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The Chinese Treaty.

The Salt Lake Tribune has the following sensible article on the new treaty. It says: "After carefully re-reading the new Chinese treaty, we think it should be rejected. It is not a bit better than the Burlingame treaty. True, it grants the right of the United States to legislate on the subject of Chinese immigration, but the United States has that right now. It is a right which is a part of a country's self protection. But this treaty leaves the Chinese free to wander anywhere throughout the United States and to claim protection while here, but limits Americans to a few Chinese ports, and if any American goes into the interior he does it at his peril. Then, too, this treaty removes the clause which, in the Burlingame treaty, makes it impossible for a Chinaman to become a citizen of this country. Reduced to plain English, the treaty amounts to this. Chinamen may come in unlimited numbers to the United States. Though all the world knows that every one coming is a slave and that their admission is, contrary to law, that can be avoided as it has always been. China companies may import as many women as they please for the purposes which China women have always been used in, in the United States and claim protection for them. While all Chinese are pagans and can do nothing for the oaths administered in civilized courts, this treaty gives them full permission to become naturalized and to become a political power. On the other hand Americans are permitted to touch at a few Chinese ports to buy tea and silks which China has to sell and then to sail away, and that is all. And the commercial treaty, while on the part of the Chinese, granting far less concessions than is extended to the English, takes away all restraint from the Chinese, opens all our ports to their ships and places the American sailor in direct competition with Chinese cheap labor. It is a fraud all around. There is no very good prospect of any better terms ever being asked, much less granted, until the presence of the Chinese in the Eastern States culminates in riots. By that time the Eastern philanthropists and Eastern misers will begin to understand the result of their foolish and wicked policy. By that time they will find when they go to lock the stable that the horse is gone; that is, that by thousands the Chinese are planted here as citizens and cannot be disturbed."

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.
England is anxious to make peace with the Boers, but Lord Beaconsfield fears there is danger in negotiations where the government has been unsuccessful in war. In the House of Commons, Bigger had to withdraw his observation charging Forster with vindictiveness. The greatest destitution prevails among the strikers in the collieries of South Corkshire, and if the strike continues another fortnight it will affect 20,000 persons. It is rumored in Cork that the Fenians in America are aiding the Boers.

GERMANY.
The Emperor in opening the Reichstag, expressed satisfaction with the financial policy and hoped for favorable results for the treaties now pending. He makes a strong appeal to the working classes, which is expected to influence the coming elections.

TURKEY.
At Beyrout, the Turks murdered a Christian, which led to a fight between the factions in which ten persons were killed. The fighting has been renewed with unknown results.

IRELAND.
It is reported an attempt was made on the night of the 15th, to ignite a large dynamite mine under the wall of the Beggars' Bush Barrocks, Dublin, but was frustrated by a chance person passing. An Irish American named Laughlin was arrested in connection with the outrage and robbery of Car Castle Island, county Kerry. Barry Sullivan, the popular tragedian is dangerously ill.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

Washington Notes.
No postal telegraph bill this session. The Senate military committee authorized favorable reports on all pending nominations for the army. The death of Wood and the elevation of Tucker does not change the complexion of the ways and means committee. All points of difference in the Indian appropriation bill have been reconciled, except abolishing the board of Indian commissioners. The appointment of Joseph Mc Masters, of N. Y., is confirmed Indian agent of Nevada agency.
Senator Everts asks an appropriation to enable the U. S. to be represented at the monetary conference in Paris the present year. No action has been taken on the Chinese treaty. A bill has introduced to pay all monies received by the U. S. from the various railroads, to the several states and District of Columbia to be used for educational purposes.

GENERAL NEWS.

