

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. VIII.

BISMARCK D. T., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1880.

NO 32.

NEWS-NOTES.

The legislature convenes at Yankton January 12.

Alaska has a population of 800 whites and 7,000 Indians.

The Central House and a saw mill at Wadena burned last week.

The earnings of the North Pacific are over \$600,000 per annum greater than last year.

Missouri elects a member to Congress in one district by a majority of two votes only.

The failure of N. B. Harwood, Minneapolis, gives the sheriff of that County an \$8,000 fee.

Minneapolis has contributed to replace her upper bridge, \$56,000 for an iron structure.

The committee on territories has consented to hear the Dakota division close after the holidays.

Gen. Butler has paid the \$120,000 deficiency in his accounts as treasurer of the home for disabled soldiers.

John Dillon's last drunk has so disgusted his managers that he is not likely to have an appointment to appear again.

An English woman recently married after a courtship of forty years and was left a widow within two weeks afterward.

Eastern papers are urging Sparks to call the long haired Texan a liar. They are anxious to chronicle a first class funeral.

The democrats now claim that Arthur is not eligible to the office of vice president of the United States because born in Canada.

Prof. Tice can take the cake. He predicted the coldest weather on record during the last part of this month. It was cold surely.

The Deadwood Times says the Homestead company will build two 200 stamp mills next spring. The yield from their mines now is \$400,000 per month.

Gen. Schofield is charged with aiding his wife in her efforts at West Point to secure one hundred converts to the catholic faith for which she hoped to be canonized.

There will be 147 republicans; 136 democrats and 9 greenbackers in the next national house of representatives. A quorum of republicans and a majority over all.

President Billings says the Ashland extension of the North Pacific will be extended from Thompson Junction to Superior next year and at an early year to Ashland.

Sherman having allowed his mouth to do considerable sharp shooting, is likely to be courted; martialled for speaking disrespectfully of the president of the United States, his superior officer.

On taking his seat in the Senate last week Mr. Conkling did not shake hands with Mr. Blaine, Mr. Bayard or Mr. Lamar. Conkling is too great a man to harbor a spirit that would lead him to acts so small.

Ed. Stevens has retired from the Minneapolis Mirror, his brother Charles H. Stevens succeeding him. Ed. has made a popular paper of the Mirror and has met with a reasonable degree of financial success.

The Catholic priests of Richmond, Va., are doing practical temperance work. They have secured pledges from most of the Catholics engaged in the liquor trade not to sell liquor or open their places on Sunday.

Gen. Ord feels pretty cross and thinks he was retired in order to make room for Sherman's nephew. Sherman is cross, too, fearing he will be accused of having Ord retired for that reason. Sherman, however, did all he could to prevent the retirement of Ord.

South eastern Dakota polled in the recent election 13,942 votes; the Black Hills 6,762, and North Dakota 7,432, making a total of 28,136. The republican majority in South Eastern Dakota was 8,138; in the Black Hills 718, and in North Dakota 610, a total of 9,456.

Schuyler Colfax declares he is not a candidate for the U. S. senate and says if he had the casting vote he would cast it for any republican named rather than for himself. That he has had more than his share of honor and would be foolish indeed to give up his present and contented life.

W. B. Shaw has learned to button his pants before facing a blizzard on horseback. Experience teaches important lessons.

New Year's Eve.

Invitations are out and arrangements made for a bon ton party to-night at the Sheridan House. Thus will the New Year be ushered in by Bismarck. A glance at the names of those having this affair in charge, is sufficient guarantee of a good time. It is to be hoped that no one will remain at home on account of receiving callers to-morrow. New Year's only comes occasionally and every one should be prepared for an extra allowance of fun.

Obituary.

