Crossing of Missouri River was named. The town is situated on the left bank of the river, 1,800 miles above its mouth, nearly opposite the mouth of the Heart River and eight miles above the mouth of Apple Creek. The Missouri is North America's second largest river and is navigable for thirty-one hundred miles, thirteen hundred miles above Bismarck. June 5th, 1878, the last rail connecting the Missouri with Lake Superior was laid, completing the line four hundred and fifty miles west of Duluth, and a few days later the cars commenced running regularly. The first settlement was made at the village June 14th, 1873, and by autumn about twenty buildings had been put up. Now Bismarck is a village of eight hundred and contains over one hundred buildings, many of which would do credit to any locality. Nearly all kinds of business is already represented and every day some new enterprise is started. The surrounding country is undulating prairies, rich in alluvial soil, having occasional knolls covered with boulders. On these prairies the buffalo roamed not long since and to-day the bones of thousands slain by the Hudson Bay hunters or the red man for their hides lie bleaching in this vicinity.

The town is not situated on a barren plain, in a forest, surrounded by countless swamps, or on the slopes of ragged hills but in a country highly productive, particularly adapted to stock growing and grain raising. Though the winters are long it is possible for stock to live and thrive the entire year without a mouthful of grain or hay. Only six miles below Bismarck lives Louis Agard whose stock, including eighty horses, sixty cattle and twenty-five mules, lived on the prairies during the past winter and this spring were in fair condition. In a country such as this is Bismarck situated. Those here expect to see it a city of twenty-five thousand within the next ten years. Many of them have witnessed the rise of Chicago from a marsh to a city of three hundred thousand people. Twenty years ago, St. Paul, now having thirty thousand people, had poorer prospects than Bismarck. Ten years ago Minneapolis, now having thirty thousand, was an unimportant village. Some of the causes which will operate to build up Bismarck have made within a dozen years. La Crosse a city of fifteen thousand, Omaha the same, and have built up large and flourishing cities of Sioux City, Kansas City, St. Joseph and other river towns.

Coal in unlimited quantities is found within a few miles of Bismarck. The development of that interest would alone build up a city. Until the road is extended to the Yellow Stone Bismarck will be the headquarters of the Montana trade. The day is not far distant when the Indians will yield their right to the Black Hills country, when expeditions to explore that country will be fitted out from Bismarck. The country abounds in minerals of all kinds, particularly gold and silver. Indeed indications of gold and silver abound on every hand, but as the country is a drift formation it may not be found in paying quantities.

The people here have faith in the future, and as a general thing those who are here have come to stay and will be content if during the infancy of the town they can make a bare living, knowing that every acre of ground secured by them in the vicinity of the village will in time be worth thousands of dollars.

Until recently the Indians possessed the country. One year ago those here slept with their carbines by their sides not knowing when to expect attack. To day all is quiet and East of the Missouri there is not a hostile brave. The lands have been surveyed and many claims have been taken by actual settlers. Government land may at this writing be had within two miles of Bismarck; as good land, too, as ever laid out of doors.

Until the Railroad Company commence permanent buildings, and until the title to the town site is secured from the government, the prosperity of the town will be somewhat retarded, but so sure as the sun rises and sets Bismarck, but recently a wild prairie, now a village, will in ten years be a city which may well be called the pride of the Northwest.

Postal Information. After July 1st the following changes in postal affairs will take effect: 1. Franking privilege abolished. 2. Postmasters supplied with official stamps. 3. Official stamps must not be used except for official business. 4. Stamp of one department can not be used for correspondence of another. 5. No matter can pass through the mails free. 6. Postage must be collected on new-

papers published in the county where delivered. 7. Exchanges not free. Publishers must pay postage on each exchange delivered. 8. Postal cards uncalled for are not sent to Dead Letter Office. 9. Postal cards can not be used a second time. 10. Ordinary cards can be transmitted through the mails by affixing a one cent stamp, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be written. Merchandise may be sent by mail at the following rates: Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to twelve ounces. When any of the above matter is mailed wholly unpaid, double rates should be charged and collected.

MENNONITES.

