

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Last week a company of about eighty distinguished persons assembled at the residence of Col. Archibald Hopkins, in Washington, D. C., to hear Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va., on the methods and results of Indian education at the Hampton Institute. Among the number were President Arthur, Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite, Senator and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, and Mr. Frank Cushing. The latter was accompanied by two Zuni Indian chiefs. Gen. Armstrong referred to the recent Indian outbreak in Arizona, and quoted from official reports received, showing that there were but 360 Indians on the war path, 269 of whom were women and children, leaving but 100 fighting men. He then stated that there were 2,900 United States troops occupying twelve forts at an annual cost to the government of about \$2,000,000, who did not properly protect settlers or prevent raids. He said that Agent Tiffany, in charge of the San Carlos Agency in Arizona, had offered to make himself personally responsible for the protection of settlers, and for the suppression of the hostile Indians, provided he should receive authority to employ 300 Indians to act in the capacity of policemen at \$5 each per month and rations, which if allowed would cost the government less than \$50,000 per annum. He then referred to the orderly conduct of the Sioux Indians in Dakota, and that there are 14,000 of these Indians at the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies, fifty miles from any troops, who are guarded by fifty Indian policemen at each agency.

After citing these facts for the purpose of showing the advantage of employing Indians as policemen, Gen. Armstrong gave it as his opinion that there is needless extravagance and the greatest folly in the present management of Indian affairs. He claims that Indians could be employed to take care of their race at much less cost than the government is now paying for that service. He asserted that the government is now expending about \$500,000 per year for Indian education; that the Hampton and Carlisle schools, together teaching 400 Indian youths to be teachers and examples to their race at an average cost of \$225 each per annum; that the pupils are taught the simple English branches, but that the most of their time is devoted to farm labor and mechanical pursuits. Last October, he said, the Hampton school sent back to their homes thirty educated Indians, seven of whom are now school teachers, and the rest farmers and mechanics, each earning \$15 to \$20 per month, and giving general satisfaction. He said that the Indians at the Hampton and Carlisle schools are making a large part of the shoes, harness and tinware needed by the Indian department for shipment to the Indian country. He referred to the Sioux children of both sexes as being exceedingly apt in their studies, quick to learn trades, neat in their habits, and very earnest to learn the "white man's ways." He maintained that no Indian would fight the government that is educating his child. In conclusion, Gen. Armstrong strongly urged the importance of extending Indian education, and said hundreds of Indian children are eager to come east for an education, but can not be accommodated. Bringing them east gives the best lesson in civilization, which they can understand only by seeing it.

## MONTANA NOT KNOWN TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO.

The Helena Herald of the 25th ult. says that through the kindness of Mr. Boos, of this city, we have been permitted to inspect the contents of a large atlas published in 1856. On the title page there reads: "Colton's atlas of America, illustrating the physical and political geography of North and South America and the West Indies." The introduction gives the information that 1,000 copies of the atlas have been published, and would be distributed gratuitously with the compliments of the business men of Philadelphia. Every page contains advertisements of the different departments of trade in Philadelphia. From the size and merits of the book we would value a single copy at \$25, and it would probably have been estimated at a much higher figure at the time of publication.

In going through the atlas we gave more attention to that part which would prove interesting to the readers of the Herald, and we propose to furnish the following extracts and remarks:

In referring to the climate of this section of country the atlas reads: "The northwest territories east of the Rocky mountains are cold and inhospitable, and not adapted to the agriculturist." We would take much pleasure in showing the publisher—were he yet in the land of the living—the well appointed and numerous farms in the Sun river and many other valleys and bottoms in the territory.

Montana is not represented on the map of the United States in the atlas, and Ne-

braska is shown to be bounded on the north by the British Possessions, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Kansas, and divided from Washington, Oregon and Utah, on the west by the Rocky mountains.

Upon looking up the map of to-day it will be seen that Nebraska is far removed from Montana and is placed at the south east corner, with Dakota and Wyoming intervening. Wyoming, Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona do not appear on the map of 1856. At the present time it will be seen that Idaho bounds Montana on the west, and that the Rockies traverse the western portion of our Territory. Thus Washington and Oregon have been made to yield a good part of their land for the making up of Idaho and Montana. Utah was divided into three parts, Nevada and Arizona taking the western and southern part. Nebraska had to give up a great part of her Territory to accommodate Montana, Dakota and Wyoming.

