

The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK'S FUTURE.

Bismarck's future depends upon the development of the country tributary to it. It depends upon the growth of the great northwest. When hundreds of teams daily are to be seen on our streets with farm produce; when our business houses are crowded from morning until night with the people from the surrounding country; when the hotels are overrun with people from the east looking for houses; when cattle and sheep range over and practically cover our fertile plains, then will be realized the high hopes that have been raised for this city.

In all of the United States there is not an inland town better located, or a point that may with more safety count upon future greatness and steady growth. The past season has witnessed improvements almost unparalleled; over 250 buildings having been erected, while property has increased in value over 100 per cent. And for next year the outlook is bright indeed. At least twelve brick business houses, where now there are but two, have been provided for, and one of our most conscientious contractors and builders expresses the belief that from 300 to 400 buildings will be erected next season.

So far the city has prospered on a trade growing out of army operations, in connection with the development of the Black Hills, the extension of the North Pacific and the river business. It has grown and men have become rich without knowing or caring anything about our agricultural interest. People did not stop to enquire whether the butter, eggs, cheese, flour, feed or vegetables they were using, were produced in this country, or at some point hundreds of miles east. It was enough to know that all were prospering. Labor commanded high prices and money invested in merchandising brought great returns.

But the hurrah days are passing, and the quicker our people realize that their future depends upon the settlement of the country, and upon agricultural development and success the better will it be for them.

Now is a good time to talk up our climate advantages, the strength and depth of our soil and the great extent of our undeveloped country, and no means ought to be neglected that will serve to contribute toward that end.

The columns of outside papers ought to be used whenever it is possible to do so. Every man who can gain a place in an eastern newspaper ought to tell his eastern friends, and, perhaps old neighbors of the advantages which labor and capital will here find. St. Paul had its Hewitt; Minneapolis had its Bill King, and for this region some boomer ought to, and doubtless will come to the front who will do equally good service. The move to secure representation in the Western Rural is a good one and where the parties come properly vouched for, none ought to refuse to contribute their mite, toward securing a fair representation of the country.

The letter published this morning from the pen of Gen. J. B. Brisbin is also a good thing. It compares the past with the present and glances at the future and is full of meat. One can not read this letter without giving a more exacted view of the country traversed by the North Pacific, and Bismarck people ought to remember that as this great northwest grows in importance their business increases.

Two years ago the suggestion was made that when the new territory of North Dakota should be organized it would be well to set aside the buildings at Fort Lincoln on the hill, together with a suitable reservation in the immediate vicinity, and a liberal grant of land for the purpose of founding a Custer memorial college. Indeed, the suggestion of Mr. Emmons, of this city, was embraced in Mr. Bennett's bill for the creation of the territory of North Dakota. Of course it might not be good policy to weight the present bill for the organization of a new territory with any outside interest, but it is sincerely to be hoped that some patriot in congress will imitate a measure that will give to the region for which Custer did so much, this a most fitting memorial.

The buildings are now of little use to the government, the garrison at Fort A. Lincoln being provided for at the cavalry barracks at Custer flats. They will soon fall into decay or be sold for a mere trifle, the government realizing but little from them. These buildings can be granted together with one hundred sec-

tions of land under suitable safe guards by the government for this purpose without the slightest disadvantage to any interest, and thus will be laid the foundation for an appropriate and enduring monument to the memory of a most gallant and efficient officer.

In the estimate of appropriations, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, is the item of \$158,000 for the improvement of the Missouri river above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and \$100,000 for the improvement of the Yellowstone. These amounts look quite respectable now but before the bills are passed they will doubtless be cut down at least two-thirds. The estimate also contains the items of \$24,684.60 for legislative expenses of Dakota Territory, and \$9,000 for the office of surveyor general of Dakota.