Departed this life Dec. 14, 1880, at Stoneville, Michigan, Mrs. Charles Merryweather aged 52 years. Her death was caused by an apoplectic stroke. She was taken suddenly ill on Monday the 13th, and passed away quietly at 2:45 on the afternoon of the following day. Her life was one of the brightest examples of every Christian grace and virtue. She was never happier than when engaged in the performance of some deed of kindness and charity, or some act of love and devotion to the church. The funeral was held from the Episcopal Church at Ishpeming, and her remains were followed to their last resting place by an immense multitude, the largest, perhaps, ever assembled on a like occasion in the county. "Requiescat in Pace."

A YEAR OF PROSPERITY

SUCH HAS BEEN 1880 FOR BISMARCK AND VICINITY.

More Freight and More Business than any Previous Year in the City's History—Bismarck Men Solid Financially.

RETROSPECTIVE.

The year 1880 has been a prosperous one for Bismarck. She has not boomed mushroom-like; her growth has been steady, permanent and solid. Last December a fire swept away half of a business block and several firms were left in midwinter with inadequate places to display their goods. Dan Eisenberg had just completed the most attractive store in town which was swept away in a few moments. He had no insurance on his building and its loss, together with damage to goods and trade, amounted to nearly \$10,000. Since then he has prospered as before, as his elegant store in Raymond's brick block suggests. D. I. Bailey lost a \$10,000 stock of hardware, no insurance, but now he has a finer stock than he had before and enjoys a good trade. These two firms were the principal losers. Messrs. J. N. Griffin, Alex. McKenzie and Thos. McGowan owned the principal buildings which were

IMMEDIATELY REBUILT.

in better shape than before. Mr. Marshall also lost heavily but his boot and shoe store is now more attractive than ever. Mr. Watson another leading dry goods man now occupies the brick store erected for him on the burned district and has had the most prosperous year of his life. Several other firms, notably Malloy Bros. John Yegen and Dunn & Co., who lost heavily by the removal of goods at the time of the fire, have wholly recovered and are among the leading firms of the city. In fact the rush of business has caused the great fire to be almost forgotten. There has been but one failure in the city, and that is attributable to either bad judgment or dishonesty. Every business man in the city has prospered, while the laboring class have had plenty to do for the ready cash. No city of Bismarck's size can boast a better year's business and no city in the country can show a smaller mortgage record. The people of Bismarck are unincumbered. They have not rushed headlong into debt, on the excitement of a boom, but have worked cautiously and safe. For this reason, today their credit is No. 1 at St. Paul, Chicago or New York. They have not, perhaps, exhibited as good judgment as they should in the erection of substantial buildings, but another year will develop a radical change in this respect. Bismarck has done a business during the past year of

NEARLY \$2,000,000.

She has expended in improvements over \$100,000, and is today solid financially and can boast some of the largest and best stocks and finest buildings in the territory. The new court house is by all odds the finest structure of the kind in the territory, and would be a credit to a city of 100,000 inhabitants. During the year a fine Methodist church has been built at a cost of over \$5,000 and several large business houses and numerous residences. As evidence of the business prosperity of the city there is not a vacant house, and it is almost impossible to rent houses. The hotels are all doing a flourishing business and each one has made a neat little sum for its owner.

THE COUNTY

has received a goodly number of immigrants and the prospect for 1881 is indeed encouraging. The fact that Burleigh county is a superior wheat raising district has been well established, as no where in the territory has there been a larger average yield, (twenty-two bushels per acre). The new four story six run-of-stone flouring mill, one of the largest in the territory, is doing much in the way of influencing immigrants, as it pays more for wheat than could be obtained at any other point. It has also been clearly demonstrated by the signal service that the rainfall in this section is amply abundant to produce any kind of crops, and the display of cereals and vegetables at the Minneapolis fair but substantiates the fact.

FREIGHTING BUSINESS.

