

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE. Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, by carrier to all parts of the city a twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck, reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest. The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from rail and lines.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Now, that the smoke is clearing off after the battle, one can look around and consider the results gained for Dakota during the session of congress just closed.

In my opinion, Dakota was never more faithfully represented than it has been during the past two years by Delegate Pettigrew. This opinion is not based on the results in the struggles for petty offices, to be filled by presidential appointments, but by substantial results for Dakota.

The most important thing accomplished, requiring a keen appreciation of the situation and persistent effort, was the opening of the Turtle Mountain Indian reservation, embracing a country nearly half as large as the state of Ohio—one of the best sections of agricultural land in the United States—a tract of country extending from the east side of the Turtle mountains west to White Earth river, and from the south side of Devil's Lake to the Canadian line—in all, about nine million acres. An attempt was made in 1886 to open this country to settlement, but it was then decided that it was Indian country, and belonged to the Chippewa Indians, and that it would require a treaty, involving a large expenditure of money to open it.

Steps were immediately taken for the establishment of a land district in this country, and as a result a district was formed, embracing the counties of Ramsey, Cavalier, DeSmet, Rolette, Bottineau and McHenry, and an office will be opened early this spring, on the north shores of Devil's Lake. Mr. Pettigrew also did excellent service in opening a strip of country about sixty miles wide and 200 miles long, extending from Pierre to the Black Hills, and another strip sixty miles wide by 150 miles long, extending from the Black Hills to the northern boundary of the Sioux reservation, in all 17,800 square miles—as large as the states of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Mr. Pettigrew is entitled to more credit than he will ever receive for intelligent and persistent work in behalf of this measure. He also secured an appropriation of \$1,000 to carry the Crow Dog case to the supreme court of the United States—with a view to securing a decision as to the status of the Indians under the laws of the United States—a question of great importance to every state or territory having an Indian population.

ron and Aberdeen. But for the division scheme it would have been possible to secure the creation of the new judicial districts and the increase of membership of the legislature. Mr. Pettigrew worked faithfully for division and for the admission of the south half as a state, although he saw early in the session last winter that to push the scheme for the admission of south Dakota would defeat division, and so informed the "visiting statesmen" from Yankton and Deadwood, whereupon some of them took their hats and left and did not call upon him again during the session. Dakota has come to be known and its resources and rapid development understood through the prominence given the subject of admission and division, and great good has resulted therefrom. Dakota could have been divided had admission not been pushed—it could have been admitted had it not been for the hope that it could and would be divided—but the time for division has surely gone by. It will never be accomplished and to push the scheme longer will surely result in loss of opportunity to gain advantage for Dakota through admission.

The survey and improvement of the Missouri will also secure due consideration. An appropriation for a survey was secured and the work of surveying was begun last summer and will be completed this year to Bismarck. The improvement of the river will follow. This could not be done until after a survey and estimates by competent engineers. Forty thousand dollars was secured for this purpose.

Among the smaller appropriations secured was \$4,000 for a re-survey of the Sisseton reservation, and \$5,000 for a wagon road from Yankton to Randall. Of the appropriation for surveys this year, Dakota gets \$60,000 and is the only state or territory receiving a specified sum because it was the only state or territory whose interests were specially set forth by its representatives before the committee, as Major Maginnis was informed by the chairman of the committee on the floor of the house. A desperate attempt was made to pass a law operating the Forts Rice and Randall military reservations, but the bill only reached the calendar in both houses. To show how difficult it is to get a measure through congress, no matter how great its merits, unless it is something in which there is universal or almost no interest taken, it is only necessary to state that there were 10,650 bills introduced in the house the last session of congress. Only 650 were passed, of which 430 were private claims, such as pension claims, etc. Fifteen hundred only reached the calendar, and of these 233 were senate bills, and 170 were of a private nature. It takes a new member about all of the first session to learn the ways of congress—to learn how to work, and during the second session his measures are more than likely to be smothered by the great mass of stuff which it is utterly impossible even for the committees to dispose of. Major Strait, of Minnesota, is a good example. He is a man without brilliancy or particular polish, who never made a speech in his life, but he is an active business man of unusual energy and sense, and because he has learned how to work he got through congress more measures during the last session than any other member. The old members like Strait will be in clover in the next congress, for there 170 new members and but 148 old ones in the next house.