Small-pox is in the increase in Chicago. The small-pox is raging at Callopie, Iowa, and Cuba, Ill.
Pierce's Palou Hotel, Buffalo, was destroyed by fire on the 16th. Loss of building \$50,000.
The small-pox of a malignant type is increasing rapidly in New York, causing many deaths.
It is rumored Secretary Schurz will become editor of the St. Louis Times after the 4th of March.
The temperance bill in the Illinois Legislature, for local option and allowing women to vote on license, is considered hopeless.
John W. Young, son of the prophet, was arrested in Denver on Tuesday last on the charge of bigamy, but was released on \$2,000 bonds.
Three children were fatally burned at Danielsville, Conn., by pouring kerosene on the fire. The mother was seriously injured trying to save their lives.
The death of Fernando Wood on the 14th has been the newspaper topic in New York, and flags were displayed at half-mast in the public buildings of the city.
Saul Brannan telegraphs from the city of Mexico: "My grant for colonization is confirmed for 1,000 families of 1,500 leagues in Sonora, independent of my other claims."

by our liberal citizens, who have already contributed through private subscription the building already spoken of, and stand ready out of their abundant means, to furnish further funds for the intellectual advancement and bodily comfort of the pupils who may desire to improve the golden opportunities within their reach.

As an additional attraction to our town and a further evidence of the public spirit of the community, the funds have been raised for an M. E. Church, to be at the disposal also of other denominations. The building is being completed as fast as the weather will permit.

This is the cheapest place to obtain the necessities of life, in the Territory; thanks to the enterprise of our merchant, together with a healthy degree of competition.

Undoubtedly one of the best guarantees of the permanency and success of a city is in the degree of public spirit and go-ahead enterprise shown by her citizens.

This has been notably evidenced by the action of the Dillon town corporation, which is composed of capable, liberal-minded men well awake to the interests of the community in which they reside. They have granted out of the capital of the corporation, one whole block of land 250 feet square for school purposes 3 lots 25 by 115 feet for the M. E. Church to lots gratuity for the establishment of a printing office, and prospects encourage other churches, and other business enterprises in like substantial manner. I have been informed that they also gave \$500 cash towards the school house. What further assurance can we ask that the welfare of Dillon is to be well looked after in the future?

This would be a fine location for a grist mill and a woolen mill, both of which would be remunerative to the owners, and would be abundantly patronized.

Dillon is the most natural and most desirable place for the location of the county seat, that could be chosen, and we hope that, if we are unsuccessful in obtaining its removal from its present site to this place now, that it will eventually become an accomplished fact.

Our town is within easy distance of numerous mining sections of no small importance, and is a freighting and shipping point of very apparent advantages both of which argue strongly in favor of the stability of the place, for it is a noteworthy fact that the largest towns are not always the closest to the mines, and where there are so many mining towns contiguous, this will naturally be a converging point for trade.

Next summer, and in fact, for as long as there is no branch railroad connecting at this point, we may look for an influx of pleasure-goers who will make this a place of departure and an outfitting point for the National Park, which is attracting more and more attention every year, and it is not impossible that a branch railroad may yet be built to that magnificent garden from Dillon.

The present population of the regular moving number that always goes with the Terminus, have great confidence in the flattering prospects of Dillon, and they are for the most part, men who do not lack for foresight, and good judgement.

Some of the largest, most popular and wealthy towns of the United States, have had less flattering outlooks at the end of the first year of their existence than this has now, and although Dillon may never rival Chicago, or San Francisco, in population or importance, it may yet, and at no very distant day be the largest town in Montana.

JAMES KIRKPATRICK

THE COLUMNS OF THE TRIBUNE, are our stock in trade, and parties who ask for them for their especial benefit, must have a fixed determination to take a deep interest in the upbuilding of Dillon. Every public spirited citizen of this place, should have a pride in seeing his town and surroundings improved. Every new house, every road, every new manufacturing establishment erected, every new business opened, enhances the value of property in our midst. Every reflecting mind knows this to be true, and it should not be forgotten, that the local newspaper adds much to the general wealth and prosperity of our place, as well as increases the reputation of the town abroad. It benefits all who have business in the city, beside being a desirable public convenience. It increases trade, it cautions against impositions, it saves you from loss, it warns you of danger, it points out different advantages, it increases your profits, and it gives you knowledge of what is going on around you. The local press is the power that moves the people; therefore support it by advertising in it liberally, and subscribing for it. Send it to your friends abroad, that they may know that Dillon is a flourishing city, and that you are doing a good honorable, substantial, business, within her limits.

