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THE EARLY HISTORY

Of Dakota, Going Back Thirty Years to the First Settler.

Some of the Men Who Were at the Front, and Notes of Them.

Methods of Swindling the Government in Indian Supplies.

Stirring Incident in the Political History of Those Rough Days.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 4.—On the eve of the assembling of the Eighteenth legislative assembly of Dakota, and perhaps the last time that the legislature will meet under territorial government, it will be interesting for the half million people who reside within the borders of Dakota to take a retrospective glance and follow up the progress of our law—makers from the date of the organization of the territory up to the sitting of the Eighteenth assembly of the Dakota legislature. Familiar recollections will be revived by a perusal of the list of members of the various legislative bodies.

IN THE SPRING OF 1857

the interior department, desiring to make a treaty with the Yankton Indians, by which their possession in what is now Southern Dakota should be ceded to the government, sent A. H. S. White, an attache of the Indian bureau, to visit the Indians and induce them to visit Washington and negotiate a treaty. Mr. White's mission was unsuccessful, the Indians being opposed to parting with their lands, and he returned to Washington to report the failure of his undertaking. In the fall of the same year the interior department requested Capt. J. B. S. Todd, then of the firm of Frost, Todd & Co., post traders at Fort Randall, to make an effort to induce the chiefs of the Yankton to

GO TO WASHINGTON

and make a treaty. Securing the cooperation of Charles F. Picatte, who had great influence with the Indians, ane who still resides at Yankton agency. Capt. Todd at once succeeded in his enterprise, and early in the winter of 1857 started for Washington with the Yankton chiefs, accompanied by Mr. Picatte as interpreter. On the 19th of April, 1858, a treaty was made with these Indians by which they ceded to the United States all the lands then owned, possessed or claimed by them, except 400,000 acres embraced in their present reservation.

In consideration of this cession the United States stipulated to pay to them, or expend for their benefit, the sum of $65,000 per annum for ten years; $40,000 per annum for ten years thereafter; and $15,000 per year thereafter, covering a

PERIOD OF FIFTY YEARS.

Immediately after the ratification of this treaty A. H. Redfield, of Detroit, Mich., was appointed agent for the Indians, and before winter set in had all the Indians housed and located on their reservation, thirty-five miles above Yankton, on the Missouri river.

As soon as the Indians were removed, settlers began to pour into the territory, locating principally at Big Sioux Point, Elk Point, Vermillion and Yankton.

On the 8th of November, 1859, the settlers of Yankton, with D. T. Bramble chairman, and M. K. Armstrong secretary. Mr. Bramble died in October last while occupying the office of register of the United States Land office at Watertown, and M. K. Armstrong, after representing Dakota in congress, moved to Austin, Minn., where he now resides. A memorial was passed asking congress to organize the territory. A similar meeting was held at Vermillion on the following night.

About this time a company of settlers from Minnesota and Eastern Iowa commenced a settlement

AT SIOUX FALLS,

and organized a provisional government, with a governor and other executive and judicial officers, a legislative assembly, and elected a delegate to congress. On the 15th of July, 1859, a newspaper called the Dakota Democrat, with S. J. Albright as editor, was started at Sioux Falls by this colony, the publication of which was continued, although somewhat irregular, until the organization of the territory by congress. The organization of the territory, after the ratification of the treaty, on account of the disturbed condition of the country incident to the causes which led to the breaking out of the rebellion, was delayed until 1861. The organic act was passed in February and approved by President Bucanan on March 2, 1861. The organization was perfected by President Lincoln soon after his inauguration by the appointment of the

FOLLOWING OFFICERS:

William Jayne, of Illinois, gouernor; John Hutchinson, of Minnesota, secretary; L. P. Williston, of Pennsylvania, and J. L. Williams, of Tennessee, associate justices; Philemon Bliss, of Ohio, chief justice; William Gleason, of Maryland, United States attorney; William F. Schaffer, of Illinois, United States marshal; George D. Hill, of Michigan, surveyor general.

The first United States land office was then established at Vermillion,

HOW THEY STOOD IN.

The Contractors and Government Agents, and Uncle Sam Was the Victim.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, Jan. 4.—W. A. Burleigh was appointed agent of the Yankton Indians, relieving the first agent. (W. A. Burleigh is in business at Miles City, Mont., although he recognizes Yankton as his home.) Mr. Burleigh has represented Dakota in congress, and in the the early days he was recognized as the leading politician and all-around business man in Dakota. In those days when Burleigh was agent of the Yankton Indians, it was a common occurrence for him to buy his supplies and Indian rations in Yankton and Sioux City. Old settlers tell how the Indian agency contractors and the agents

"STOOD IN" WITH EACH OTHER.