Dipping a little farther into the atlas we find it mentioned that "the country west of the Mississippi is, with little exception, yet a wilderness, inhabited by roaming Indians, and beyond the limits of the organized states the whites have scarcely a settlement." In the list of the principal rivers of the United States the Missouri does not figure, and the Big Muddy flowed on serenely enjoying no greater title than a tributary of the Mississippi.

NOTWITHSTANDING Yankton has been the capital city of Dakota for over twenty years, she still hangs to frontier customs, and sometimes makes a joke of the judicial ermine. The following account taken from the Yankton Herald of the 29th ult., shows how the throne of justice is occasionally usurped in that city. The Herald says:

"Jas. Gilligan was arrested a few days ago for drunkenness. It was a case of plain, straight, premeditated drunk, without aggravating circumstances, and the manner in which Gilligan was made to realize the enormity of such a transgression of the law was a caution, and is worth relating if only for the benefit of future candidates for city justice. The deputy marshal's assistant found Gilligan slumbering in the gutter and carted him off to the cooler, where a few hours rest resuscitated him so that he was able to interview the justice and show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor. On his arrival at the temple of justice, his honor could not be found, as he had been detained longer than he expected, in an establishment down town where a dispute arose as to whether he had thrown three fives and a pair of aces or three aces and a pair of fives, for the drinks.

As the prisoner demanded an early trial and prompt decision, the officer explained the difficulty to a dry goods merchant, whose store is in the same building as the office of the justice. The merchant laughed at the troubled expression on the officer's face, and told him he would adjust the matter satisfactorily in a few moments. He ordered the prisoner brought into his store where he tried the case and pronounced the man guilty of drunkenness, gluttony, insubordination and conduct unbecoming a man and a brother, and fined him \$1.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$10.35. The prisoner appealed to the generosity of his judge and asked if \$5.00 would appease the court, saying he was not affluent by any means as he had invested more than he had originally intended in his little spree. His honor pro tent swelling with the importance of his position, cast a w.thering look on the man in the dock and told him that justice should not be defeated while it lay in his power to achieve a victory, that his constituents should never have cause to reproach him with disgracing the judicial ermine and degrading his court, by a reduction of over 100 per cent in the fine and costs of any culprit, but, that in consideration of this being the first offense, and having been through the mill himself, he would let him off this time for \$7.50, and give him a reprimand. The prisoner went through his clothes and produced seven dollars in cash and fifty cents in beer checks, which he handed over to the representative of outraged justice, and went on his way rejoicing. The deputy and usurer then divided the seven dollars, the latter holding on to the beer checks, to give them, as he said, to the boys.

When the real city justice arrived and learned that a case had been disposed of, and how, he got so mad that he went to his office and issued a warrant for the arrest and imprisonment of a man who owed him a dollar and a quarter on an old election bet.

In timbered sections of the country says the Chicago Times, farmers know that it is necessary to clear the ground of trees before they can raise a crop of grain, corn or grass. In the prairie regions the farmers think it is necessary to destroy the old sod before they can make much out of the soil that it covers. They desire to raise "tame" grass, and believe

troys the "wild" grass, root and branch, as preliminary to sowing the seed that is to produce it. Now that the prairie grass is becoming scarce in the parts of the west that have been longest settled, farmers have commenced to appreciate its value. Many now acknowledge its excellence for stock in either the green or the dry state. They think that it affords the most healthy food for stock of all kinds, and that it is especially valuable for horses. Many have also found out that the easiest way to obtain cultivated grasses for grazing purposes is to sow the seed on an unbroken prairie sod. By so doing they ret: in the prairie grass till such time as they have something else to take its place. Many of the most intelligent dairymen in Illinois declare that they have obtained their best pastures by leaving the prairie sod and gradually introducing the best pasture grasses and clovers. They find a firm sod and partial shade favorable to the clover. When sown on loose soil, the surface of which is bare, the seed does not germinate at all, or the young plants die shortly after they make their appearance. Farmers should hesitate before they conclude to break a prairie sod with a view of obtaining a better pasture. The operation is an expensive one, and does not always result in securing the kind of pasture they want.

