

Bismarck Tribune.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Gen. Schenck will call a blushing widow "Emma, mine," in October, it is said.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer has just moved into new and commodious quarters.

Gov. Pennington has arranged for the care of Dakota insane at the Minnesota Insane Asylum.

The democrats carried California in the recent election by a plurality of thirty thousand.

Charles Walsh, brother of Geo. Walsh, of the Grand Forks Plaindealer, was drowned at the Winnepeg last week.

An extensive Indian outbreak is reported in Nevada and Utah, organized, it is believed, through Mormon influences.

Judge Thatcher has resigned his position as Commissioner of Patents, and formed a law partnership with L. L. Coburn of Chicago.

A pair of bloodthirsty St. Louis editors fought a duel with Colt's revolvers at twenty paces in Illinois, a few days ago. Nobody hurt.

Company G., of the 20th Infantry, has been ordered from Fort Ripley to Leech Lake to look after the fractious Pillagers at that Agency.

The President has appointed R. Holland Duell, ex-member of Congress from New York, Commissioner of Patents, vice Thatcher, resigned.

A Grundy county Iowa whisky dealer advertises that he will refrain from selling liquor to all men whose wives request him in writing so to do.

St. Paul aldermen seem to be very cheap. J. W. Fisher was expelled from the council for taking a bribe of ten dollars, for securing a place for a watchman.

President Grant, the Washington correspondents allege, has determined to recommend that the care of the Indians be turned over to the war department. It is well.

General Sherman danced with Miss Woodie McCormick when he was at Omaha. General Sheridan wanted to, but Mrs. S. had her eye upon him.—*Courier Journal.*

Dr. Helmbold, the well-known buchman, has been released from the insane asylum in which he was confined, by order of a district court, on the ground that he was not insane.

Of the one hundred and three newspapers established in the United States in July, according to Rowell's Reporter, seventy-five were Independent, nine Republican and nineteen Democratic.

The post office department has perfected arrangements for a fast mail train from New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, via Pittsburg to Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

The Graphic Printing Company pay the Internal Revenue Department of the United States \$25,100 per annum for the exclusive privilege of printing the two cent stamps on checks and other documents.

One of the Charley Ross abductors, Westervelt, is now being tried at Philadelphia. He was indicted in connection with Mosher and Douglas, the dead burglars. Nothing of general interest has as yet been developed.

The two St. Louis editors duelled over Jeff Davis' invitation to speak at Rockford, Ill. The Times man deserved to be shot for his cowardly denunciation of the people of Winnebago coun-

ty. The Governor of Illinois has directed the county attorney at Rockford to prosecute the duellists for violation of the statutes of that State.

Gen. Ruggles and clerks, arrested on complaint of John Gordon for assault, were discharged. Gordon surrendered his parole and tried to escape and the clerks detained him and on that the suit was based.

The insurrection in Georgia proves to have been gotten up for political effect, and canards to fire the Democratic heart were manufactured to order. But all is quiet now and the persons arrested have been discharged.

Judge Parker is announced as editor and Ed. H. Foster, manager of the consolidated Duluth Minnesota-Herald. The only objection to the new name is the hyphen. In all other respects the combination is good.

Setting Bull declares his intention to remain in the Sioux country as long as there is any game in the country. He says he don't want to fight the whites but if they don't want to get hurt they must keep out of his country.

The Bank of California will resume business. Its stock holders being liable for all loss will save what they can of the wreck and supply any deficiency which may exist. The Merchants Exchange reopened some days ago.

The new owners of the Northern Pacific meet for organization on the 30th inst. It will then be determined, probably, whether Mr. Mead's recommendation to operate the Dakota Division during the coming winter will be adopted.

Ralston's widow will have two million dollars after all his debts are paid. The Bank of California will resume on the 20th inst., the capitalists of California having subscribed and deposited gold enough to tide it over present difficulties.

Six murderers were hung at Little Rock Arkansas on the 2d inst. Is it not time that judicial murder was checked? Wheatly the Montana convicted, died protesting his innocence to the last. He was probably the victim of Shaffer and Stears as much as Franz Warl.

The Superior Times has adopted the form of the BISMARCK TRIBUNE and now appears as a five column, entirely home made paper. Douglas has made a sensible change. This patent inside business is a nuisance that ought to be rejected in all well regulated printing offices.

