

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE Entered at the Postoffice, Bismarck, N. D., as Second Class Matter. GEORGE D. MANN, Editor Foreign Representatives G. LOGAN PAYNE COMPANY, CHICAGO, DETROIT, Kresge Bldg. PAYNE, BURNS AND SMITH, NEW YORK, Fifth Ave. Bldg. MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of special dispatches herein are also reserved. MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION SUBSCRIPTION RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE Daily by carrier, per year, \$7.20 Daily by mail, per year (In Bismarck) 7.20 Daily by mail, per year (In state outside Bismarck) 5.00 Daily by mail outside of North Dakota 6.00 THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER (Established 1878)

WITH THE EDITORS

PROHIBITION AND THE STRIKE Before the steel industry strike is ended organized labor is likely to discover that prohibition is a good thing for its cause. There has been comparatively little rioting in the present situation—very much less, in fact, than was anticipated by those of both the labor and capital sides who have memories of what happened in previous strikes when intoxicants were freely for sale in licensed saloons.

In a dispatch from Pittsburgh Carl W. Ackerman says those who are watching closely the conditions in that district attribute the lack of violent strife to prohibition. Federal and state authorities are co-operating in enforcement of prohibition. They have come near eliminating liquor from the situation—the first time this has been done, in a time of extensive strikes. One result is that the strikers and their supporters have clearer brains with which to do their thinking and planning, and that they are conducting themselves in a way better calculated than hitherto to win public sympathy. Another result is the saving of money from the coffers of the liquor sellers, with a consequent easier financing of the strike and ability to prolong it without serious inconveniences to strikers and their families.

As a rule strikes that affect the interests of the general public succeed or fail according as they enlist or fail to enlist the sympathetic interest of the general public. The chances of winning popular support are much enhanced in a strike that is conducted without disorder. Liquor is an inflamer of minds and a feeder of the spirit of violence, hence the assertion that effective prohibition is an asset to labor in such a situation as the steel strike has brought about. Prohibition is far from being a perfect preventative of violence, but it contributes very materially toward the maintenance of law and order in times of social unrest and stress. —Minneapolis Tribune.

DOES NORTH DAKOTA STAND FOR THIS?

Fine talk to come from the governor of an American state is this from the Labor day speech of Governor Frazier, the Nonpartisan league governor of North Dakota:

Our forefathers in 1776 had no voice in the taxes they had to pay, so they organized the revolution and broke away from tyranny. It was a just revolution. I hope to God we can change things here by the use of the ballot. I think we can. But if we can't, it may be necessary to have another just revolution.

"If we can't change things by the ballot, then revolution."

The next thought after that, especially in minds easily unbalanced, is this: "Getting results by the ballot is slow. Maybe we can't ever get the results we want that way. Why not revolution anyway?"

Now let's see what this comes to.

If they can't change things the way they want them by the ballot, it will be only because they have been unable to convince a majority of the people that the changes they want are good.

That means that, after full hearing, it is only a minority that wants to make those changes.

Revolution, then, would be a minority attempting to impose its will upon a majority by force—by blood and terror.

It has been the practice in America—and that is why America has lived and not become as Mexico or Russia—for a defeated minority to grin and bear it, at the worst resolved to keep up the fight and to try again.

But according to Governor Frazier, the Townley governor of an American commonwealth, that practice is to change. If a minority remains a minority through inability to win by the ballot, then it is to change its tactics and resort to revolution. Reason failing, it will use force. The American system of government refusing to yield at the behest of a minority—which MAY be wrong, Governor Frazier!—the minority will wreck it. Or try to. Incidentally, the American system of government was built precisely for that purpose—of preventing a wrong-headed minority from overcoming the will of a majority.

If a minority cannot prevail over a majority under our system of government, then the system of government is to be wrecked!

This is the doctrine of Haywood, Trotzky, Levine, Townley, and Frazier!