THE United States land office at Bismarck has received telegraphic notice from the commissioner of the general land office, Washington, not to receive in payment for lands certificates of deposit issued by the Santa Fe National Bank, as there was a number of fraudulent certificates put on the Dakota market recently in the name of that bank. The Bismarck office has not been caught, however, and no victims have been heard from in this district.

THE building of sidewalks on all the streets adds fifteen per cent, the Artesian Well and Water Works adds twenty-five per cent, the cleaning of all the streets and alleys adds five per cent, and the building of brick blocks adds fifteen per cent to the value of Bismarck real estate, making a total of sixty per cent advance caused by those various enterprises.

THE Moorhead News associates the president of the United States with Bismarck in the following ludicrous style: "The president issued a proclamation last evening warning the Arizona insurgents to 'retire peaceably' by May 15, or they will catch Bismarck."

It amuses the editor of the Mandan p. s. to publish letters from various cranks throughout the country derogatory to the character of Bismarck. THE TRIBUNE gets plenty of letters about Mandan and other points, but the news of the day crowds them out.

THE probably never lived a people in better harmony than those of Bismarck and its Yellowstone tributary, Glendive, yet the Glendive Times would make it appear that there was a feeling of open hostility.

THE attempt to move a 6,500-pound safe from the depot in Moorhead to the postoffice proved unwise. The ground was soft, and the safe has not been seen since.

THE new monthly Bismarck paper, the Banner City, will appear in about ten days. It will be filled with boom for the Missouri valley.

It requires an enlargement of the paper this morning to print all the news.

WONDER what the Glendive Times means by "rings" in Bismarck?

## Back from Winnipeg.

Dan Fenton, the comedian, who recently played an engagement at the Bismarck opera house, returned from a visit to Winnipeg on Friday evening. He reports the late real estate craze at that place beyond description. The actions and conversation of the inmates of a lunatic asylum do not exceed in extravagance the actions and conversation of the tenderfeet who gathered about the land offices in that town. Many, in fact a majority of the daily arrivals at that place now come there already "heeled" with town lots and farms which they purchased from eastern dealers before their arrival, who had the whole country laid out on maps, and what looks more enticing than a western town on a map. They regarded themselves as Winnipeg real estate kings. The average stampeding lunatics think prior to their arrival there that if they own a few feet of Winnipeg dirt they're made for all time to come. But upon their arrival a change comes over them. When they find their lots two to six feet under water and their farms in a swamp, sackcloth and ashes are too good for them. The Manitoba craze has been the most violent known for years, but the flood which recently spread over the scene of operations has had the effect of dampening the boom, and now, in place of that game, inspiring expression born of a boom, illuminating the countenances of the stampedees, remorse sits there like patience on a monument smiling at grief. Their day of glory is over.

## NEWS COMMENTS.

THE Deadwood charter election occurred on the 2d inst. The result of the contest has not reached North Dakota yet.

DELEGATE MAGINNIS was in St. Paul, Minn., recently, consulting with Gen. Terry as to the establishment of new military posts in Montana.

AND still they come. The very latest is the Davenport Dispatch, published at Davenport, Cass county, D. T. It is a six-column sheet with patent in'ards.

THE duties of the genuine dyed-in-the-skin, simon-pure editor are multifarious and multitudinous. His work is not only to "do a little writin'," as is sometimes supposed, but to cull, to glean, to select, to discriminate, to decide, to foresee, to observe, to grasp, to explain, to elucidate, to inflate, to boil down, "to be, to do and to suffer," and several hundred other verbs, with a large number of districts to be heard from.

THE fur, skin and peltry hunters who make Fort Benton their market, have been bringing their spoils into that place during the past two weeks, and according to the Record, all seem to have been more than ordinarily successful. The following prices rule there: Buffalo hides, \$3 to \$3.50; dressed robes, \$6 to \$9; deer, 35 to 37 cts. per lb.; elk, 83 cts.; antelope, 25 to 27 cts.; wolf skins, \$2.50 apiece; coyotes, 40 cts.; fox, 40 cts.; muskrat and badger, 20 cts.; beaver, \$2 per lb.

