

The Bismarck Tribune.

By M. H. JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Published every Friday; eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week—local and foreign—particular attention being paid to state news. Sent to any address, postage paid, for \$1.00 for one year; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months.

The Bismarck Tribune is the oldest newspaper in the state—established June 11, 1873. It has a wide circulation and is a desirable advertising medium. Being published at the capital of the state it makes a feature of state news, of a semi-official character, and is therefore particularly interesting to all who desire to keep the run of state affairs—political, social and business.

The new militia bill has been reported favorably to congress. The bill reported is the one approved by the conference of the adjutants general of the various states, recently held in Washington. An important feature of the bill is that which provides that officers of the national guard who have been nominated by the governor and appointed by the president for that purpose may attend and pursue a regular course of study at a military school or college in the United States. The pension laws are extended to cover the case of all officers and men disabled while in the service and to their widows and orphans. It provides for the same organization, armament and discipline of the national guard as is prescribed for the regular army. It provides that the national guard shall be equipped with the service magazine rifles and carbines and all the equipments and other accoutrements which are in use in the regular army, without expense to the states, this equipment to remain the property of the United States and to be annually accounted for by the governors of the respective states and territories. The payment to the different states and territories of their proportion of the annual appropriation made by congress for equipping the militia is put under the supervision of the war department by making it a prerequisite that the national guard is sufficiently armed, uniformed and equipped for active duty in the field, and in addition shall during the year next preceding have participated in practice marches or gone into a camp of instruction at least five consecutive days. The secretary of war is authorized to have inspections made yearly to ascertain if the conditions of the bill are complied with by the state officials. The annual appropriation for the benefit of the militia heretofore has been available only for arms, ordnance, quartermasters' stores and camp equipage. The new bill makes the appropriation available for the payment of subsistence and transportation of such portion of the organized militia as shall engage in actual field or camp service for instruction.

No doubt Editor Winship will be agreeably surprised and gratified to read in the Mandan Pioneer a cordial indorsement of his appointment as register of the land office at Grand Forks. Editor Tuttle is satisfied that a man who has fought for principle for as many years as Winship has, is justly entitled to the best a grateful government has to offer. Tuttle calls attention to the fact that when Bryan and free silver threatened to overwhelm the land, there were only two light houses in the state of North Dakota to warn travelers, adrift in the storm of ideas and opinions, of the rocks that lay in the direction of free silver, and these were the Grand Forks Herald and the Mandan Pioneer. It is indeed gratifying to the smaller fry of the state to learn what these giants of intellectual attainment think of each other. We may look now for a tender effusion in the columns of the Herald to the editor of the Mandan Pioneer. Certainly Register Winship will be able to do no less. For Editor Edwards of the Fargo Forum, however, Tuttle has no word of consolation or condolence. By inference he congratulates the president upon turning down the major in his quest for a job. We do not know how the major stood upon the free silver question when Tuttle and Winship were engaged in their solitary task of standing guard over the United States to keep it from going to the bow-wows. Possibly he wobbled a little. That being the case, he is not in the Tuttle-Winship class and had he been wise he would not have expected anything from the government and would have staid at home.

It is again profitable to breed good horses. Advance sheets of the forthcoming report of the department of agriculture show some encouraging statistics regarding the horse market. The horse market took a fearful tumble from 1890 to 1893, not beginning to revive until 1897. This quaking was due to a large export demand, which resulted in the shipment of 39,532 horses in 1897 as against 3,501

in 1890. Last year the exported horses numbered 82,250, of which 37,465 went to South Africa. This steady market has brought prices up to where it is once more profitable to breed and raise good animals. On rising prices, farmers are slow to sell, and agents of exporting firms are finding it hard work to fill orders.

The Ellendale Record contains the following: "It is rumored that Hon. Tom Marshall has procured for the industrial school the \$35,000 that is needed for immediate use in improvements necessary to accommodate the needs of the school. Tom Marshall may be set down as the father of the Ellendale state industrial school. He procured the first act of the North Dakota legislature that made it possible to start the institution going, and has ever since had his eye on its struggle for existence. Now, that the institution needs money for additional buildings and school material, he is again in the breach, and rescues the school from its difficulties."

Prof. Waldron of the state agricultural college reports that live specimens of the grasshopper family have already been sent in to the college, and he warns the people in the valley against the hopper the coming season. Flowing of the stubble to destroy the nests and eggs is the best assurance against the hatching of the hoppers, and the valley farmers are urged to take proper precautions in the early spring.

