

THE RIVER PRESS.

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Local advertisements will be inserted in these columns at the rate of fifteen cents per line from transient and ten cents per line from regular advertisers.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1884.

THE fight in the democratic love feast at Chicago will be on the platform, not the nomination.

THE democratic conventions are regularly declaring for the mummy of Grammercy Park.

RADWAY, the medicine man, left \$850,000 to his sister. His granddaughters contest the will.

SOME eastern democrats are trying to work up a boom for Gen. Hancock. But it is "merely a local issue."

PRESIDENT ENDICOTT has resigned the presidency of the Oregon Transcontinental Railway company. Elijah Smith has been elected to fill the vacancy.

MONTANA will be well represented at Chicago week after next. The delegates have already promised about all the tickets of admission to the convention at their disposal.

FLAGS were flying and cannon booming in the north land yesterday—the Queen's birthday. The good old queen has entered upon her sixty-sixth year, and deserves to live and reign a hundred.

PAUL DANA, son of the editor of the New York Sun, will be married in the fall to the daughter of William Butler Duncan. Miss Duncan and her mother have gone to Paris to buy the wedding outfit.

THE late Judah P. Benjamin left behind him no materials for a biography. He destroyed his private documents. His custom of treasuring up old papers, it is said, caused half the misery of his life.

THE latest device to save life at fires has been put into practice in St. Louis, where the German Turners have organized a corps of athletes who will undertake to form a living pyramid before a burning building of any height and hand down the women and children safely.

CARL SCHURZ says he would take the stump against Blaine. If this becomes generally known among the delegates at Chicago Blaine will surely be nominated. If we remember right, Schurz corralled the German vote and took the stump against Grant with harassing results—to the liberal-democrat candidate.

WE regret exceedingly the complications that will grow out of the dispatch sent to Washington by Major Lincoln, the result of the representations of Col. Donnelly. The latter is no doubt sincere in his efforts to benefit Fort Benton but his over-reaching ambition to get possession of the whole loaf—when nine-tenths of it was within our grasp—is likely to leave us without a morsel of re-ervation bread.

THE Indianapolis Times thought it would be a stroke of enterprise to place ballot-boxes at all the city precincts on the day of the charter election, in order to get an expression of the people on the presidency. But one of its more enterprising contemporaries put up a job on the Times by connivance with the "b'yes," and the result was that in some precincts, were only a few hundred votes were cast for city officers, ten thousand were cast for president. The total vote reached one hundred thousand, of which John L. Sullivan had a majority. Mary Walker received over one thousand votes, and Blaine and McDonald were both beaten by Frank James.

BISMARCK, the great German statesman, has been frequently heard to say: "When I cannot sleep I think of all sorts of things, and especially of the injustice that has been done me and which is ever present to my mind." Those sleepless nights which, no doubt, more than once have led to a disturbance of the world's repose, are mostly to be attributed to a somewhat vulgar cause. "I eat too much and drink too much," he often remarks, "and then I cannot get to sleep. I only digest when awake, and then I am like a boa constrictor." This voracity was hereditary in the family; his father, his grandfather, and his ancestors were all of them great eaters and heavy drinkers. Prince Bismarck, according to Dr. Busch, can swallow, alone draught, over a quart of wine, and can eat at one sitting, without inconvenience, fourteen hard-boiled eggs.

THE advantages to be derived from a connection with the Canadian Pacific are unquestionably greater than would be derived from any other railroad connection that could be made, in that it would open up a new country to the north and east of us which will be directly tributary to Fort Benton. The country to be traversed offers fewer obstacles to construction than any other route that could be selected. It is something worthy of note to again mention that in 1882 Messrs. Langdon, Shepherd & Co. graded 500 miles for the Canadian Pacific. The character of the country for the new branch is similar in all respects to that traversed by the C. P. R. Good routes could be selected to cross east of the Sweet Grass Hills at almost any point. To follow down Milk river to the two forks, or even further east to Frenchman's creek would open up the finest agricultural lands in Montana. Coal is abundant, and of a good quality, and the valley of Milk river is fairly supplied with timber. The farming lands of the Milk river valley are unsurpassed. We are informed that the charter of the Canadian Pacific contemplates an extension to Fort Benton; if this is a fact, the matter should be agitated strongly and such inducements offered to the management as will insure the speedy construction of the road. It is estimated that the \$150,000 offered by the citizens of Fort Benton will grade 100 miles of the road, and if arrangements can be effected the money will no doubt be speedily forthcoming.