It was customary to ship flour up the Missouri river in double sacks, and upon its arrival at the agency the government inspector would count the sacks and put his "O. K." brand upon them. At night the outside sacks would be ripped off, the flour carried into another room, and next day the inspectors would "O. K." this flour and issue his voucher therefor. In

FILLING BEEF CONTRACTS,

the contractors were obliged to furnish Texas cattle, and it was often the custom to purchase ten or a dozen fine domestic oxen while passing through Iowa and drive them through with the herd. When the agency was reached the fat domestic cattle, one of which weighed as much as two of the Texans, were driven upon the scales and weighed. From these ten head the weight of the whole herd was averaged up, when the agent would receipt for so many pounds of beef. Another plan was to drive the cattle through a gate and count them, and paying so much a head. I am formed by an old contractor that it took nearly eight hours to drive 500 head of his cattle through, and that it might have taken longer, only that the counters began to

DAUB THE CATTLE

with white paint, just to see how often they would go around the circle. He said it was the only way he could deliver 2,000 head of cattle to the government, and it satisfied the Indians just as well.

The first official act of Gov. Jayne was the appointment of agents to take a census of the territory upon which to base an apportionment of the representation in the first legislative assembly.

W. W. Brookings, now of Sioux Falls, and who was afterwards associate justice of the supreme court, was one of the census takers appointed by the governor.

These agents made the following returns, showing the population of Dakota at that time:

White males	827
White females	369
Half-breeds	570
Total population	1,766

Of this number 493 were voters.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Members of the Early Legislature and Other Pioneer People.

Immediately after the organization of the territory, Capt. J. B. S. Todd announced himself as an independent candidate for congress. On June 1, 1861,

the opponents of Capt. Todd's candidacy held a convention at Vermillion and nominated A. J. Bell for congress. At a later day, Charles P. Booge, of the firm of H. D. Booge & Co., of Sioux City, but who claimed a residence in the territory, announced himself as a people's candidate, thus inaugurating a triangular contest for the first delegate from Dakota. The election took place Sept. 16, 1861, the vote resulting as follows: Todd, 397; Bell, 78; Booge, 110.

At the same election members of the first Dakota legislature were chosen, of which the following is a list:

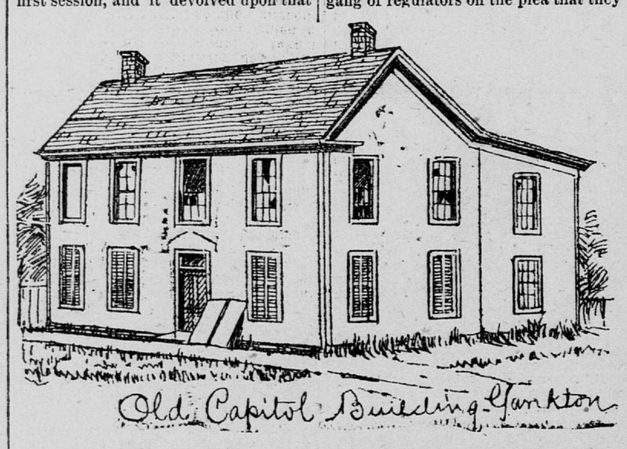
Council—W. W. Brookings, Austin Cole, H. D. Betts, John W. Boyle, Jacob Deuel, Enos Stutsman, D. T. Bramble, John H. Shober, J. S. Gregory.

House of Representatives—John McBride, Christian Maloney, George P. Waldron, Hugh Donaldson, A. W. Puett, Lyman Burgess, Jacob A. Jacobson, Blye Wood, George M. Pinney, Reuben Wallace, John N. Tiernon. The legislature convened at Yankton March 17, 1862. Of the members of the first legislature whose whereabouts are known, are W. W. Brookings, Sioux Falls; J. S. Gregory, Sioux City; George P. Waldron, Pierre; George M. Pinney, who was afterwards appointed United States marshal for Dakota, is a resident of California.

The most exciting subject which engaged the attention of the first legislature was the

LOCATION OF THE CAPITAL.

Yankton had been designated by the governor as the place for holding the first session, and it devolved upon that



body by enactment to make a permanent location. A portion of the members from east of the Vermillion river were favorable to Yankton, and the members from the Bon Homme district, who were understood to be opposed to Yankton, were, it was supposed, conciliated and their opposition disarmed by being elected respectively to the position of president of the council and speaker of the house. Shober, who was president of the council, faithfully carried out the understanding which was had when he was elected, but the speaker of the house, George M. Pinney, proved

TO BE SLIPPERY,

and deported himself in a manner which indicated that further subsidizing would be necessary to restrain him from forming adverse combinations. Instead of pursuing this policy, those directly interested instituted a physical menace to compel the speaker to remain faithful to his pledges. If what occurred then would be attempted now it would be

CALLED BULLDOZING.