Writing home of his call on the president, in the interests of his candidacy for the first assistant post master generalship, Major Edwards says: "I enjoyed the occasion and shall return home with most kindly remembrances of—how it was not done. It's not everyone who can come to Washington and get turned down with so much satisfaction by such good fellows."

The state Pan-American commission will take steps at once to purchase medals for the exhibitors who were awarded them by the directors of the exposition. The official list of awards has just been received and the medals will be ordered at once and will be sent to the exhibitors soon as they are received from the makers.

It is likely that the loss of cattle in the Missouri slope region during the recent storm—compared with the total amount of stock in this region—will not much exceed the usual percentage of loss during the season. We hear of all the losses but nothing is said about the hundreds of bunches in which there were no losses.

Senator McCumber opposed the bill to protect the presidents and officials of the government of the United States from attack by assassins, on the ground that it was too sweeping in its provisions. He does not want the cabinet and minor officials included in the provisions of the measure.

The Soo road can declare no dividends this year. According to the St. Paul Dispatch, the road needs all its money to build the Bismarck extension and buy the Washburn road, to get up to the King John coal mine, after those black diamonds.

Down in South Dakota the recent storm seemed to have raged much more furious than in North Dakota and the live stock loss is reported much heavier. The storm was likewise very severe in the Winnipeg country and west of there.

The Minneapolis Journal, as a newspaper, is the most enterprising and essential to the northwestern reader, of any paper published in the Twin Cities, and will probably maintain this standing as long as J. S. McLain directs its policy.

The Jamestown Alert has special correspondence from down in Arkansas, which states that the fog end of the recent Manitoba zephyr was felt down that way and some damage done to fruit by the cold wave.

According to Phil Shortt of the Devils Lake Free Press, S. J. Small of the Inter-Ocean is not as truthful as Phil Shortt of the Free Press, which may not be so bad on Small after all.

By executive order Brigadier General William A. Kobbé will take command of the department of Dakota, headquarters at St. Paul, on the 25th inst.

The Rugby Optimist is mean enough to say—"it is the beginning of the end for George"—all on account of that Grand Forks reavership.

Editor Tuttle now has it in for the weather bureau of the United States for failing to specify how severe would be the storm of last week.

McClure of the Minot Optic says these blizzards come every ten years, so we see no reason why people should not take warning.

John Dillon appears to be the Ben Tillman of the house of commons.

AFTER BURIED GOLD

CORRESPONDENT AT STANDING ROCK REVIVES A TALE ABOUT THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN BURIED TREASURE.

St. Yates, N. D., March 20.—Somewhere in the sand flats of the Missouri river, twenty miles north of Fort Rice, is the rotten hulk of a rough scow and half a million dollars' worth of gold nuggets. A score of miners gave up their lives to protect this treasure, and only one man out of the party escaped death, and he because, like Capt. John Smith, an Indian girl interceded for and rescued him.

Montana in the early sixties was a place where life was held cheaply when whites were pitted against whites, but when the Sioux met the paleface one or the other was sure to die. So in 1865, when a party of placer miners at Virginia City, decided that they had had enough of fortune-hunting, twenty-one banded together for the return trip. A scow was built, and in water-tight compartments on the bottom each man's gold was stored in buckskin bags, marked with the name of the owner. A rough floor was laid over this, and above was packed the rifles, ammunition and provisions needed for the trip.

As they proceeded down the Missouri and entered the land of the Sioux the danger of travel increased. So they gave up trying to go by day, and sneaked down stream at night, and then as quietly as possible. When within two days' journey of Fort Rice, seeing no signs of Indians, the argonauts laid aside prudence and pressed forward by day.

Suddenly from the shore one morning came the crack of a rifle, and the man at the steering oar sprang to his feet, gasped and then fell into the turbid waters that were bearing the boat swiftly on. The others seized their rifles and prepared for defense. Without a steersman the boat swung around, and the next instant the prow crashed on a rock and the whites were held an open target for the concealed Indians on the shore.

All morning the unequal fight was continued and one after another the miners' were killed, while at noon, with ammunition exhausted, a little party of four was all that remained. When the Sioux discovered this they dashed to the boat with knife and tomahawk to finish their work. The survivors were butchered, save one, Pierre Lavalle, a Frenchman, whose Sioux bride crouched by his side. He was made a prisoner and adopted into the tribe. Later he made his escape and reached Fort Rice, the only man of twenty-one who knew where the treasure lay. For the Indians, in looting the scow, had not gone below the false bottom.