Read all the advertisements.

We are indebted to Mr. Luther E. Shinn, of the New York Tribune, for a copy of the Mining Digest, for January. The publication contains much valuable information in regard to the mining companies of America, giving a digest of 233 of the 290 having offices in New York.

As it may be of interest to some of our readers, we give the following extract from the introduction of the work:

"The year which in just closed has been an eventful one in the history of mining in the United States. The extension of railroads to the southwestern portion of the Rocky Mountain region, and through Arizona, Utah, Idaho and Montana, has opened up immense regions abounding in minerals and precious metals. The mining field has thus been rapidly extended, and there has been a corresponding demand for capital to equip and develop the newly found sources of wealth."

In the older and better known mining districts of California and Nevada, many mining enterprises, known only to the residents of the Pacific Coast, are now familiar to the eastern public. Unfriendly legislation and high rates of interest have driven many mining companies and prospectors California to the Atlantic coast, and San Francisco has lost its prestige as the chief centre of the financial operations of mining for the precious metals. The owner of newly found claims no longer turns westward to San Francisco alone in search of aid to develop or to sell them, but makes his way eastward to New York, Boston or Philadelphia, and even to London and Paris.

The tide had already turned in this direction at the time of the publication of the Mining Digest or Dictionary, by the Tribune in the spring of 1880. That list gave specific official information concerning about 160 companies. The Digest now presented includes 233 companies, representing over \$1,100,000,000 nominal capital. There are, however, some 290 companies or more having offices in New York. The Tribune's list includes those only that have made formal official response to the circular of inquiry. There are no doubt many important omissions, some of the largest and dividend-paying mines being still unrepresented by the desired details. Of the 233 companies, more than two-thirds are controlled by New York capital. The 290 companies having offices in this city, with 189 companies located in San Francisco, make a total of 479 organizations now engaged in mining, exclusive of the corporations organized in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities.

In May, 1879, there were forty-two dividend-paying mines, including copper and silver; now there are seventy-two or more, and the list is increasing. Encouraging reports are received from many of the newly opened gold mines of California, from the silver mines of Arizona, Montana and Utah, and great hopes are indulged that ere long the barren zones in the Comstock lode will have been passed, and that we shall hear of the opening of new bonanzas. The deep gravel mines of California are exciting more attention, and several companies have been formed in New York to work them. The total production of the Pacific Coast for 1880, is reported by Mr. Valentine, of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, as: Gold, \$33,224,182; silver, \$40,005,364; total, \$73,229,546. This includes the Republic of British Columbia and the west coast of Mexico. *****

It is gratifying to observe the increased and intelligent attention given by the most of the leading journals of the country to the mining industry. The magnitude of this industry is so great, and the public are so generally directly and indirectly interested in its development, that it becomes more than ever a duty to obtain disseminate, through the agency of the press, the latest and most trustworthy information of its progress and condition. We have no sympathy with the disposition manifested by some to sneer at mining as an occupation outside of the pale of legitimate business enterprise. It is an error so to regard it. It is a noble productive industry living at the foundation of national prosperity, and it should stand side by side with agriculture in the estimation of the people. Mining industries are essentially productive, and both are exhaustive in their nature. A worked-out field is little better than a worked-out mine. We need more knowledge of the nature of mineral deposits and of the methods of working them. We require capacity and honesty in the management, and less extravagant expectations of quick and enormous returns upon the capital invested. For legitimate trust-worthy information, and thus enable people to invest more intelligently and safely whatever sums they intend to invest in mines, is a service which well-established journals of character cannot refuse to render. The publication of this Digest is only one of the many examples of the pains-taking efforts of The Tribune to give the public the earliest and most accurate information obtainable concerning the industrial development of this continent. When we consider the enormous mineral wealth of the United States, and the capital invested in it, our production of coal, petroleum, iron, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, antimony, quick-silver, borax and building materials, in addition to an annual production of some seventy millions of gold and silver, we begin to appreciate the importance of the industry of mining and its relations to our national wealth.