Among Mr. Pettigrew's failing measures was the Deadwood assy office. It reached the calendar in both houses and would have been passed but for the tariff bill and the contested election cases. None of his bills were reported adversely. During Mr. Pettigrew's term eight new mail routes were established in Dakota and 134 new post offices. He also made a gallant fight against the amendment to the sundry civil bill, repealing the pre-emption law, confining his work principally to the senate and to enlisting senators in opposition to it. Those who were familiar with Dakota of course were counted upon for assistance, but to Senators Conger and Beck the greatest credit is due. Mr. Conger displayed an endless, almost, number of letters and telegrams, and promised a seven hours' speech on the subject; and he was loaded with points gathered from his own observations, and from Gen. Fessenden, Mr. Beardsley, Col. Lounsberry and others. Mr. Beck declared the appropriation bill should be absolutely defeated if that provision was not stricken off, and it was done, and the poor men who have exhausted their h-mestead rights can continue to occupy public lands under the pre-emption law.

Through the active influence of the attorney general and the New Jersey senators Wm. C. Church has been appointed associate justice in place of Judge Moody. There were about a dozen applications for the place, some of them backed by the strongest influence in the land, but the attorney general held the winning card. The president refused to re-appoint Judge Moody because he had accepted the additional salary voted him by the territorial legislature. There was no other reason in the way of his re-appointment. Judge Kidd-r has been here some days in relation to his reappointment. The following is a brief of the recommendations for Mr. Justice Kidd-r's reappointment: From Dakota—R. F. Pettigrew, delegate; J. B. Raymond, delegate-elect; all the members of the legislative council and house of representatives; every practicing lawyer in sixteen counties, the Fourth judicial district, his district, being about 150; all the members of the bar

of Yankton county the capital; the members of the bar of Deadwood, Grand Forks, Burleigh, and C. A. Lounsberry, editor Bismarck TRIBUNE; Chief Justice A. J. Edgerton, Associate Justices S. A. Hudson and G. C. Moody; Ex-Associate Justices W. W. Brookings, A. H. Barnes and G. G. Bennett; Ex Delegates W. A. Burleigh and Bennett; Ex Marshal J. H. Burdick; Ex-Governors Newton Edmunds, A. J. Faulk, J. A. Burbank and J. L. Pennington; United States Attorney Hugh J. Campbell; United States Marshal Harrison Allen; W. H. H. Beadle, superintendent of public instruction; E. G. Smith, reporter decisions of the supreme court; District Attorneys A. J. Plowman, of the First district, E. G. Smith, of the Second, W. F. Ball, of the Third, and J. W. Carter, of the Fourth district; registers and receivers of United States land offices: Alex. Hughes and G. A. Wether, Yankton; Horace Austin and Geo. M. Pugh, Fargo; A. C. Mellette, Watervorn; Wm. Leitcher and Hiram Barber, Mitchell.

From Minnesota, the state from which he was first appointed—L. F. Hubbard, governor; C. A. Gilman, lieutenant-governor, and forty-two members of the legislature; Senators Windom and McMillan; Representatives Dunnell, Washburne and Strait; Ex-Governors Alex. Ramsey and Horace Austin; Ex-Chief Justices L. Emmett and Thomas Wilson; Edmund Rice, of St. Paul, where he formerly resided; D. M. Sabin, United States senator-elect; Knute Nelson, Mr. Wakefield and Mr. White, representatives-elect.

From Iowa—Members of the bar, Sioux City, contiguous to his (the Fourth) district; Ex-Chief Justices C. C. Cole and G. G. Wright.

From Vermont, where he was born and educated—all the members of the house of representatives. Senators David Davis, Ill., McDill and Allison, Iowa, Cameron and Sawyer, Wisconsin, Conger, of Michigan, and others, members of the house (about forty), who served with him in congress.

Idaho—T. F. Singhiser, delegate-elect.