THE following is from a letter from Gen. Brisbin, dated Fort Keogh, April 16. "The cry is still they come. I never saw such a rush of people westward. All trains are loaded down. The Ripon colony passed here yesterday—115 families, 506 souls—bound for Clark's Fork bottom. They had an immense train, and bring all their stock, horses, wagons, milch cows, plows, harrows, household furniture, tents, and six months provisions. They had a band of music, an editor, a doctor, etc. They will tent out until fall and build their houses slowly. It seems to me it must be fun to come west in this way, with all one has, a jolly crowd, and music."

CONGRESS is reminded once in a while that there is a vast tract of rich agricultural lands, known as the Turtle Mountain and Mouse river region, in northwestern Dakota, the settlement of which is being retarded by a few half-breed Indian thieves. Representative Deering, from the committee on Indian affairs, has reported with amendment and a recommendation for its passage, the bill introduced December 19, by Mr. Pettigrew, to provide for the support and civilization of the Turtle Mountain band of Pembina Chipewia Indians, and to extinguish their title to the lands claimed by them in the territory of Dakota. The amendments were suggested by the committee on Indian affairs.

BIG BEAR, chief of the Cree Indians, and the half breeds who were recently run out of the Milk river country and across the line, are again back on their old stamping grounds. Buffalo are reported plenty in that section, and the hostiles from the queen's dominions declare their intention of running the Milk river region to suit themselves. Wonder what Uncle Sam is going to do about it? Perhaps the secretary of the interior will recommend the removal of the troops from Montana for fear they may degrade the morals of the reds. As he has recommended the removal of the troops from the Indian agencies in Dakota, it would be no surprise if he next recommended the removal of the troops from all the Indian countries.

CHIEF JUSTICE EDGERTON, of Dakota, has designated Douglas and Aurora counties as a judicial subdivision, and court will be held at Hankinton on the first Tuesday in June. This arrangement, says the Yankton Press, gives an opportunity which did not heretofore exist to enter upon an investigation of the Douglas county bond crookedness. Under the law the presiding judge has authority to rearrange judicial subdivisions, and this Judge Edgerton has done, we presume, with the purpose of placing Douglas county where a judicial inquiry can be instituted. This we hope, will be done. That there has been a fraudulent issue of warrants in Douglas county no one denies. The crime should be fastened upon the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and all persons implicated in the crookedness should be made to suffer.

HERE is the manner in which respectable ladies are sometimes treated in the city of Grand Forks, D. T., as described by the Herald of that place: "Yesterday afternoon a respectable and prominent married lady was accosted on the street by a disreputable loafer named Slattery with an indecent proposal. She immediately sought the protection of Chief Ryan, who walked part way home with her. Leaving her where, as he supposed, she would be free from annoyance, he started back to town. He then noticed that they had been followed by Slattery. Secreting himself behind a barn, he watched developments. On his disappearance, Slattery broke into a run after the lady. The chief followed and arrested him as he was renewing his proposals. He was landed in quad, and will have a hearing Monday." A villain who would insult a lady in such a manner in Bismarck, would find the air altogether too thin for his health.

EVER since the citizens of Deadwood began the contest against the placer mine claimants of that town to secure title to their lots, a small coterie of persons made themselves very officious in the matter, and recently put in bills for their officiousness ranging from \$2,000 to sums much larger, as compensation for their services. The probate judge of Lawrence county allowed the bills. The matter was brought before the district court, and Judge Moody is slashing things. The first case that came before him was that of

J. D. McIntyre, a surveyor, who made a plat of the town, for which he wanted \$2,000. Judge Moody, who has, together with the other honest citizens of Deadwood, become tired of the peculiar system of robbing the people, that has been in vogue in Lawrence county ever since the organization of that county, sat down hard on Mr. McIntyre's bill. He cut it down from \$2,000 to \$150. This is an indication of the fate of the other bills of the same character, allowed by the probate judge. Judge Moody is a good regulator when he gets to work.