Bismarck has always been a prominent shipping point. Her location has established it as the distributing point for both government and private freight for the whole northwest, and her river business has been simply enormous. The North Pacific railroad has been obliged to extend its side-tracks, build additional round houses, etc., during the past year and has figured as a prominent motor in the commercial prosperity of the city. During the past year the North Pacific has unloaded at Bismarck 79,797,898 pounds of freight, divided into months as follows: January, 5,014,987; February, 720,112; March, 1,831,690; April, 10,695,556; May, 14,885,809; June, 12,105,433; July, 10,276,741; August, 6,970,277; September, 3,812,491; October, 7,861,323; November, 3,824,745; December, 1,865,771. Total, 79,797,898 pounds. The freight bound for the extension is included in the first six months, but aside from this the above figures represent the government and private freight shipped to this point during 1880. The handling of this vast amount of freight annually, makes the Bismarck office the most important on the line, and requires an agent of more than ordinary executive ability—a fitting compliment to Mr. Davidson, who has so long held the responsible position. THE RIVER BUSINESS FOR THE SEASON has been large and the shipments of pri-

vate freight greatly exceeds last year's figures. The Coulson line had the government contract last year and also carried 2,800,000 pounds of private freight, from Bismarck to points in Montana. The Benton line carried 3,350,000 pounds, and the Baker line, 3,140,000 pounds, an aggregate of 9,290,000 pounds. This year the Baker line carried to points above, from Bismarck, 1,144,106 pounds of private freight; the Coulson line, 4,739,365 pounds; the Yellowstone line, 3,151,325 pounds and the Benton line, 6,182,150 pounds. The Benton, Peck and Yellowstone line, combined, formed the government contract line this season and carried from Bismarck to points above, 9,995,369 of government freight. The shipment of government freight from this point was somewhat less than last season, but the shipment from below was greater, making the aggregate more than last year. It will be observed by the above figures that there has been 25,212,515 pounds of freight shipped from Bismarck, by river, this year to points above. In addition to the above business there has been shipped from below this season about 12,000,000 pounds of government and private freight, making the grand total of river business done from Bismarck and through Bismarck to points above, 35,212,275 pounds, or nearly 500,000 pounds more than last season.

THE BOATS.

The following boats have been engaged in river traffic at and above Bismarck this season:

Coulson Line—Western, Key West, Josephine, Rose Bud, Big Horn and Black Hills.

Baker Line—Red Cloud.

Benton Line—Benton, Helena and Butte.

Peck Line—Nellie Peck, C. K. Peck, Gen. Terry, Peninah, Gen. Meade, Fontenelle and Far West.

Yellowstone Line—F. Y. Batchelor.

The last three lines, combined, formed the contract line. In addition to the above boats there are the Eclipse, Minnie H., government steamer Gen. Sherman, and the transfers Northern Pacific and Union.

BOOMS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

In a review of the business of the U. S. Land Office for the past year, there are some suggestive points. The business has been greater than any previous year, and the general inquiry for public lands larger. That part of the district lying in Stutsman, ranges 67 and 68, has not been overrun with settlements, but there is hope in the farm of James Dunn and the quiet gossip of a bonanza wheat field in his immediate vicinity. At Crystal Springs there has been little development beyond the taking of a tree claim by Judge Bennett. It was rumored that a colony would apply for admission to the range. At the mouth of the river there has been a small boom. The town site of Dawson, founded by J. Dawson Thompson of Philadelphia, was the cause of this welcome trouble that attracted a number of settlers and one purchaser, Dr. Wm. J. Calvert, of Michigan, in the town site, at the modest rate of \$35 per acre. Mr. Calvert also took a tree claim, and expects to take up a homestead in the spring. He will boom both country and town. Mr. Thompson reports a big Pennsylvania immigration to his favorite spot next year. He purchased three sections from ex-President Wright, of the North Pacific, and has that gentleman's moral influence at his back.

DAWSON.

