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The Bismarck Tribune.

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The Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Republican Territorial Ticket.

For Delegate to Congress,
JEFFERSON P. KIDDER,
Of Vermillion.
For Auditor,
JOHN L. SANDS,
Of Lincoln County.
For Treasurer,
E. A. SHERMAN,
Of Sioux Falls.
For Superintendent of Schools,
W. E. CATON,
Of Union County.
For Superintendent of Emigration,
FRED. J. CROSS,
Of Minnehaha.
For Commissioner,
JAMES HOLES,
Of Fargo.

Col. A. H. Seward died at the home of his brother in New York, last week.

The majority in Maine exceeds sixteen thousand. Little comfort in that for Democracy.

Tweed was captured through a caricature by Nast in Harper's Weekly, but the Spaniards thought he had stolen Charley Ross instead of millions of money.

Judge Wilder is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 2d Minnesota district, while Ignatius Donnelly has been trotted out by the Greenback Convention.

Ben. Butler was nominated. On motion to make it unanimous, ten delegates voted no. We need Ben Butler in Congress to make it lively for the animals.

The New York Democratic Convention nominated L. Robinson for Governor in place of Horatio Seymour who was placed on the electoral ticket in place of John Kelly, resigned.

The rewards offered for the Northfield bank robbers aggregate \$20,000 per head including the Missouri rewards. Minnesota offers one thousand dollars reward for each; the Northfield bank five hundred for each.

The Bozeman Courier says a large traffic is now going on between Bozeman and the mouth of Tongue River, by boat from Benson's Landing twenty miles below Bozeman. The Times thinks the army could be supplied with forage by means of these boats.

O. S. King, brother of Col. Wm. S. King, and a Libby Prison chum of the writer, died at Minneapolis last week of consumption. He was, until lately, editor of the Fergus Falls Advocate, one of the sprightliest papers in the Northwest under his management.

The St. Paul Dispatch having been purchased by an "association of gentlemen" now appears with Hayes and Wheeler flying at its mast head. Capt. Henry A. Castle at present represents the purchasers and is the managing editor. This leaves the Minneapolis Mirror the only Democratic daily in Minnesota and to Ed. Stevens the Democrats should look for comfort.

That joke played by John Grass, the Blackfoot chief, is a good one. Being paroled to bring in Kill Eagle's band, he accomplished his work and made an eloquent appeal in their behalf. Gen. Carlin thereupon ordered the release of Grass who then presented him with an old flint-lock rifle which he requested him to send to the President for use when hunting.

CROOK.

Fights Roman Nose and Crazy Horse, Capturing Lodges and Contents--Much Forage, Dried Meat, Robes, &c.--Several Enlisted Men Killed--A Lieut. of the 3d loses a leg--Gen. Crook in the Black Hills.

Special dispatch to the Bismarck Tribune.

St. PAUL, Sept. 19.—Col. Merritt, of Crook's command, on the ninth inst. attacked Roman Nose's village on a tributary of Owl river, near the Black Hills, capturing the lodges with their contents and one hundred and forty ponies, a Seventh Cavalry guidon, corn from Powder river, large quantities of dried meats, berries, robes and furs. The Indians were reinforced by Crazy Horse and attacked Merritt after Crook came up but were repulsed. Skirmishing continued on the 10th. Several enlisted men were killed and Lieut. Vonlutwitz, 3d Cav., lost his right leg. American Horse was captured with others and died of wounds. The Indians captured had good Indian passes from agent Howard.

Crook camped on Whitewood in the Black Hills on the 15th. His command goes to Custer City and he to Laramie to meet Sheridan.

Serious negro riots are reported from Aiken county, Ga., caused by the shooting of a negro ravisher and an attempt to arrest another. The rioters have torn up a portion of the railway track on the Augusta and Port Royal Railroad. The Northfield robbers have escaped into Dakota. Yesterday they stopped the stage in the Big Sioux valley but concluded not to trade horses, theirs being the best.

Hellgate is to be blown up on Thursday.

The Republican majority in Maine is over fifteen thousand.

JOHN GRASS.

The Blackfoot Chief Arrested and Released--Something of the Pleasant Faced Orator--Brings in Kill Eagle and His Band--Makes a Speech in Their Behalf Which Softens the Hearts of the Whites--Bulls Ghost, Little Lousey and Other Injuns.

Correspondence of the Bismarck Tribune.

