The Dillon Tribune.

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The Dillon Tribune,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

H. BRUNDAGE, Publisher and Proprietor
J. F. KLINE, ... Local Editor

The Missouri Cyclone List of the Killed and Wounded.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 14th has the following: The destruction by the first cyclone took place at or near King City and Flag Springs. Later in the evening another cyclone passed north of Savanah, Andrew county. From information received, it appears that the cloud formed in a field near Loesly Chapel, about eight miles northwest of Savanah, and moved southeast, tearing through the timber, trees and fences until it struck the large brick house of Nathan C Kellogg situated about six miles north of the town, which it tore to pieces. Mr. Kellogg and family were absent from home at the time and escaped being injured. Two horses belonging to Mr. Kellogg in a field near the house were found in the field a quarter of a mile away supposed to have been carried there by the cyclone.

The cloud then moved east and at this time was about 180 yards wide. The next building in its way was the residence of J. Hall, situated near the toll bridge. It struck a corner of the house, moving it off the foundation and damaging it considerably. W. S. Wright had fifty hogs killed. John Parks' house, further on, was blown away and Mrs Parks severely injured. Helman's house was carried away and the Baptist Church near by was torn to pieces. Mrs. Laughlin's house, further on, was blown to pieces. The furniture, clothing and everything contained in the house were carried away. Feather beds were torn to pieces and the feathers strewn all through the timber. Stoves and all kinds of household goods from the houses were carried through the air, and the owners have not yet found any of them.

Linn Roberts and E. A. Phillips' houses, near Fishford, were destroyed. From there the storm passed on to Flag Springs and King City. The cyclone was about a quarter of a mile wide and very violent. Fully two-thirds of the houses blown away were occupied by families who were away from home, either at church or visiting, otherwise the loss of life would have been frightful.

AN ADDITIONAL ACCOUNT.

A large amount of property was destroyed, a considerable number of lives lost and a great many persons injured. Those known to have been killed outright are R. C. Nelson, C. E. Maynard, Miss Maynard, Mrs. G. Roberts and child, and a man whose name is unknown. Among the injured are Miss A. Gee, who will die; Miss Moquard, severely; William Miller, dangerously; Robert Miller, seriously bruised; Israel Wood, and children, Frank Burke and a company of fourteen persons, injured and bruised; John Cott and family and children, have since died; William Reicks, severely; Mrs Reicks, fatally; Mrs. Richards, right arm and ribs broken.

Houses were blown away belonging to James Bolger, near Flag Springs, and William Elrood's house, near the same place. Also, the houses of Mrs. J. Bonham, Job Pierce, L. G. Dangerfield, Isaiah Boyle, George Punviance, Israel Wood, L. G. Garrett, R. C. Nelson, John Colt, Frank Burke, Bloomer Dungan, Dr. Dungan, L. Meeks, Mrs. McIntyre, William Borham, Miss Bevins, Geo. Roberts, Randolph Newman, Wilkes Meekes, Thomas Baltimore, M. Hartwell, South Bellia; Phil. Asmans, the two Thomases, H. W. Wolf, and scores of others.

Mexican Railway.

The Tucson Star has advices from Hermosilla, Sonora, to this effect: Two thousand Federal troops have arrived in the Yaqui country between the Rios Yaqui and Mayor, and on the commencement of the survey of Brannan's grant 6,000 more will be put in the same locality. Prominent officials of State apprehend difficulty with the Yaqui Indians, but the Government is bound to give the surveyors protection, even if a much larger force is required.

Grading on the Guaymas Railroad has been completed fifteen miles north of Hermosilla. There is enough iron at Guaymas to track the road to Magdalena, but the scarcity of ties prevents work going on faster.

China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13th.—From Hongkong, May 16th, by steamer City of Peking:

The latest intelligence from Peking states that the youthful Emperor has been suffering from small-pox for twenty days and is in a critical condition. The Court physicians have little hope of his recovery.

The Western Empress is expected to recover. Over 100 nurses have been employed to feed her with their milk.

Prince Chun, father of the Emperor, and Prince Kung, his uncle have had a serious quarrel.