Prof. Hayden's party kept up a running fight with the Utes four days, during which time they passed over four hundred miles of country terribly cut up by deep canyons and ravines. The party were in the saddle 85 hours and lost all of their baggage and instruments, but no lives.

Wash outs occurred through the recent storms on nearly all the roads in the northwest excepting the Northern Pacific. The Root River in Southern Minn. was on the rampage fearfully and destroyed some of the most extensive and expensive bridges on the line of the S. M. R. R. and miles of embankment.

Welsh is repudiated by Bishop Hare (and all the rest of the Indian commissioners) who declares confidences in the integrity of Commissioner Smith and Secretary Delano. What matter if Bishop Hare does repudiate him. Behold he has Tom Murrey on his side and has he not declared Tom thoroughly reliable?

A Dubuque ruffian claims to have been so hard up at Sioux City recently that he offered to kill a man for five dollars. A pal offered to find the man for a divide but after a long search could not find a man with more than three dollars. As the ruffian was no three dollar man he jumped the place.

Minnesota was visited by, a two weeks flood just as the farmers were stacking their grain; and as a consequence much of the wheat crop of that state was seriously injured. The injury will probably reach fifteen per cent. The injury to grain on the line of the Northern Pacific is reported trifling, however, owing to cool weather during the time the storms prevailed.

Generals Sheridan and Ord have joined in a recommendation that the Indian Department resume charge of the Seminole Negroes, and return them to Florida. They are now running wild in Texas, and being destitute are liable to become outlaws. Col. Hatch says of them "they are entirely distinct from the Seminole Indians. They are like all negroes, except they are accustomed to arms, are brave and daring, superior to the Indians of this region in fighting qualities." They number about 500, of which upwards of 400 are women and children and were removed to Texas with the Seminoles some years ago.

BLACK HILLS.

ASSAY OF GOLD AND SILVER QUARTZ.

Eighteen Hundred Dollars to The Ton.

NEW AND RICHER FIELDS—A LESS ENCOURAGING VIEW.

THE BECKEY MINE DISTRICT.

The Cheyenne Leader, of the 28th ult says: Mr. T. H. Mallory, secretary of the above district, accompanied by Messrs. D. S. Lunt, John Duffy, N. Kipp, Frank George, H. Bisslinghoff, of the same district arrived in Cheyenne, a few days since. Mr. Mallory informs us that his party left Prof. Jenney early in July last, and crossed from Rapid Creek over to the northwest slope of the Black Hills, and although Prof. Jenney had predicted that no gold would be found in that direction, or out side of the "basin," (the boundaries of which we gave in the Leader a few weeks ago,) the prospectors found a better field on the northwestern slope of the Hills, on a creek, the water of which flows into the Belle Fourche. The creek is about eight miles long, and along the entire length of it Mr. Mallory's party found prospects that averaged ten cents to the pan. They pronounced these as "ounce diggings," and being old miners, their report may be taken as authentic and reliable. Mr. Mallory says this district is by far the best yet discovered in the Hills; he was surprised when he returned to Rapid Creek, for provisions, to learn that all the miners had left, and reluctantly his party followed the soldiers out of the forbidden country. The members of this new mining district propose to remain here and at Fort Laramie, awaiting the result of the negotiations with the Sioux.

AN ASSAY.

The following is given by the Omaha Smelting Works as the result of an assay of Black Hills specimens therein described: No. 1 silver, 193 oz silver \$249.53 coin per ton.
No. 2, gold ore 86.60 ozs gold, \$1790.02 per ton.
No. 3, lead ore 34 per cent, 29 ozs silver \$37.41; 60 ozs gold \$12.40.
No. 4, bromade, 1.30 ozs silver, \$1.67; 80 ozs gold \$6.98.

(Signed) CHAS. BALBECK.

This is probably the same case alluded to in the following from an Omaha paper: A few days ago a practical miner came to the Omaha Smelting Works with a number of specimens of quartz that he wished to have analyzed by Mr. Balbeck, whom he had, known in Montana. He said that the specimens were all taken by his hands from the Black Hills recently. He has been many years engaged in mining, and was when he came to the Smelting Works, perfectly confident that he had made a rich discovery. He said that he would not take \$25,000 cash for it. Since then Supt. Balbeck has analyzed some of the specimens. One is worth one thousand eight hundred dollars to the ton. Others, while not of such high grade, are still valuable. One contains a liberal portion of free silver. We are not permitted to use the name of the man who brought these specimens to the Smelting Works, and he has not stated in what part of the Hills he found them, but the facts as stated above are reliable.