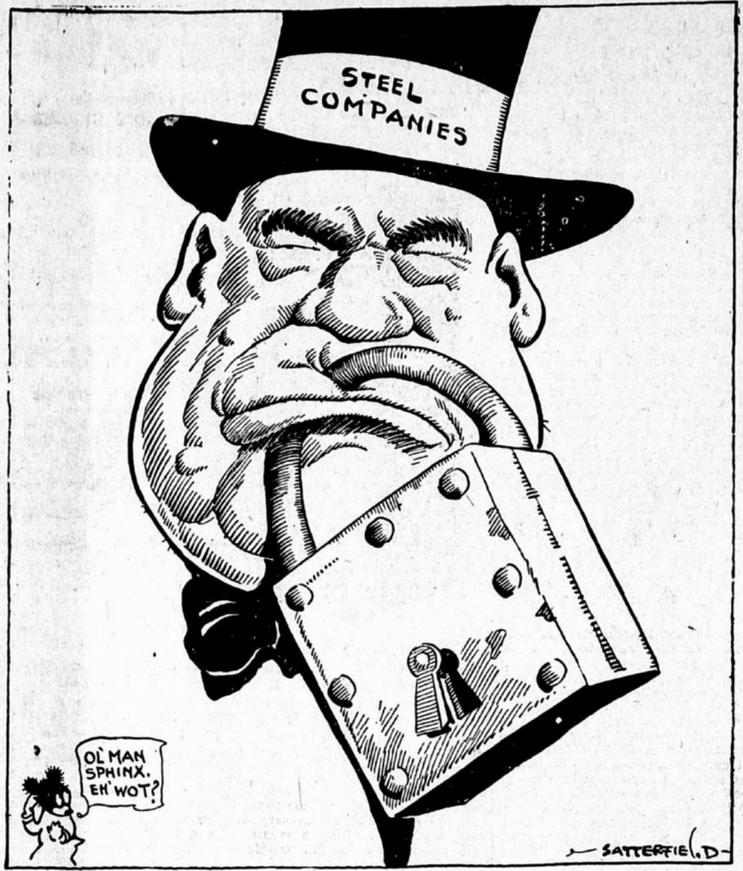
This is fair warning to the majority, and it should be enlightening to those whose distant view Townleyism seems a harmless granger movement. The majority will be wise if it begins setting its heel firmly on the necks of men who talk this way, thus cutting off this revolution before it is born.

No minority shall force its will upon America, and Frazier and his ilk should be made to understand that.

A good way to begin would be to impeach the governor of North Dakota for thus sowing the seeds of a propaganda that is designed to Mexicanize or Russinize the nation whose fathers died to provide the free ballot which Frazier and his ilk, with their class hatreds borrowed from Europe, are teaching men to despise.—Duluth Herald.

Perhaps a lot of this radical talk you hear is a reaction from the months when a man couldn't express an opinion without flirting with a jail.

NOTHING TO TALK ABOUT



VISIT OF GENERAL HUGH SCOTT RECALLS EARLY DAYS IN CITY

W. A. Falconer Writes Entertainingly of Time When Capital City Was Frontier Post and Indians Carried on Their Depredations Within Earshot of the Town—Old Military Man Misses Some Familiar Landmarks.

(BY W. A. FALCONER)

The following old-timers, Jacob Homer, Stephen Welch, Tom McGowan, Thomas Welch, Patrick McHugh, T. J. Tully, Wesley Baker, John Yegen, A. A. McConkey and the writer, had the pleasure of meeting General Hugh Scott on his recent visit to Bismarck. Many of these old-timers knew Gen. Scott when he was a second lieutenant in the 7th cavalry at Fort A. Lincoln in 1876.

During the evening General Scott told many interesting stories of frontier life at old Fort A. Lincoln, and of the many officers who were stationed at Lincoln in the early days, most of whom have passed to the Great Beyond, said General Scott.

MISSOURI ALONE UNCHANGED

In speaking of the many changes that have taken place during the past forty or more years, he said the only thing that has not changed, is the Missouri river. Gen. Scott said that he remembered Camp Hancock, the old Sheridan house, Sam Whitney's opera house, the "Hole in the Wall," and the old M. Leen & MacIndier store, but could not locate the places now.

Gen. Scott was born these sites before he left Bismarck, by Captain Baker and myself. Camp Hancock was located on the ground now occupied by the theatre bureau, and was composed of one company of the 17th infantry, commanded by Capt. Clark, and Lieut. Humbert. The old Sheridan house stood where the Northern Pacific depot now stands. Sam Whitney's opera house was built on the lot now occupied by George Gussner. The "Hole in the Wall" was a little place not over six feet wide directly west of Whitney's opera house, and was run by Ed. B. Ware, a typical western character. The M. Leen & MacIndier store stood on the lot now occupied by the Grambs Plumbing Co., a frame building, 25 feet front and one hundred feet deep. This store was the general headquarters for army officer, steamboat captains, Black Hill miners, government fighters and contractors and from 1873 until 1883, was one of the busiest places in Bismarck.

