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## The Bismarck Tribune.

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C. A. Lounsbury, Editor and Manager, Bismarck, D. T.

### Settled at Last.

It would seem that the matter of the United States marshaling has fallen upon Capt. John B. Raymond, of Vicksburg, Miss. We hope he will make as good and as efficient an officer as our Capt. J. W. Raymond would have done, had he received the appointment. The new marshal, it is said, is a warm, personal friend of Gen. E. S. McCook, and was at one time on the staff of Gen. Logan. He qualified for the duties of the office on Monday.

### Minneapolis as a Wheat Market.

It would seem from the following item, which we clip from the Tribune, that Minneapolis is the greatest wheat market in the West. Even Chicago can't hold a candle to Minneapolis in this respect:

There were received in Minneapolis from Jan. 1st to July 31st, 1877, inclusive, 1,103 cars, or 415,500 bushels more of wheat than during the same time in Chicago. Who says Minneapolis is not the great wheat market of the United States?

And only think. The site on which Minneapolis now stands, was only entered in the Spring of 1857, at a dollar and a quarter per acre, a little over twenty-two years ago, the land belonging to Uncle Sam. Quick work this in the way of building up the great wheat market of the West.

### The True Policy of Emigration.

The abiding prosperity of any country depends upon the development of its agricultural resources. The states and territories of the West, realizing this fact, have endeavored by every legitimate means to induce emigration to their borders; money has been freely spent; men have been sent across the water to persuade the over-crowded populace of Europe to seek homes here. Railroad companies have sent out agents and emigration pamphlets without stint, and while undoubtedly, they have been in a measure successful, yet it seems to us that a much greater good might be accomplished in this direction by a combined effort of the general and State governments and our land grant corporations in a different direction. This question is brought prominently before us at the present time, when all our cities, full of unemployed laborers, who would be glad of an opportunity to breathe the free air of the western prairies, but are unable to reach there for lack of means. Now it seems to us a practicable scheme for those interested in emigration, and in fact it is with us a national question of primary importance, to adopt such means as shall enable the surplus population of our large cities to colonize in the West. Thousands upon thousands of families, growing up to vice and crime through idleness and its associations, and who actually become a heavy burden upon the body politic, would, through these new associations and inducements to industry, become good citizens and producers of wealth. We believe the government should take hold of this matter and not only as a matter of justice to its poor citizens but as a measure of public policy. We believe in first providing for the people we already have before spending large sums of money to induce more from foreign countries. Furthermore, we believe that whatever might be expended in this direction would repay many fold in the increase of taxable property in addition to our commerce, and in the relief of our people in the overburdened centres of population.

### Gen. Hazen.

We find the following in a Washington special of the 1st. Gen. Hazen is well known in Northern Dakota. He is Col. of the 6th Infy., and has for the past few years commanded at Fort Buford.

Gen. Hazen left here to-night for New York on his way to Europe, where he goes as an observer of the Russo-Russian war in behalf of the war department. While here the general was served by the adjutant general of the army with a copy of the charges made

against him by General David S. Stanley. The charges are mainly concerning the testimony given by Gen. Hazen at the Belknap impeachment trial, and are founded on contradictions between his verbal evidence and letters he had written previously. Gen. Hazen made a brief statement in explanation to the secretary of war, and afterward reported to the president. After a consultation between the two it was concluded that there was nothing in the charges to warrant a court martial or to unfit Gen. Hazen as a representative of this government at a European court. Consequently they were ordered dismissed. Gen. Hazen received his instructions from the secretary, which were simply to make close observations of the conduct of the war from a military point of view, and report frequently and fully to the war department. Also to study the improvements in the equipment and organization of armies. Gen. Hazen will be attached to the legation at Vienna, subordinate to Minister Kasson, and it is the opinion of General Sherman that he can observe the war more intelligently from that point than from either St. Petersburg or Constantinople.

### The Indian Question.

The New York Herald received the following special telegram from Washington:

THE GRAVITY OF THE INDIAN SITUATION—FEARS OF A JUNCTION BETWEEN SITTING BULL AND JOSEPH—THE TURBULENT SIOUX.