John Grass the chief who was arrested a few days ago under charges by the agent, Col. Johnston, was subsequently released and paroled with the understanding that he would visit Kill Eagle's band supposed to be about 25 miles out, and use his influence to induce this chief to come into the agency and surrender.

Grass returned yesterday entirely successful, having found Kill Eagle's band out about 40 miles. Last evening at dusk the entire party camped under the guards of the post.

This morning all were on the *qui vive* to witness the entry and surrender of the dusky band of cut throats. It was not, however, until about 3 o'clock P. M., that the party reached the agency office where a short delay occurred in shaking hands with the agents when all repaired to the adjutant's office, where Gen. Carlin and the officers of the post awaited their arrival. A halt was made and the band turned over to Gen. Carlin as prisoners, they having agreed to make an unconditional surrender, delivering up their arms and ponies.

Gen. Carlin informed Kill Eagle briefly what was expected of them as prisoners; he could not tell what disposition the Great Father might see fit to make of them, as long as they remained under his charge and behaved themselves, they would receive kind treatment. He hoped their example would soon be followed by other Indians still out. Kill Eagle is accompanied by Little Wounded who also left here last spring with a large party for the hostile camp. His people are all out yet with the exception of some half dozen who adhered to the fortunes of their chief.

The whole party number 142 and are as ill looking and nasty a set of scoundrels as one sees about an Indian agency.

The arms surrendered are almost entirely the old flint lock trade rifle, Kill Eagle himself being the only one having a breech loader, a fine Winchester.

They were comparatively destitute and broken spirited and probably glad to get back under their Great Father's fostering care. They had little to say but listened attentively to the general's words of advice and instructions in regard to them.

Grass who had been so instrumental in bringing in these Indians received a handsome compliment from the Commanding officer for his services which were tendered while he was a prisoner under charges; he trusted that his fidel-

ity would be a bright example for the people of his tribe. He may have been indiscreet, perhaps, in talking, which may for the time being detain Indians from returning to the Agency; but he should remember him kindly to his father at Washington.

Grass then made a short plea in behalf of Kill Eagle and his people who were their brothers; who had gone out in the spring after Indian wealth (meaning evidently to hunt and trade) and to return to the agency; that they were detained at the hostile camp against their will, their ponies and effects taken from them and themselves beaten, and why—because they were the Great Father's children—the white man's friend and would not go into the fight against your soldiers. They had done wrong though not intentionally. They gave up all they possessed now and kept nothing back. If the Great Father said so they would be willing to die.

Grass then with a broad smile presented Gen. Carlin with an old flint lock rifle which he desired to have presented to his Great Father as a present for him to hunt with.

Subsequently the prisoners pitched their lodges in a circle between the agency and garrison and sentinals placed in charge of them. Both Gen. Carlin and Col. Johnston deserves great credit for the successful manner in which this arrest has been effected, as it will undoubtedly be followed soon by others.

Bulls Ghost and Wild Cat, who would not allow their bands to be counted by the officers detailed to make the census, came up to the agency yesterday with their leading Indians. These bands are camped on the east side of the Missouri, about twenty-five miles below here.

Lt. Roach first visited them, but was unable to accomplish anything with these chiefs. Capt. Collins, 17th Infy, was also sent down to visit them, but met with a like result. On the report of these officers their rations were stopped, and Wild Cat was broken of his grade as a chief, and young Lousey, or "The man-covered-with-Lice," a lad of about fourteen years, made chief of his band. The former chiefs of the band were this boy's father and grandfather of the same name, the latter being made by General Harney in 1856.

The chiefs above referred to evidently made an attempt to organize opposition, but not meeting with success, and losing their rations, were finally obliged to submit. EAGLE EYE.

Correspondence of the Bismarck Tribune.

STANDING ROCK, Sept. 11.—Considerable excitement existed here yesterday occasioned by the arrest of John Grass, chief of the Black Feet Indians at this agency. John is charged with conveying and assisting to convey large quantities of fresh beef and other supplies to hostile Indians. It is also claimed that he has secreted in his camp well known hostiles who have been in at different times.