A few months later he confided the secret of the sunken gold scow to an old Quaker, Richard Pope, and to his son. The three visited the scene of the tragedy, and dug away the gravel and sand that had formed about the scow, but before they could get to the gold the Indians attacked them again and Lavalle was killed.

Two years later Pope told the story to J. D. Emerson, now an agent for the Northwestern Fur company, stationed at Basin, on the North Pacific. His son had died in the meantime, so the two determined to secure the treasure. They went to Fort Rice and started up the river in a boat. Before they had gone ten miles their craft sank. Pope was nearly drowned, and died shortly after, from the effects of exposure, but not, however, before he had given Emerson an accurate description of the spot where the scow was lost.

In the years that have passed since then the Missouri has changed its bed, and where the scow sank is now a broad sand flat, covered with a sparse growth of trees. Many persons have sought the treasure and have dug trenches on various parts of the flat, but only one person, J. D. Emerson, knows where the spot is, and some day, he says, he will return to recover the gold.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR FLEMING.
The funeral of Major R. E. Fleming of Fargo, will be held Sunday afternoon. There will be short private services at his residence conducted by Dean Burleson and the body will then be taken to the Masonic Temple, where the Masonic Scottish Rite service will be conducted. The body will be interred in the basement of the temple, where a vault is being constructed. Telegrams of condolence have been received by the family from all parts of the country, and from prominent Masons everywhere.

FIVE YEARS IN THE PEN.
Albert Saunders who pleaded guilty to uttering forged drafts at Cas- sington was sentenced by Judge Pollock to five years in the state penitentiary. Saunders method was to negotiate for the purchase of high grade horses and get the seller of the horses to indorse drafts which he afterward negotiated. He had pursued the same scheme in Kentucky and was indicted by a grand jury in the state but escaped. The prisoner had already spent six months in jail.

March, April, May

There is a best time for doing everything—that is, a time when a thing can be done to the best advantage, most easily and most effectively. Now is the best time for purifying your blood. Why? Because your system is now trying to purify it—you know this by the pimples and other eruptions that have come on your face and body.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

Missouri Slope Items.

Dan Cullen of Mandan, while crossing the Northern Pacific tracks near the water tank, was struck by a passenger engine and one ankle was broken. Cullen had been drinking considerably and this is supposed to be the reason he was not killed.

Wiley Martin has been arrested at Mandan for the assault upon Tim Slatery, and brought before Justice Noyes on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. He was bound over to the district court in bonds of \$750, the bonds being furnished by J. H. McGillic and James Dooley.

The brief to be used by the prosecution in the Voss disbarment case has been prepared and a copy sent to the defendant. Among other things it states: "We are gratified to be able to say that there is no evidence in this record justifying the conclusion that any corrupt money in the transactions considered, came into Mr. Voss's hands."

Mandan Pioneer: The attention of Mr. Jacob Christina was called this week to the fact that twenty years ago, as reported in another column, he found a hot spring on his farm, in which eggs and potatoes were cooked with amazing rapidity. He was asked how that spring is now? His reply was that he discovered after the Pioneer reporter of twenty years ago went home, that the heat came, not from a spring, but from a burning bed of coal on his place. In 1884 he turned a stream of water on to the fire and extinguished it. That fire burned up several thousand tons of his coal but he has plenty still left.

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Official Time Card No. 12. Taking effect at 6 a. m. Monday, January 13th, 1901. Daily except Sunday.

No. 1.	Mis. Stations.	No. 2.
8:30 a. m.	0. Lv. Bismarck . . . Ar. 3:30 p. m.	
9:10 a. m.	10. Lv. Arnold . . . Ar. 2:20 p. m.	
9:50 a. m.	15. Lv. Baldwin . . . Ar. 1:50 p. m.	
10:30 a. m.	20. Lv. Chapin Jct. . . Ar. 1:30 p. m.	
11:10 a. m.	25. Lv. Wilton . . . Ar. 1:15 p. m.	
	28. Chapin . . .	
11:30 a. m.	27. Lv. Wilton . . . Ar. 1:00 p. m.	
11:45 a. m.	45. Ar. Washburn . . . Lv. 12:15 p. m.	

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