

# The Dillon Tribune.

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Make Collections, negotiate Loans and attend to all business connected with them. LAND SURVEY, Soldiers' Additional Homestead Rights, and LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

**Pensions.** Thousands of soldiers and their heirs entitled to late laws of Congress. Send two stamps for law, and copy of CITIZEN'S SOLICITOR, to N. W. Fitzgerald, U. S. Claim Attorney, Box 68, Washington, D. C.

**PATENTS.**  
E. A. LEHMAN, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. Send for circular.

PARNELL is still at work. In a speech of Glasgow recently, he said the land bill instead of protecting the small tenants would rather tend to destroy them.

SENATOR BLAINE has introduced a resolution, that, in the judgment of the Senate, the public interest require Congress to be convened in public session immediately. He says DeLesseps is digging his canal, and it is becoming a vested right, and unless immediate action is taken there will be no remedy but war. A public session seems also to be the only solution to the deadlock problem which is getting to be extremely monotonous to say the least.

WE PRESENT on this page the bond of which we spoke last week, as executed and signed by the citizens of Dillon and adjacent country, in connection with the proposed removal of the county seat. The bond sufficiently explains itself, and we invite a careful perusal by all. It is a plain unromantic document, framed for the protection, and in the interests of the citizens of the county.

Not alone as a matter of convenience should the contemplated change be viewed, but as a means whereby the expenses of the county may be reduced, the amount of taxable property increased, our present rather excessive rate of taxation so diminished that a property holder can look forward to the first of December without the sin of contemplating suicide. That the amount of assessable property may be increased is evident from the fact that there are many people awaiting the result of the coming election to decide as to whether they will invest their capital at Dillon or move to some more favored locality, in a more favored county.

It is unnecessary to point out to Glendale and Lion City, the benefits to be derived from the removal of the county seat, as our correspondent "Nemo" has already presented the situation much better than we can. Within a few short weeks the railroad will be at their doors, when it will be a matter of an hour's pleasant ride to reach Dillon, or two days' jolting over the rugged mountains that separate them from Bannack with about ten to one difference in expense in favor of Dillon.

Even our neighbors of Bannack will be benefited by the change. The wildest dream of Bannack's greatness has long ago faded from the memory of the dreamer, and nothing short of an earthquake is likely to reproduce the old, or impose upon his much abused credulity a more modern vision.

While with Dillon the county seat, there will be at least one live town in the county in which even a Bannack chief can feel that he has an interest. A town in a valley of sunshine, a regular 4th of July resort.

The New York Produce Exchange is giving aid to the Dakota sufferers.

Five thousand five hundred and seventy-five immigrants landed in New York Tuesday.

The executors of Beaconsfield's will are Sir Nathaniel Rothschild and Sir Philip Rose.

The frigate Constitution has been heard from. She has had severe weather, but is all right.

Beaconsfield's will divides the property of the deceased between Ralph Disraeli and Lord Rowton.

High Water No-a-Flood.

The Missouri at Omaha has again risen three feet and is advancing from half an inch to an inch per hour. It is now about eighteen feet above low water mark. The melting works are again in trouble and the fires are out. The weather is warm and the snow melting fast. The smaller northern streams are badly swollen and another flood is feared, although good judges deem it unlikely.

A Mother with a Vengeance.

Particulars regarding the killing of her five children by Mrs. Nutt, near Camden, Arkansas, are that the frenzied woman called her eldest child—a boy of twelve years—from a field where he was plowing, knocked him on the head, and threw him down a well, where she had previously thrown her four other children. Finding one of the children was not drowned, but clinging to the side of the well she descended into the well and tore away its grasp and thrust it down into the water, thus completing her diabolical work.