George P. Sanford, William B. Martin and Robert J. Frost, splendid types of intelligent Michigananders, have taken homesteads and tree claims near Dawson. Also John N. Brundage and H. B. Phillips, of Wisconsin. Three of these men are newspaper men. They will be out early in the spring with their families. S. Edward Kepler and James H. Michener, of Fargo, have taken pre-emptions and tree claims north of Dawson. Sanford Hoff, of Ithaca, N. Y., has laid out a homestead and tree claim near Steele's farm. He will buy a section or two from the speculators and open up a wheat farm as a stand-off to Steele's. He is a well-to-do lumberman of Ithaca. North of Steele's, Judge Mercer of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, has a tree claim. P. W. Comford is successfully contesting a valuation near Steele's, claimed by George Watson Smith, of Chicago, but not improved.

THIRTY-SIX BUSHELS TO THE ACRE

is sufficient proof that the Missouri slope is productive. He is selling it in Minneapolis for \$1.95 per bushel. Boss wheat. Boss price. At fifteenth siding there has been a tree claim and a soldier's homestead placed. It has also been clearly demonstrated by the signal service that the rainfall in this section is amply abundant to produce any kind of crops, and the display of cereals and vegetables at the Minneapolis fair but substantiates the fact.

Bismarck has always been a prominent shipping point. Her location has established it as the distributing point for both government and private freight for the whole northwest, and her river business has been simply enormous. The North Pacific railroad has been obliged to extend its side-tracks, build additional round houses, etc., during the past year and has figured as a prominent motor in the commercial prosperity of the city. During the past year the North Pacific has unloaded at Bismarck 79,797,898 pounds of freight, divided into months as follows: January, 5,014,987; February, 720,112; March, 1,831,690; April, 10,695,556; May, 14,885,809; June, 12,105,433; July, 10,276,741; August, 6,970,277; September, 3,812,491; October, 7,861,323; November, 3,824,745; December, 1,865,771. Total, 79,797,898 pounds. The freight bound for the extension is included in the first six months, but aside from this the above figures represent the government and private freight shipped to this point during 1880. The handling of this vast amount of freight annually, makes the Bismarck office the most important on the line, and requires an agent of more than ordinary executive ability—a fitting compliment to Mr. Davidson, who has so long held the responsible position. THE RIVER BUSINESS FOR THE SEASON has been large and the shipments of pri-

THE APPLE CREEK VALLEY is also a favored region. Among those who have recently taken tree claims are Dr. Henry W. Coe, of Mandan, south of his town; Alfred E. Taylor, roadmaster, near Alsop; George W. Harmon, Wm. E. Cahill, P. R. Barrett, Levi Eisenberg, Louis H. Maxfield, of St. Paul, Dr. A. T. Bigelow, John A. Stoyell, D. W. Maratta, E. J. Schiffer, Cyrus Cramer, R. B. Thurston and Geo. P. Flannery. The homesteads are running up faster than they were accustomed to, as the law now gives the parties the right to pay for them if they so elect, after six months' residence and cultivation. A man can hold a homestead, and his circumstances will permit. The homestead is the popular act and the best for both settler and country.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT

DIVISION OF DAKOTA ON THE SEVENTH STANDARD.

The Grand Jury's Report—Enthusiastic Meeting at Jamestown—Fargo Citizens Committee Report.

GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

The grand jury at its recent session at Fargo made a report recommending the division of Dakota on the seventh standard parallel. They urge this division line on the ground that it would not interfere with county or township lines, and for other reasons.

The United States of America, Territory of Dakota, Third Judicial District, December Term, 1880.

We, the grand jury of said court, having been duly empaneled, sworn in and charged, in session this 20th day of December, A. D. 1880, respectfully present to said court as follows:

First—That your grand jury having been summoned from all portions of northern Dakota, which comprises the Third Judicial district of said Territory, may consequently be considered as a representative body, and in that capacity would present that it is the almost unanimous opinion of the citizens of said district that the territory is too large for economical or satisfactory government, and their earnest wish that it be separated from that portion of the Territory lying south of the seventh standard parallel and dividing line being suggested on account of its not interfering with or intersecting any counties or townships in the present system of surveys and would give to said district a tract of fertile land larger than the state of New York, to-wit 75,000 square miles, capable of sustaining many millions of an agricultural and manufacturing community, with an invigorating and healthy climate, and soil better adapted to raising wheat and other cereals than any other part of the great northwestern wheat zone; in fact, it has all the physical features to make it, in the near future, a wealthy, populous and prosperous state.