The Fargo Republican has this to say about towns building large court houses, elevators stores, etc., but paying little attention to educational matters: "The town that would command the respectful attention of its neighbors and commend itself to capitalists as a town with a future full of grand possibilities, must plant a school house in its midst and plant a first-class teacher in that school house. No town can long thrive unless it makes ample provision for its embryo citizens."

It is a source of satisfaction to know that for the first time in six years the republican party has corol of the house of representatives in Washington. Nothing seriously detrimental has come from democratic dominance during this time but the country breathes easier now that republicans rule the roost.

The failure of Nininger & Savage at Miles City, should convince frontier towns that there is such a thing as too much boom.—Minneapolis Evening Journal.

Rather, it should convince St. Paul and Minneapolis, that there is such a thing as too much gambling in wheat for the safety of their merchants.

The disappearance of buffalo from the vicinity of Miles City has not had such a disastrous effect on that town as wheat speculations in St. Paul.

It is rather funny that the stalwarts should have supported a Garfield man for speaker.

Thousands of Buffalo.

MILES CITY, Dec. 7.—On Monday word was brought to town that an immense herd of Buffalo, about twelve miles wide and very long, were grazing in the Powder river region. If this be true Miles City will experience a Leadville "boom" this winter without our usual amount of buffalo. The town has been very lively and business good, but hunters with well-filled pockets are the ones who give lively impetus to business. Their money they spend quickly and freely; everyone is benefitted by it and times are good. Should the buffalo not come in this year, old hunters are of the opinion that next winter will be a good one for their business.

MURDER IN HIS MIND.

Wednesday morning three shots were fired at Mr. Stone of the Key saloon. One shot penetrated a large mirror directly over Mr. Stone's head and the succeeding shots came in close proximity to his body. The man was immediately arrested and placed in the jail, to have his hearing soon. It is reported that Stone ordered his assailant to get out and upon his refusal threw him out. Whereupon the man secured a revolver and deliberately fired at him.

HOSTILES.

Geo. W. Dillon, a buffalo hunter, reports a band of about twenty-five hostile Indians on the Redwater buffalo range. No penalties have yet been taken nor depredations committed. The hunters in the absence of buffalo on other game to occupy their attention will make it at least interesting to the Redmen, should they make an unlawful move.

GENERAL NOTES.

Joe Laundre and Judge Dillon of Spring Creek had about twenty-five tons of hay burned last week. Suspected parties have been arrested, to be tried by Judge Conger at the spring term of court.

On Friday night a meeting will be held to take action towards procuring a suitable building for Masonic purposes. On Sunday night Rev. McNiff gives a lecture in the court house on Masonry.

C. B. Garrett and Miss Jenny M. Farrell, with the assistance of C. J. Littell and Miss Maria Melvin, were married by Rev. McNiff in the parlors of the Merchants on Tuesday evening. Mr. Farrell is the popular clerk of this first-class

hotel, and is to be congratulated upon his choice.

The pleasant moonlight evenings cause the youth and gallantry of Miles to glide over the smooth surface of Tongue river.

The honorable board of county commissioners are in session.

A warehouse is being built near the supposed site of the depot.

A new batch of six dance-hall girls came on Wednesday's train. Now the ball will roll with its accustomed hilarity, and the bull-whackers' joy will be unconfined.

H. H. Gerrish & Co. received a small supply of bovine virus Wednesday. As a precautionary measure many were vaccinated, although not a single case of the dread disease has yet appeared.

The dance of the Y. M. C. S. Tuesday night was a grand success, both socially and financially. A card will be published thanking Julius Baskinski & Bros. for the free use of their hall.

Miles City's First Failure.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Tribune.