Great anxiety was felt at the Indian Bureau today, arising from further indications of growing trouble with the Indians in the Northwest. Commissioner Smith, in talking over the attitude of the Sioux, said he had great solicitude concerning the developments which were hourly multiplying, with a tendency to much more serious complications than had ever before occurred in the management of the Indian question.

"It," said he, "the Sioux shall exhibit, as I apprehend, a reluctance to going over to the location selected for them by the government on the Missouri river, and in their dissatisfaction some hundreds of them will leave the reservation, as is likely, a junction can be effected with Sitting Bull or Joseph, when we shall have to be provided with 5,000 troops at least, if not double that number, before those who take the war path can be subdued. The almost military strategy of the turbulent Indians seemingly takes the direction of a contemplated co-operation between the forces under Joseph with that of Sitting Bull, to be augmented with an immense contingency from the fifteen thousand Sioux at the Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and adjacent agencies. Joseph is thought to be making his way through the mountains toward Sitting Bull by way of the Lolo pass, which is said to be the only course open to effect a junction. If he can be driven back and prevented from doing this much future danger on the frontier will be avoided, but if not he will be reinforced by sufficient numbers to keep the Northwest in terror for some time.

It is of course an even chance whether this state of affairs shall set in or be vigorously prevented, but the danger, foreshadowed is regarded sufficiently probable to excite considerable alarm at the Interior department to day. General Sheridan, who seems determined to apply a rigorous course in dealing with the Sioux, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior relative to the choice of a new location for them on the Missouri River, and is inclined to prefer it to that on Whitefish Creek, but adds that there is danger from the run of the white settlers adjacent. He also asks that the consideration of General Crook's proposed programme for the visiting Sioux chiefs be postponed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at present. Commissioner Smith thinks that if General Miles' troops have encountered Sitting Bull, he was on his way down to meet Joseph's band, from whom, no doubt, rumors have been sent to the Canada border, as well as to the Sioux tribes with a declaration of war and asking assistance. Commissioner Smith says he wants to do everything to co-operate with General Sheridan and aid the army in keeping the Indians in a peaceful condition. "I am obliged to adopt the policy," he added, "because we have to ask and rely upon the protection of the army."

By the arrival of the government steamer Gen. Sherman, we have advices from Gen. Buel, up to August 1st. It will be remembered that Gen. Buel is in command of Post No. 2, at the junction of the Little Big Horn with the Big Horn River. We have also advices from Gen. Miles at Post No. 1, which is at the junction of Tongue River with the Yellowstone, up to Friday last, the 3d of August. We learn that up to these dates Sitting Bull was still north of the boundary line, but possibly and probably some of his men were on this side of the line—whether for the purpose of hunting buffalo, or for scalps, was not known, but it was thought by some that the detachment on this side of the line was the van guard, and that Sitting Bull and his whole command would follow suit, and move over the line at an early day, in which event Gen. Miles has the ability and the disposition to interrupt and drive him back. It would seem impossible for Sitting Bull to escape Gen. Miles' clutches if he makes a move for American territory.

The way the matter stands now, there is no chance for the two chieftains—Sitting Bull and Joseph—to form a junction with their commands. They may act in concert, but they cannot unite their forces.

Gen. Miles is master of the situation at present. The moment Sitting Bull abandons his present camp in the British Possessions and moves across the line, Gen. Miles will head him off in such a

manner that the depredations of the old fellow will be brought to an end.

### Sherman Page and Col. Lounsbury.

We have been ransacking the musty archives of our memory to see if we could think of a man in Minnesota that Judge Page had not intimidated, and we have succeeded. Some years ago when Col. Lounsbury was connected with a paper at Austin, he failed to obey the mandates of the General and thereby met his (the General's) dislike; but Lounsbury, instead of kneeling graciously before his superior, quietly told him to go to hell, and thus the charm was broken.

Sherman Page is a Minnesota Circuit Judge, residing at Austin, Mower Co., in that State. Just at present he is receiving the compliments of the united press, and we do not see but what he will be forced to resign, or else be impeached by the next Legislature.