Second—The climate and soil of northern Dakota differ materially from those of the southern portion of the Territory, the former being more eminently adapted to the growth of wheat and the smaller grains; the latter to grazing and other kindred pursuits. They are separated by a large tract of unsettled country, mostly Indian lands crossed only by Indian trails and cart tracks. The people of the two sections have little or no interests in common. They have no social or mercantile relations, nor should they be forced together politically. The southern section had markets in Chicago and St. Louis, their outlet being east and south, the northern finds an immediate market in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and has a shipping port at Duluth. As matters now stand it is easier and less expensive to reach the capital of the United States than that of the Territory.

Third—The rapidly increasing growth of northern Dakota makes it reasonable to suppose that it will soon ask for admission into the Union as a State, and it is considered to take immediate steps for the establishment of prisons, asylums, educational and reformatory institutions, and save the enormous expense now incurred in sending our convicts, unfortunates, and children for a higher education, and as we are now forced to do. The time has come when the hardy, thrifty and intelligent citizens of northern Dakota should be allowed to frame their own laws and to lay the foundations of these educational and charitable institutions which are the pride of the American people and the envy of the civilized world, and not be subservient or checked in these praiseworthy aspirations to a more densely settled portion of the Territory, with which they have no social, business or political sympathies.

Fourth—We present the following statistics as an additional argument in favor of separate government, showing that northern Dakota has all the facilities necessary for its own management, and to ensure prosperity. It has 1,400 miles of navigable and navigated streams; 500 miles of railroad in operation; with other lines being rapidly constructed; about 40,000,000 acres of government land; 3,382,347 acres of government land have been entered in the land offices at Fargo, Bismarck and Grand Forks since their establishment, in addition to the large quantities of railroad lands which have been sold. Our grand trunk line of railroad—the Northern Pacific—passes through the Territory from east to west, north of the proposed dividing line. Other lines are reaching through and into the Territory from the south and east, to share in the rapidly increasing traffic, resulting from its immense production of wheat and other grains.

Fifth—That the citizens of that portion lying north of the seventh standard parallel, have no desire for admission as a state at present, they being satisfied with the present form of Territorial government, and the efficiency and integrity of the federal authorities.

Sixth—That any arbitrary legislation erecting the whole Territory into a State or dividing it on any other line than that indicated, or giving any other name than that of North Dakota, would, besides being contrary to the spirit of Republican legislation which is and should be made by the people and for the people, who are arbiters of their own destinies, cause great dissatisfaction. The name of North Dakota is suggested, as the name of Dakota is so well known throughout the world as a country wonderfully fertile and peculiarly adapted to the raising of immense crops of wheat and other grain, that any other name might lead to divert that fertile immigration, which is now coming, from all parts of the world, finally, your grand jury would respectfully request that a certified copy of this presentment, under the seal of the court, be forwarded to the Hon. G. G. Bennett, Territorial delegate to Congress,

with a view to strengthen his hands in any legislation he may ask for in the premises. Signed: Geo. H. Ellsbury, J. W. Morrow, T. J. Wilder, Valentine Schreck, R. H. Wood, Willoughby Clark, Peter Wilson, J. S. Plants, Ed. G. Ohmer, Jacob Lowell, Sr., E. V. McKnight, A. W. Edwards, W. E. Rolph, Jas. R. Winslow, C. White, P. V. M. Raymond, G. H. Sarbhorn, Grand Jurors. H. J. CAMPBELL, United States Attorney.

REPORT OF CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed at the citizen's meeting, at Fargo, consisting of ex-Governor Horace Austin, Col. C. A. Lounsbury, of THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE, and Dr. J. B. Hall, of the Fargo Republican, reported as follows:

The citizens of North Dakota ask for the division of Dakota on the 7th standard parallel, and the creation of a new territory from the northern part thereof for the following reasons:

First. The great extent of the territory being larger than the great states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, combined; division giving to each section more square miles than is embraced in any state in the union save Texas, California, Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska.