MILES CITY, M. T., Dec. 10.—The failure of A. R. Nininger & Co. on Thursday morning last created a sensation in our city that perhaps was never equalled by anything that has ever occurred in its exciting history. The first intimation our citizens had of the affair was the closing of the doors on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, followed by a notification that business was temporarily suspended, and that Alex. Harding had been appointed assignee. Several parties had placed very large sums on deposit in the bank the night before, but no uneasiness was expressed by them or the lesser depositors, as they were of the opinion that the bank would eventually continue business. On Friday morning notice was placed upon the doors by Mr. Harding to the effect that depositors would be given the preference in the payment of the liabilities. Nothing but sympathy is expressed for C. W. Savage, the resident partner of the gigantic concern, while at A. R. Nininger everyone is somewhat indignant. The news was evidently a

GREAT BLOW TO MR. SAVAGE.

who, up to the time knew that the firm was greatly involved, but was not aware the embarrassment was such as to cause this untimely procedure. The firm carry a stock estimated to be considerably over \$150,000. They have frequently disposed of \$50,000 worth of goods a month. The effect the failure will have upon the town can readily be seen. Two hundred and sixty thousand dollars is the amount of liabilities, while \$75,000 will cover the assets. That an equal division will be made, thereby paying all creditors a small percentage of their claims, is what the majority of our people seem to be inclined to think. Messrs. Lindike, Shurmier & Co. and Gordon & Ferguson and Beaupre, Allen & Keogh, of St. Paul, are the heaviest creditors, their united claims amounting to many thousands. Luckily the county money was withdrawn in time, and therefore the bondsmen of Mr. Savage, who is treasurer, are saved.

SAVAGE'S EXEMPTION.

According to the laws of this territory, Mr. Savage is entitled to \$2,500. This amount will about cover the worth of his house, so he will be enabled to keep his cozy home. Being closeted about all the time with lawyers, we have been unable to interview either Savage or Nininger, but are informed by interested parties that both men speak encouragingly both of their prospects and the chances of their creditors. If local depositors are losers many will be left entirely penniless. One man is now engaged in buying up the checks upon the assurances of Assignee Harding.

NOTES.

Every other man arriving from the states represents a newspaper. Among the throng this week was a young man named Abbott, who not only registered as a Pioneer Press representative, but claimed to be on the Fargo Argus local staff.

Mr. Cahn handed us this week a specimen of coal found in the Tongue river coal regions, that has the color and hardness of anthracite.

The partner of "Tex" was arrested on the street this week.

Three young gentlemen (?) were arrested for singing one night last week. Judge Robinson fined two of them \$5 and costs.

The first special train over the railroad to this place arrived on Sunday. It bought a few business men and two lawyers of St. Paul, who are arrested in the failure.

John Smith has opened an immensely large keno room.

D. W. Knight has withdrawn from the publication of the Journal and on Saturday issued the first number of the Yellowstone Chronicle.

The Mouse River Country.

The Ed. Hackett exploring party are probably now in the Mouse river country. The people of Bismarck look forward to their report of this section with considerable interest. It has been reported by those living near there as a beautiful country with abundant timber and rich soil. There are now about twenty settlers in the valley most of them engaged in hunting and trapping. They have grown all kinds of vegetables, but as yet

have had no opportunity to grow cereals. A party recently explored this section from Jamestown and the Alert has the following to say about it:

"The party of six men with two teams and supplies left here some five weeks ago for the Mouse river region. Mr. James Eldridge a Boston geologist, is at the head, and the expedition went in the interest of the N. P. R. R. to explore for coal. The outfit went first to Fort Totten and having hired a half breed scout and obtained more supplies started out. The first night they camped at Broken Bone lake, a body of sweet water containing about 1,000 acres, with heavy timber around it. The next night they camped on the open prairie. The third night they camped at the Sand Hills, a range of hills leading from Turtle mountain. These hills are sandy, barren, with little vegetation and a scrubby growth of timber. The third day from Totten they struck the Mouse river, being about 100 miles from Totten, and at what is known as the Big Bend. The valley here is about 20 miles wide, the river is about three times as wide as the James river. Oak, ash and elm timber a mile wide and of fine growth, was one of the first discoveries, the trees being from one to two feet through, and tall. Here they found half breeds trapping and hunting, and meeting with good success. The soil was about 18 inches deep with clay subsoil. They went down the river one day, the country looking about the same. They then traveled up the river two days and camped at Wintering river. The valley here was two miles wide but the timber continued about a mile in width. The Wintering river is about half as large as the James, and is strongly sulphurous. Some prospecting was done here. They moved northwest again to the Black Buttes and camped on the small stream, and went to prospecting, going down about 18 to 20 feet in different places. The party was here when Geo. Smith and the "Elder" started for Fort Stevenson to get grain and from where the latter returned to this place. The party are all well and working hard. They are having pleasant weather and have only seen the thermometer down to fifteen degrees below.