LONDON, April 19.—Beaconsfield took nourishment up to 1:30 o'clock. About 2 he became comatose, breathing with much difficulty. Doctors Kidd and Bruce at once applied the usual restoratives, but for the first time during his illness they failed to produce any effect and it became evident that death was imminent. Lord Barrington, Dr. Quain and Sir Philip Rose were hastily summoned. Five minutes before he expired his breathing became slow and gentle and his face very placid. His heart's action and pulse continued a few minutes after breathing ceased to be apparent. Friends and nurses continued around the bed for a few minutes after his pulse ceased, as the end was so quiet that it was difficult to realize that he was dead.

Millions in Rags.

L. L. Gilbert, a prominent railroad lawyer of Pittsburg, while in the closet at a Chicago hotel dropped a package containing a mortgage for \$200,000, executed April 1st, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to Wistar Morris, Edmund Smith and Samuel J. Felton, all of Philadelphia, secured by \$200,000 bonds of \$1,000 each, and all bearing interest. The packet was swept out as waste paper and thrown into an alley, where an Italian rag picker threw it into a bag and sold it to a rag man. After a long and weary search Mr. Gilbert and the police officers found the missing

document, whose existence would have been kept a secret but for this circumstance.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From our regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1881.  
The Senate deadlock is already an old story but it promises to continue long enough to become even more tiresome than now. There is talk among the knowing ones of both sides that an all summer session is not improbable. That would certainly be interesting. For these grave and reverend Senators to sit through the broiling heat of July and August, doing nothing but wading each other and talking about repudiation, bulldozing, and the like, while the executive business which they were called to act upon remains untouched, would be a highly edifying spectacle. But if it is to come, I imagine we here in Washington can stand it quite as well as the anxious appointees of President Garfield, who are waiting the "advice and consent" of the Senate to enter upon the duties of their offices. Of the three or four hundred nominations sent in since the executive session began but twenty-five have been confirmed, these including the Cabinet officers. Every day the motion to go into executive session is several times made, and each time a tie or adverse vote is recorded. The Republicans are firm contending their right as a majority to control the officers of the body, while the Democrats are equally determined in holding on to what they have and in contending against what they term the bargain made with Mahone. There is at present no indication of a backdown on either side. Many Senators have paled and gone home or elsewhere, so that at times there is barely a quorum present; but still the talk goes on. It has been intimated that the President would change his decision about an extra session and assemble Congress for the purpose of compelling a break of this deadlock, but there is good authority for stating that this will not be done.

The financial policy of Secretary Windom, especially that relating to the maturing bonds of the Government, is an absorbing subject in financial circles at present. Undoubtedly the great majority of all parties oppose the course he has adopted, and it unquestionably, so far as it goes, accords with the views of a majority of both houses of Congress, as expressed through the enactment of the Funding bill. But there is a grave legal or constitutional question involved, which suffices to throw a cloud over an otherwise satisfactory situation. It is a question whether the Secretary has power to extend or continue the bonds called in at a lower rate of interest, or at any other rate of interest. If he has power to continue a six per cent. bond at three and one-half per cent., he would have equal power to continue the same bond at ten per cent. In other words, if it is in his discretion to reduce the rate of interest, it is equally in his power to increase it, and there are serious doubts whether any such exercise of discretion rests with the Secretary. What would be the sense of Congress spending three months in discussing the subject of interest and refunding if, after all, the discretion rested with the Administration of the Treasury Department? In this case the action taken is generally approved, and works to the advantage of the Government; but in some other case the exercise of this same discretion might produce very different results. From advice so far received, it is evident that nearly all holders of the six per cent. bonds called in will accept the offer to continue them at three and one-half per cent., and it is expected that a call for the five per cents, accruing will be made upon the same terms.

While political matters are at a corporative stand-still, there are other things in and around the national Capital which may be written about to the interest and profit of people at a distance. The Congressional Library, Government Printing Office, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the new Museum and numerous other institutions will furnish material for coming letters, to say nothing of the things that are likely to happen. Looking through the new Navy and State Department building a day or two since, I discovered what an inviting office the new Secretary has. It beats everything I ever saw. "A life on the ocean wave" may have its charms for the bold mariners of the Navy, but I doubt not many of them are like the Admiral in "Pinafore," who says:  
"When the winds begin to blow  
I generally go below."

