

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.50.

THE COMING CONTEST

Vermillion Republican: "The Huronite thinks it too early to discuss the delegate question. The Press and Dakotian takes issue in the case, while the Sioux City Journal, in a not very amiable mood, suggests that no fears need be entertained by the friends of Mr. Pettigrew, that an early or late campaign would catch him unprepared for the fray. The Journal is right on this feature of the question.

There can be no doubt but the commencement of a political campaign for electing a congressman is always in order, for it is usually spontaneous, or rather springs up from political causes, which are felt by the whole party. If there be but one candidate for office there will be no canvass, so far as aspirants for office are concerned. This not being the case before us, the canvass would naturally open any time when the friends of a candidate saw an opportunity to make a point for him in the race, or against any other aspirant. This is the way campaigns get started and this is the way the one before us started. The canvass commenced by making points against Mr. Pettigrew, who is known to be a candidate for re-election. These fault finders have as yet not presented their candidates, but be sure they have them in training, to put on the course at the proper time.

From this standpoint, it appears that Mr. Pettigrew is to have the same opposition he had two years ago, and from the same sections. It would seem, however, that the contest will not be on the same grounds, as something has been learned in two years. In one particular it will be the same; that is, anything to beat Pettigrew, and which would have been fatal to him then had John B. Raymond and his friends joined in the cry. It takes a very strong candidate to win against the field. Whether Mr. Pettigrew is such or not remains to be seen.

So far the opposition to Mr. Pettigrew does not seem to rest on very solid ground. The people of Dakota generally are not overwhelmingly interested in who shall be postmaster at Yankton, Deadwood, or the "X cross roads," but they are interested in having a delegate who shall fairly represent the territory and do all in his power (which all know is very limited) for the welfare of her people. Mr. Pettigrew has been untiring in his efforts to benefit Dakota and her people. He has, however, made many mistakes. He should have protested against the stealing, by Nebraska, of 600,000 acres of our lands; he should have let the Yankton people worked out their salvation in the matter of their postoffice; he should not have interfered in the case of Judge Shannon, and should have handled C. T. McKay very gingerly. These are minor offenses, and deserving of but little weight when compared with the work he has done for the Territory.

The practical question will be: "Can we send a better man for the place, to congress?" This will be the question to settle."

TOWER CITY Herald, 13th: "It is estimated by persons in a position to know that not less than a million immigrants will seek our shores during the present season, and of this vast number of people the majority will find homes in the northwest. It was but a few years ago that the great tide of immigration was directed to Kansas and Nebraska, but owing to numerous failures in the crops caused by droughts and grasshoppers all sensible people have given those two states a wide berth, the majority turning their footsteps to the fertile fields of the famous golden wheat lands of North Dakota, where in a short space of time wealth and independence are as certain as the rising sun, providing, of course, if people display a little energy in getting a start, for after a start is once made in a country where so many golden opportunities are lying around loose wealth is very easily attained. Besides the natural resources of Dakota for money making, the climate is the finest in the wide universe, many persons coming from every part of the United States seeking the restoration of broken down constitutions and failing health. The mildness of the past winter was a happy surprise to many eastern people who were spending their first year here for they had heard it from a thousand tongues and read it in as many newspapers that this was the coldest and most God forsaken country on the face of the

earth in the winter season, but alas for the many willful lies gotten up by willful liars and scattered over every section of the civilized world, they are as naught for Dakota's fair name is sounded far and wide throughout every land and stands to-day with her two hundred thousand in dusky inhabitants the greatest and grandest country beneath the canopy of heaven."