OLD FORT A. LINCOLN

Fort A. Lincoln was built on the west side of the Missouri river in 1872. If you will look to the southwest of Bismarck, you will see two trees growing on the hills about six miles south-west of Bismarck. On this hill the first buildings were erected, and the fort was called Fort McKean, but later, in 1873, the name was changed to Fort A. Lincoln. On July 2, 1864, congress passed an act granting aid to the Northern Pacific railroad to build a road from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. In 1869 operations were commenced in the construction of this road, about twenty miles west of Duluth, Minn., and the road was finally completed into Bismarck during the fall of 1873. The grade was originally constructed from where the penitentiary now stands southwest across the bottoms to a point on the Missouri river opposite Fort A. Lincoln.

In 1872, during the construction of the railroad, the surveyors were running a line west of the river into the Yellowstone. The surveyors had a military escort commanded by Major Whistler. This expedition left old Fort C in the summer of 1872.

The next summer the railroad had its engineers in the field, and on June 20, 1873, an expedition left Fort Rice for the Yellowstone, commanded by General Stanley. General Coster was in command of the 7th Cavalry. On this expedition the sutler and the glau reservation, Rain in the Face was arrested and brought to Fort A. A veterinary surgeon was killed by the Indians. It was learned later that these two men were killed by Rain in the Face, an Ucapapa Indian, who



GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT Old-time Indian fighter whose visit to Bismarck inspires some interesting reminiscences. General Scott left for the east on the North Coast Limited last Friday after a second day's visit with Capital City friends.

was living on the Standing Rock Indian reservation and placed in the guard house. He escaped in the spring of 1875, and it is stated that Rain in the Face swore that he would have revenge on Captain Tom Custer, who arrested him. This incident inspired Longfellow to

THE BLACK HILLS EXPLORATION

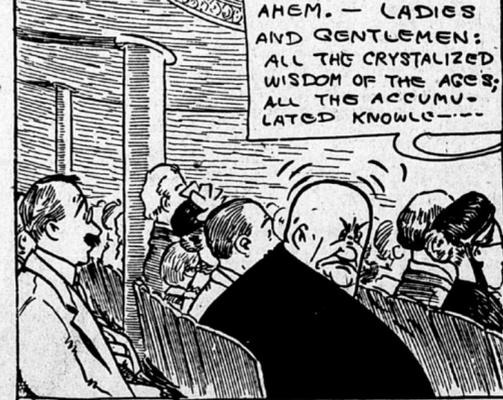
On July 1, 1874, General Custer with surveyors left Fort A. Lincoln to explore the Black Hills. The regiment returned to Fort A. Lincoln on August 31, 1874. General Custer reported on his return from the Hills that gold was to be found in paying quantities in the Black Hills. When this news became generally known there was a regular stampede for Bismarck, which was the nearest point at that time to the Black Hills. Many of these men who left for the Black Hills were killed by the Indians.

In the fall of 1874, John Wright, who was herding cattle on Burnt Creek, was killed by the Indians. This created a scare in Bismarck, and a troop of the 7th cavalry, commanded by Capt. Yates, was sent from Fort A. Lincoln to the scene of the murder, but the Indians swam their ponies across the Missouri river and escaped.

CUSTER'S CHARGE ON BISMARCK

In the spring of 1875, General Custer made his famous charge on Bismarck. General Scott spoke about this incident the other night, and remembered it well. General Custer claimed that several sacks of government grain had been taken from the government warehouses at Fort A. Lincoln, and stored in some buildings in Bismarck. Before the ice broke up in the river in the spring Gen. Custer, Capt. Jack Carland, father of Judge John E. Carland, and Matt Edgerly who was then United States deputy marshal, with two troops of the 7th cavalry and several government wagons came to Bismarck after the grain, and after considerable excitement they got the grain and took it back to Fort Lincoln. Judge J. C. Carvell, who was then probate judge, wrote a poem of about ten verses, which was a take-off on Custer's charge. I can only remember a few verses. Carvell called it "Ruster's charge," and in part, it was as follows: "Did you ever hear of Buster, and the wild charge he made,

EVERETT TRUE



BY CONDO



SPENT MANY A DOLLAR IN VAIN

"I Cannot Praise Tanlac Too Highly," Says Hanns— Feels Fine Now

"I spent a lot of hard earned money on medicines and treatments during the eight years that I suffered, but nothing I ever took helped me like Tanlac," said Helmer H. Hanns, a farmer, living at Westlock, Alberta, Canada, while in the Owl Drug Store in Edmonton, Alberta, recently. Mr. Hanns formerly lived in Minneapolis, Minn., where he was employed for several years as motorman by the Minneapolis Railway Co.