### Wool From Montana.

Another big shipment of wool yesterday in Bismarck, per steamer Red Cloud, from Benton. These rich valleys of Montana beats the oldest inhabitant. Speaking of wool, we clip the following from the Rocky Mountain Husbandman, July 26th, published at Diamond City:

Many of our friends think we have sheep on the brain because we speak in such high terms of wool-growing. Our reasons for so doing, are simply the figures we are able to show, and "figures won't lie." But, lest they should we can produce facts—which are stubborn things—to substantiate our assertion in regard to the profit in sheep husbandry. About the 1st of September, two years ago, the Smith Bros. went to Idaho [and] invested \$3,700 in sheep. They arrived upon their ranch on Smith river late in the fall of the same year with 900 head. In the spring of '76 they received \$12,000 net for their wool clip. This year's wool clip would have sold in Helena for \$2,000 net, but they ship to Boston and will receive over this amount within the next two weeks. Thus in twenty-two months they will have received a return of \$3,200 cash from the \$3,700 invested. Beside their flock now numbers 2,700, which alone is worth \$3,000. They could be cashed at these figures any day. What would a man go at to best this? What legitimate business will excel it? Where else in the land can a man find such a lucrative and paying business, and one, too, attended with such little risk? Verily, the sheep husbandry of Montana challenges the world.

Why, if these things go on at this rate, the day is close at hand when Montana will be the wealthiest portion of the United States. For one we do not hesitate to say that, old as we are, we are learning something every day. We thought we knew pretty well the resources of any part of the United States, but in this Montana stock business we were a perfect novice.

### RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.  
Red Cloud, Massie, Benton.  
Gen. Sherman, Bizer, Yellowstone.  
Fletcher, Yellowstone.  
DEPARTURES.  
Florence, Myer, St. Louis.  
Ashland, St. Louis.

The steamer Red Cloud arrived last night from Fort Benton, having made the quickest trip from Bismarck to Benton on record. The Red Cloud brings a large consignment of robes, hides and furs for the Eastern market. She will leave this post for St. Louis on the arrival of to-night's train. This will be a fine opportunity for passengers going that way.

The good steamer, Gen. Sherman, arrived yesterday from Tongue River, and the A. G. Fletcher from the Big Horn. The Fletcher goes to St. Louis tomorrow.

The Coulson steamers, Big Horn, Rose Bud, Peninah and Key West, are operating between Tongue River and the Depot on the Big Horn. The Josephine was met by Sherman below Glendive on her way to Tongue River.

The steamer E. H. Durfee, will arrive to day from Benton with a large consignment of silver ore.

The steamers from the Yellowstone report the water very low, and it will be with great difficulty if some of the large steamers succeed in reaching the Missouri river.

### LOG, STEAMER RED CLOUD.

Left Fort Benton, July 31st, 9 p. m.; boats in port; E. H. Durfee laid all night at Crocogena. Aug. 1st, laid all night at Gray's wood-yard, twenty miles below Crow Island; scratched rocks all the way down. Aug. 2d, saw plenty of Buffalo on the river; laid all night below Pochett's grave. Aug. 3d, laid all night below Wolf Point. Aug. 4th, laid all night at Red Butte. Aug. 5th, met Benton fifty miles below Buford; laid all night at Little Knife river. Aug. 6th, met Western at mouth of Little Missouri, and Far West below Berthold; laid all night at Big Knife river. Aug. 7th, arrived at Bismarck at 12 m. drawing three feet and carrying 60 passengers.

MANIFEST OF STEAMER RED CLOUD.  
L Buck, 1 box mds., 1 chest; Thos. G. Mitchell, 1 bale buffalo robes, 1 sewing machine, 8 boxes H H goods; E. Morris, 3 boxes H H goods; J. J. Kennedy 56 head cattle, 1 horse; N. P. R. R., 2 boxes mds., 2 bales elk and deer horns, 443 bales buffalo robes, 59 bales ante lops, 45 bales deer, 2 bales elk, 6 bales wolf, 4 bales cayote, 9 bales beaver, 2 bales fine furs, 8 bales kit fox, 2 bales skunk, 4 bales furs sacked, 5 bales calf skins, 1 bale moose, 1 bale badger, 144 bags wool, 1 bale sheep pelts, 176 dry hides.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Special to the Bismarck Tribune.