They Have Settled and Will It as the Promised Land—Fruitfulness of the Soil—A Moral and Religious Community—Why They Came to Bismarck, What They Are and Who Will Come. (From the Minneapolis Tribune.)

FARGO, D. T., June 14. The committee sent out by the Mennonites of Russia to spy out a land for their new home, returned from their trip through this country day before yesterday. They are delighted with the prairies of Dakota and have about determined to select them for their colony of forty thousand people. They have been to Texas and Kansas but chose Dakota in preference to either of these States. Some of them are fully determined to report in favor of Dakota, and debated some time whether to investigate further, but finally concluded that in justice to themselves and out of courtesy to the Canadian Government, from which they have received many favors, they should visit Manitoba before their return, and accordingly left for Fort Garry yesterday. After their return they will visit Nebraska, but no doubt will choose this country instead.

The prairies here resemble very much the steppes of their native land, and the fact that there is no timber does not worry them in the least. They know its place can readily be supplied. That the soil is productive was demonstrated to them in many ways.

On the farm of Andrew Holes, one mile from Fargo, they found wheat sown on the 17th of May which on the 11th of June measured, as it stood, 13 inches; the blades, when straightened out, measured 18 inches. Corn planted on the 19th of May measured the same as the wheat. Corn planted on the 10th of May measured 12 inches in height. Hubbard squashes, planted on the same day, had the five full leaves.

Peas planted on the 19th of May were 15 inches high, and corn planted on the 21st of May stood ten inches high. On the Sheyenne they found, on the 11th of June corn planted on the 6th standing 24 inches high. On Monday they found corn planted on the Friday previous standing 14 inches. The Mennonites were not required to believe these things from hearsay but saw them.

Much has been said of the Mennonites. Your readers understand that they are of German origin, a sect somewhat similar to the Quakers, who want to Russia seeking religious freedom, and for a time had protection, but the favors extended them have recently been withdrawn, and they now seek in a foreign land that which they cannot find at home.

They are about two hundred thousand strong, and very wealthy; at least forty thousand of them will emigrate to this country at once, and others will follow. Because of their religious views, they were a few years ago compelled to submit to all manner of indignities and suffer that through the RESTRICTION OF AFFAIRS, at home they will suffer in a like manner again. The government intended them to settle in Russia through a grant of lands, but the lands can only be transferred from one to another of their people; when an attempt is made to transfer to others it reverts to the crown. Some have acquired property outside of this grant, all have more or less personal property. Those who can will leave—some will abandon all they have. They are an excellent and industrious people. They will bring money, muscle, and intelligence to the country, together with unimpeachable integrity. Fortunate, indeed, is the country which secures them. Dakota, I believe, surely will. C. A. L.

PEN PICTURES.

M. C. Russell of the Brainerd Tribune has been writing pen pictures of the editors on the line of the Northern Pacific. Here is what he says of Russell: "This dinary presides as Grand Cyclops over the Brainerd Tribune. He was born young, and was the first newspaper man on the Northern Pacific line, which two facts make him famous once. He is a youth of thirty-two summers, and was born on the 23d of February, of poor, but very honest par-

apointment to a place on the Northern Pacific.

It is unnecessary to comment on or endeavor to show the good effect that the vast business the company is doing is destined to have upon the future prospects of our young and growing city. That it will stimulate immigration, induce capital hither for investment, and give permanency and character to the place and its business interests, is unquestionable. Bismarck will become the direct channel through which the vast trade of the mineral districts of Montana and Idaho will eventually be compelled to pass, bringing into existence, in a few years, the largest and most prosperous city between St. Paul and the Pacific coast. This may appear like vain boasting, but a short time will be required to demonstrate the truth of this prediction. With the advantage of thousands of miles of river navigation, and direct railway connections to all important points in the States and Canada, we see no reason why our future prospects shall not rival the dreams of the most enthusiastic as to our future prominence and greatness as a commercial metropolis.

TOWNSITE TROUBLES.