The army of the northwestern frontier, formerly commanded by Tso Tsung Tang, is to be disbanded, and a loan of 4,000,000 taels has been settled to pay off the troops.

It is stated that in order to settle the demands of Russia another loan is to be negotiated in England.

In Peking, on the 23d and 24th of April, disturbances took place at the house of the American missionary, who was on the eve of his departure from the capital and was selling his effects by auction. During the sale a large number of rowdies entered the house and grounds and disposed to injure the property. On being requested to leave the crowd went outside, but soon returned. The American Minister, Mr. Angell, was informed of the affair and communicated with Tsung Li Yamen, and a message was received from the minister that steps would be taken in the morning to prevent further trouble. On the 24th the Governor of the city appeared with a company of soldiers, arrested the ringleaders and the crowd dispersed. Forty soldiers were left to protect the premises, although the disturbance was virtually ended without serious result or political significance.

Since the arrival in Pekin of Tso Tsung Tang, who holds opinions antagonists to foreigners, there has been a feeling of excitement, which has undoubtedly been increased by the death of the Eastern Empress and the illness of the Emperor.

It is stated that Hart, Superintendent of Chinese Foreign Customs, goes to Europe in connection with railroad schemes lately discussed by Si Hung Chang and Tso Tsung Tang.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, May 27th.—Japan is making urgent efforts in the adaptation of the Rin Kin Islands to similarity with other Japanese provinces. It is hoped thus to promote the loyalty of the Rin Kinans to Japan in case of a breach with China.

The Mikado has paid a visit to Kannonsaki, situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Yeddo, where forts are being erected, and to the Yokoska dockyard and arsenal.

Nothing has transpired in reference to the Rin Kin troubles, but the works at Kannonsaki are being pushed forward with all possible speed and the arsenals are all engaged.

The United States steamer Richmond, previous to her departure for San Francisco, leaves here on the 25th for Nagosaki to go into dock, the docks at Yokosaki being filled with Japanese men-of-war.

A party of ten Corean officers with a large suite has arrived in Tokio, their object being to study the devolment of western improvement in Japan. The visit results from a conflict between the progressive and anti-foreign opinion in Corea. The King is reported in favor advancement. Every facility will be offered by the Japanese Government to instruct the Corean mission.

Large amounts of silver yen are being coined at the Osaka mint for the Chinese Government, supposed to be for the payment of the Russian indemnity, the Russian officials fearing that the Chinese sycee, or weight of silver, may be adulterated.

The silk crop in Kakedia has suffered seriously from the blight of the mulberry tree, and frost has been destructive of silk worms.

The tea business continues to be very brisk.

The City of Peking takes a full cargo, and more vessels than ever before will be dispatched to New York by the Suez canal.

Shares in the Grand National Railway scheme are being eagerly subscribed for, the Government officials gladly investing their savings.

Right of Way.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), June 15th.—Special to the Courier-Journal from Maysville: General John Echols Representing C. P. Huntington, is here to formally ask the right of way through Mayville for a double track railway from Cattlelettsburg to Newport. He says work will begin at both ends of the line in the next two or three weeks. The suit in the District Court in Covington having been decided in favor of the original owners of the Mayville and Big Sandy franchise, who sold out to Huntington, it is now in his hands free of incumbrance.

New Chinese Minister.

NEW YORK, June 15th.—Private advices received here from China say that a new Minister to this country has been appointed to take the place of Chin Lan Pin. His name is Chiang Tsan Yu. He has been a prominent revenue officer in China for some years, and is regarded as a very suitable person to fill the responsible office to which he has been called. His arrival in this country may be expected in autumn.

Racing Items.

LONDON, June, 15th.—The Times says Running in the race for the Prince of Wales stake showed Iroquois to be a much better horse than many were willing to admit. Archer could not get an opening and had to make a slight detour before he could get to the front. Time of race, three minutes and four seconds.

Lorrillard's Passaic has been scratched for a race for the Royal Hunt cup.

Another Ballot.