PROTECT THE GAME

The Helena Independent intends to have the game law of that territory enforced, and offers good argument why it should be observed. From all parts of Montana come reports of the fearful destruction of game. Along the Missouri, in the National Park, on the Judith, Yellowstone and at other points, the hunters have been waging a relentless war upon the deer, elk, buffalo and other wild animals. A prominent gentleman from the east, says the Independent, who has been spending several months in various parts of the territory and has given much attention to the subject, writes from Bozeman to Mayor Knight that at the present rate of destruction there will scarcely be a deer or elk left in the territory within twelve months. So far as buffalo are concerned, all who are familiar with the slaughter of these animals now going on, estimate that none will be left on the plains in three or at most four years from this time. The great advance in the price of furs, skins and robes has stimulated the hunters to renewed activity, and increased slaughter is resulting. Only a short time since, a hunter boasted to the editor of this paper that the winter before he had himself killed over fifteen hundred deer on the Judith just for their skins, leaving their carcasses to rot where they were slain.

The game law of the territory is of little force upon the frontier, and does not, besides, meet the evil, as it only prevents such slaughter at certain seasons of the year. The only effectual remedy would be by an act of congress, prohibiting the slaughter of deer, elk, buffalo, etc., as a matter of commerce. We observe that the delegate from Wyoming has introduced a bill for this purpose, which prohibits the slaughter of large game in the territories, except for the immediate purposes of food, and authorizes the seizure of hides or carcasses in the hands of traders. This would be a good law and would doubtless greatly check the wholesale slaughter now going on. One of the great attractions of Montana to the tourists of the future would be the great abundance of wild game, bear, elk, deer and buffalo, to be found in our mountains or upon our plains if the present slaughter were prevented. No man or set of men should be allowed to rob us of such attractions for the sake of the few paltry dollars to be earned by the sale of skins and pelts. Montana without her game would lose much of that glamour of romance—that charm of freshness—that belongs to the frontier. We should become prematurely old. An oppressive monotony would brood over our solitudes, and our pathless mountains and untrodden wilderness would cease to be the theatre of thrilling adventures and exciting incidents that now so largely compensate for the loss of much that pertains to the older civilization of the east. We trust that Delegate Maginnis will heartily co-operate in securing the passage of the pending bill.

NORTH DAKOTA SOIL

The soil of North Dakota is attracting considerable attention among the scientific people of the east. Several analyses of it have been made of late and they all agree with the first that was made in '76. Many of our readers will be interested in knowing what our soil contains therefore the original analysis is given below:

CHEMICAL LABORATORY UNIVERSITY OF PENN'A. WEST PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1876.

The two specimens of soils submitted for analysis were very different in appearance. The first, or subsoil, was light in color and quite dry. It instantly showed, on testing with acids, that it was rich in carbonates, evidently belonging to what is termed a limestone formation. The second, or top-soil was dark and damp, evidently rich in decomposed vegetable matter. Indeed, before analyzing it, quite an amount of small rootlets and fragments of undecomposed vegetable growth were removed. Both samples were spread out and allowed to dry in a sunny place for some time, so that the analysis are of what is termed "air dried" soils. The following are the results of the full quantitative analysis:

Table with 2 columns: A. (sub-soil) and B. (top-soil). Rows include Hygroscopic moisture drawn off at 240 deg., Chemically combined water and humus, Oxide of iron, Oxide of manga., Lime, Magnesia, Alkalies, Carbonic acid, Chlorine, Sulphuric acid, Phosphoric acid, Soluble silica, Insoluble silica and silicates.

As seen from these analyses, the subsoil is essentially a limestone soil, being rich in carbonates. These carbonates are readily decomposed by moisture, aided by the acids of the humus in the soil, and then the bases, lime, magnesia and iron,

are ready for assimilation in the growth of the plant. The carbonic acid is also of the greatest value in the part it plays in plant growth. Humus is not in itself essential to plant growth, but stores and supplies water and nitrogen, the two chief necessities of such growth.

For purposes of comparison with this top-soil, I add two analyses of rich soils taken from a work upon soil analysis. The first is the alluvial soil of the river Isar, Bavaria, the second is of Russian black earth in the province of Pultava.

Table with 2 columns: First and Second. Rows include Alkalies, Magnesia, Lime, Oxide of iron, Alumina, Phosphoric acid, Sulphuric acid, Silica, Water and humus, Insoluble.