WASHINGTON LETTER: Gen. Sheridan has shown signs since he took hold of the army, of an intention to pursue a vigorous policy. For one thing, he has been astonishing the army by ordering a series of exchanges of stations between regiments in the east and regiments in the west. He believes that for their mutual good and for the good of the service, exchanges of stations should be more frequent. An exchange means a good deal to the regiments concerned. One has been perhaps ten years at some eastern post—Fort McHenry, Baltimore, for example. It has taken root. Suddenly, often with very little warning, it must go out into the Indian country to resume routine life under totally different conditions. At the same time a regiment which has been a fixture for a decade in New Mexico or Montana comes into civilization again. It is often quite as disagreeable for the western regiment to come east as for the eastern regiment to go west. "Why, sir," said an old army officer to-night, "if the regiment at Fort Blank, Dak., were ordered east to-day, it would bankrupt every officer on the roster. Every one of them has some local scheme for making money—a farm, or a mine, or a herd of cattle, or something that they cannot give up without loss. From time immemorial army officers have always done a little money making as they went along the plains. Take as an instance Dodge City, Kans. This is built on a town site purchased by an army surgeon from a squatter for a few hundred dollars, and afterwards sold by the army surgeon for more than \$50,000. That is one of numerous cases. Most of those officers who have been in the west for a long time—where they have any shrewdness at all—have some money laid up against retirement day."

A SENSATION SPOILED.

Official Denial of the Story of Swindling by American and Canadian Contractors in the Northwest.

The story telegraphed from Winnipeg that a gigantic system of swindling the American and Canadian governments has been carried on for years by collusion between northwest Indian agents and contractors for supplies is pronounced a fabrication by the deputy minister of Indian affairs in an Ottawa dispatch. The charge was that an American firm, well known for furnishing Indian supplies to Indian agents at Fort Benton, Mont., and at Fort Walsh, Canada, was implicated in a piece of jobbery. Three hundred cattle were ordered for Fort Walsh by the government. They were delivered at Benton first and a receipt obtained therefor. In the night they were purposely stampeded across the line and taken seventeen miles northwest to Fort Walsh, where a receipt was also secured for them. The next night they were stampeded back to Montana and sold to some dealers for \$7,500. Thus the government was cheated out of \$15,000, and the spoils divided. The deputy says that all its contracts for beef are on the block, never on foot, and that, therefore, the charge against the agents of the department that they gave double receipts for certain cattle on foot deliverable at Fort Walsh in connection with the stampeding of the same cattle from that point, falls to the ground. The cattle are the property of the collector until they are butchered, when the net weight of beef in every carcass becomes the property of the department. Neither is there any truth in the statement that Chief Piapot with seventy lodges of his tribe, was threatening to raid the town of Indianhead if they did not get assistance. The latest advices received by the department are to the effect that Piapot's Indians are at work on the reserve, and there does not exist a scarcity of provisions, and that necessary medical assistance is promptly rendered.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The House Passes the Senate Bill Establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry.

A Deliberate Suicide at Bozeman—The Financial Affairs of Fisk & Hatch Being Adjusted—Ferdinand Ward Finds Himself in Jail.

Presidential Canvass.