"I suffered with a bad case of stomach trouble," continued Mr. Hanns, "and had to be mighty careful what I ate, because if I ate anything the least bit heavy I was sure to be troubled afterwards with gas forming in my stomach and it was so bad sometimes that the pain would almost double me up. At times this gas pressed so against my heart that it would make it palpitate and I also suffered a lot with dizzy spell, and when these came on me I had to sit down just any place to keep from falling. It seemed to me a great deal with sour stomach and had a disagreeable taste in my mouth when I got up in the morning and I couldn't sleep well and many a times would lie awake for hours and hours just waiting for daylight and then when I got up in the morning I felt more tired than when I went to bed. I was also mighty nervous, too, and the least little noise would sometimes make me jump like I had been shot at. I was living in Minneapolis and working for the street railway there when I was in this fix and during the time that I suffered I guess I must have taken gallons of medicines, besides other treatments, but nothing I did for my trouble seemed to help me a bit.

"Then I started taking Tanlac and I just want to say that it helped me right from the start. It seemed to get right after my trouble and soon put me in the way of getting back on my feet again. I can eat anything I want now and nothing I eat ever hurts me a particle and my nerves are so steady that no noise whatever bothers me a bit. I can sleep like a log at night and get up in the morning feeling perfectly rested and full of energy for my day's work. I am feeling so fine now that I wish to praise Tanlac too highly and will gladly tell anyone about my experience with it."

Tanlac is sold in Bismarck by Jos. Breslow, in Driscoll by N. D. and J. H. Barrette and in Wign by H. B. Homan. Advt.

Upon some sacks of corn and bran, he said was stole from them; From Dandy Jim, across the stream, The U. S. A. Q. M."

(James Dandy was the acting quartermaster at Fort Lincoln at that time.) Of another verse:

"They carried away the grain in sacks Upon their backs, Tanlac too highly, But they found more grain else-where!" than what they got at Mac's."

The poem ended with these lines: "Then Vive la Republic, Vive la Bagatelle.

We're chief of all the nations, as sure as the devil's in hell. The devil take the hindmost, we don't wish him any harm.

For Uncle Sam is rich enough to buy us all a farm."

THE CENTENNIAL

The year 1876 was the Centennial Year, celebrated at Philadelphia. Or as Longfellow termed it, "The Year of a Hundred Years."

Many of the officers of the 7th cavalry before leaving Fort A. Lincoln on May 17, 1876, on what was destined for many of them to be their last march, remarked before leaving the fort, "We are going out and have a brush with the Indians, and then we will be back in August, and we will go to the Centennial." Poor fellows, over half of them never returned!

Old-timers will remember William H. Stimpson, an old technolo who kept a fruit and confectionery store on Main street, on the lot now occupied by Register Sailing. One day some of the boys went into his store and said: "Stimpy, are you going to the Centennial?" "No," he replied, "I am not going on this one, I am going to wait until the next one."

Bismarck was the terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad from 1873 to 1881, and during the winters of 1878-4, 1874-5, and 1875-6 no trains ran into Bismarck, and there was only one mail a week during the winter. The mail was hauled from Fargo to Bismarck by government teams from Fort Lincoln. The Northwestern Stage Transportation Co. started its first stage coach from Bismarck to Deadwood on May 18, 1873. This stage line was as well equipped as any line in the United States, and it ran daily stage coaches (except Sundays) from Bismarck through Fort Lincoln to Deadwood, in the Black Hills.

Fort Meade was established August 31, 1878, and was occupied by part of the 7th cavalry. I could write a great deal more of the early days but will have to stop.

At the Church of the Sacred Heart in Paris, a 22-ton bell is tolled by electricity. A choir boy now does the work which formerly required the services of five men.

Locusts in Algeria have found a dangerous enemy in a fly which follows them and lays its eggs where they lay theirs. A larva issues from the egg of the fly and devours the locust eggs.

John Hanson was first president of the United States—for he bore that title as president of the first congress of the Confederation in 1861.

Bowling on the green was played in England in the 13th century.

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