Pinney lost his nerve, but determined to adhere to treachery, and to do so in defiance of those to whom he was under obligations to serve, called upon Gov. Jayne for a sufficient military force to be placed in the hall of the house to protect the body from violence. Accordingly on the 7th of April, 1862, Gov. Jayne issued his order, commanding Lieut. Ploghoff, of the Dakota cavalry, to detail twenty men for the purpose of

PRESERVING ORDER

in the house. In pursuance of this order, on the morning of the 8th Lieut. Ploghoff, at the head of twenty men, filed into the house and took a position near the speaker's desk. When the members assembled they were confronted with an array of carbines and sabers. This unexpected scene created surprise and indignation, and the members very forcibly, and in the language of the period, demanded of the speaker to know "What in h— all this meant?" A committee was appointed to wait upon Gov. Jayne and demand an explanation of his conduct, in thus attempting to menace the legislature with

AN ARMED FORCE.

The governor replied, simply giving as a reason the request of Speaker Pinney. The house immediately adjourned, and the soldiers marched back to their quarters. On the following morning the soldiers did not make their appearance, and as soon as the house had been called to order and the roll called, Mr. Pinney resigned the speakership. His resignation was accepted, and John L. Tiernon was elected speaker for the remainder of the session. During this session Gov. Jayne

VETOED THREE BILLS,

one a bill to regulate marriages, and the two others were apportionment bills. The next election occurred on Sept. 1, 1862. [The delegate in congress and members of the legislature were elected annually for the first ten years, after which time congress provided that these elections should be held biennially]. At the second election there were 237 votes cast for Jayne and 221 for Todd, for delegate to congress. Todd contested and was successful in unseating Jayne.

The second session of the legislature was composed of the following gentlemen, a majority of whom were also members of the first session. Council: W. W. Brrokings, Austin Cole, J. W. Boyle, Jacob Deuel, Enos Stutsman, D. T. Bramble. J. H. Shober, J. Shaw Gregory, H. D. Betts, James McFetridge. House: M. K. Armstrong, L. Bothun, J. Y. Buckman, H. L. Donaldson, M. H. Somers, E. Gifford, A. J. Harlan, J. A. Jacobson, R. M. Johnson, Knud Larson, F. D. Pease, A. W. Puett, N. J. Wallace, G. P. Waldron, Of these gentlemen M. K. Armstrong was elected to congress in 1872 on the Democratic ticket. He is now a resident of Minnesota. M. H. Somers, who was familiarly known as "Jim" Somers, was a typical "tough" of the wild and woolly West. He lived on a ranch near Pease island, and frequently visited Yankton. On these occasions he would "run the town," and everybody would keep indoors and let him have full swing.

SHOOTING OUT THE LIGHTS

in stores and residences was one of his pleasantries. However, a family feud existed between his family and that of his brother, and in 1881 it happened that his nephew was as quick with his gun as was the notorious "Jim." Both were killed. To illustrate the kind of

stuff members of the legislature were composed of in those days the following events in the career of James Somers are narrated: Sheriff Black attempted to arrest Somers for wantonly killing a horse that was tied in front of a store. In attempting the arrest the sheriff was shot, from the effects of which he became a life cripple, barely escaping death. Black himself had been tried in Yankton for killing a man named Bicking in 1868, and was acquitted, although there was no question of his guilt. He settled in Yankton, and was elected sheriff on the Republican ticket, his competitors being men who also had

KILLED THEIR MEN.

After shooting Black Somers was assisted to escape, and was never brought to trial. A few years afterwards he was implicated in the hanging of Heyer and Hartert in Brule county, two men who were thus summarily dealt with by a gang of regulators on the plea that they were horse-thieves, though this was only the pretense. For this crime no one was ever brought to trial. Indictments wete found in the Bon Homme county court against a number of the participants, and when the day of trial came the defendants, who had given bail, appeared in court, each one with his navy

REVOLVER AND BOWIE KNIFE

conspicuously displayed, so that neither the judge nor the prosecuting attorney had the nerve to call a jury, especially when they realized that the defendants were "in the hands of their friends."

The earlier history of the territorial government is full of interesting incidents, which it would be an impossibility to chronicle in one issue of the GLOBE, but the foregoing sketch will serve to illustrate the "wide-open" policy that was pursued when Yankton was the capital and when Dakota contained less than a dozen organized counties.

JOHNSON DID IT ALL.

A Racy Chapter of Inside History Told by Parties Who Know It All.