They have traveled about 100 miles on the river. In the Black Buttes there are immense quarries of brown sand stone, which must prove priceless in time. The "Elder" says the river is not as winding as the James, has more fall and splendid power and large quantities of timber. The grass is higher than here, and in typography the country much resembles this. He is quite enthusiastic in its praise and predicts a brilliant future for it.

Up to time he had left no coal had been discovered although there were evidences of it, and he believes it exists there.

Plenty of game consisting of deer, antelope and grouse was seen.

Chicago Land League Convention.

You desire information in regard to the character and advantages of the recent national convention of Irish Land Leaguers and their sympathizers, recently assembled at Chicago. I will endeavor to answer briefly. It was composed of about 800 members, all representing organized Land Leagues or other accredited associations in the interest of Ireland's nationality, freedom and general welfare. These delegates had been selected by the various leagues and organized bodies, which they represented as men of probity, ability and zeal in the cause of Irish nationality and freedom from landlordism and English tyranny. These men were composed mainly of naturalized native Irishmen, and the leading descendants of Irish patriots, citizens of this country from the days of the American revolution down to the present time. In physical appearance, no popular representative assemblage of American citizens of equal number has ever presented a superior specimen of aggregated manhood, while every act of organization, deliberation and conclusion, with the surpassing and enchanting eloquence which characterized its expressions gave abundant evidence of its intellectual and emotional superiority.

Another important element of this convention was a fair proportion of distinguished women: who are ardent sympathizers with suffering humanity everywhere.

The first great benefit produced by this convention was not confined to Ireland and the Irish people alone, but extended to all Christendom. In its inception and in its very organization the hydra of religious antagonism was encountered and strangled with a unanimity and dispatch worthy of the advanced liberalism, which is the peculiar characteristic of the wonderful progress of the latter portion of the nineteenth century. To see a leading Protestant divine selected with great unanimity by a great assemblage of earnest, leading minds, a great majority of whom were radically Catholic, as the choice of the assembly for its presiding officer, and to see a committee composed entirely of leading Catholic priests, selected by a Catholic majority for that purpose, escorting this representative Protestant clergyman to the presidential chair of the convention, was a spectacle as novel and unprecedented as it was glorious and full of promise to liberalism, progress and humanity throughout the entire world. Thus out of the devouring misfortunes of Ireland the world is treated to an example of exalted civilization hitherto unknown.

Upon the broad platform of everything for

Ireland nothing for faction or minor consideration, the convention proceeded to its resolutions and other business. These resolutions are as follows, and speak for themselves:

Resolved, That as in the words of the American Declaration of Independence, "the consent of the governed is the only power from which a government justly derives its authority," and as in the words of one of her British majesty's present cabinet ministers, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, "after one hundred years of English rule in Ireland, English rule there can only be maintained by fifty thousand bayonets," this convention declares English rule in Ireland to be without either legal or moral sanction, and demands the establishment in Ireland of a national government, based upon the will of the Irish people.

Resolved, That, as the English government has avowed the resolve to subjugate the Irish nation by wholesale eviction, by the arrest of every friend of the popular cause, the suspension of every popular right, and the terrorism of military force, and as the Irish people have shown an equal determination to meet these, and by passive resistance defeat this attack on the liberties, this convention, representing the Irish-American race, pledges the people of Irish birth and Irish descent in this country to stand by the people at home in this momentous struggle to the full extent of their power and resources.