There are several charges and specifications against him. In the long examination he underwent before the acting agent, and a board of officers convened for the purpose, he asserted his entire innocence of the crimes charged against him. He labored, however, under much nervous excitement, and considered himself forever disgraced in the good opinion of his tribe. He expressed his entire willingness to die, if guilty of any wrong-doing, in fact, did not care to live another day. He was anxious to have a full investigation and desired to see his Great Father at Washington. Grass wears an honest and pleasing expression and is in form and feature one of the finest looking Indians at the Agency. He always meets you with a smiling face and pleasant "how," that makes one feel that you are friends at once. Young, not over thirty, full of grace and dignity, his every movement shows that he is a leader and chief among his people. As an orator he has no equal of his color; his expressions clear and forcible, his flow of words unceasing and convincing. His bearing has created for him many friends in his troubles, and hopes are expressed that he may establish his innocence.

The arrest was made very quietly, Col. Johnston sending for him to come to the office as he wished to see him on important business. It was generally understood that some trouble might arise when the news of the arrest and confinement of so important a chief as Grass became known to the Indians. About 6 p. m. an alarm was spread that Grass' camp, about five miles below the agency and in full view, numbering about one hundred and sixty lodges, was moving and in great animation. Field glasses were at once in great demand. Indians were seen driving in their ponies and everything pointed to a movement on their part of some kind. The long roll was sounded, arms were

issued to the band and a fresh supply of ammunition distributed to the men.

The company of the 1st at the agency under Col. Johnston, moved up to the post with their prisoner who manifested much uneasiness. Grass was very urgent in desiring to be paroled that he might visit and quiet his people if they were contemplating a movement for his rescue. Later in the evening a Catholic Priest and an interpreter visited the Indian camp. As dusk drew on the different companies returned to their quarters and quiet reigned once more over our hitherto quiet garrison.

The entire command are busily engaged in building quarters for shelter from the storms of the coming winter, and although everything is pushed to the utmost, it will evidently be late before all are sheltered.

The enrollment of the Indians at the agency has been completed. Nearly four hundred and fifty lodges and over four thousand Indians were found actually present, a much greater number than were thought by anyone to be in. The count establishes several items of interest. First, that Indians from the hostile bands have been gradually creeping back to the protection of their agency in considerable numbers, and that in spite of all efforts to detect and prevent them. Another is, that under military control and system this agency will cost the government at least a third if not a half less to run than it has formerly cost under the wretched management of Indian agents and the Indians receive better and greater supplies.

The paymaster made his usual visit here last week and left on the Yellowstone to-day several thousand dollars lighter of pocket than when he arrived.

The ex-agent also departed for his Nebraska home having a few days previously received a dispatch virtually dismissing him from the Indian service as he has formerly been from Uncle Sam's Military Service. Comment is unnecessary. The temptations and opportunities are too great and numerous for the average Indian agent to resist. EAGLE EYE.

THE YELLOWSTONE.

One of the Most Remarkable Streams on the Continent--Opening Up a Vast Extent of Country for Settlement and Commerce.

Yellowstone Letter, Aug. 20, to Chicago Tribune.

Anticipating an early day when the Yellowstone river will become an additional inland thoroughfare, he forwards the following memoranda for the benefit of steamboatmen with venturesome natures—steamboatmen who are fond of hunting and fishing, and who are not afraid of losing their scalps:

This river is, in every particular, the MOST REMARKABLE STREAM on the American continent. I speak whereof I know from many years' experience on the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributaries, and from actual observations on this stream. Except when swollen by summer rains, it is as clear as the Cumberland; it has as rapid a current as the Upper Missouri, it has the clearly-defined banks, gravel-beds and bars of the Tennessee; the steady, unchanging channel of the Red, and is as handsome a stream as ever flowed. Receiving its supply from the winter's snow fall in the Big Horn, Wolf, Powder and smaller ranges of mountains, it attains its maximum depth in June, at a time when other western navigable streams are generally at their lowest stages; and the regularity and slowness with which the snow dissolves serves to keep a steady flow until August. The June freshets usually brings a good deal of sand, decomposed vegetable matter and alkali-dust from the ravines and bad lands, which slightly fills up the channels; but, as the river recedes and false channels close up, the rapidity of the current soon cuts away all obstructions, and the channel becomes clearly defined. Consequently the depth of water in the main channel is often

AS GREAT IN AUGUST AS IN JUNE—being so this year, when three or four feet are marked on the rapids. The currents run regularly from foot of bends to point-shadow; that is, the crossings are natural, and all a pilot has to do is to locate middle bars, false points and rocks. There are no snags in the Yellowstone, and the only hazardous obstructions are reefs of rocks which sometimes a land-slide has thrown out into a bend. Middle bars and islands occur at frequent intervals; but a good pilot can always tell where the draught of water is. Of course there are no wood yards on the river, but wooding places are never out of reach. The points and islands are usually skirted with the timber drift, deadened and standing. A crew will wood up in forty minutes out of twelve hours, which is about as well as some woodyards on the Cumberland or Tennessee can offer.