RUSSIAN ADVANCING.  
St. PAUL, Aug. 7th.—Later reports from Russian sources represent the Plevna defeat as not such an overwhelming disaster as was first reported. The Russians are reoccupying their old positions and the Turks are not taking the defensive. A company of seventy thousand men is being formed near Constantinople. Heavy Russian reinforcements are being forwarded to Ezeroum.

THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSADOR reports that the Turks are tired of fighting and will treat for peace if Russia only demanded Antoneony for Bulgarians under Christian government.

STILL LATER.  
rumors are current of a great battle at Tiernova, resulting in the defeat of Russians, with a loss of 15,000 men.

STRIKING MINERS at Wilkesbarra and other points are still holding out, but, so far, have committed no violence.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION yesterday was carried by Dewes, with the usual majorities.

INSURANCE COMPANIES have agreed upon six million seven hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars as the amount to be paid for losses by the St. Johns fire.

Seventeen paupers were BURNED TO DEATH on Saturday night in the poor house at Timcon, Canada.

GETTING SENSIBLE.  
St. PAUL, Aug. 8.—The President has issued an order prohibiting the sale of all fire-arms, of every description, and ammunition, to hostile Indians in regions where such Indians roam. The order also prohibits the sale of breech loading arms to any and all Indians, everywhere, and the army will be directed to assist in enforcing it.

A dispatch FROM CONSTANTINOPLE says in the recent naval engagement in Sulina river, the Turkish iron clads attacked seven Russian gun boats and destroyed two. Russian troops are being concentrated for attack on Roegrad, which place is being fortified.

The emperors of AUSTRIA AND GERMANY had an important conference near Islen Wednesday last, the latter urging strict neutrality on the part of both countries. It is reported that there are no Russians this side of the Balkans.

NEW MEXICO.  
A Galveston special says Lt. Butts crossed the Rio Grande on the 4th, recapturing five stolen horses and returned to the Texas side next day.

OHIO.  
The Representative campaign will be opened at Athens on the 25th.

TERRIBLE FOREST FIRES have occurred at Eaton, Wis., in which a large amount of property was destroyed and large tracts burned over.

### The Increase of the Army.

One of the important matters which will be brought to the attention of congress in the next session, by the president in his annual message, is the existing urgent necessities for an increase in the regular force of the army. It would seem that none are so obtuse or blind as to be unable to see, in the light of the events of the past few weeks, that such necessities do exist, and with the numerous tribes of Indians all over the territories of the far west at open war with the government, murdering and plundering defenseless whites upon the frontier; with communism rampant in a dozen states; with tens of thousands of strikers in arms to close great highways of commerce and trade, and with tens of thousands more of lawless, bad men united to burn, plunder and kill, who can fail to see that the standing army of the country is much below what the security of life and property of the people demands:

Gen. Sherman and the Big Horn.  
Gen. Sherman in a letter to the secretary of war, says with the new post at the fork of the Big and Little Horn and that at the mouth of Tongue river, occupied by strong and enterprising garrisons, the Sioux Indians can never regain that country; and they will be forced to remain at their agencies or take refuge in the British possessions. The country west of the new post is a good country and will rapidly fill up with emigrants, who will in the next ten years build up a country as strong and as capable of self defense as Colorado. The weather has been as intensely hot as in Texas. I am impressed with the balm of air of the country on the upper Yellowstone.

The income of James Mackey, the Bonanza king, is \$25 a minute. Wouldn't you like to have it for a few minutes?

## Intemperance vs. Charity.

Editor TRIBUNE.