Yet better than this is remaining on shore in such marble halls and cosy apartments as those now occupied by that hearty old salt who commands our immense Navy. Polished marble and rosewood, rich carpets and glowing grates have an attraction that is irresistible, especially in such weather as Vennor has inflicted upon us of late.

This new building which is now nearly completed, is the most elegant and luxurious of all the Department buildings. One of the most beautiful rooms in it is the library, which is said to exceed in splendor anything of the kind in this country. The reception room is thirty by forty feet, and is inlaid with the finest English tiling. The centre piece is very imposing, and represents a blazing war. The walls are ornamented with panels of malachite, with a narrow border of Sienna marble and a wider border of red griotte from France.

Proposition of the Citizens of Beaverhead Valley to the County Commissioners.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF BEAVERHEAD COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:

As the question of the removal of the county seat from Bannack to Dillon is soon to be submitted to the voters of Beaverhead County, and as the theory of increased taxation resulting therefrom seems to be an important item with the voters of said county:

Now we, the undersigned citizens of Dillon and Beaverhead valley, do pledge ourselves, and hereby agree and bind ourselves, that in case said question should be decided in favor of said removal to Dillon, we will, on the determination thereof, immediately enter into a good and sufficient bond, in such sum as you may deem essential, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) payable to the citizens of Beaverhead County, and conditioned that we will furnish for a period of five (5) years, good court-house accommodations and offices for the use of said county free of expense to the county, and we will pay all costs of removing the county records and furniture from Bannack to Dillon, or upon a failure to comply with this agreement, we will pay unto the citizens of said county the sum that may be suggested by you in said proposed bond.

Respectfully,

- JNO. W. LOWELL, B. F. WHITE, W. D. DAVIS, ED. F. FERRIS, A. S. RIFE, PHIL. THORPE, JOHN R. SELWAY, J. S. WILSON, JOHN H. ROUREK, N. AXE, L. C. FYHRIE, LEONARD ELIEL, T. M. SELWAY, SIMON ESTES, J. C. MORSE, CRAIG CORNELL, P. H. POINDEXTER, KIRKPATRICK BRO'S., C. L. THOMSEN, ISAAC VAN CAMP, R. H. SELWAY, JAMES SELWAY.

The whole panel is encased in a massive iron frame, richly bronzed. These panels are separated by pilasters of the Corinthian order of architecture. The second story is open to the room, and is guarded with a handsome bronze balustrade, ornamented with mythological figures and inlaid with sixteen circular pieces of onyx from Mexico. The panels in the second story are the same as the first, except the centre-piece, which is marble from Lake Champlain, and is the only native marble used in the room. In each of the four corners of the reception-room are handsome bronze figures supporting the gas-lights; these figures are allegorical, and represent respectively "war and peace," "industry," "goddess of liberty," and the "arts and sciences." The chandeliers in the second story rest upon an Egyptian barge, supposed to be Cleopatra's barge. On one side stands a female figure, clad in the Egyptian costume, and on the other are some Nile ferns and bulrushes. Over the entrance to the reception-room is a large block of green marble which was taken from the Temple at Pompeii, and which was presented by a resident of New York. The word "liberty" is cut in this stone and the letters are richly gilded. The view from the windows of this room is very fine, taking the President's house and grounds, the Capitol and nearly the whole city.

DOM PEDRO.

A Plain Statement of the County Seat Question.

As the time approaches for the decision of the County Seat removal question, it behooves all who are peculiarly interested, and all who are merely interested, through a sense of duty as citizens of a free and intelligent community, to consider the question in all its bearings, in the light of the several arguments put forth, as this is a matter of no small moment to a majority of the citizens of the county, and in some degree affects the interest of every man, woman and child within its borders. For whatever is to the interest of the taxpayers, results well for the laboring man, and where money is saved in municipal expenses, it is saved to the people at large; just the same as an individual who has to struggle to maintain his expenses, lacks the opportunity to use his capital in commerce and improvements.