From Buford to Eastern Montana the

route via the Yellowstone is, and will continue to be

THE SHORTEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE ONE.

The Far West has demonstrated this season that the Yellowstone is navigable later than the upper Missouri. From Pryor's creek to the mouth, there cannot be less than twenty-four inches, and the shoal places are only two or three in a distance of 461 miles. There are a dozen different rapids on the Yellowstone; but a clear-cut channel of fifty feet wide and four and five feet deep is always found. To Fort Ellis, Bozeman and the fur and ore producing regions of Montana, the Yellowstone is the best route. This season the Far West, Carroll, Josephine and E. H. Durfee have been running on the Yellowstone; and, although each boat has carried full tonnage (in the dog-days of August), I have yet to hear of either boat wetting a spar. In fact, with ordinary care and discretion, a boat need never get aground from the opening to the closing of navigation. Capt. Grant Marsh has run the Far West night and day on the upper Yellowstone, and he, and Campbell and Thompson, pilots, say it is the easiest and best stream to navigate they ever were on. Foulke and Vardy, the engineers, say it is the better water for making steam than the Missouri or lower Mississippi,—don't scale up so much, nor scour out packing. To-day the Carroll, Captain Burleigh, Josephine, Captain Martin Coulson, and the Yellowstone, Captain John Massie, are at the landing, giving the river quite a business-like appearance.

THE SIOUX WAR.

Crook Captures a Village--150 Hostiles Surrender to Gen. Carlin--Sitting Bull Crossing the Missouri--Terry in Pursuit--Winter Arrangements on the Yellowstone.

On his way to the Black Hills, Gen. Crook surprised the village of the chief American Horse, killing that chief and about half a dozen others and capturing the entire village—about 150 Indians. This affair occurred on the 9th, at Slim Butte, about sixty miles from the Black Hills. The Indians were en route for the agencies from the hostile camps. Gen. Crook is probably now in the hills, and will, no doubt, give full protection to the miners.

One hundred and fifty hostiles have surrendered to Gen. Carlin at Standing Rock, and will be held under General Sherman's orders as prisoners.

On the 9th inst, Gen. Terry received information that Sitting Bull and his followers crossed the Missouri at Wolf Point, about forty miles below Ft. Peck, a few days before. His column, when moving, was said to be three miles long and his force estimated at five thousand.

Gen. Terry immediately ordered the 7th Cavalry and a battalion of the 6th Infantry, under Col. Moore, to Fort Peck, and taking from Buford one company of the 6th Infantry, he proceeded up the Missouri, leaving Fort Buford on the 15th, on the John M. Chambers. There is little hope, however, that Gen. Terry will succeed in overtaking the Indians.

Of course this new move will consume considerable time, and the troops will not be in for some weeks yet.

A rise in the Yellowstone of about two feet has enabled boats to continue running to the mouth of Glendive, and has enabled the Far West to pass Wolf Rapids. Supplies of subsistence stores sufficient for the Infantry for the winter have been forwarded to the mouth of Glendive. Owing to the great difficulty experienced in procuring forage, it has been determined to leave no cavalry on the Yellowstone this winter. Gen. Miles is already building winter quarters at Tongue River; Col. Otis, of the 22d, is at the mouth of Glendive, and will remain there until the supplies are all forwarded from that point. The army trains and the citizens teams are now engaged in transporting supplies from the mouth of Glendive to Tongue river. They will be engaged in this work some weeks. When this is done, Col. Otis will probably join Gen. Miles, and both the 5th and 22d will winter on the Yellowstone.

Judge Kidder may be expected at Bismarck at an early day. He comes to visit rather than to talk and will be glad to meet all. The Judge is one of the most effective workers in Congress, not so much through his ability to make a speech, as through his ability to make friends and through his persistent efforts, and courteous treatment of all with whom he comes in contact. Mr. Spink will also visit this locality at an early day and we bespeak for him a patient hearing. Later in the campaign, however, we shall give reasons why Judge Kidder should be supported by all interested in the welfare of Northern Dakota.