

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Arrangements have been completed which will make the Tri-Weekly Tribune a success so far as the certainty of its publication is concerned.

SHOULD REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE?

The most of those now at Bismarck have passed through three or more political campaigns of the character peculiar to Bismarck, and if the majority are not disgusted with them we overrate their intelligence.

Two years ago the war cry was "law and order," but it meant nothing and was only used as a dodge to place in power one set of candidates to the exclusion of another.

This fall we have a "Rich" party, called the People's, J. H. Richards, being the principal candidate; the Winston party, called the Citizen's, E. T. Winston being the opponent of Richards for the only office worth having; and the "kickers," party, called the Pioneer's.

The call for the "People's Caucus" emanated from the friends of Richards and its object seemed to be to elect Richards, Stoyell and Dunn for the positions for which they were named.

The call for the Citizen's Caucus emanated from the friends of Winston and its object was his election together with other good men who were not supposed to be bound up in any ring.

The call for the Pioneer's Caucus emanated from those who felt that they had been counted out in the former caucuses and its object was to teach the rings that it was not safe to ignore the people in the primary meetings and elect Ben Ash sheriff.

The tickets nominated by both the Pioneer and Citizen's caucuses were unexceptional, and that of the People's was in the main of the same character, but men on that ticket were nominated in the main because of their availability.

Neither in this nor in the other cases was the public good regarded. The issues were wholly personal. The result is noted elsewhere.

It is to do away with personal politics that we advocate the organization of parties. Let us organize and then when the primaries are over the personal struggle will end.

Though the Republicans are in the minority they can hold a balance of power that can be wielded for the public good. If the Democrat put up candidates from among their best men match them with a ticket full as good

If they put up bad men, call upon all true men to vote for better. Let the Republicans organize and so long as they offer only good men for office the TRIBUNE will abandon its present position and give its hearty support to the cause.

Of the tickets in the field this fall it matters but little who is elected. Whether Dunn or Dodge is commissioner the public interests will not be sacrificed, for both are honest and qualified.

Stoyell is as well qualified for district attorney as Delamater, Ash as well qualified for sheriff as McKenzie, McArthur as good a man for county treasurer as Bowen. Williams would be all right for Judge of Probate were he not personally interested through his land contest.

All of the candidates for constable, justices and surveyors, are well fitted for the positions for which they were named, but because the TRIBUNE declined to champion one of these tickets, and oppose the others, it has been denounced, threats to kill the proposed Tri-Weekly made, an indignation meeting talked of, &c., &c.

OUR ADVANTAGES.

Wheat has ranged in this market at from 60 to 82 cents for the past week. There is only about three cents difference between the price paid in this city and at Sioux City.

Wheat in this market ranges from \$1.02 to \$1.05 while the prices paid in Minnesota, except at Minneapolis, is from 85 to 90 cents.

Wheat \$1.05.—Moornoad Star, Oct. 23d.

Consideration of the facts suggested in the paragraphs above quoted will be of interest to those who are interested in the question of the Missouri river about twenty three miles above Sioux City.

The Northern Pacific region affords a better market for produce of all kinds than Southern Michigan afforded twenty-five years ago, and yet the wheat lands that twenty years ago sold at ten dollars per acre in that state, yields a handsome revenue now on seventy-five dollars per acre; or at least sell readily at that.

Comparisons only a little less favorable may, also, be made with points in Minnesota, Minneapolis, and points within easy reach of her mills, and points on the Lake Superior and St. R. R.

Wheat at Duluth is as near Liverpool by water, as wheat at Milwaukee, therefore it costs no more to get it to market from Duluth than from Milwaukee; and, were the grades the same, the price would be the same at both cities, but Duluth wheat rates from five to ten cents per bushel higher in the eastern market than Milwaukee wheat, as Milwaukee wheat rates some four cents per bushel higher than Chicago, because the wheat raised in the more northern latitudes is heavier, in pounds to the bushel, and makes more and better flour, and is a brighter color, while grown or rejected wheat is rarely known in the Duluth market; and when found the cause can be traced directly to carelessness on the part of the producer.

If it costs ten cents per bushel to get wheat from points on the N. P. to Duluth, and thirty cents from points in Minnesota, Iowa and Southern Dakota, to Milwaukee, as it does, in that fact a difference of twenty cents per bushel in favor of the Northern Pacific is explained; and in the grades the remainder of the difference is accounted for.

The yield per acre in the several localities mentioned is about the same, running from twelve to thirty bushels per acre. The farmer who sows with care and reaps in season will rarely ever fail to realize twenty bushels to the acre, and is liable to get from twenty to thirty, while heavier yields than thirty are frequent.

The cost of production per acre is no greater on the N. P. than elsewhere, nor is the cost of living, while land on the N. P. (rail road land) can be had through the purchase of the bonds or stock of the company and their exchange for land, at more favorable prices than any other wheat land in the United States—cheaper and with less trouble than Government land can be obtained even at private sale, while it is actually worth more than the wheat lands of Iowa except where located in the vicinity of thriving towns.

Proximity to market is what determines the value of land.

Every ten cents per bushel added to the price of wheat through opening new markets, adds twenty dollars per acre to the value of land. Presuming the land will yield twenty bushels to the acre, the price being enhanced in value ten cents per bushel, or the product two dollars per acre. Two dollars is ten per cent on twenty dollars. Land is worth as much per acre as it will yield ten per cent on over and above all expenses. It will take some time for the land to appreciate in value in the estimation of buyer and seller, because of this fact, but that result is just as certain to be attained as water is certain to reach its level; and the cultivated wheat lands of the Northern Pacific are just as certain to be rated at from thirty to fifty dollars per acre within the next ten years.

The Northern Pacific region affords a better market for produce of all kinds than Southern Michigan afforded twenty-five years ago, and yet the wheat lands that twenty years ago sold at ten dollars per acre in that state, yields a handsome revenue now on seventy-five dollars per acre; or at least sell readily at that.

The indiscriminate purchase of wild land is bad policy, but he who purchases land, and through cultivation by himself or another, makes it pay its taxes and light interest on the original investment, is just as certain to become wealthy through an investment of a few hundred dollars in Northern Pacific lands, as the sun is certain to rise and set.

This has been true of all investments made in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska lands, and is none the less certain in Northern Pacific lands.

Judge Kidder writes that our petition for semi-weekly mail service was forwarded with as strong an endorsement as was able to write. It was granted before he goes to Washington the last of this month, he will give the matter his personal attention. He also says that petitions for the division of the Territory should be placed before Congress and in accordance with his suggestion petitions have been prepared and will be circulated in a few days. Every man in the proposed territory should sign the petition.

If one wilfully starts a prairie fire in Dakota the Territory law renders him liable to a fine not exceeding \$500 nor less than \$50, and imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months nor less than thirty days or both; if the fire be started carelessly, the person is subject to a fine not exceeding \$100 nor less than \$10, and liable for the damages done. A person starting a fire upon his own premises for the protection of his own property is liable for damages done to others.

It is reported by Chicago papers that Gen. John T. Averill, of Minnesota, will succeed Rev. E. P. Smith as commissioner of Indian affairs. This is good. No better man for the place could be found. Gen. Averill is honest, practical and fearless. He will dare to do right though the Heavens fall, and no amount of newspaper howling will affect his serenity.

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