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ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Rates range from \$1.00 to \$10.00.

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Dexter's Ferry Across the Missouri River above Sun river IS NOW RUNNING. W. O. DEXTER, Prop.

ALASKA.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRIBUNE.

The first Russian Governor of Alaska was Baranov or Baranoff. He was a depot of the first order. A fitly representative of the tyranny of the Russian Emperors of half a century ago.

Kodiak in those days was the most important town in Alaska for commerce and trade. The old town of Sitka was some eighteen miles from the place where the present town of Sitka (then called New Archangel) is situated.

That official lost no time in assembling all his force at Kodiak, and putting them on board such vessels as were in port, at once sailed for the scene of the massacre.

The ground was level and easy of approach inviting hostility from the numerous tribes scattered along the coast, hence it was that a change of location became necessary, and the present town of Sitka selected on account of its defensible position.

The hostile intentions of the Indians were well known to Baranov, and to provide against surprises he fortified his position and walled in the Indian villages by a "stockade" some twelve or fourteen feet high, and along the "stockade" put up log cabins of a solid description and situated to overlook the Indian settlements.

Eternal vigilance was the price of life; liberty was a thing wholly unknown—never heard of. The Governor found it unsafe to pass the outskirts of the town without his bloodhounds. Of this famous type he had four to accompany him in his travels.

There is a large rock alongside the road to the timber, this was as far as any road reached until the arrival of the Americans, and this was as far as the Governor ventured to go, hence to this day it is named "Baranov's Rock."

Baranov sreatistically inquired if any of them wanted revenge. Yes, they all wanted that, but as they were unarmed and Baranov surrounded by soldiers and cannon their revenge would be postponed.

The deed here narrated is talked of to the present day among the natives in a traditional manner. It holds up to light the inflexible nature and iron will of the first governor of Alaska.

The new accession to the population changed all this. There came to Alaska amongst the American soldiers some of the most accomplished ruffians the world ever produced.

It was hard lines for those poor people, and a hard deal when it is brought into view, that on the arrival of the troops every house was wide open, a general welcome and generous hospitality extended.

It must not be inferred from the foregoing that any person can make money in the same way, or have the same opportunity at another time. Those men were born "peddlars,"

part, facilitated such sharp practice which continued for a period of six months or more, before found out. Many of the inhabitants left for Unalaska, the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco.

The climate of Alaska was considered so severe by Gen. Halleck commanding the military division of the Pacific, that meat rations to the soldiers was changed to pork and bacon.

It was with British Columbia Jews in Alaska. If they found only one customer, it was only praiseworthy to make all they could out of him.

No shoemaker shop from Montana to Alaska paid so well. In a short time the Levi's started a brewery, made plenty of money and sold out at a good figure.

There was also "Cultus Sam," a Victoria Jew, he came to Alaska without a cent, worked his way up on the boat and commenced business on a box of apples and a box of cigars.

On the other hand when soldiers are stationed where they have no garden, or where the company commander is careless or indifferent, leaving all to the 1st Sergeant, and he a species of "grab-all,"

creative in business pursuits and transactions. The climate of Alaska was considered so severe by Gen. Halleck commanding the military division of the Pacific, that meat rations to the soldiers was changed to pork and bacon.

mouth by selling rations. Col. Brady made a clean sweep of 1st Sergeants and cooks. Ten days rations in full were drawn from the commissary and cooked; the soldiers were content, and in a short time a saving of \$75 per month accrued to the company previously in debt.

Mr. Ferland, a Calgary merchant, reports the Blackfeet and Blood Indians as being very impudent. He says they assert that they can get all the cartridges they want in Montana, and talk threateningly.

Major Walker of Calgary, complains that the Canadian Pacific Railway company are retarding the settlement of the Northwest by charging all passengers who desire to come east on business full fares each way.

The United States revenue cutter Wolcott has arrived at Port Townsend, from Alaska, with 3,100 pounds of seized opium, which had been cached from the steamer Idaho.

P. H. Kelly of St. Paul, tells a Pioneer Press reporter that the law in Montana requiring commercial travelers to pay \$25 every three months in each county in the territory for the privilege of selling goods is a relic of early days, when a lot of outside scalpers had control, and improved every opportunity to fleece every one they came across.

Regarding the admission of the territories, Senator Voorhees is quoted as saying: "I can speak only for myself I think the best arrangement we can make is to admit Dakota, Montana and Washington together. They must all come in soon and they might as well come in now."