ERIE, Pa., May 25.—The Dispatch of this city will print to-morrow the result of a thorough canvass of New York state by congressional districts, similar to its canvass during last February. The question was who can carry New York? Reports were received from the congressmen and judges of all the republican factions, besides from a dozen to forty leading republicans in each congressional district in the state. The Dispatch finds Edmunds leading in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 12th and 30th districts; Arthur in the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 16th and 32d districts, and Blaine in the remaining seventeen districts. The Dispatch sums up the result thus: There is a marked tightness on political lines in May over what they were in February, Edmunds' weakenings being absorbed by Arthur, although the president is not greatly benefited by the late business meeting in New York. The lesser candidates are all dropped, Lincoln promising to be the dark horse. The Blaine sentiment is still strong, with a growing feeling among all classes that any of their leading men can poll the full vote of the state.

Lands to be Forfeited.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The senate committee on public lands decided to report the bills forfeiting the land grant opposite the uncompleted portions of the Northern Pacific and branch line and the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Senator Plumb, chairman of the committee, thinks the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific will amount to 13,000,000 acres, and the Atlantic & Pacific to 38,000,000 acres.

A Clue to Conrad's Murderers.

GLENVIEW, May 18.—The authorities here have secured the description of the road agents who attacked Paymaster Whipple and murdered Sergeant Conrad. The description of two of them tallies so closely with that of two hard characters living near the Little Missouri that warrants have been taken out for their arrest. A deputy, in company with some of Major Bell's soldiers, started out yesterday on the trail, which led towards Little Missouri, and at last accounts there seemed to be a good prospect that they would be able to capture the desperadoes.

Suicide.

BOZEMAN, M. T., May 23.—J. H. Worley committed suicide at the gate of the masonic cemetery at 11 o'clock last night. He was a civil engineer, 25 years of age, and a bright and cheerful fellow. The suicide was deliberate, and death was instantaneous. A half consumed cigarette was still between his teeth. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

Ward Goes to Jail.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Ferdinand Ward, after spending the day endeavoring to find \$30,000 bail, was taken to the Ludlow street jail to-night and lodged in it. When locked up there he refused to see any person. Gen. U. S. Grant stated to-night that the rumor that his son, U. S. Grant, Jr., had fled to avoid arrest was entirely without foundation. His son had gone in the evening to Morristown, N. J., where he lives, and will be at his office to-morrow morning at the usual hour. Both his sons, the general said, are in town and intend to remain here. They had no money to make a trip to Canada, even if they wanted to go there. He was very indignant that the report had been circulated or that credence should be given to it.

Exported Gold.

MONTREAL, May 23.—It is reported that the Bank of Montreal exported \$8,000,000 of gold to New York during the panic.

Sitting Bull More Interested in Rations Than War.

FORT YATES, May 20.—There is no truth in the report about the Indians leaving their reservation and no indications whatever of any hostile demonstrations. Old Sitting Bull was busily engaged yesterday in his usual begging expeditions to the agency, and far more interested in his rations than in blood-thirsty exploits.

Floods.

GALVESTON, May 23.—Railroad traffic throughout the flooded district of the state is still generally suspended. No mail has been received from the north for two days. No accurate estimate of the damage to the various railroads is yet obtainable, but well informed gentlemen of this city place the damage to railroad property at \$2,000,000.

Bank Failure.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—The Pennsylvania bank closed its doors again at 12 o'clock. The news of the second suspension of the Pennsylvania bank spread rapidly and created intense excitement and surprise owing to the fact that everybody had faith in the bank's ability to pay all claims. The immediate cause is at present unknown.

Congressional Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Morgan, from the committee on foreign relations, submitted the proposed amendment to the consular diplomatic bill appropriating \$50,000 to enable the president to open commercial and diplomatic intercourse with the Congo country.

A bill was introduced providing for the payment of female nurses for services during the war.

The senate took up the bill to prevent the mailing of newspapers and other publications containing lottery advertisements. Vest objected to its consideration, and by a vote of 22 yeas to 29 nays, the senate decided not to consider the bill and it goes at the foot of the calendar.

The Utah bill was laid aside and the senate resumed the consideration of the labor statistics.

Van Wyck proposed an amendment which was read, providing that the chief of the bureau shall be identified with the laboring classes, etc.