ALBANY, June 14th.—Conkling's vote Jacobs 49, Conkling 31, Wheeler 25, Rogers 18, Cornell 10, Lapham 10, Brabley 1, Folger, 1, Tremaine 2, Crowley 2. No choice.

For successor to Platt: Depew 54, Kernan 30, Platt 27, Folger 3, Cornell 10, Crowley 4. No choice.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Sweet Revenge.

The murder of Louis Sweelon, in Van Buren Co., Arkansas last week, was caused by his reporting to the Grand Jury of six men, who had stolen honey. They had forewarned him, and on Wednesday called him out of his house, as he was tending the baby and reading the Bible. As soon as he appeared, they fired, hitting him in several places, and he fell dead. They were all captured but one.

The little hamlets of King City, Rosendale and Berlin, situated in northwestern Missouri, were visited on Sunday night by a catastrophe of appalling dimensions. Early in the evening a cyclone swept down on the devoted villages and the rural neighbors with restless fury, and marked its pathway with dissolution and death. Scarcely had the people begun to comprehend the calamity that had befallen them, when a second cyclone appeared to complete whatever destruction the first had left undone. The resulting loss of property is placed at from $200,000 to $300,000, while the death list is large, but not definite.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 10th, 1881.

The investigation fever is becoming epidemic at the seat of Government, and predictions are made that the present summer will be one of the liveliest Washington has experienced since the war. In addition to the Post Office and Treasury Department investigations, both of which are being pushed to what promise to be uncomfortable results for some people, it is rumored inquiries into the management of some other Departments are to be instituted. That there is plenty of material for other investigations, and red-hot ones too, those best posted have little doubt. If the corruption and fraud which it is alleged has permeated the ramifications of that immense establishment, the Interior Department, should ever be uprooted it would create a sensation before which any developments that have occurred since the war would pall. This at least is the opinion of some shrewd and well-informed observers of public affairs. This Department embraces control of the public lands, the Indians, and the Pension Bureau, through all of which Uncle Sam has probably suffered not a little.

The arreas of pensions act which was originally famed as a piece of buncombe, and with the idea that under no circumstances could the total amount called for by it exceed $30,000,000, bids fair to be the most expensive legislation ever enacted by Congress. It has been an enormous drain on the Treasury from the day it was put on the statute books, and it is estimated that the deficit this year will reach $50,000,000. There are men walking around Washington every day attending to business without the least inconvenience and with no perceptible injury, who have received hundreds and thousands of dollars under this act. The well-known habitue of public places here, who served in some imaginary capacity during the war, received $200 because one of his fingers was a little stiff, or supposed to be so, and spent the whole amount in a dinner at a fashionable restaurant to a few of his boon companions. What is seen here in the lavish and grossly fraudulent distribution of the public money under the provisions of this act is only a sample of what is taking place all over the country. Yet after all there is little real cause to regret the legislation. If our revenues raise all this money without direct taxation, and are still sufficient to reduce the public debt at such a rapid and satisfactory rate, how can it better be dispensed? The money comes from sources that can afford to pay it and it goes out among the people who need it and put it in circulation. If there has been some fraud and if some of the beneficiaries are unworthy, the fact still remains that good has been done of the main and that hundreds of thousands of men and families who made great sacrifices in the war, have been relieved of want and misery.

Apropos of the unpleasantness between Senator Blaine and ex-Senator Conkling, which is greatly intensified by recent events, the following incident is peculiarly amusing: A few days ago Senator Conger, of Michigan called at the house of Mr. Blaine after business hours, expecting to find him at home. Mr. Blaine, however, had been detained at the State Department. Mr. Conger requested that the telephone be used to ascertain when the Secretary would get home. The servant, who misunderstood Mr. Conger when he gave his name, went to the telephone, signaled the State Department, and gravely informed Mr Blaine that Mr. *Conkling* was at his house, very desirous to see him, and would like to know when he would be home. Mr. Blaine was thunderstruck. He knit his brow, ran his hands through the remnants of his hair, and requested that the name of the gentleman who wanted to see him should be repeated. "Conkling," came back again through the telephone. "Conkling," repeated the Secretary, *sotto voce*, "what can he mean?" and, still doubting, the suggestion was made that there must be some mistake. Mr. Conger was then appealed to to know if he had not said his name was Conkling, and he then pronounced it intelligibly enough to be understood by the able domestic, who sent it this time all right through the telephone, and Mr. Blaine was relieved of any fears he had as to the presence of his arch-enemy in his household.