Ordway Johnson Was the Schemer Who Made All the Music, Both

For the Spontaneous Uprising of One-State People in Dakota

And the Gudgeons at Washington and Aberdeen to Hold the Bag.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The complications which surround the Dakota question in the Democratic house originated at Aberdeen, Dak., in the brain of a peculiar character. The true story of the "uprising of the people" was told recently by a participant; a man who is himself one of the tailors of Tooley street. In the general land office there is a celebrated case, Dayton versus Dayton, in which a sort of Jarndyce versus Jarndyce contest has developed over the title to a portion of the city of Aberdeen, Dak. James R. Dayton with his attorney, J. H. Hauser, both of Aberdeen, were in the city recently, and Hauser made argument in the land case before Assistant Secretary Muldrow. Before leaving the city your correspondent conversed with both of the gentlemen upon territorial topics. Mr. Dayton said: "I am a Democrat, but I took part in the anti-division movement because I am a business man. You see, if Dakota were admitted to the Union as one state, Aberdeen

WOULD BE THE CAPITAL.

The land which I now hold at $200,000, would be worth $2,000,000 within a few years. You can readily see that I do not want to have Dakota divided and my reasons are financial rather than political. I have spent several thousand dollars in anti-division conventions and lobbies."

Mr. Hauser smiled a cheery indorsement of all that was said by his client, and then added his mite to the history, saying:

"I am a Republican, but my principal interest is in Aberdeen, and hence I opposed division. The house committee on territories, of which Springer is chairman, has been

BLUFFED OUT OF ITS BOOTS.

We have committed Springer and the rest so that they are all tied up, and we did it scientifically, too."

"How was it done?"

"The whole scheme originated with L. G. Johnson, commonly called Ordway Johnson, because of his ownership of the town of Ordway. He is the greatest schemer in Dakota. There is not only fertility of resources under his old felt hat, but there is steam engine vigor and pluck in him to carry out his plans."

"When and how did he mystify Springer?"

"He called a meeting of about twenty business men in Aberdeen in December, 1887. He passed word around quietly to the men in whom he had confidence, and we met one night in a room in Aberdeen and exchanged ideas about

STATEHOOD AND DIVISION.

"I made a speech, and so did others. Finally Johnson got up and unfolded his plan. We adopted it at once, and were ready to adjourn when Johnson stopped us and said that the entire business must be done immediately or our game would be blocked. We subscribed about $3,000, and Johnson went to work. He stayed up all night, every printing press in town was set agoing, a score of people were addressing envelopes and mailing blank petitions to congress protesting against division of the territory. The associated press sent word to all the world that at "a spontaneous uprising of the people of central Dakota, it had been resolved, and so forth. The newspapers of the territory advertised a call for a

'PEOPLE'S CONVENTION'

to assemble in Aberdeen the following week. Agents were sent into each county to push the petitions. We held

our little convention, appointed a president, vice presidents and other officers, raised good cash money and sent our lobby to Washington. We took possession of Springer's committee room and held it all last winter. Our lobbyists were Ordway Johnson, principal agitator and smooth diplomatist; Charlie McCoy, one of the '306' who voted for Grant in '80 at Chicago; United States Attorney W. E. Purcell, L. A. Gale, a banker from Canton, and Bob MacBride, of Mitchell, the brainy brother of the Cincinnati Enquirer's correspondent."

"Were they effective?"

"You should have see them. No man in the world has more assurance, cheek, self-reliance than Ordway Johnson, and his face is a

MODEL FOR ANY ARTIST

who wants to paint either Honesty or Innocence. He is big and jolly, but alert and brainy. He camped down in Springer's committee room and stayed there all winter. Bob MacBride and Billy Purcell are magnificent looking men, and they, too, have ability. Col. Gale is a wealthy banker, and he made life a perennial picnic for Springer and the rest. Then there was Charlie McCoy, one of the "Old Guard" of Grant men. McCoy captured the Republican committeemen and told the story of "the

SPONTANEOUS UPRISING

of the people," in eloquently pathetic style. Our entire lobby was effective. They 'worked' Senator Butler and other senators and got them wild with patriotic fervor in behalf of the down-trodden people of Dakota who were being sundered from friends and kindred by the political plotters for division. The president helped us too."

"How did that happen?"

More answers received from an ad in Sunday's GLOBE than from all other Sunday papers.

PRESIDENT WAS WORKED,

And Induced to Leave Out the Divisionist for Louey for Governor.

"Well, our lobby hounded Mr. Cleveland with their regular tale, and he appointed Louis K. Church, of New York, to be our governor. That was not only a favor for "Louey," but it was a knockdown for National Committeeman Hon. M. H. Day, a divisionist, who wanted to be governor. We won every trick."

"Do you suppose that your lobby influence still exists?"

"Of course it does. Springer can't slop over in a single session and own up that we have played him. He can't be expected to take back all that he said last year and the year before. He can't go before the country as the

GREAT AMERICAN ACROBAT

and political contortionist. You see, Sunset Cox never was fooled by our fellows, and he finally forced the Democratic caucus to act on the Dakota question, but Springer managed to save his political bacon by inducing the caucus to indorse his 'omnibus bill' with slight modifications."