We would ask the taxpayer if he remembers how much he paid for taxes last season, and if it does not strike him as an unnecessary amount for county expenses? Do you, gentlemen, consider why this is? Why is not our tax list being reduced year by year instead of being increased? And is there any prospect of it ever being reduced, or must it go on swelling its proportions, until like Missouri county, we stand on the verge of bankruptcy, while we pay each successive year, a sum that, with many of us would buy a small farm, or a band of stock? For what do we pay this sum, and what benefit do we receive from it? First, we pay the interest on the fine brick structure in Bannack, used twice a year for the period of two to four weeks; and also accommodates three or four men with an office. The amount of this interest is alone quite a sum. The maintenance of the county prisoners costs more there than it would in Dillon. The transportation from the eastern and northern part of the county to Bannack, is, on an average, from seven to ten dollars each, more than if they were incarcerated in Dillon. The mileage for sheriff's, witnesses, jurors and other employees is simply enormous, for as nineteen-twentieths of the population of this county have to cross the line of the Bannack range to attend court in Bannack, it follows that it costs nineteen times more to admin-

ister the business of the court there than here. It frequently becomes necessary to summon a witness from a remote point, and, in the ratio of population, nineteen witnesses have to be summoned from other parts, where one would be required from Bannack. The Grand Jury has frequently to wait and adjourn for hours and even days at a time, while a constable rides laboriously to some distant point, and returns with a witness, whose services perhaps is of no real benefit after all, and entails an expense including Grand Jurors fees, of perhaps \$200.00. Here in Dillon, much can be done by telegraph, and if necessary to have personal services, as trains are running each way every few hours, the time and expense saved would be incredible. Now that jury fees are almost nothing, and attendance at court is simply a donation of time and money on the part of the juror or witness, it becomes a matter of pecuniary importance to every individual.

Do you remember gentlemen, the discomforts of that ordeal, the detriment to your business, the uncertainty existing in regard to the welfare of your families, and friends in your absence, the additional expense of hiring help to partially take your place, and the number of dollars you ran behind while away, would it be so if court were held in Dillon?

Dillon has first class hotel accommodations, thrifty livery stables, enterprising merchants, a church, a large Sunday-school attendance, a well ordered and well attended day school, three daily stage lines, a telegraph, trains running north and south several times a day, communications is rapid and easily obtained. Dillon has capital, enterprise, thrift, social facilities, benevolence. How does Bannack compare with it in these respects. What is its record for enterprise, especially in handling public funds.

How are outsiders treated when they respectfully ask the county commissioners to consider a remonstrance of a majority of the tax payers, against a projected squander of those tax payers' money? How do such men manage to run successfully for office after such violation of confidence, and how long will they continue to do so? Is sleep raising prevailing to such an extent that we are all become lazzies, or is the million, sum at hand.

Perhaps if the cradle of politics is removed to a place that does not depend upon the county seat for bread and molasses, it will not be so much object to prey upon the public funds. Perhaps the acts of public officers will be more exposed to the scrutiny of public opinion, and will not so much bear the appearance of sectionalism and outrage. These remarks apply only to the parties whom they eliminate all the regular residents of the county know them well. There are good men in Bannack, men who have versatility enough to make a living, and become rich, outside of the city limits. We appreciate and respect them. Let them move with the county seat if that is all that keeps them in Bannack.