The defense in the star route cases are making good headway, and are already much encouraged. Gen. Miles, Secretary Teller, and others have already been on the stand, and Generals Sherman and Sheridan are soon to be called, together many members of congress and United States senators. D. Grey, Brady and Vaile and Miner will all go on the stand and place their statement against that of Reredell.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Although the local real estate business cannot be expected to be very brisk before the first of next month, there are unmistakable signs now of the coming tide. Taking everything into consideration the prospects for Bismarck and the Missouri slope never were better than now. If real estate men are wise, and those in Bismarck are at least reasonably shrewd, they will not allow the coming rush of immigration to turn their heads, but will continue upon a sure and safe footing. It will not be safe to flood the market with too many additions. There is equally as much money to be made in buying and selling inside property, and the TRIBUNE sincerely hopes that the real estate men of Bismarck will profit by the experience of other towns along the line and not over-boom. There is nothing so disastrous and so fatal as this disease, and preventive is much better than cure. Duluth was stagnant for years, principally caused by the actions of zealous real estate men, who boomed the property up to a point at least 100 per cent. above its value. Fargo is now feeling the effects of an over-boom and misrepresentation of facts. Bismarck at present is in the most flourishing condition of any town on the line. The value of property is based upon its actual, not prospective worth, and the present purchaser can but make a respectable profit. A legitimate real estate business is necessary to the growth and welfare of any city, but avaricious and selfish land sharks will eventually kill any town. The TRIBUNE is glad to know that the real estate men of Bismarck without a single exception are straightforward, considerate, and conservative business men. A number of them have bought their experience in over-boomed towns with fictitious values and are therefore cautious.

There is much that may be said in support of the theory of an unprecedented season of prosperity during 1883. The astonishing yield of all kinds of crops last season, the capture of the prize banner for the best display of agricultural products at the Minneapolis fair, the extension of the city limits so as to include several additions, the unprecedented activity in real estate last fall and during the winter, the fact of this land district containing more available vacant government as well as railroad land than any other in the world, the building of the \$50,000 penitentiary just located by the legislature, and the \$30,000 school building on which work will soon begin, the building of several three-story brick blocks, the plans and specifications for which are now in hand, the prospect of a good season on the Missouri river, the prospective building of two additional lines of railroad from the southwest, and the not improbable location of the capital of Dakota at or near Bismarck, point with unmistakable certainty to a season of activity and general prosperity. Clear-headed business men and capitalists are arriving on every train and the inquiries about this region are so numerous as to occupy the almost constant attention of the secretary of the chamber

of commerce and a clerk in each of the various real estate offices. Every mail brings scores of letters to the TRIBUNE, some asking for sample copies of the paper containing detailed information about the Missouri slope and others asking the address of reliable real estate agents through whom investments may be made.

The manufacturing prospects are being looked into by capitalists now in the city, and several mercantile firms are about to locate in the metropolis. The class of settlers coming are of the very best sort, the major portion well-to-do, energetic and intelligent. The city has increased in commercial importance steadily each year, which, coupled with the certain rush of settlers this season, to the fertile lands tributary, indicate beyond doubt the bright and prosperous future of the Ban-er city.

BISMARCK AND THE N. P. R. R.

While the citizens of Bismarck are alive to their interests, and know that in order to build up a great wholesale and distributing point it is necessary to become a railroad center, yet such movement should not be looked upon as hostile to the interests of the North Pacific railroad. The efforts of the business men of Bismarck in building up a great city are, or at least should be, regarded with favor by the officers of the pioneer line. Some persons seem to think every time any movement is inaugurated in this city intended to encourage the building of other lines of railroad that it is a blow at the North Pacific. Not so. The officers of the North Pacific are not so foolish as to believe this, for they must know that no town can amount to much with but one railroad, and the North Pacific ought to be as anxious to build up a big city at Bismarck as the ambitious people who now comprise this commonwealth.