"Who originated the omnibus bill?"

"That was a part of our own man Johnson's scheme. He knew, and we all knew, that the Republicans would never consent to the admission of all the territories in one bill; and Springer must have known it when the plan was broached to him. But he grasped at the idea, and finally made it his own, and now he is compelled to cling to it. See?"

"What has become of this great man, Ordway Johnson?"

"He is still scheming. He is building a railroad for Col. Bryce and Senator Hearst from Rapid City to Mandan, Dak. Dan Lamont is in it, too, I am told. Johnson is a great schemer, and the house is tied up to-day on the territorial question solely because of his 'spontaneous uprising of the people' in the convention of Aberdeen."

"Did Johnson figure the entire matter out by himself?"

"Yes, I have told you so, yes. Nothing was ever said by him to any one. He is secretive and

SOLITARY AS AN OYSTER.

"He thought out the whole thing, and then in person called on the few of us whom he wanted in that first secret meeting, and invited us to attend. He is the one and only schemer who bound up Springer, his committee, and the house of representatives. He deserves the fame and credit of it all; and Springer is merely an humble disciple at the feet of this

DAKOTAN GAMALIEL.

Telemachus was not a circumstance to Ordway Johnson. He is a sudden man. He was a member of the Republican convention which nominated Gifford in 1884, and when the Democratic party came into power in 1885 Ordway Johnson proved by William R. Morrison and other Illinois Democrats that he (Johnson) had always been a Democrat. He immediately took charge of the Democratic party for the territory, and handled it to suit himself. He's a daisy, as Springer must know by this time."

SMITH D. FRY.

THE WESSINGTON HILLS

Will Be Penetrated by the Lines of New Railroads, Led

BY THE GREAT MANITOBA.

A Region of Never-Failing Crops and Springs, and Has the Cattle.

Special to the Globe.

CROW LAKE, Jan. 4.—Our people are feeling quite elated over the prospect of railroad communication in the early spring. The Milwaukee line will complete their line from Eureka to Bismarck, and close the gap from Orient to White Lake, and Jerauld county will get a direct line to the East via the Sioux City & Manila route. Mitchell sends out the cheering news that the Northwestern will run their line through this place to make a connection with their Pierre line near Harold. They will also run a branch southwest from Mitchell to Wheeler. Add to this the very fair show for the Manitoba extending its Huron line to Wessington Springs, Crow Lake and Chamberlain, and it is easy to comprehend the good feelings of all our farming community. From a careful study of this section of the country it seems strange that this section has been missed, and one can hardly account for it; except that the two great lines controlling this whole country had by mutual agreement kept out of this territory, but now that the Manitoba has dared to strike squarely into the heart of the territory thus controlled, it will force the other lines to more fully occupy it by building lines

NORTH AND SOUTH.

east and west through it. The area mentioned is some seventy miles square, and lies between the Pierre line of the Northwestern on the north, the Chamberlain line of the Milwaukee on the south, the Jim river line on the east, and the Missouri river on the west, and comprises that territory known as the Wessington Hills. There has never been a failure of crops in the valleys of these hills, and there is more stock being raised than in any like territory in all Dakota. There are hundreds of never-failing lakes fed by springs. Taken altogether there is no section of like size that at all compares with this for diversified farming, stock raising, etc. Stock is still grazing, and although many breeders are feeding a little hay once a day, cattle pay but little attention to it, and it is a fact that a fair proportion could be easily shipped for beef.

MEASURES OBJECTED TO

Among Those Indorsed at the Late Farmers' Alliance.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, Jan. 4.—Some of the recommendations of the Farmers' alliance adopted at their meeting in this city last month are meeting with considerable opposition. The most objectionable recommendations seem to be the following: That the immigration bureau be abolished, and that the law authorizing the foreclosure of real estate mortgages by advertisement and sale be repealed, and foreclosures made by action in the district court. The opposition to the latter recommendation comes from the newspaper men. But there are many in the territory who consider the appropriation for the maintenance of the immigration department a wise one. McClure's celebrated hanger has done more to advertise the territory than any one thing we know of, and his "Resources of Dakota" is certainly a valuable work. There is a farmer in this county who says we raise too much No. 1 hard, and that if the supply were diminished the price would be higher. Perhaps the Farmers' alliance as a body believe there are too many farmers in the territory, and that they are raising too much wheat, and hence are opposed to the continuance of the immigration bureau, because opposed to an increased farmer population.

AS TO AMERICAN TIN.

One Who Has Explored the Black Hills District Unfolds a Tale,

Showing Why the Cornwall Syndicate Wanted to Keep It Shady.

They Bought Up All the Mines and Expected to Monopolize It.

But New Mines Are Found and There Is Millions in It for the World.