The first female clerks in the National Treasury were appointed in 1862 by Secretary Chase, who placed them in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency at \$600 a year. There are now more than 1300 women in the departments at Washington, the majority are employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and in the Government Printing Office, and the most untrifling, obstinate place-seekers at the Federal capital are women.

IN COMMENCING the publication of THE DILLON TRIBUNE, it is, perhaps, necessary to express our gratitude at meeting so many old friends in our new field of labor, and as we "shake," give our views, not only of the probable result of the Irish Land League and Mother Shiptok's unpleasant remarks, but also of the lesser affairs of life in Montana, which more directly interest our people. There is much to say, but modesty compels us to be brief.

THE TRIBUNE will be devoted to the best interest of all classes, limited only in its efforts to do good, by our ability, and support.

It will be our aim to glean the news from all parts of the world and present in such condensed form as will interest, but not weary the reader.

In the matter of collecting home news, there is a feature in it which may be new to most of us, and for want of a better name we shall style it the Mutual Benefit Association. It operates similar to the golden rule, thusly: Whenever you wish to read in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, the result of your neighbor's last week's work on his quartz lode, or how his stock weathered the last "blizzard," enlighten him through the same medium in regard to your last bear hunt or geyser trip, and then patiently await the result.

The somewhat arduous task of conducting the paper falls upon us, but we can appreciate flowers (and greenbacks too) scattered along our rugged pathway.

THE TRIBUNE, published at the leading railroad town in the Territory will in addition to the general news of the day, give such items in regard to the arrival and departure of passengers, consignments of freights and facilities for moving the same, as will be of special interest to the merchant, traveler, and the public.

Our columns will ever be open to the gentlemanly discussion of whatever may be of general interest, so long as there is space or "copy."

In politics, THE TRIBUNE will be independent; not ignoring the value of party, but esteeming more highly the worth of true principle.

The Future of Dillon.

Reflecting upon the history of railroad towns in the past, and, by that criterion, judging the possibilities of the future, a philosophical mind cannot but think that Dillon is to be, in the course of a very short period of time, a town of which Montana may justly be proud.

In order to arrive at a logical conclusion in regard to the prospect of our young city, it will be necessary to consider its advantages both present and prospective, in other words its stock in trade.

Situated in one of the healthiest portions of the Territory, free from malarial and miasmatic influences, bountifully supplied with cool water that contains in solution nothing injurious, with an abundance of the free pure air of heaven to ventilate all out-doors, and render stagnation, and vaporous deposits impossible, and a soil that readily absorbs all moisture, we are assured of at least average good health.

The climate compares very favorably with other portions of the territory, and the West. There is also less snow in winter than in adjacent localities. Dillon is admirably situated for communication with other Territories and States as well as with internal towns. A railroad connects us with the north and south, and we are within 15 miles of the probable N. P. R. R. Daily stages connect us with every town in Montana. A telegraph line transmits messages day or night to any part of the civilized world.

The country for endless miles on every side is remarkably adapted for grazing purposes, where stock for 17 years to the personal knowledge of the writer, has been wintered on open range without hay. We are surrounded by rich and well-to-do stock men and farmers. Hundreds of thousands of cattle and horses roam the hills, and graze in the valleys with no attention excepting to brand the calves and colts.

Vast numbers of sheep are annually fleeced of their possessions to supply the demands of manufacturers in the east.

The acreage of cultivated land is yearly increasing, with the encouragement felt through the realization of an abundant harvest; for Beaverhead county possesses a soil second to none in the Rocky mountains. Timber is conveniently located for fencing and building purposes, and the quality of lumber produced is very satisfactory. Three saw mills in the vicinity do each a remunerative business in supplying the wants of the town and ranchmen.

Dairying is an important industry of the community tributary to Dillon, and the quality of butter is second to none. Thousands of pounds are yearly produced.

For educational advantages our young city is well up with the times, and boasts the possession of a two story school house which cost upwards of \$2,500, with a school well organized under the able management of Miss L. A. Dodge, a lady of twenty-five years experience in the teacher's profession in Boston and Lynn. It is expected that at no distant day a high school will be inaugurated, that will be a credit to Southern Montana. This is well assured by the interest shown in the cause of education,