The recent attack of the Herald, of this city, however, would seem to indicate that there was a strong feeling of hostility towards the North Pacific in this city, and points, as the immediate cause, to a recent order from General Manager Haupt, which discriminated in the way of freight tariff in favor of Mandan, in that section west of the river are obliged to pay full local tariff rates to points of destination on goods purchased in Bismarck, while from Mandan goods are shipped free. Now, had such an order been issued by the general manager then there would have been cause for censure; but no such order was ever signed by Gen. Haupt, and that gentleman knew nothing about the affair until he read the Herald of last week. That paper publishes what purports to be a letter signed by the general manager. Considering that no such order was ever given by him it is, to say the least, an outrage to attribute the authorship to that gentleman.

It seems that the document in question was a letter from general freight agent Hannaford to agent Davidson in this city, and was written without the knowledge of the general manager. Such being the fact the proprietors of the Herald should be severely censured for creating such a wrong impression among the citizens of Bismarck. The Herald should have been certain of its footing before taking such a step. It is unfortunate to the people of Bismarck to be misrepresented, and it is alike injurious to quote the general manager as the author of something he never heard of.

The general manager supposed that a rate of ten cents per hundred was imposed on all goods shipped from Bismarck to Mandan, and that from that point west employes of the road received free transportation. If, as has been reported, and as the letter of Mr. Hannaford seems to indicate, any change in the rate has been made, then such action has been made without the knowledge or consent of the general manager, and that gentleman will doubtless see that the matter is straightforward, to the welfare of the company and all persons concerned.

To say the least the attack of the Herald on the general manager was unwarranted and unjust, and the good people of this city should not and will not be held accountable for such action.

It now being certain that building operations will be very lively at Bismarck this year, the fact is suggested that there will soon be a demand for more skilled as well as common labor. In addition to building operations the streets of the city are to be graded, which will give employment to quite a number of men. It is safe to say that 500 carpenters, plasterers, masons and laborers with their families could not do better than to move to this city immediately, and to such a general invitation is extended. In this connection the TRIBUNE would say to the subscriber below that Bismarck is just the place for him if he is a good steady man, which would be the natural inference from the tone of the writer. The letter was received last night and reads as follows:

Omaha, Ill, March 5.—Dear Sir—You will please excuse me, a stranger, for addressing you; but I am in a tight fix. My wife and child are sick and the doctor recommends our going to Dakota for their health. As I am but a poor laborer and have no money to spare, I write you for information about work for unskilled labor and salary paid for the same, and the climate, and in fact all information that you can give about your part of the territory. I would like to go there very much if I thought I could obtain work soon, as I cannot afford to go there and be idle any length of time. Also please forward a copy of your paper, and oblige Yours Truly, JOHN BARBER.

The Blessed Giving.

This is the beautiful and beneficent season when by giving to the minister who preaches for \$9430 in money and a donation" your "souls that don't fit you, your butter that is a little of color, and your tea that doesn't suit your taste, you can satisfy your conscience and do not take me for a fifty-cent lawyer." No, sir, Mrs. Judge, but I takes myself for a fifty-cent nigger.

Political Kueck and Palaces.

A correspondent, who has evidently sold real estate short, seeks to discourage the construction of palaces in Washington by the statement that the men who build them never have any political luck afterward. Senator Windom, ex-Senator Blaine and others are given as frightful examples of the wisdom of such a course. He says that the palaces are given as examples of expensive house building, and Senator Windom is warned that he, too, is doomed to political decay by the same token. It is remembered, however, that Gen. Butler, builded a palace in Washington, and he cannot be enumerated in the list of political cadavers at this writing.

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LOUISIANA.

The Sale by France to the United States.

George W. Cable in The Century. In congress debate narrowed down to the question whether New Orleans and the Florida should be bought or simply swept down upon and taken. But the executive department was already negotiating; and, about the time of Laussat's landing in Louisiana, Messrs. Livingston and Monroe were commissioned to treat with France for a cession of New Orleans and the Florida, "or as much thereof as the actual proprietor can be prevailed on to part with."