Special Report to the Globe.

Only a short time ago our American people received with surprise the news that tin had been discovered in large quantities at Harney Peak, which is in the Black Hills, about twenty miles out from Rapid City, Dak.

This announcement aroused many of our mining and speculative people to inquiry. The writer also had his curiosity aroused and took a trip into the Hills to

LEARN THE FACTS

and also look over the country.

A great many of our people had an idea the announcement of the discovery of tin in the Black Hills was only one of those schemes to advertise the country; but after I tell you what I have seen in the past few weeks you can judge for yourself.

The first of these tin discoveries was made less than two years ago in what is known as the North Hills, which are located a short distance above Deadwood; but after a thorough examination and test of the ore it was found to be

LACKING IN QUALITY

to pay to work; but since this first discovery there has been a great deal of anxiety shown on the part of the Cornwall, Eng., people, and a number of their best experts have been here ever since prospecting through these Hills.

Less than a year ago the Harney Peak discoveries were made and there was a great

RUSH TO THIS SECTION

by the people who lived in the neighborhood, but the rich discoveries were kept very quiet for some reason or other until the announcement a few months ago that a London syndicate had been formed to work the tin mines of Harney Peak with a capital stock of $15,000,000.

Now this whole deal lies in a nutshell: These Cornwall people and a New York syndicate formed a stock company for the purpose of corralling the

ENTIRE TIN BUSINESS

of America. There were at this time about 250 claims being worked by individuals and small syndicates, besides what claims this London syndicate was proving up on—a total last spring of about 360 claims. The New York people and Cornwall folks formed a stock company among themselves for $1,500,000, and then purchased an option on every tin claim in the district, paying from $1,000 to $50,000 for each group of claims.

They then went to work developing all their claims. The first cash outlay was over one

MILLION DOLLARS,

and they have now to put in about $60,000 per year for assessment work. They sent a ship load of the rock to London, some of the pieces weighing 4,000 to 5,000 pounds.

Our London correspondent, Sept. 25, 1888, said: An American investment that Londoners have been excited over this week is the Harney Peak

TIN MINES IN DAKOTA,

near Rapid City. At first it was denounced squarely as an American swindle, but the last few days leading newspapers have changed their tune.

Saying nothing about the merits or demerits of the speculation, but the scheme of the projectors to get the Britishers interested in the property is interesting. They have hired a shop near the stock exchange for $500 per month, have filled it with several tons of the Dakota rock, which cost over $10,000 to get there, one of the chunks weighing 6,000 pounds. For five days British experts have attacked the rock with hammers, magnifying glasses and analytical instruments. Some of the assayers from the Bank of England have been called in to give a professional opinion. Their examination of the samples demonstrates

THAT TIN IS THERE,

and a good deal of it. The Statist says to-day that the rock was blasted out of the mines by a special commission of experts sent from England. I went down to look at the mass of stone, and found it in charge of Samuel Untermeyer, of New York, who so successfully floated the New York brewers companies here. He said that the reason for bringing investments to London instead of New York was the same in both cases—namely, that there is more money in London.

The prospectus of the Harney Peak Tin Mines company will be published here this week. It is capitalized at $15,000,000 and $2,000,000 is wanted immediately to carry on the works.

MORE MINES FOUND

And the Company With $15,000,000 Capital Will Not be Able to Control All.

Since this company purchased all their claims, there has been about 350 more new discoveries made, and some are even richer than anything found before. So it will be impossible for our London friends to control our tin business, and without doubt before another twelve months passes away we shall export in place of import tin.

The tin is found in mica. This mica is found in vast quantities. I saw probably

A MILLION TONS

on the dump. Some of it is very fine and some quite coarse, all jammed together in every shape. All through this the tin ore is found, scattered as though one day the Creator used the tin to cement the mica together with. Occasionally there is found some large and even layers. This is very valuable, as we know by the price we have to pay for a small piece to put in our stove door.

The tin ore resembles very much sulphrid of silver ore, which we have most all seen. The tin is separated from the mica in a very simple way and very inexpensive process. The school of mines, which is a mineral mining school built by the territory at Rapid City, is a very valuable institution for that district, as many million dollars have been sunk in mines, mostly for the only reason that as soon as a man discovers a mine he either squanders his own or a syndicate's money by rushing

PELL MELL TO THE EAST,

buying thousands of dollars' worth of machinery; puts it up on his mine and nine times out of ten after he started things he found that his ore was not paying ore, or he had not the right kind of machinery, generally the latter, consequently he gets busted. But things are entirely different now. When a mine is discovered samples are brought to the superintendent of the school of mines, an assay made, if found favorable, the superintendent orders a couple of tons brought to the school, they having every feasable kind of machinery to work the ore in a practical manner, that is to say by the ton, and then they can learn the exact kind of machinery etc., required or if it would or would not pay to work. So the man who starts to put money now into a mine can learn just what he may expect before investing a cent in machinery. The tin ore has been worked in every possible way at this institution and have at last decided upon the

LEACHING PROCESS,

viz: The mica is crushed according to the grade, some fine and some coarse, then thrown into the vats in which there is a chemical solution; the mica floats and the ore sinks to the bottom.