Second. The fact that the two sections have no common interests and no common sympathies. There is an unsettled country lying between the two sections largely covered by Indian and military reservations. There are no lines of travel connecting the two save an Indian and military trail leading down the Missouri river, and it is easier and less expensive in time and money for the people of North Dakota to reach the city of Washington than to reach the present capital of said territory.

The trade of the northern section of Dakota passes eastward over lines of road leading to Duluth, St. Paul and Milwaukee, while that of the southern portion passes by southern lines to Chicago and St. Louis, therefore the people of the two sections seldom meet and it is difficult and expensive to bring them together in business, political or social connections, and there can never be that feeling of harmony which ought to exist between the several portions of a great state.

Third. Both sections of Dakota will soon ask admission as states and both are improving so rapidly that the foundations in each should at once be laid for their public institutions. Prisons and asylums should at once be provided, saving the enormous expense now incurred in reaching those other states on which our people are now forced to rely. The people of the north ought not to be burdened by the care of the unfortunates of the southern portion nor ought the southern portion to be taxed to care for those of the north. The time has come when each section should be allowed to lay foundations and build as they can the institutions they so much need, and when each should be permitted to form legislation adapted to their particular people and peculiar interests; so each section should be given a government to direct, encourage and protect it, and it does seem that no interests of the government of the United States can longer be served by holding together these two sections.

The development and settlement of Dakota is so rapid that North Dakota now has a greater population than the state of Nevada, while South Dakota has a greater population than Colorado had at the time of her admission to the Union.

North Dakota, for which we ask a separate government, had in June last about 35,500 people, and has since then wonderfully increased in population by immigration from other states. It has 500 miles of constructed railway and 1400 miles of navigable waters 3,382,347 acres of public lands have been entered at the several land offices in the proposed new territory not to speak of the immense farms which have made the country famous, opened on railroad lands. Hundreds of farms have been opened on these lands and along the line of the road. They are as generally occupied as the government land.

That portion of Dakota lying north of the 7th standard parallel would give a territory larger than New York and all of New England excepting a part of Maine, rich in all of the elements required to make a great state. The soil is deep and rich with a far less percentage of waste land than is found in Southern Michigan or any other state in the Union. It is well watered and considerable bodies of timber are found along the streams; and in the western portion exhaustless bodies of coal. The North Pacific railroad crosses it from east to west and other lines of road are reaching up from the southeast, and the whole territory there is scarcely an acre of land not adapted to wheat culture or grazing.

The division proposed gives to each section about 75,000 square miles. The north is essentially a grain and stock growing region differing from the south in its pursuits and interests, seeking different markets and desiring different legislation.

They conclude by asking that in case of division the northern portion be styled North Dakota.

JAMESTOWN'S DIVISION MEETING.

At the meeting held in Jamestown last Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, for the purpose of giving expression to public sentiment on the subject of division of the southern portion as a state, the following business was transacted:

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, A bill is now pending before Congress, looking to the division of the Territory of Dakota, and the admission of the southern portion as a state, and

WHEREAS, This meeting has been called for the purpose of giving expression to the views of the people of Stutsman county, and

WHEREAS, That portion of Dakota south of the 46th parallel has now a population of more than 100,000 souls with agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and mining industries in an advanced stage of development, and

WHEREAS, The people and interests of Southern Dakota are separated from us by an undeveloped wilderness nearly two

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

TELEGRAPH TO TRIBUNE

NEWS GOBBLED FROM THE ENDS OF THE EARTH.

The Fiercest Storm ever known Sweeping over the Country—Interesting Washington Gossip—Conkling Quits.

(Special Dispatch to the Tribune.)