There has been trouble and doubt relative to the townsite of Bismarck, and because of it much capital and many people have been kept away greatly to the detriment of the town. The title to the land on which the town is situated has not yet been obtained from the Government; four different parties claim to have been the first to make settlement and each claim the right to pre-empt it. The Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company can only obtain title to it through an actual settler, yet they have laid out a town and in some instances have disposed of lots, but of late have taken no steps to sell and have not fixed a price. Persons desiring to purchase were permitted, however, to make application for lots, and assured that so soon as the L. S. & P. S. Co. obtained title they should have the first right to purchase. People have, to some extent, accepted the situation, taking the chances and at this writing over one hundred buildings have been erected on the disputed claim. As a matter of course all are anxious to see the matter settled in some manner, to see some person get hold of it who will do justice to all parties in interest. Should the Puget Sound Company get it they will no doubt do as they have agreed, though they are greatly distrusted by some of our people who have heard of unfortunate management on their part elsewhere. Lately a meeting of the citizens was called to "settle the question," it was stated, but the meeting was allowed to fizzle by those calling it without getting anything properly before it. A committee, however, was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting which for some cause was not held. Four of the committee, Jas. A. Emmens, J. S. Carville, J. E. Wasson and M. O. Dutton, however, united in a report, presenting a preamble, reciting the situation, expressing confidence in the future of the place, and charging that the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company, through their agent, Col. Sweet, and another hired to represent them, have taken possession of the land to the attempted exclusion of men legally entitled to pre-empt it, and have, contrary to all law regulating pre-emption and homestead matters, actually sold parcels thereof, taking money for the same, before even filing upon it, and have, by numerous other acts, forfeited the confidence of the people in their ability to give title. Resolutions followed in which it was resolved to ignore the Puget Sound Company and their agents, and support pledged to the successful one of the remaining contestants.

Resolutions are good things, but it must be remembered that there is just two ways to settle this townsite trouble. A compromise between the contestants which will permit one of their number to prove up, or a contest pushed to the end. The latter may take months as appeal from the Land Office to the General Land Office and from there to the Secretary of the Interior, may be had. A compromise would end the matter at once and give the confidence and security necessary to the place.

No matter how this contest may be settled, the people of Bismarck will be benefited. Whatever may have been the policy in the past no change need be feared so far as the railroad is concerned. The present management is clear headed and practical and realizes that much injury to the towns interested, and to the road, has resulted from townsite changes at other points.

The railroad company have two sections of land, lying within one hundred rods of their present depot grounds, one west and one north. East two hundred and twenty rods they have another section. The town if left in its present location would reach all three—and that, too, at an early day. Then it is clearly for their interest to make no change, for at no point can they build so much for themselves and so little for others. About three-fourths of section four, on which the town is situated is river flats leaving one quarter for the townsite with all other available lands adjoining railroad lands.

Whoever secures the townsite should remember that it will not pay to be too grasping. The more diversified the interests become here the better. It would be far better for the townsite owners to give away one-fourth of their property, sell one-fourth at nominal figures and hold the remainder for speculation than to adopt a rate for lots so high as to prevent investment by men who come here expecting to make something on the rise of real estate. There are more ways than one to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

It was announced some time ago that a syndicate had been formed in New York which had subscribed for nine million of the Northern Pacific seventy-three loan, closing out all that remained on the market of the thirty million of it. In consequence of this successful negotiation the directors announce that no more bonds will be issued bearing a greater interest than six per cent. It is understood that this negotiation gives the company means sufficient to extend the road to the Yellowstone to which point they will have located their line by the first of August. There is some prospect that work may be commenced on the west side this fall. It is certainly to their interest to reach the coal fields at the earliest day possible. Coal is found directly west of Bismarck but the best is sixty miles west.

On a trip to the present terminus of the N. P. R. L., "to see what he could spy," an old Vermontor accidentally hits an opportunity to drop a line into the first issue of "Bismarck Tribune." A paper starting with a town not only "beautiful for situation," with an extensive outlook upon scenery as magnificent, delicate and charming as nature's best admirers could desire, or the quietly month of June deign to dress in her richest robes; but, standing amid fattest lands in healthiest climate and by the river of longest navigation. Surely no city on the Northern Pacific from the outspread Superior to the flowing Missouri has so hopeful a future. Undoubtedly Bismarck has many sons, but this last, this American boy, this Dakota child, born in fullness of time, bids fair to do honor to the world's hero; and the Bismarck Tribune manned in every department by incumbents second to none for talent, having experience and integrity, aided by excellent printing facilities, is no small acquisition to the infant town so full of hope, and, I dare say, of certainty of large proportions. Congratulations to Bismarck for its superb journal and to the journal for its promising Bismarck. Mosses E. CERNST. June 27, 1878.