The solid men of Beaverhead County have many of them awakened to the necessities of the case, and foresee a remedy for the evil that is fastened upon. There is only one stumbling block in the way of the removal; the fear of bad faith, and increase of taxation. Dillon has accommodation for holding public meetings and courts; free citizens and the prominent ranchmen of the county, who are interested in economical administration, are public spirited enough to offer over their signatures, and agree to give a bond, in the sum of \$20,000 to bear all expense of removal, and for offices for five years. This action is instigated by motives of economy alone, there is no unrecurrent plot and plunder connected with it, neither will there be any, the names subscribed are sufficient guarantee of that. When the five years are up, if Dillon is a thing of the past or goes up that other creek, darkly mentioned by the brilliant Bannack correspondent, "A Miner," it will not cost as much to remove the county seat, as if it had to be done from Bannack, from which place there is not a shadow of doubt in the mind of any sane person it must go within two years, if not sooner. If Dillon retains its individuality where there is a more convenient place to locate it, especially after the exhibition of liberality, and good judgment shown by its citizens and patrons. Does anyone suppose for an instant that the west side of the country would willingly see their seat located on the Big Hole river. In their horrid antipodes, or that they will be so just or generous in the future than now. Were Bannack as large as Glendale or Dillon, it would have no right to compel the rest of the county to bow at its shrine. Beaverhead county has been foregoing and impartial enough to allow the county seat to remain there until the proper time for its location at a more convenient and accessible point. Notwithstanding the predictions of the prophetic court house builders, Dillon will be a permanent town of sufficient stamina to justify its location there, and we feel confident in the light of the substantial and generous proposition made by our prominent citizens, whose integrity will be admitted by all, that Dillon may be entrusted with the county seat, and with very little risk of being consigned to the list of false prophets. We predict that it will be.

RANCHMAN.

**J. E. CLUTTER, M. D.**  
MAIN STREET,  
DILLON, MONTANA.

**DR. E. T. YAGER,**  
Virginia City, Montana.  
Office on Wallace Street, opposite the Court House.

**DR. A. L. DAVISON,**  
TWIN BRIDGE, M. T.  
Will respond promptly to all calls, either day or night.  
Accounts must be settled every three months, either by cash, or note.

\$20,000. \$20,000.

## Grand Gift Enterprise!

Splendid Opportunity to Secure Real Estate.  
AT LION CITY, BEAVERHEAD COUNTY, M. T.  
2,000 Tickets - - - At \$10 Each.

\$18,500 in Real Estate. - - \$1,500 in Cash.

Drawing to take place at Butte on the

12th Day of May, A. D. 1881.

LIST OF PRIZES.

- Grand Prize—Real Estate, 10,000 00
- Sixth Prize—Real Estate, \$300 00
- Second Prize do do 3,200 00
- Seventh Prize do do 300 00
- Third Prize do do 3,000 00
- Eighth Prize do do 300 00
- Fourth Prize do do 500 00
- Ninth Prize do do 300 00
- Fifth Prize do do 300 00
- Tenth Prize do do 300 00

And One Hundred and Fifty \$10.00 Cash Prizes, making a sum total of \$20,000.

REFERENCES.

N. Armstrong & Co. Bankers, Glendale; Hon. Hiram Knowlton, Dist. Judge; James Purcell, Assessor; Mining Sup't. Hecla; N. C. Berman, Sup't. Monroe Co.; Lion City John M. Parfet, Hecla Iron Mine; Glendale; A. C. Witter, President Union Geo. W. Stephenson, Sec'y of Bell Mining Company, Levee; Foster, Director Bell Mining Co.; H. L. Frank, John Stone, M. J. Connel and Chas. S. Warren, Butte; Chas. Wundtlich, Divide; Wm. Thompson, Lumber Dealer, Kinross, J. & Co., Glendale and Butte; J. B. Pardee, Phillipsburg; Lasse & Clark, Glendale; Lou P. Smith, Sheriff of Deer Lodge county; Al E. Grant, Recorder and Probate Judge of Beaverhead county; John T. Jeffries, Under Sheriff of Lewis & Clark county; T. N. Averill, Wickes, Robt. McMillen, Jefferson, Dr. E. D. Leavitt, Glendale;

Tickets for sale at the Banking House of Selous, Ferris & White, Dillon, Montana.  
The drawing will be conducted by a committee selected by the ticket holders present at the time of drawing. For description of property, see Posters. For further information apply to any of the above references or to

**GEORGE E. TARBELL,**  
Manager, Lion City, Beaverhead County, Montana.