These hills are almost filled with minerals of every description and vast beds of gypsum, the finest of fire clay, immense beds of sandstone and marble, slate and coal, iron and copper, gold and silve. One of these gold mines is working now about 700 hands. It has already paid over $2,000,000 in dividends. There is excellent water in the creeks and springs through the hills, also plenty of fine timber. Excellent climate. At Rapid City there has not been enough snow on the ground in four years to take a sleigh ride. Everything we want can be had here just for the taking away, but the only reason for not doing so is there is only

ONE RAILROAD

into the Hills at the present time the Freemont, Elk Horn & Missouri Valley railway and rates are exorbident, 5 cents a mile and "no mileage accepted. Freight, $2.75. Everything that goes into the many towns in the hills and the hundreds of mining camps must go over this road. The past six weeks there was shipped from the hills ten to fifteen trains a day of

CATTLE AND HORSES

to Sioux City and Omaha, as they are the nearest points now. The railroad company are evidently making hay while the sun shines. Speaking of hay, I saw at least 1,500,000 acres of fine mountain hay stacked, which could be bought for $1.25 to $1.75 per ton. If we want any of this trade or any of the raw materials mentioned, minerals, etc., all we have to do is to build a line across the reservation either from Pierre or Chamberlain, which is a distance less than 200 miles, and we scoop the business.

No Flies on Them.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Jan. 4.—As a slight indication of the absence of flies from the forms of some of Sioux Falls business men, it is worthy of note that an enterprising grocery firm of this city has put in a mill, which is run by a water motor, to grind up the fragrant Java and Mocha for their customers, thus saving much elbow-grease and time for the busy clerks.

TOO MUCH WASTE WORK.

By the Lobbyists for the Opening of the Reservation.

WHAT KLINER REMARKS

About the Situation, Which Is Not Altogether Favorable.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In conversation with Hon. John J. Kleiner this evening, that gentleman concurred fully in the idea expressed in his correspondence again and again that there has been too much ostentation or appearance thereof in the lobby work for the Sioux reservation bill during the past few years. Of course, as he said, it would be undignified for him to state his views upon this subject, lest others might think that he desires to drive them away. But it is true as gospel that there is too much work wasted by the energy and misdirected efforts of parties who do not understand the situation as fully and thoroughly as is desirable. "For my own part," said Mr. Kleiner, "I have no desire to secure public recognition of my work. It is simply labor for my own interests, as well as the interests of my fellow citizens, that brings me here. It would please me very well to remain at home and let others attend to the matter if the work could be assured to be

WISE AND PRACTICAL

in all respects." There can be no doubt that the gentleman means all that he says and more. He has had legislative experience and is a diplomatic worker. He has no enemies and many friends. Being an ex-member of congress, he has the privilege of the floor of the house, and can be on hand at critical moments, right in the midst of the fray. I can not say that he has ever used this privilege, and he has certainly never abused it. Nevertheless he has it, and his presence here is undoubtedly beneficial to the measure in hand. He is on good terms with Peel, Gifford, Dawes, Ordway and every one else. Whatever he says to members of either house of congress is accepted as truth and carefully considered statement. Such a man has weight in any matter to which he devotes attention. Referring to the claim of certain parties that "the bill can be passed over the head of Dawes," Mr. Kleiner, making a gesture of impatience, said: "Senator Dawes is the senate in all matters touching Indian affairs. Not a member of his committee, of either party, would vote against his judgment under any ordinary circumstances. In private conversation with certain persons, they might make such promises, but they would not carry them out, and no one ought to expect such

LEGISLATIVE FOLLY

of them. The senate never ignores any of its chairmen of committees, and it is unthinkable that they would ignore so wise and prudent, and honorable a man as Senator Dawes, at any time. Fortunately for us all, Mr. Dawes is a broad-guaged man, a wise legislator, and he is never moved to action by resentments, no matter how they may come, nor by whom created. Our bill may not pass during this session, but I believe that it will. If it does not, it cannot be laid to the fault of Senator Dawes. He is all right, and no sane man will question his motives, nor quarrel with his actions. In the entire senate, there is no honester man than he, and he is with us in sympathy. He ia a good man."

S. D. F.

They Settled the Matter.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Jan. 4.—About forty property owners living in Bennett's addition, this city, and representing 250 lots, upon which there is a clouded title, held a meeting the other evening to consider a proposition from the alleged heirs to settle for a certain sum. After finding that the settlement would only involve an assessment of about $12 to each lot, they unanimously agreed to pay the amount and save further litigation.