INTRODUCTION.

With this issue is commenced the publication of the Bismarck Tribune, the first paper on the Missouri River above Yankton and the first in Dakota on the line of the N. P. R. R. It is printed on a Taylor Cylinder Press and from an office specially fitted out for the publication of a daily so soon as Bismarck is large enough to sustain one. The publishers will not spare the expense necessary to make their paper valuable through its devotion to local interests, for its news and its choice selections of miscellaneous matter. They have made a large investment in their office; have turned their backs on pleasant and profitable situations at the East, hoping through energy and sound discretion, to in time, build up a business which will pay. They come to Bismarck without a bonus to the extent of one dollar from the railroad company, the town site company or other parties, but they ask and expect a liberal patronage from all parties interested in the prosperity of the town.

They make no special promises except to publish a live paper and give at all times their best efforts towards building up the town. Bismarck is now a small village and to sustain a paper the people must do more in the way of advertising and extra subscription than would be necessary under other circumstances. There is no surrounding country settlements from which to draw support and the publishers are forced to rely almost wholly on home patronage to sustain their paper.

It is the custom of most country papers to use sheets half printed abroad, while the use of the telegraph is wholly neglected. By doing likewise the publishers of the Bismarck Tribune could save much expense in the publication of their paper, take out an existence on a scanty patronage, managing to hold the ground, waiting for something to turn up, but they prefer to print a paper of value to the town, and rely on the people for a paying appreciation of their effort. The space usually devoted to matter made up by foreign printing houses they intend to give to matters of local interest.

Five thousand copies of the first issue will be printed and it will be found specially valuable for sending abroad. Extra copies of the paper may be had at the office neatly done up in wrappers, ready for mailing.

Connected with the Tribune is a complete Job Office, consisting of a Quarter Medium Gordon Jobber, card and paper cutter, labor saving rules, latest styles of type, &c., and above all, the publishers have secured the services of one of the best job printers in the Northwest. Orders will be promptly filled and at reasonable rates.

The Tribune will be sent to any address, at \$2.50 per year in advance. Persons receiving this copy are invited to become subscribers, forwarding the price by money order on Duluth, registered letter or draft. Those who have friends they wish to interest in Bismarck can do no better than to send them the Tribune.

RAILWAY BUSINESS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, since opening a station at this point—less than four weeks—has received and discharged the enormous quantity of twelve hundred tons of freight, the aggregate charges upon which reach thirty thousand dollars. This appears to be an excellent showing for the station, and a first-class advertisement for Bismarck and the Northern Pacific Road; indeed it seems almost incredible that the company should be able to transport and handle so immense a quantity of freight, immediately after the completion of the track, and even before it had been placed in proper condition for the running of heavy trains. Taking this instance of promptness and energy as a criterion from which to judge the future of the road, its success is certainly assured. To calculate with precision at what time and in what quantity freight would be required to load expected steamboats undoubtedly required great foresight and thorough experience in matters connected with the transportation of supplies; yet we have the word of the steamboat officials and the military officers, who receive the freight, that in their experience they had never known an instance where supplies had been delivered to them with such promptness, and where they had received the same uniform courtesy at the hands of railway officials as at the hands of Col. Brownson, the thorough and efficient Agent of the Northern Pacific at Bismarck. General Manager Mead, in the selection of Col. Brownson to fill so important a position, and in the prompt opening of the Dakota Division to the Missouri for business, has shown his customary good judgment and business capacity.

Col. Brownson, a more gentlemanly and obliging railway official than whom it has never been our good fortune to meet, filled the important office of General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad at the same time Mr. Mead held the position of Assistant General Superintendent of that line, and his excellent qualities as a thorough and reliable railway man, have undoubtedly induced his

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