With regard to the adaptability of these soils for different crops, no very positive dicta can be laid down, as in the place the experimental results so far obtained with different crops on the same soils have nowhere been very completely tabulated, and in the second place topographic and climatic differences may be so great as to nearly neutralize all other influences. Some few general facts may be stated, however, which are accepted by authorities as reliable.

The hay crop takes up and removes the largest quantity of mineral matter. Two and one-half tons of hay will take 400 pounds from an acre. This is, however, but 1.10,000th part of the entire weight of the soil taken twelve inches deep over an acre. These results are obtained by weighing the ash obtained from different crops. Thus,

Table with 2 columns: Per cent. ash and Per cent. of mineral matter. Rows include Meadow hay yields, Rye grass in flower, Oats in flower, Barley in flower, Wheat, Timothy, Maize (Indian corn).

On analyzing these several ashes, we find, moreover, that hay contains the largest per cent. of lime, magnesia and sulphuric acid, and the smallest per cent. of silica; oats contain the largest per cent. of alkalies; wheat, the largest per cent. of silica, and almost the smallest of lime and sulphuric acid; maize, the smallest of lime and sulphuric acid, and the largest per cent. of phosphoric.

SAMUEL P. SADDLER.

STATISTICS of this region show, says a Montana contemporary, that while for the entire year the average amount of rainfall is less than in the eastern states, yet during the growing season from May to August, the average is considerably greater. This would indicate that this country is destined to become a great farming region, as no irrigation will be required here to produce fine crops. In fact it is probable that the area of land in this region needing irrigation is destined to be greatly circumscribed, as many sections of Montana are now found to require no irrigation where it was formerly regarded as necessary. This has been especially the case in all that belt of country adjacent to the Missouri river. It is undoubtedly true that the cultivation of the soil has the effect of absorbing much moisture where water is spread over the plowed fields early in the season. The ground being well saturated with water, when the hot months come, it is taken into the atmosphere and again returns to us in the form of rain. In this way the average amount of rainfall will be greatly increased as the country is settled, and less water will be required than formerly for irrigating purposes in localities where it may still be necessary to a limited extent. In the Prickly Pear valley of Montana the difference is already noticeable. Although a far greater number of ranches are cultivated than there were twelve or fifteen years ago, yet their water difficulties have almost ended, as there is generally an abundant supply for all.

NORTHWEST of Bismarck, in the Turtle Valley and Painted Woods district, a distance of from twenty-five to fifty miles, is a stretch of land unequalled for its beauty and fertility in North Dakota. Comparatively not an acre of this ground is yet taken. It is only a matter of a short time, however, before immigrants will be flocking to this section in large numbers. The railroad lands only extend forty miles, north of which the settler can locate on every foot of soil, and if he wishes to pre-empt the land can do so for \$1.25 per acre, while inside the railroad limits he is obliged to pay \$2.50. Settlers can see at a glance the value of the land. There can be no land held for speculation, and the result will be that every section will contain from one to four actual settlers. At present the settlers will have to depend on river transportation for the removal of their products to Bismarck, which, by the way, is very cheap. It will not be but a short time, however, before the North Pacific and one or two other roads will build through this section and then land in the vicinity mentioned will be nearly or quite as valuable as land near Bismarck because of the reasons stated.

The Tower City Herald says: "Settlers and locaters are coming from every point of the compass to North Dakota. Every train brings them by the hundreds; yes, thousands. Many of them are here for the first time, but nevertheless, their faith in the territory is so great that they bring their families and their household goods with them. They come to stay, to make

their homes and here to carve out the fortunes they may have failed to secure elsewhere. Will they be disappointed here? That depends upon how they go to work. In a new country every comfort, luxury, and convenience to which they were accustomed in the east may not be found. But everything of that nature is here, and soon the settler may have just as pleasant surroundings as any of them ever had at their former homes, and at the same time have a pocketbook so large as to astonish themselves. For all those who have a trifle of patience and will labor faithfully a grand future is before them—one which will both surprise and delight them."