"L. W. S." in your last issue, says obituary notices are not usually considered proper subjects for literary dissection." Allow me to add that it is also unusual for an obituary notice, under cover of its conceded sacredness, to attempt to reproach a writer of a local newspaper article, which article no sane person can claim to be harsh or unjust. Consequently, I would respectfully invite "L. W. S." to revise her code of literary ethics, or accept with a little more grace and a little less venom a very mild dose of her own medicine.

When I wrote for the TRIBUNE the local article under the heading of "A Sad Death," it was with a heart filled with kindness to all and malice towards none, and with such feeling of pity and commiseration towards not only this man and all others equally unfortunate, but towards the grand, glorious youth of our country who, perhaps, under just such pernicious teachings, and special pleas and excuses for drunkenness as are so glibly advanced by L. W. S., might be in danger of a like experience, and in the few brief sentences of that article I only hoped at best to attract the attention of some hungry human soul, and by the contrast drawn perhaps stir his feet more firmly upon the rugged, rock-beaten path of virtue and sobriety. To the obituary notice of the same subject which followed in the next issue I should have paid no attention, as I cared nothing for the attempted reproach, but in that attempted display of literary genius and broad-gauge charity were two positive statements, so entirely at variance with common sense, good logic and the truth, as substantiated by facts uncontrovertible, that I concluded I would not quietly accept reproach from such sentiments and permit them to stand undisputed. I refer to the following, "The world would be better were there more like him," and "He injured no one but himself." My criticism, however, was very mild and respectful, as shows for itself. It dealt simply with the two statements above, and in no fair sense could be construed as making any attempt to molest the "graves of the dead," or malign the good name or fame of "good, dear Uncle John." And the attempt of "L. W. S." to distort the real issue is simply another repetition of the old story of "Don Quixote and the windmill." This extraordinary sensitiveness upon this subject which would prompt "L. W. S." to make a pretext of self constituted championship of something which had never been assailed, to air her academic literature, is abundant evidence of an abnormal, erratic brain, and certainly demands rest, rest, a good long rest. Perhaps the result would be a discriminating understanding and a healthy appreciation of points at issue. My phrase most certainly was not ambiguous, neither is it now when I say to "L. W. S." that the zeal displayed in her aggressive championship of the royalty of her hero, would if displayed "anti mortem" have appeared more practical, more consistent, and no doubt more satisfactory to "good, dear Uncle John," for I am firmly impressed that had I a friend of whom I could honestly write that my children had learned from him "only one long lesson of gentleness, unweariness kindness and unflinching cheerfulness," and who "possessed an innocence of heart, a meekness of disposition, a kindness of speech" and in fact all the cardinal virtues, and I should permit him to die like a dog in a shanty but a little way from my own door, I should consider that I had proved myself recreant to every trust of gratitude, friendship or charity; but then I, probably, have not arrived at that divine afflatus which would enable me to rise above the common, practical ideas of mortals and bow at the shrine of gushing sentimentalism, and I hope I never shall. But I, too, now write "Resqueat in pace" on the tomb of "Uncle John," for so far as I am concerned he has had little to do with the difference of opinion between "L. W. S." and myself. I am perfectly willing L. W. S. should enjoy to the fullest extent her ideas of manliness and christian virtue, but I do object most positively to her using the pretext that the grave of some hero who had had the misfortune to be compelled per force of circumstances, to succumb to "spiritual influence" liquidly applied, had been sacrilegiously invaded by me, who sought with desecrating hands to clothe his memory with obloquy as a shield from behind which to sling arrows poisoned as potentially as were ever those of the ancients, for I conceive this to be the effect upon the minds of the young at least; although "L. W. S." takes pains to assure us she is no apologist for drunkenness yet with the same breath she declares it simply a misfortune. I have no desire for a newspaper controversy with "L. W. S." for in the main, little good grows out of them and to any candid person, reading my article, and its pretended answer all the fine rhetoric of "L. W. S." in reference to "true knightliness," and "striking the broken armor of the dead," &c., are sweetest wasted on the desert air. So I would say to "L. W. S." Sheathe your sword, sheathe your pen until some unlucky knight actually demoralizes the last resting place of some of "natures noble-

