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Table with 10 columns and 1 row of data, likely advertising rates or subscription details.

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A DUDE IN THE PLACER MINES.

FOR THE TRIBUNE. I had been in the West for a number of years, and had mingled with all sorts of men in my travels in the Montana gold fields. At the time of which I write the gold excitement had subsided somewhat. The camp in which I was located, was a good one. In the first place, rich diggings had been discovered, and, after a few months work, still richer placers had been located. Everyone was prosperous. Gold dust was plentiful and was of course spent with a recklessness only to be seen in the flush days of a gold field. I ran a hotel in the camp. If there is any business on earth in which a man is likely to meet all kinds of people, it is that one. One day while everyone was at dinner, the stage drove up, and among the passengers that entered the dining room was an individual who attracted much attention. He was no other than what is now termed a dude—we called such things swells and snipes, then. He marched into the room with the air of a lord and took a seat at the upper end of the table. Being a stranger and a real out and out curiosity to all present, he was subjected to their searching gaze. His visit among us was exceedingly brief, he only remaining two days. I will briefly recount his brief career for the benefit of all dudes who think they are fit to go West and grow up with the country. So here goes: "Waitah, I say waitah, come heah!" Presently the waiter, a big, red headed, good natured son of Erin, put in an appearance. "Waitah, what is the bill of fare?" "Biled tripe and injuns, antelope stiake, prairie soup and dough gods, pot pay an'—"

CEUR D'ALENE PLACERS.

At no time within two years, says the Coeur d'Alene (Idaho) Record, excepting about three months of winter, has there been, probably, less than one thousand men prospecting in the various districts comprising the Coeur d'Alene mines, and it is possible that the limit of the placer district can now be defined, and the gold producing creeks named. First in size and value is Pritchard creek, which is known to contain gold in paying quantities, for eight miles of its length. Dream, Missoula, Dry Nugget, Buckskin, Alder, Gold Run, Conger, Wasp and Reeder Gulches and Butte Creek, all tributaries of Pritchard, add about seven miles of good paying ground to the list. Along the mountain ridge in which the tributaries heap, lies a large deposit of old wash. This has been opened in several places, and many rich spots found, but owing to its great depth and extent, it will be many years before the wealth it contains can be gathered by man. Lying between Dream and Daisy gulches, the latter being a fork of Eagle, is a tract of old wash a thousand miles in extent, which must be in its centre from four hundred to five hundred feet in depth. A shaft over one hundred feet in depth was sunk on the rim, on the Daisy side, and pay found, but owing to bad air and the amount of water on the bedrock, the work was necessarily suspended. Four miles of the lower end of Eagle Creek, and two miles of one of its forks, are known to contain pay. This creek is supposed to contain gold in paying quantities for its entire length, for though its channel had never been reached, gold has been found upon its rim wherever touched. Daisy and Fancy gulches, forks of this stream, have about wages diggings, as has West Creek, which runs into the north fork of the Coeur d'Alene. Across the divide to the southward are Trail Creek, which pays well for three miles, Potosi Gulch, which carries pay in the creek and on a bar running parallel with the stream, for a mile, and Placer and Prospect gulches with about a mile more of rich ground. There is also a paying bar running almost the entire length of Trail Creek on the west side. Beaver Creek like Eagle, has not been prospected, but there can be no doubt that it will pay from Potosi Gulch to its mouth. Potosi, which has two miles of moderate pay, must have given some gold to the main stream, as banks of old wash run parallel with it for miles, which, with the rich overflow from Trail must have deposited enough of the precious metal in Beaver to pay for mining it. Outside of the Pritchard, Eagle and Beaver districts, all the placer mining is but an experiment. But our prospectors who are digging holes in every gulch, mountain and canyon for fifty miles around, may yet open up a new field for mining enterprise.

CATTLE DISEASE.

A special telegram says: Among the large cattle droves in northern California and southern Oregon black leg is reported to be raging with great violence. The death rate is very large. All efforts made to arrest the progress of the disease by veterinary surgeons thus far are unavailing. The disease is rapidly spreading, and much alarm is felt among large stock growers. THE MAIL SERVICE. A. D. Hazen, third assistant postmaster general, in his annual report, says that the total postal revenue during the year was \$42,560,843, while the expenditures, actual and estimated, including compensation to the Pacific railroads for mail carriage, were \$50,942,416, leaving the excess of estimated total cost of service over gross receipts \$8,381,573. With regard to two-cent postage, Mr. Hazen says that, taking into account the depression in business, the results of the reduction of the rate on domestic letters are not such as to afford discouragement to the advocates of that measure. A BUFFALO CHIPPER. November 30th, the New York Sun says: George Bird Grinnell of this city has just returned from the west. In speaking of the depletion of big game, he said: "There are not more than 700 bison or buffalo left on the American continent. About 180 are in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, and the remainder are in the Panhandle of Texas. These are all that are left by hide hunters. Since my return home I have heard that twenty head of bison were killed in the Yellowstone Park by a party of English tourists. If this is true the slaughterers should be severely punished. The government should certainly do everything to protect the few survivors." THE ALASKA BOOM. It is clear that a boom for Alaska is being fixed up, says the Salt Lake Tribune. Whether it will be upon merit or whether the companies who own the idle steamships on the coast are engineering it, is not yet clear. A good many shrewd miners who have been there do not speak flatteringly of the country as a placer country and it is clear that placer mines, if found, could only be worked for a few months in the year. On the other hand, the monthly shipments of gold from the quartz mine of Senator Jones and others, indicate that Alaska may be the great quartz-gold-bearing land of the future. Humboldt located the far north as the place where the great mother deposits of the precious metals would be found, and whether he merely guessed at the fact, or reasoned from scientific data, it does not matter, the thought has hunted a thousand minds, and it will furnish the deciding reason for many to go that way, if a boom shall really be started. Privately, we believe, a few good claims will be secured, but that of every hundred men that go there next year, ninety will return in the steerage next autumn. THE HORSE MARKET. Mr. P. H. Powers, of New York, whose arrival here to look at Montana horse farms with a view to opening up a trade between their owners and the New York market was reported some weeks since, returned from a trip to Butte last Saturday. Mr. Powers expresses himself as being highly pleased and surprised at the advancement that has been made in the horse-breeding industry in Montana, and believes that the Territory will soon eclipse Kentucky as a producer of fine horses. Of the Belmont Park stock he speaks in high praise, and it is understood that Mr. W. H. Raymond intends shipping some forty or fifty head as a starter. The sales of the house which Mr. Powers represents—the American Horse Institute, owned by Peter C. Kellogg—average over one hundred and fifty thousand head per annum, and the most noted horsemen in the Union are numbered among its customers, while its supplies are drawn from all parts of the country. He speaks most encouragingly of the horse trade here and says that he sees no reason why it should not become one of our most important businesses. Mr. Powers will remain in Montana during the winter, and will visit all the leading horse-growing establishments in the Territory before his return.—Madisonian.