COL. DONAN'S Russian Broom Brigade has been tendered an excursion by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad and connecting lines. The party will consist of something more than a score of lovely young ladies with only four gentlemen, Col. Donan in command. They take in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minnetonka, and other points in Minnesota. All this pleasure for a newspaper man and he an old bachelor. Just think of it. Free rides, free dinners, receptions tendered by governors and mayors, and then the pleasure of entertaining a score or more each of God's most charming creation—young ladies.

The funny man of the Fargo Argus perpetrates the following: "A middle-aged Irish woman was on the streets yesterday inquiring the way to Bismarck. It seems that she had been deceived by scaplers in New York and had bought a ticket as she supposed for Mandan, but it was in reality a pass to Fargo."

THE new passenger depot in Bismarck will be one of the finest structures along the line of the North Pacific. It will be a solid three-story brick, and the architectural design will be of the most approved and unique style.

BISMARCK is the "Banner City" and Burleigh county the "Eden Prairie of Earth."

NEWS COMMENTS.

A CHINOOK breeze blew down some buildings in Benton recently.

CHARLEY DUVAL, an old timer, and well known in Benton, died at that place recently of Bright's disease.

MONTANA now wants to enter the union as a state. If she has the required population, let her in. The more the merrier.

BLACK LEG, a fatal disease among cattle, has broken out among the herds in southern Dakota. Capt. Finotti has lost some of his stock by this dreaded epidemic.

THE democrats of Butte City elected their mayor and four of the six aldermen. According to the Inter-Mountain, it cost the mayor \$6,000 to secure the office.

AN attempt has been made to burn Winnipeg. That city was set on fire in several places last week. One party was arrested, and there is strong evidence that he belongs to an organized gang of fire bugs. Much excitement exists in the Manitoba metropolis.

HOTEL thieves are operating at Moorhead. The Central hotel in that city was the scene of a struggle with the robbed and robber last Sunday night. The latter fired at his victim and thus escaped. A man named C. F. Wheel has been arrested as the thief and would be murderer.

FOR good able bodied lying, and the kind that is stuck to, commend us to the North Dakota papers. Dan Scott and Pat Donan are meeting with foeman of their own capacity, and have their hands full to keep up with the game, as the cornfield editors are better than green hands themselves.—Deadwood Times. Wonder what that fellow means. Do you know, Pat?

Gov. ORDWAY is making it a point to visit different sections of the territory and making electioneering speeches against Delegate Pettigrew. He held forth at Huron recently. After denouncing "my policy"—a bad thing for a governor to have—he did what he could to injure Delegate Pettigrew, who is at his post of duty working for the best interest of his constituents.

THE location of the capital for the coming state of Southern Dakota is agitating the good people on the other side of the division line. C. H. Myers, of Redfield, Spink county, offers to enter into bonds to pay the territory of Dakota \$50,000 for the privilege of locating the capital within a radius of ten miles on the line of any railroad in the central part of the territory. He can have our consent for 5 per cent. of that amount.

THE Bismarck TRIBUNE enlarges on the surplus water of the Red river valley. The valley has had plenty of water of late, but we will wager a four dollar suit of clothes that the valley of the Red will raise more wheat on one acre this year than the Bismarck country will on two. Own up Mister TRIBUNE man, you are little jealous of Fargo and northeastern Dakota.—Mayville Eagle. A \$4 suit of clothes is about all the flood sufferers of the Red river valley are able to wager, in the teeth of their present prospects, and after their next harvest they will not be able to pay even such cheap bets.

THE remains of Louis Johnson, who was killed at Conlon recently by Andrew Bell, were inhumanly treated. The Miles City Journal speaking of the affair says: "The next morning one of the most revolting and

brutal scenes was witnessed by our informant it was ever our lot to publish. The Swede who had taken the pistol away from the dead man went up to him—he still lay in the position in which he had died—and raised up the dead man's leg, kicked him and cursed him, saying he had gotten away with eighty dollars belonging to him. Upon examining the body Deputy Creely found the money and it being proven to belong to the brute who claimed it, it was given him."