Resolved, That this convention thoroughly indorses the policy of the Irish leaders at home in the present crisis; that we have entire confidence in their patriotism and statesmanship, and that we tender to them and to the Irish people at large the expression of our sympathy and the assurance that in every struggle against British rule they will be fully sustained by their kindred in America.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the "No-rent" manifesto of the home executive of the Irish National Land League, as the best available weapon to strike their landlord jailers and as a swift and smiting instrument to abolish utterly a bad and hateful system, and as the fitting answer of the Irish people to the attempt of the coercion ministry to force the acceptance of defective legislation at the point of the bayonet.

Resolved, That, with the view of giving practical effect to the foregoing address and resolutions, this convention recommends that a special levy of one penny be levied from all organizations friendly to the Irish cause, and from the friends of such organizations, be forwarded, as an installment, before the 1st day of February, 1882, to the central treasurer of the Irish National Land League.

After the unanimous adoption of these resolutions, another source of some trouble among the friends in Ireland was fully adjusted.

Having resolved to raise \$250,000 for the benefit of Ireland by the first of February, 1882, it followed as a matter of course, that a committee of ways and means should be constituted to carry it into effect. This led to a motion that such a committee, consisting of seven members of the convention, should be appointed by the president. This motion met with very spirited opposition from the friends of the old officers of the Land League, and from various other sources on the ground of its centralizing tendencies and for many other reasons. Its advocacy was quite as spirited and powerful. The debate was continued for several hours and developed the fact that much of the conflict grew out of the jealousy of the "outs" against the "ins," and a desire of the latter to resist all efforts to supplant them. The discussion resulted in a full and fair exposition of all the sources of difference and dissatisfaction among the various organizations and interests involved, and paved the way for a motion as a substitute to compromise the whole matter by incorporating the old officers into the new committee of seven. This passed with entire equanimity, and resulted in healing up all passed troubles, jealousies and conflicting opinions, and inaugurated among all the friends of Ireland an uninterrupted unity of purpose and action. This unity was effectually manifested during the last hour of the session, during which the individual members vied with each other in the magnificence of their private individual subscriptions to the fund to be created. During this hour over \$27,000 was donated. After which the convention adjourned in a blaze of enthusiastic glory.

W. T.

Reorganized Coulson Line.

[Press and Dakotian.]
There have been recent changes in the personnel of the Missouri river transportation company, better known as the Coulson line. The company as reorganized consists of Commodore F. B. Coulson, Captain W. S. Evans, Captain J. C. McVay, Captain D. W. Maratta, and Captain Martin Coulson. Captain Joe Todd and Captain Nick Buesen are out of the company, but retain each a three-eighth interest in the steamer Montana, together with Captain W. S. Evans, who owns three-sixteenths and Captain Martin Coulson, who owns one-sixteenth. The owners of the steamer Dakotah are, Commodore Coulson, three-eighths; Captain W. S. Evans, three-sixteenths; Captain D. W. Maratta, one-eighth; Captain Martin Coulson, one sixteenth; Captain J. C. McVay, one quarter. The newly organized company trades their individual interests in the steamer Key West to Captains Joe Todd and Nick Buesen for their interests in the steamers Big Horn, Rosebud and Josephine. The new company will buy another boat, which will give it five boats to open next season's business with.

THE Pioneer Press says: "Miles City is to be boomed by the Daily Chronicle on and after January 1. Mr. W. B. Knight, of the Yellowstone Journal, which is to be suspended, will be the editor and proprietor. As Leighton, Jordan & Co. are to establish a private bank there, Miles town need not be cast down over the suspension of Nininger & Savage." The Press should have stated that the Journal has been purchased by H. Clark, the well known North Pacific contractor, that it will not be suspended, but that an able business man and a brilliant writer will be placed in charge of its affairs.