Bonaparte easily saw the larger, but unconfessed wish of the United States. Louisiana, always light to get and heavy to hold, was slipping even from his grasp. He was about to rush into war with the English. "They have," he exclaimed passionately to his ministers, "twenty ships of war in the gulf of Mexico. I have not a moment to lose in putting it (his new acquisition) out of their reach. They (the American commissioners) only ask of me one town in Louisiana; but I already consider the colony as entirely lost." And a little later, walking in the garden of St. Cloud, he added to Marbois—who he trusted rather than Talleyrand—"Well you have charge of the treasury; let them give you one hundred million francs, pay their own claims, and take the whole country." When the minister said something about the rights of the colonists, "Send your maxims to the London market," retorted the first consul.

The price finally agreed upon was eighty million francs, out of which the twenty million francs of American citizens' claims due by France were to be paid, and Louisiana was bought. On the 30th of November, 1803, with troops drawn in line on the Place d'Armes, and with discharges of artillery, Salcedo, fifty typifying, in his uniform of age, his deceiving kingdom which he represented, delivered to Laussat, in the hall of the cabildo, the keys of New Orleans; while Casa Calva, splendid in accomplishments, titles and appearance, declared the people of Louisiana absolved from their allegiance to Spain. From the flag-staff in the square the Spanish colors descended, the French took their place, and the dominion of Spain in Louisiana was at an end.

Coming Celebration of the Oldest Town in the United States.

The citizens of Santa Fe, N. M., are preparing to celebrate, in July, what they call their "tertiennial," or, in other words, the 333d anniversary of the settlement of the town. The first European who ever went through the region now occupied by New Mexico was Cabeza de Baca, who was wrecked on the coast of Texas in 1531. He gave so brilliant an account of the country that in 1541 Coronado organized the first expedition to the territory, and, as nearly as can now be ascertained, in 1550 Santa Fe was settled. The celebration of this important event in the history of the southwest is to occupy the whole month of July. Two permanent exhibition halls are to contain the main features of the occasion. In one there will be a collection of historical and archaeological curiosities. The territory is full of the remains of ruined towns and of ancient stone implements. There are numerous public buildings in existence. In these the people, the manners, and the customs are precisely such as they were 200 years ago. These people are descendants of the aborigines of the country, a part of the Zuni Indians, and a part of the Spaniards who were brought to the country. There will be, in the second place, a large collection of Spanish antiquities, representing the second civilization which went into the country. In this civilization, the American, will also be represented from its earliest times down to the present. The other permanent building will contain a display of the resources of the territory. In this department the minerals, gold, silver, copper, lead and coal, both bituminous and anthracite, will be the chief exhibits. New Mexico has the only anthracite coal beds in the southwest. A number of apartments and tents will be given on the different days of the exhibition, beginning with an elaborate opening ceremony, in which it is hoped that Rev. Dr. S. S. Smith will deliver the address. After that there will be a pageant representing the entry of the Spaniards into this city. One day will be given up to an exhibition of the games and dances of the pueblos. Another day will be occupied with an excursion to exist-cave dwellings, which are not far from Santa Fe. Still another day will be utilized for an exhibition of the cattle and sheep. The month of July has been chosen for the celebration because it is the pleasantest month in the year. Santa Fe is 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and never has any hot weather. August and September are the rainy months. In the winter the weather is cold, but clear.

Oh! The Paths of It.

San Francisco Chronicle. The Chinese brass band played from midnight Tuesday till 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The music was uninterrupted and some of the inhabitants of the neighborhood hastily packed their carpet-bags and moved temporarily away. A young Chinese instrumentalist in a green jacket played the cymbals. They were about twelve feet in circumference, and he leaned, one side as he balanced them over his right shoulder. Another he held them at arms' length apart, and brought them together with the noise of a dynamite explosion; a Celestial with a short pigtail beat the brass drum, which was the size and shape of a beer keg and stood on end. A drum was suspended from a mantel-piece was thumped in a lively manner by a nimble Celestial. When the saucy-pan, the brass beer-keg and the exaggerated cymbals were clashed together in one harmonious whole, it sounded as though a dozen czar's palaces had been suddenly fired into space by tons of dynamite. The Celestials sitting in the room bent forward and listened as intently as if it were an angel chorus. One old man dissolved in tears, took out his handkerchief and said to the reporter in English: "It is pathetic; very pathetic."