THE Fargo Republican of the 17th inst., prints a full account of the damage resulting from the late flood in that town, to one of the brick business structures there. The Rodgers' building, heretofore occupied by Jewett, the clothier, is about ready to tumble down. The water has so saturated the ground as to destroy the foundation. Other buildings, no doubt, are in danger from the same cause.

A MAN was found drowned about forty miles above Glendive, last week. He wore boots with spurs, gray coat and vest, and overalls. He must have been a cattle man, and drowned in crossing the ice on a pony just before the break-up of the river. He had an account book on his person with some Miles City and Bozeman accounts and a letter addressed to T. J. Patterson.

THE following order has been issued by the secretary of the interior and the land commissioner: "Receivers of land offices in Dakota, Minnesota and Montana are hereby notified that the suspension of the reception of certificates issued by the First National bank of Santa Fe is removed." A circular will be issued inviting holders to send certificates to the general land office for examination.

YANKTON PRESS, 12: "The enterprising firm of Shannon & Hopp, of Huron, have gone into the "patent outside" business—that is, it prints one side of newspapers for such patrons as it can secure in the country towns surrounding Huron. The Hand County Press undertook to avail itself of this opportunity to patronize a Dakota industry, and it is now busy explaining to its readers that the strong Pettigrew articles printed on the patent side, express the sentiments of Shannon & Hopp and not the Hand County Press."

GEN. SMITH, a boy sixteen years old, living near Aurora, Brookings county, D. T., committed suicide last week. He was sent by his mother to twist some hay in the granary, and in about fifteen minutes afterward she went out to see what he was doing and found him hanging from a rafter, dead. He had taken one of the lines from the harness, fastened one end to the rafter, stepped upon a pail and tied the other end loosely around his neck and swung off into eternity. That boy preferred death to work, and its perhaps better that he is dead.

THE Indians at Sisseton agency are out of rations, the government appropriation having been exhausted, and two companies of the seventh cavalry have been sent from Fort Mead to Fort Sisseton to give the reds bullets in place of bread. The troops were at Pierre on the 9th, and there got full of budge and engaged in a street fight, and during this plesantry a shot from a 45-caliber revolver went through the glass front of H. H. Sims' wholesale liquor store, through the fleshy part of the proprietor's arm, into his side, and around to his back, where it lodged. He will recover.

GEN. HAMMOND, formerly Indian inspector, and who while occupying that position made himself generally obnoxious in Dakota, is employing the same tactics in his position as general manager of the Manitoba Southwestern railway. An Ottawa (Canada) telegram of the 9th says: "No doubt the conduct of Gen. Hammond in the parliament house last night will have a damaging effect on the object of his mission, as much opposition to the Manitoba Southwestern railway has been lately developed and is being developed today. This is the first instance where any railway manager or prominent man has been excluded from the house. The speaker's orders are to arrest him if he enters the building. To-day the speaker of the house issued orders forbidding the entrance to the house and grounds to Manager Hammond, of the Manitoba Southwestern railway, who had an altercation with a member of parliament in the building. Mr. Hammond claims to have been assaulted by the member first, and acted in self-defense."

THE time for assessing the property of this territory for 1882 has arrived. That a legal assessment of the property be made is of more importance to the people than who shall be delegate or governor. The statute governing assessing is a dead letter, and all ways has been. Every county, every township, every city and every individual assessor goes in on their "own hook," and as a consequence there has never been any similarity in the assessing of any two counties in the territory. Property has been assessed all the way from two-thirds to one-fourth of its value, averaging probably a little less than half its value. Now what advantages are to be reaped by this state of things? It would seem that there must be some imaginary good from it, the thing has been so persistently stuck to. There is a vague notion that this state of things keeps down taxes. The ostrich has the same notion of relief when it plunges its head in the sand to escape danger. Will the same old rut be followed this year?—Vermillion Republican, 11th. It is a deplorable mistake to think that an under assessment will in any manner lessen taxation. If a county has \$10,000 of taxes to raise, and the property of the county is placed at \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000, the taxes will be just the same. If the former valuation is returned the taxes will simply be double, so in the end the taxes are no less, but the county does not receive the credit for the wealth it possesses, and in this it sustains great injury.