Ingalls said that every fibre of his being was in sympathy with labor, but this was a bill which he could not support in its present shape. If, however, the bill was properly amended he would support it.

Van Wyck said that the communism of capital was more dangerous than the communism of labor. Six railroad magnates could sit in a parlor in New York and regulate everything in this country.

Sherman suggested the substitution of the word department for bureau.

Black accepted the suggestion and moved to make the title of the bill read "A bill to establish the department of labor."

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Hatch, of Missouri, presented a conference report on the bill to establish a bureau of animal industry. The house conferred and recommended concurrence in all the senate amendments. The amount of the appropriation is \$150,000 and the jurisdiction of the commissioner of agriculture is limited to such investigation and such disinfection and quarantine measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases from one state or territory into another, and is prohibited from applying any money towards paying for animals found necessary to slaughter in order to prevent the spread of disease. The report was agreed to.

The first called up was the senate bill granting permission to L. K. Reynolds of St. Mary, to accept a decoration of the Royal Imperial order of Francis Joseph from the government of Austria for gallantry in saving the lives of eleven Austrian sailors.

Robinson of New York opposed the bill by saying that the dudes of the navy were continually asking permission to accept decorations.

Cox of New York said that Reynolds had been insulted here to-day by this man Robinson.

Kasson said the gentleman from New York (Robinson) was persistent in dishonoring his own countrymen by denying them the praise accorded them.

Robinson (excitedly)—I want the words taken down that I am a dishonorable man who violates the constitution and dishonors himself. I stand by the constitution. Let him withdraw.

Kasson—I withdraw nothing. I say that a man who stigmatizes with dupe the gallant navy officers dishonors the navy officers.

The bill then passed, Robinson being unable to muster sufficient followers.

Ordered to Prepare for Service.

LONDON, May 24.—The admiralty has ordered the torpedo flotilla at Chatham and Portsmouth to prepare for active service.

Improving Goose Creek.

Two or three years ago one of the appropriations in the river and harbor bill was the sum of \$15,000 for improving Goose Creek, Habana. The government engineer for that district succeeded in finding the said creek the other day, after a search of twenty-six months. He found a rivulet three miles long, six inches deep and three feet wide, and on the banks he found a solitary settler.

"The government has appropriated \$15,000 to improve this creek," observed the engineer.

"I know it, and I've been waiting," was the reply.

"I don't see what improvement is needed or can be made."

"Reckon not, being as you are a stranger; but that 'ere cash was appropriated to shovel down this 'ere bank so that my old mule could get down to water without breaking his infernal back."

The improvement of Goose Creek was made at the cost of three dollars, and the engineer will either have to turn the current up stream or send the rest of the appropriation back to the treasury.—Wall Street News.

Railroad Mishap.

SAVANNAH, May 25.—Train No. 54, due here at 9:33, was to meet extra No. 51 at Savannah. The train from the west came down at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and struck the west bound train, which had not got on the side track, completely demolishing one coach and part of another, killing four and wounding six persons.

Only a Joke.

NORWALK, May 26.—A stupid local paper published an article last Friday stating that there was a steady run on one of the oldest banks in the city, and the excited depositors started a run which took \$30,000 from the Norwalk savings bank. The alleged joker then explained that he referred to a gravel bank.

Will Resume.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The West Side bank will shortly resume business. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Hinckley, the defaulting teller.

Nominated in Mock Convention.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—A special dispatch from Washington, Penn., says: R. B. Scandrett, who personated J. Donald Cameron and presided at the mock republican national convention held by the students of Washington and Jefferson college last Friday, has received the following letter from Hon. George F. Edmunds, who was nominated by the convention for president of the United States:

Washington, May 25.

R. B. SCANDRETT: Dear Sir—I have yours of the 18th inst., and sincerely thank the young gentlemen of the Washington and Jefferson college for the compliment. I much prefer to the actual office in question, the emoluments and burdens of which I do not desire to assume. Respectfully yours, GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

Heavy Rails.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—A special from Consatta says the heaviest rains on record have fallen to-day.