Himself, not His Lawyer.

Atlanta Constitution. Our correspondent at Milledgeville, writing to me, says: "A negro tenant of the gentleman to whom the Hon. Mark Johnston proposed to give a postoffice in his recent canvass for the legislature, asked Hon. Fleming D. Biggins to 'draw' a contract between himself and landlord, offering for said 'draw' fifty cents, whereupon Mr. Biggins indignantly remarked: 'Do you take me for a fifty-cent lawyer?' 'No, sir, Mrs. Judge, but I takes myself for a fifty-cent nigger.'"

The Blessed Giving.

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17 he entered Paris with the allied armies, then fell into obscurity. His fame began as an actor when other men begin to outlive their fame. Reports of serious illness often came, but the iron constitution of the Johanna-Galliers brings him around. His trouble (indigestion, caused by love of sauerkraut, "Stephen," said the Kaiser, the other day, "What have you for dinner?" "Sauerkraut, sire," he replied. "Go bring it to me." The attendant gives a military salute, and returns with a huge plate of smoking sauerkraut and an immense colossal sausage. "Ah, that smells so good!" the emperor cries, and in a quarter of an hour sauerkraut and sausage are out of sight. In the evening doctors were called in in haste, the court was alarmed and the foreign ambassadors were at their wits' end. Sausage and sauerkraut are standing menaces to the peace of Europe.

FORGERS.

Their Methods, Intrigues and Stratagems.

"You speak of the forger's skillful ways. What is the general method of their operations? or have they any particular system?" "They have. To track it in brief, it is this: First, as respectable a looking man as they can command will be sent to the house marked for plunder to sell a good bond and get a check for it. In that way the firm's signature is obtained. Then the adroit forger, who always keeps himself in the background goes to work. He makes a lithographic fac-simile of the blank check, practices in the writing of the firm's signature and in the chirography of the filling in on the good check, and then he makes three false checks. One, which is intended to be a feeler, is only for about \$300; a second, to be passed, if the first goes, is for \$1,500, or thereabouts; and the third, to follow the others, if they go off safely, will be for say \$3,500. Then an agent to pass the first one is selected, somebody who is not known to the police, generally a young man who is just going 'crooked,' and who has the nerve for the task, and he is thoroughly drilled in the part he will play, and he is taught just what to say. When he goes into the bank where the forged check is to be tried an accomplice, apparently a stranger to him, enters at the same time, and manages to get right behind him in the line at cashier's window. The man who passes the check is not trusted to get into the street with the money. If he obtains it, he must instantly drop his hand and slip the notes into the hands of the accomplice behind him. When they get to the cashier's window, his 15 per cent for passing it. But suppose the cashier hesitates over the check, seeming to suspect it. Then instantly the accomplice reaches over the cashier's window, and passes, and thrusting a good fifty-dollar bill into the cashier's window, asks the favor of change for it. That makes a temporary diversion, under cover of which the passer glides out into the street, and the great mass of money that the cashier, the instant after paying out the money, seems to have an intuitive perception that something is wrong, or has his suspicions in some way awakened about the check, and calls out to the cashier, 'What is that moment,' and begins examining the check more attentively. Then it is not the passer who glides out and escapes, but the accomplice, to whom the money was given, and who is mistaken in his person, perhaps you said some other person, but certainly not me.' He has not a dollar of the money in his possession, and it is simply a question of veracity between him and the cashier. The cashier swears that he will escape. They never risk more than three checks on one house at one time, and only one is taken to be cashed at a venture, the others being held by the 'scratcher'—or forger—until trials give the street and great mass of money that the cashier, the instant after paying out the money, seems to have an intuitive perception that something is wrong, or has his suspicions in some way awakened about the check, and calls out to the cashier, 'What is that moment,' and begins examining the check more attentively. Then it is not the passer who glides out and escapes, but the accomplice, to whom the money was given, and who is mistaken in his person, perhaps you said some other person, but certainly not me.' He has not a dollar of the money in his possession, and it is simply a question of veracity between him and the cashier. The cashier swears that he will escape. 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