Dots and Dashes.

Indianapolis, Indiana, has been constituted a port of delivery.

John Middleton and wife were drowned at Rodgers' Mills, Georgia, to-day.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has rejected universal suffrage by a vote of 314 to 39.

Muskolyne won the Derby at Ascot, with Lorillard's Passaic second and Lennox Love third.

One hundred and ten arrests under the Coercion Act had been made in Ireland up to the 9th instant.

Two young men were killed at Marshalltown, Iowa, Monday night by being carried over a dam in a boat.

The Government telegraphers in England will strike on the 17th for a reduction of the hours of service.

At the Ascot races Tuesday the race for the Ascot stake was won by Retreat; Tevidal second and Prudhomme third.

At Henrietta, Ohio, Lizzie Hutchinson and Miss Cox were killed by lightning. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and a child received a severe shock.

The village of Ludington, Michigan, was visited by a most destructive conflagration last Saturday night, which nearly wiped out the entire business portion.

At Houston, Texas, on Saturday, Jack Dempsey, a wheelwright, was shot dead by W. H. Phillips, an express messenger whom Dempsey had attempted to kill.

An experimental shipment of 100,000 bushels of corn on a flotilla of barges was made from Peoria, Illinois, to-day, to see if the grain will stand that method of transportation to New Orleans.

The Boiler makers' wrecking steamer lying alongside a wreck at Cape Henry, Virginia, exploded Sunday morning, killing the fireman, Frank, and scalding terribly James Turner and Samuel Ward.

The Pope has summoned a special congregation of Cardinals to pronounce upon Father Curcis' new book entitled "New Italy and Old Zealots," and its being placed on the Index Expurgatorius is considered as certain.

Twenty-five vigilantes took from the jail at Little Rock and hung Colonel Emery, the wife murderer, sentenced to twenty-one years imprisonment. He was shot in the head and probably was dead when hanged. This was the third attempt to lynch him.

The State Commissioner of Agriculture presents a gloomy picture of the prospects in the State. He says that the dry May has damaged crops more than the recent rain can repair. Wheat will fall far below the reasonable expectation of a month ago, and certainly there will not be over two-thirds of a crop. Corn has been planted in some localities three times this year. The seed was bad, the weather bad and the season late. Hemp alone is in fine condition.

"The Cyclopedia War."

The Cyclopedia War and the Literary Revolution are working wonderful and happy results for the readers, of books, and searchers after knowledge. The great "Library of Universal Knowledge," is announced to be completed, ready for delivery to purchasers, the early part of July. It is probably the largest and most important literary work this country and the century have seen. It is based upon Chamber's Encyclopedia, the last London edition of which is reprinted entire as a portion of its contents, a large corps of American editors and writers adding thereto, a vast amount of information upon about 15,000 subjects in every department of human knowledge, Chamber's Encyclopedia, whose distinguished merit is universally known, is the laborious product of the ripest British and European scholarship, but being a work of foreign production it has been naturally deficient in its adaptation to the wants of American readers. In this new form it is most thoroughly Americanized, and becomes at once the largest and most complete encyclopedia in the field, at a mere fraction of the cost of any similar works which have preceded it, containing about 10 per cent. more matter than Appleton's Encyclopedia, at less than one-fifth its cost, and 20 per cent. more than Johnson's Cyclopedia at a little more than one-foruth its cost.

The superlative value and importance of this great Encyclopedia, however lies especially in the fact that it is brought in the reach of every one who aspires after knowledge and culture. It is *really* a library of universal knowledge. It brings a liberal education easily within the reach of every plow-boy. Every farmer and every mechanic owes it to himself and to his children that such a cyclopedia shall henceforward form a part of the outfit of his home. To the intelligent man in every walk of life the Cyclopedia is indispensible. It is issued in various styles, in 15 large beautiful octavo volumes, varying in price from $15 for the edition in cloth, to $25 for the edition in full library sheep binding. Liberal discounts from the extraordinary price are allowed to clubs, and the publishers, besides, propose during the next two months to distribute $10,000 cash in special rewards to persons who forward clubs of five, ten, or more subscribers. The American Book Exchange, 764 Broadway New York, are the publishers, who will send sample pages and full particulars free on request.