[Published by request.]

A Herald Reporter's View.

CAMP CROOK, ON RAPID CREEK, BLACK HILLS, July 27, 1875, via FORT LARAMIE, August 8, 1875.)
The expedition for the exploration of the Black Hills has been in the field somewhat more than two months, and has made slow progress in the accomplishment of its mission. Under a more energetic scientific leadership it ought long ago to have determined the confines of the auriferous district and have reached the northernmost limit of its researches.

The fresh discoveries of gold on Spring and Rapid creeks created a whirl of excitement, which had the usual duration of such episodes in the histories of mining regions. The first statements were exaggerated. That peculiar frenzy inspired by the dazzling effect of the yellow metal on the heated imagination is an epidemic from which few of the most sensible minds are exempt. On Spring Creek only two "bars" have been found which indicate a moderate degree of richness. One of these has been well worked by Mr. Jenney and his mining assistants. Its recent product has been very small. The other "pay streak" yielded barely what was entitled to be called "pay

dir" in miners, parlance, and is now said to be exhausted.

Half a mile above this camp, on the right bank of Rapid Creek, is a placer of which great hopes have been entertained, little of which has yet been realized. A party of four men are "drifting" a tunnel into the bank, but have as yet obtained but meagre specimens of gold, although what they have found consists of coarse particles. It is of the kind denominated by Californians "BUSTY GOLD."

being incrustated with a black substance. The average quantity obtained from a pan full of the soil is insignificant, but by means of sluicing this particular "pay streak" may prove profitable for a short time. It is sure to be exhausted soon, however. The finding of such a placer is but a stroke of good luck among a thousand disappointments. It creates a furor which lasts for a week, and draws hundreds of miners from their original claims, but to find, perhaps, in the same gulch where the brilliant discovery is made, and but a few feet away, naught but baffled hopes. Presently they will learn that the Black Hills is not a country for the poor man's delving, except as an agriculturist. Mining will prove success here only by a judicious use of capital. The only instances of an

ENCOURAGING YIELD OF GOLD

have been those in which weeks of diligent toil have been rewarded by a day or two of brilliant success and subsequent nearly barren results. The proportion of unrequited labor is so great that it dissipates profit.

On Lieutenant Colonel Dodge vouching for its truth I gave the statement in a former letter that the six miners operating a sluice on the "Bear Hole Claim" in Custer's gulch had in one day got thirty-one penny-weights of gold. Subsequent investigation proves that the "honest miners" skillfully practiced deception upon the commanding officer and caused to be weighed in his presence the result of three or four days' labor as that of one. The evident object of the majority of the squatters upon this Indian reservation is to hold as many claims as is possible until the conclusion of a bargain with the Sioux may give them titles, when, under the spur of a gold excitement, they may readily sell them to capitalists. I thoroughly believe that they recognize the futility of poor men attempting to mine by the crude means which they alone possess. Those who have had little experience do not dissemble their discouragement, and numbers of them are gradually moving out of the Hills. The old miners who hold claims, however, profess a greater confidence than they feel and are looking forward to a profitable speculation after the Indian negotiations are consummated. If the government finally opens the country to settlement investment in mineral lands here should be made with the greatest caution.

The Fabulous Wealth of the Ancients.

The moderns who are showing such extravagant taste for art have by no means reached the appreciativeness of the ancients. Zeuxis grew so rich that he refused to sell more pictures, and gave them away to cities; and Nicias declined an offer from Attalus of £15,000 for a single picture. Apelles received £5,000 for a portrait of Alexander, and gave £12,500 for each picture Protegens had in his studio. Julius Caesar gave £20,000 for two pictures of single figures, one Ajax and the other Medea; and M. Agrippa paid to the municipality of Cyzicus £10,600 for two more. Lucius Mummius refused £52,000 for a picture of "Father Bacchus," which he had seized in Greece, and Tiberius gave £60,000 sesteritia, or nearly half a million, for a picture by Parrhasius, Cicero argued that Verres had compelled Helius, a rich Sicilian, to part with a little bronze Cupid by Praxiteles because Verres bought it for only £1,663; and Nicomides offered to pay off the public debt of Onidus—"quod erat ingens," says Pliny—if the citizens would give him Praxiteles' statue of Venus in return, and was refused because it was the glory of the city. "But what shall we say of Lolha Paulina, the rival of Agrippina, whose dresses alone were valued at £882,916?" Nero gave nineteen millions in presents only—rather more than Louis Quatorze spent upon Versailles; and "there was Pallas, the curled darling and lover of Agrippina, who was enormously rich, and to whom Juvenal alludes as a type of wealthy men, in the line 'Ego possideo plus Pallante et Licinio.' He left a handsome estate in land—I speak only of land now—of some £2,921,875. Then there was Seneca the philosopher and moralist, who always preached the virtues of poverty and self-denial, and the virtues of Stoicism, who left about the same amount, given to him in