THE STORM.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 31.—The last blizzard took in the whole country and even made the south solid with the north. Ice and snow is prevalent as far south as the Mexican border. In the eastern states the storm has not yet abated and travel has been more or less interrupted on eastern trunk lines. The severe cold has resulted in a large number of fatal freezings. The hospitals in New York are crowded with patients.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—It is said that President Hayes had decided not to appoint Howard to West Point but was braced up by a strong pressure from the stalwarts. President Hayes' change in the New York offices aroused the greatest indignation among the "machine" politicians. It is stated on authority that Garfield does not wish to antagonize Conkling but don't propose to allow himself to be placed in the same position that Hayes was by that senator and have the whole of the federal patronage of New York used against him. It is rumored that Conkling will have nothing further to do with the New York senatorship. He has got himself into an embarrassing position by promises he is unable to fulfill to his various lieutenants and is going to decline to do anything more in the matter. Rumor again prevails that Blaine will be tendered the state portfolio.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Patrick Hennelly has been arrested in Devary, Ireland, for the murder of Lord Mount Morris. The attorney general devoted the whole of two days in a speech against Irish traversers.

SWALLOWED UP.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The dyke between Nienwuyuk and Polmer, Holland, burst, yesterday, and the sea has inundated eighteen villages, doing immense damage.

OFF FOR PANAMA.

New York, Dec. 31.—The first party of laborers on the Panama canal, will start January fifth from France.

RIGHT OF WAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Brules and Yanktonals agreed yesterday to sign a treaty allowing railroads right of way through their reservations. The price agreed on is five dollars per acre for land at terminal points, and four for intermediate stations, and one hundred and ten dollars per mile for roadway, substantially the offer first made by the roads. The Sans Arcs, Minneconjous and Two Kettle bands are expected to agree to the same settlement. The Cheyennes and Lower Brule chiefs sent word they were too tired to talk yesterday but would talk to-day.

NEW YEARS CALLERS.

List of those who will receive them to-morrow.

The weather to-morrow promises to be fair and a goodly number of people have signalled their intention to make calls. The following is a complete list of those who will receive as THE TRIBUNE has been able to compile: Mrs. W. B. Bell and Mrs. Claussen, assisted by Miss Claussen and Miss Wilkie at the residence of W. B. Bell.

Mrs. O. S. Goff assisted by Mrs. J. S. Plants at the residence of O. S. Goff.

Mrs. G. H. Fairchild, assisted by Mrs. H. R. Porter, Mrs. E. Ford and Miss Joslin at the residence of G. H. Fairchild.

Mrs. R. R. Marsh, assisted by Mrs. J. D. Wakeman at the residence of R. R. Marsh.

Mrs. J. P. Dunn, assisted by Mrs. F. A. McCreary and Miss Jessie Mason at the residence of J. P. Dunn, from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m.

Mrs. W. A. Holleback, assisted by Mrs. Justus Bragg and Mrs. Thomas Van Eiten at the residence of W. A. Holleback, from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m.

Mrs. John Davidson and daughter at their residence, from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Mrs. F. J. Call, assisted by Mrs. Lindsey, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Green at the residence of F. J. Call.

Mrs. J. H. Marshall, assisted by Miss Nellie McDonald at the residence of J. H. Marshall.

Mrs. C. A. Lounsbury and daughter, assisted by Mrs. W. A. Bentley and daughters at the residence of C. A. Lounsbury.

Mrs. G. P. Flannery too ill to receive.

Beheaded.

Last week as the working train on the extension was moving along unloading snow fences, one of the projecting boards struck a section boss named Martin Conlin, in such a manner as to nearly sever the head from the body. Mr. Conlin was an old employee of the road, a former resident of Minnesota, and a gentleman well liked by his associates.

New Years Cards.

Those wishing New Year Cards printed this evening or as late as tomorrow morning will be accommodated by Mr. Jewell who has just received an elegant assortment of the latest styles from Chicago.

Oranges, Pears and Malaga Grapes for New Years at Bragg's.

IMPERFECT PAGE