Orders received for the Cyclopedia at this office.

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The mails close at 6 o'clock p. m., and at 8 o'clock a. m.

NOTICE.

All persons owning stock, or domestic animals, in and about Dillon, must keep such stock from running at large, or I shall be under the necessity of shutting such stock up causing the owners to pay charges thereon.

JOHN T. DINGLEY.

Dillon, M. T. June 10, 1881.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Edwards & Taylor is this day disolved by mutual consent. Mr. Edwards retires from the business, which will be conducted by W. B. Taylor, who will collect all bills and pay all debts of the old firm.

E. L. Edwards,
W. B. Taylor.

Dillon, April 19th, 1881.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of E. Rourk & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. H. Rourk, who will settle all accounts of the old firm.

E. ROURK,
J. H. ROURK.

April 20, 1881. [15-10]

NOTICE.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Rife & Ayles, will please call and settle

A. S. Rife.

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H. KNIPPENBERG, Gen'l Man.
Glendale, Montana

ESTRAY.

Came to my ranch about five months ago, one small bay pony, 5 years old, branded G on left shoulder, saddle marked, very gentle.

Philip Lovell.

ESTRAYED.

STRAYED from my ranch at Watson, about 2 years ago, one strawberry roan mare, branded ++ on right stifle. The mare was last heard from near Point of Rocks, having a colt with her. A reasonable reward will be paid for the return of the mare, or information that will lead to her recovery. (15—10)

P. Lovell.

TAKEN UP.

Came to this range, last December, one horse, chestnut sorrel, bald face, white ring hall way around left fore leg at knee, Spanish brand on left hip.

The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away.

N. LIVA.

Glendale, M. T. May 30, 1881. [16-20]

STRAYED.

One dark iron grey, branded J S on left hip. Two bright bay colts four or five years old, branded P on right hip.

One dark chestnut sorrel, no brand, has white strip in face and left hind foot white to pasturn joint. One hundred dollars reward for the four head, $25 for each, for delivery at Dillon or Melrose, to

James Chadwick, or
Nelson Sill.

Strayed or Stolen.

Strayed or stolen from my place on Big Hole, near Pennington's bridge, the first week in April, one chestnut sorrel mare, three years old, branded O D, low down on left shoulder. A reward of $10, will be paid for the return of the mare or information that will lead to her discovery. Anyone is authorized in my name to take the mare wherever found, with a view to returning to me, and I will be responsible for all necessary expenses. Return mare to my ranch, or address

JOHN O DONNEL,
Twin Bridges, M. T.

Taken Up.

Came to my place, about a year ago, one roan horse, 8 or 9 years old, branded diamond V on left shoulder and vented on left thigh.

Also came to my place, over 3 years ago one dun, bald face horse now 11 years old, has saddle and collar marks, brand, large heart on left thigh.

H. Sullivan,
Murray's Ranch.

(18)

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J. R. HOLDEN, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Main St., Sheridan, Montana. [6—]

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Every wound or injury, even by accident, or any disease entitles a soldier or the late war to a pension. All pensions by the law of January 1870, begin BACK at date of discharge or death of soldier. All entitled should apply at once. Thousands who are now drawing pensions are entitled to an increase. Soldiers and widows of the war of 1812, and Mexican war are entitled to pensions. Thousands are yet entitled to bounty but do not know it. Fees in all cases $10. Pay for every description of war claims collected. Employ an Attorney residing in Washington, who can give personal attention to your business. American and Foreign patents obtained on short notice. Land warrants PURCHASED, bought and sold. Homestead claims prosecuted. Send two stamps for pension and bounty laws. Address, W. T. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Agent, Lock Box 422, Washington, D. C. [10—]

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