QUEEN CITY BUDGET.

A Chapter of Early History and Error of Judge Flandrau.

A Syndicate That Will Provide New Towns on the New Road.

A Case of Suspended Animation in a Child, as Supposed.

Various Pickings in the Live Metropolis of the South.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Jan. 4.—Judge Brookings, in a recent letter to the Press, in this city, contributes an interesting chapter of early history of the organization of the territory of Dakota, and corrects some errors of Judge Flandrau in relation thereto. As the judge was a resident of Sioux Falls covering the period indicated—from 1857 to 1862—his statement of facts ought to be substantially correct, and undoubtedly such is the case. After referring to the first advent of settlers in 1857,

THE JUDGE SAYS:

In the latter part of October, 1858, an election was held for member of the legislature and delegate to congress, and A. G. Fuller was elected to congress, although at that time his home must have been in St. Paul. The legislature, a few days after his election, assembled here. Henry Masters was elected president of the council and S. J. Albright speaker of the house, and passed a memorial to congress praying that that portion of the territory of Minnesota not included in the state of Minnesota might at once be organized into the territory of Dakota. Also passed a law extending the laws of Minnesota territory over the proposed territory of Dakota (although they must have been in force without any such act), and also passed a few other acts and memorials. Thus far there had been no governor, and by a joint resolution the president of the council was declared ex-officio governor. So Mr. Masters became governor, and the first session of the squatter legislature for Dakota adjourned.

In the following autumn a new election took place and Hon. J. P. Kidder was elected delegate, although he lived in St. Paul, and Henry Masters was nominated for governor, but died a few days before election, and S. J. Albright was elected governor. He was in St. Paul at the time and refused to serve and had himself returned as a member of the lower house, which was easily done, although he may not have received any votes for the legislature. He seemed to have a strong desire to be speaker of the lower house, which was the height of his ambition. The legislature met about the same time in 1859 as in the year following. W. W. Brookings was elected president of the council and Albright speaker of the house. The only business done was to again memorialize the new congress to organize the territory of Dakota and pass a few other unimportant memorials. At the close of the session the president of the council was again declared governor ex-officio, and W. W. Brookings acted as governor instead of Albright, and the only acts that the writer remembers of the second governor signing was a certificate of election of delegates to congress of J. P. Kidder and several memorials to congress, and after the legislature of 1858 no more were held.

He says Judge Flandrau is

WHOLLY IN ERROR

in saying that laws were passed demanding admission to the Union. No such demand was ever made or desired, but the entire effort was to secure a territorial organization. Referring to Judge Flandrau's statement that "a capitol building was erected," he says this is purely imaginary, or from misinformation, as no such building was ever erected. The Dakota Land company constructed a one-story log house about 16x20, a stone house about 18x20, also a printing office of stone about 20 feet square, one story, with shed roof; all their buildings not exceeding the value of $1,500. Originally it was evidently the intention, the judge says, to make Medary the capital, but in 1858-59 both the Medary and Flandrau settlements had ceased to exist, consequently the squatter legislature was compelled to meet at Sioux Falls city, as they called their site here.

A CURIOUS CASE.

The Physicians Think the Child Dead, but the Parents Doubt.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Jan. 4.—A curious case of supposed death or "supposed animotion" is reported from East Sioux Falls. One day last week the three-year-old child of a stonemason named Olson died, or was pronounced dead, of a disease said to be dropsy. Arrangements were made to bury the child the next day, but the weather being sleety and the horses not sharp-shod, it was concluded to postpone the funeral one day. That night the body gave various indications that life was not extinct, and though no improvement or marked change has occurred at this writing, the various queer twitchings of the features and other symptoms continue, and the family still hesitates to bury the child, though the physicians pronounce it dead.

Made 400 Per Cent.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Jan. 4.—Among the most important real estate deals of the current week was the sale of 240 acres of land adjoining the city limits on the northwest, by W. P. Carr to Smith & Meredith, for $24,000. Four years ago Mr. Carr paid $20 per acre for this land. His investment returned him 400 per cent profit.

Bank Cashier Held.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Jan. 4.—The examination of S. W. Jacobs, cashier of the defunct Madison National bank, charged with making false entries on his books, was concluded last week before United States Commissioner Stiles, and resulted in Jacobs being held in the sum of $500, on the charge of making false entries to deceive the bank examiner.

A Supposed Suicide.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Jan. 4.—Miss Maggie Green, a young girl formerly employed in the Dakota Bill bindery in this city, and whose ruin was accomplished some months ago by a pressman named Bond, is reported to have committed suicide. Since leaving this city it is understood she had made her home at Storm Lake, Io.