Another Railroad.

The Custer county plunderers have organized and are going to build a gigantic north and south railroad, starting at Deadwood and running north, via Miles City, Fort Buford and Fort Benton, on into the northwest. The style of the company is the Montana and Dominion Railroad company. All of the "old gang" at Miles City are among the incorporators, the following being some of the familiar names: Cox, Conger, Hubbell, Carland, Borchard, Gerish, Briggs and Lecher. Judging by the size of Custer county's debt this outfit ought to be able to build a good many miles of road itself.

Wool Rates.

CHICAGO, May 20, 1884.

Editors River Press:

In a conversation with Mr. T. C. Power to-day at the Grand Pacific the following river news of interest to wool growers was obtained: Rates on wool to St. Paul or Duluth will be this year \$1 per hundred; to Chicago, \$1.30 per hundred. Negotiations for a rail rate from Chicago to Boston have failed. A rate of 90c. from Duluth is secured, while a rate of 80c. from that point is expected, making it probable that the rate from Benton to Boston via Power line will be \$1.80 this season.

Mr. Power calls particular attention to the fact that this rate cannot be continued indefinitely through the summer and advises all growers who ship from Benton to have their wool on the levee by July 15th.

DONNELLY HEARD FROM.

A Copy of the Dispatch Sent by Major Lincoln to the Indian Commissioner.

Col. Donnelly was heard from last Friday, and he reports that the subjoined telegram was drawn up and sent by Major Lincoln to the commissioner on Indian affairs. It is doubtless true that the boundary suggested for the new reservation would be very acceptable to the people of Fort Benton, but it is also true that such a dispatch at this stage of the proceedings destroys all hope of the opening of the reservation in any way this session of congress. The bill, as framed by Maginnis, while it might be improved, is a million times better than none at all, and we are sorry to see that Major Lincoln does not indorse it, as his indorsement would probably result in the opening of a portion of that fine country, while the suggestion of new boundaries, widely different from those defined in the bill, will cause delay and the ultimate defeat of the measure. If a bill framed in accordance with the views of Lincoln and Donnelly, as expressed in the dispatch, did not antagonize other interests and could be passed, it would be all right, but the chances are largely in favor of its failure, and we thus get nothing! Maginnis asked for a telegram from Lincoln approving the bill, in accordance with the letter of that official published in this paper, but he got something else, and the matter, muddled before, is now in a hopeless state, and it is safe to say that nothing will be done. A number of citizens interviewed by the RIVER PRESS reporter last evening fully agree with us in these opinions. The telegram referred to reads as follows:

FORT BELKNAP, May 23.

To Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

Boundary of new reservation as described in Maginnis' bill unsatisfactory to the people of Chateau county. A line drawn north and south from mouth of Snake creek to British line and Misnouri river would be satisfactory to me and all, or nearly all, concerned—giving the Indians their reservation east of said line. Particulars by mail.

W. L. LINCOLN,

U. S. Indian Ag't.

I fully approve the foregoing dispatch in behalf of myself and the people of Fort Benton.

J. J. DONNELLY.

Col. J. J. Donnelly returned on Saturday from Fort Assinaboine. He seems to think that the telegram sent to Washington by Major Lincoln is just the thing, as it removes the opposition of both the agent at Belknap and Peck and thus makes it possible for the bill in that form to pass—if it is urged by Delegate Maginnis. But that's the rub. The new proposition is sure to bring opposition that will defeat it, and it is by no means certain that Maginnis will approve the Donnelly-Lincoln scheme. If the Maginnis bill had been indorsed by Major Lincoln we believe it would have passed this session; but as matters now stand the prospect of anything further being done is a little dark. Colonel Donnelly says Mr. Lincoln refused positively to give his approval to the Maginnis bill, which is certainly strange in view of the statement made by that gentleman only a few days ago, over his own signature, and published in the RIVER PRESS!