great part, I suppose, by Nero and Lentulus, whose real estate amounted to about \$229,266, pounds, and Isodoros, who displayed by will of 416 slaves, 3,680 yoke of oxen, and 257,000 other cattle. These were all fairly well off, one might say, but apparently Marcus Scaurus was superior to them all in wealth."

These fortunes are perfectly possible, if we recollect that the wealth of a plundered world was in the hands of a few Roman nobles; but it must be remembered that in those days all statistics were more or less inaccurate, than even now a popular estimate of a man's wealth is often ludicrously exaggerated, and that a Roman household consisting of slaves, and food to a Roman noble costing scarcely anything, his surplus could only be devoted to the competition of luxury. The writer is to continue, and should begin by a rather more exhaustive statement of the value and purchasing power of the coins in which the ancients described wealth.—*London Spectator.*

Why She Didn't Catch It.

Farbault Democrat.

One of our prominent merchants was informed a day or two since, when he went home to tea, that there was a mouse in the sitting-room; it had run in there during the afternoon and they had shut the door to keep it in until some one came to catch it. "Well, why didn't you catch it?" said the gentleman to his wife as he started for the sitting-room, banging the door pretty sharply behind him. The ladies—there were two or three callers present—waited in breathless silence and were soon startled by a yell that sent the lady of the house into a swoon and one of the callers to the rescue. Opening the door, there was the gentleman with his pants half off, both hands grasping the antipodes of the small of his back and he exclaiming a Modoc war dance in the middle of the room. The lady said: "What is it?" The gentleman said, "You clear out and send my wife!" Soon as cold water and camphor had revived her, the lady of the house went in and quiet was soon restored. Inquiry elicited the fact that when the gentleman went in and discovered the mouse he went for it at once and the mouse went up the leg of his pantaloons and got in such a position that he could not be shook out and fearing he would bite as well as scratch he seized him with both hands and then found it impossible to get his pants off alone. When the mouse was finally removed his wife quietly remarked, "You see now why I didn't catch it?" The gentleman said he did.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Du Boise, lately stationed at Fort A. Lincoln, having been ordered to Louisville, Ky, left for his new station yesterday.

Major Smith and Seward left for Buford yesterday. The payment of the troops at Stevenson and Buford completes their work for this trip.

G. G. Beardsley who has been on the surveys all summer, near Jamestown, took a run out to Bismarck on last train. He has been out since June and this is his first visit to civilization.

A. L. Bonnaffon, of Philadelphia, spent a few days in Bismarck last week looking after the Upper Missouri river tradership. H. S. Parkins, who has charge of their store at Standing Rock met him here. His son was expected to but did not and so on his arrival proceeded to St. Paul.

Gen. Daniel Leasure, who has spent the summer on the Northern Pacific and Upper Missouri hunting and fishing, left for his home in Allegheny City, Pa. yesterday. The General seems to have enjoyed his visit to the Northwest immensely and returns rested, and benefited, physically and otherwise. Miss Edith remains for the present.

Gen. Merritt, of Sheridan's staff, and Col. Tom Custer, Col. W. W. Cook and Lieut. Edgerly, of the 7th Cavalry, left for St. Paul Tuesday. The three latter go on short leaves. Of Edgerly it is said he "goes to meet his mother-in-law," or in other words is about to get married. Edgerly deserves a liberal supply of sunshine and flowers, and would make any sensible woman happy.

Robert Wilson, Jr., son of Col. Robert Wilson, one of Bismarck's leading and most liberal and prosperous business men, left yesterday for a course at the University of Minnesota, situated at Minneapolis. Young Wilson is sprightly under all circumstances, and through his courteous bearing has become a general favorite at Bismarck, and it affords the TRIBUNE pleasure to commend him to the faculty and students of the University, and, indeed, to all with whom he may come in contact, as a young man of sterling worth, in whose integrity all may confide.