JOURNALISTIC REFLECTIONS.

Salt Lake Tribune: The news of the hanging of Riis had to be carried four miles on horseback to a telegraphic station on the Canadian Pacific. From that station it was wired to Winnipeg. There the message had to be carried by a messenger three blocks to the office of the Great Northwestern Telegraph company, where it was put on the direct line to Chicago, at which city it was delivered just forty-three minutes after the drop fell at Regina, 160 miles west of Winnipeg. In one hour and a half after the hanging 2,000 words giving a full description of Riis's last hours and the execution was in every principal Associated Press office in the United States and Canada. It was marvellously quick work considering the obstacles in the way. New York Morning Journal: The Canadian government is not happy. Having done a foolish and cruel thing it is haunted by a nameless dread. Orange has not always proved itself a fast color, and the fruit is perishable. Wars of the roses deluged England. When orange flowers deck an execution there is likely to be blood on the face of the moon. Madisonian: The prospects of a quartz boom in Madison county become brighter and brighter, and any doubt as to the ability of the mines to furnish first class production works with ore in unlimited quantities is rapidly being dispelled. There is scarcely a lode being worked that does not show improvement, as development progresses, and the next year will demonstrate the fact that we have as good and as big quartz mines as any district in the Territory. Let the good work go on. ANOTHER REBELLION. A special from Montreal says: The best judges of the Indians, appear to think there will be another rebellion in the Northwest in the spring. There is, too, some fear that the Half breeds who went to Montana after the Riel rebellion, may stir up sympathy there among the American Indians and Half-breeds, and the fact that the Canadian government is not recalling the two batteries of Canadian Regiments that went to the Northwest in the spring, lends color to the rumor that the Cabinet is in possession of secret information which leads to the belief that the danger is not yet over. It is thought that if the Indians rise again they will confine their operations to the south of the Canadian Pacific railway, as they will then be nearer the American border, and be in a country where there are plenty of cattle. THE INDIAN PROBLEM. To abolish the tribal relations of the Indians, says the New York Herald, give them lands in severalty, educate and civilize them and clothe them with rights, duties and responsibilities of citizenship, as advocated by the committee that called on President Cleveland, would be a happy solution of the Indian problem if it were practicable to do it at once. But as the President very sensibly pointed out in his reply, there are serious difficulties to be considered, and while he is in sympathy with those who have the peace and welfare of the Indians at heart, he does not overlook the fact that a reform so radical cannot be wrought in a day. The Indian policy of the government may be steadily improved, but the proposed million can be approached only by gradual processes or stages. TREES AND RAINFALL. In the official report of the geological survey of Wisconsin is an account of the determinations made by Dr. J. M. Anderson of the amount of water panaged from the earth by trees. He finds that the average exhalation from soft, thin-leaved plants in clear weather amounts to about one and a quarter ounces Troy per day of twelve hours, for every square foot of surface. Hence a moderate sized elm raises and throws off seven and three quarters tons of water per day. In the report the facts are applied to what is going on in America, where certain inland fertile districts are becoming converted into deserts by wholesale clearings, and in other places, such as the plains of Colorado, where only five or six years of irrigation and planting have already produced a measurable increase of rainfall. It is maintained that the deserts of Syria and Africa are the results of cutting down trees, and that original luxuriance may be restored by skillful replanting. ANGRY FLATHEADS. Three Flathead Indians convicted at the last term of the district court at Missoula were taken to the penitentiary at Deer Lodge last week. A number of their tribe, under the impression that the criminals were to be hanged, made all haste to reach the place, and camped in a meadow just above the penitentiary building. They had so timed their march as to arrive a little in advance of the sheriff and the prisoners. The band numbered forty warriors. They were well armed, and their avowed purpose was to prevent an execution if attempted. A good deal of uneasiness was felt among the people of the town, for it was impossible to foresee what the result might be should an attempt at rescue be made. The Indians were finally convinced that their comrades were only to be imprisoned, and soon after folded their tents and struck out for the reservation.—Inter-Mountain.

SHOOTING BEE.

Word reaches us from Three Forks, says the Bozeman Chronicle, of a shooting "scrap," just across the river in Jefferson county, by two men well known in this county. For some time