THE recommendation of the secretary of the interior to remove the troops from the Indian agencies on the Missouri river, has had the effect of thoroughly frightening at least one man at the Cheyenne agency, as will be seen by a special telegram from that point in another column of this morning's TRIBUNE. If the secretary attempts to force his recommendation upon the president, he surely has a crude conception of what is needed on the Indian frontier. Soldiers have a very salutary influence over the evil-disposed Sioux, and to remove them would be to license the young bucks to commit all kinds of depredations upon the whites in the vicinity of the reservations. If the secretary intends to experiment in this way, it is hoped he will send a dozen or two of his most cherished relatives and friends out to look after his new departure. Some of them might possibly get back to tell the story.

DANKHOWER, of the Jeannette crew, regards the long night of the second winter as "the most fearful part of their experience." Mental strain, the oppression of the constant gloom, the thought that from moment to moment the ship might be crushed by the gigantic forces in operation about her—all this wears upon brain and nerve, and when these fail in their functions the exhaustion of the human capacity for resistance is imminent. It is not strange to read, therefore, that "on May 1, Dr. Amble reported the physical condition of the crew rapidly deteriorating, and six or seven were placed on whisky and quinine to tone them up." But this was already a season of hope. The winter was over, and here succeeds in the narrative the cheering cry of "Land ho!" It is evident that the discovery of the two islands, to the neighborhood of which the ship had drifted, stirred up the whole company with a pleasant excitement, and had a happy effect upon everybody.

OBJECTIONS are being raised in southern Dakota against the formation of any more big counties, which, the Yankton Press says are created simply to perpetuate the names of some local politicians. "For example, the county of Brown contains over seventeen hundred square miles, and the county of Spink over fifteen hundred. From the north boundary of Brown to the south boundary the distance is forty-eight miles, and the county of Spink is only six miles shorter. For purposes of a convenient government a county of about twenty-four miles square is sufficiently large. In the future it will be found necessary to reduce in size the larger counties. Local seats of government should therefore be so placed that the change can be made with as little expense as possible, and with a view to the accommodation of the public under the probable new order of things." The counties named have but little, if any, disadvantage of Burleigh county in the matter of size. Burleigh county is forty-eight by forty-two miles in extent. Bigger than some of those little down-east states.

HOT springs that are said to possess medicinal properties equal to the hot springs of Arkansas, are coming to the front in many sections of the west. The hot springs of Custer county, in the Black Hills, are a sure cure for rheumatism. Sufferers from this excruciating disease, who were taken to the hot springs of the Black Hills on stretchers, unable to move a finger or limb, after bathing a couple of weeks in the waters of those springs, became as limber as a child. Montana has several of these health giving fountains. Dr. Wm. Parberry, of Helena, who has been spending some time at the Arkansas springs to study the treatment of patients there, returned to Helena recently, accompanied by Dr. J. Kumper, a resident physician of long experience at the southern springs, who intends to locate at the White Sulphur spring of Montana. While Dr. Parberry regards the climate in Arkansas in winter as better than Montana on account of its superior mildness, and the facilities for the treatment of patients are superior to those offered in the various springs in our sister territory, yet the waters do not possess many of the elements which render the hot springs in Montana so efficacious in diseases. The Arkansas hot waters, for instance, have but a trace of the sulphur and salt which so strongly impregnates those of the White Sulphur springs. It is the purpose of Drs. Parberry and Kumper to make the White Sulphur springs the great health resort of Montana.

## A Long Contest Ended.

The contest between John J. Jackman, and John W. Plummer for the north half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two, has been settled. Mr. Rea, register of the United States land office in this city Saturday delivered to Jas. A. Emmons, the present owner of the land, the patent for the same. This case has been followed up step by step from the Bismarck land office to the general land commissioner, then to the interior department, and finally the decision of the local office conferred in favor of Mr. Plummer. Several other gentlemen received patents to lands recently at the local office among whom were George H. Fairchild and J. M. Carnahan.

## A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York city.

IMPERFECT PAGE