men" and then throw at him your probe pointed gamut of select phrases, with a vengeance. I am quite sure it won't be me for if properly posted in future as to the ultimate taking of any of earth's unfortunate sots, at least in this region, I would endeavor to communicate at once with the proper authorities to see that the heavenly choirs were put under training to greet them with that soul-stirring, cheering welcome, "See the Conquering Hero Comes." All out of consideration, of course, to "L. W. S." who assures me of her cordial assistance in the event of my desiring to make an onslaught against intemperance in Bismarck, in her peculiar direction. I respectfully beg to be excused as I have little desire for notoriety, and not any to see repeated a little episode of three years ago, when the earnest wives and mothers-of-the-county were banding together in prayer to attempt to stay the tide of intemperance which was sweeping away their husbands and sons into a perfect maelstrom of woe when they had a right to expect at least the sympathy of every mother in the land, "L. W. S." from the depths of her literary investigations in this direction, brought forth a newspaper article from which I make the following extracts:

"The saloons are no more responsible for the sins of intemperate men than millinery stores are accountable for the follies and weaknesses of fashionable women." Also in speaking of the way to manage husbands, she says: "When he returns don't anger him with reproaches or frighten him with hysterics; help him to take off his boots if they fit unaccountably tight; get him a nice lunch and a hot toddy if he wants it," &c., and she winds up by advising her misguided sisters, who are struggling heavenward with their burden of prayer and seeking strength and consolation at the hands of a loving God, to change tactics and "seek inspiration from the Goddess, whose temple is the kitchen and whose throne is the cooking stove; whose royal sceptre is the broom stick and whose crown the frying-pan," &c.

Thinking this is sufficient to make plain the positions of both "L. W. S." and myself in regard to this matter, and to show where the real Uncle John lies, I close with the plea of the churchman in regard to "L. W. S." proffered assistance in temperance struggles, "Good Lord, deliver us."

### Dakota Items.

The supreme court held a session at Yankton, commencing last Saturday.

Clay county is bothered to determine whether she shall have a fair this year or not.

Col. Pound, of Yankton, who has been very low from hemorrhage of the lungs, is improving.

Perhaps the Dakota Southern will this fall build a new depot at the foot of Third street in Yankton.

At Vermillion the principal of the public school gets \$30 a month, and assistant teachers \$30 a month each.

The grain harvest is in full blast, and never before in the history of the southern counties has the yield promised so magnificently as now.

The horses and coaches of the defunct Fort Pierre stage line, were sold at auction in Yankton last Saturday. The horses sold for \$75 each, on an average, and a Concord coach went for \$31.

The Territorial treasurer, E. A. Sherman, informs the editor of the Canton News that he has collected since the 1st of last January sufficient funds to pay off all Territorial warrants drawn from January to November 23, 1876, amounting to something more than \$10,000.

The Vermillion Standard of last Saturday says that on the previous Sunday evening two young ladies of that place, Miss Rhoda Anderson and Miss Hamie Hendricks, left their respective homes for the purpose of eloping with a couple of young bloods. Their plans do not seem to have been well arranged, for somehow or other they missed connection. The girls were gone two days and nights before they were found, and the Standard adds: "Of course their parents were angry and frightened, and instituted a search, which resulted in the capture of the lassies in an old vacated dug out. The affair created considerable excitement throughout this vicinity. The father of one of the girls, supposing the girl had run away, to get married, went to Sioux City to head of the runaway couple, and it is whispered around that he would have made it exceedingly tropical for the gay Lothario had he found him in her company. The reception the young ladies received upon their arrival home has not been reported but it is probable that it was no entertaining that they will not have any further desire to run away."

### Loss by the Strike.

The government loses about \$1,000,000 by the strikers, principally in the falling off of receipts in internal revenue and customs, besides the expense incurred in transporting soldiers to and from the scenes of disturbance.

Frank Walworth, who killed his father, Mansfield Tracy Walworth, at the Sturtevant House, New York City, in 1872, has, after many unsuccessful efforts to secure his release from prison, been pardoned out by Gov. Robinson, on the ground of insanity.