

BULL'S NEW PASTURE.

Probability of Sitting Bull's Taking the War Path Again with Renewed Adipose Tissue.

Before Coming to Butord He Left His Best Weapons Hid in the Mountains, in Charge of Bucks.

How Easily the 7,000 Indians Might Overcome or Elude the Troops.

Fort Yates Cor. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Fort Yates, August 6.—Your correspondent has lingered here for a day or two in order to see Sitting Bull comfortably settled in his new quarters, and to continue the acquaintance formed prior to and at the time of the lengthy interview recently published.

THE SITTING BULL BAND.

Wednesday afternoon your correspondent accepted the invitation of Father Stephan and visited what is termed the "hostile camp," which is located on a small stream at the foot of a range of bluffs about three miles from the reservation. Here are camped 3,000 lone hostiles, who do nothing except bark in the sun and eat government rations at all hours of the day. Scattered over the country to the north and south, for a distance each way of thirty miles, are fully 3,000 more Indians which have been longer at the agency, and a very few of whom make pretense at cultivating the soil.

There is but little encouragement in trying to induce an Indian to work under the present policy of the Interior department. When they have enough to eat their ambition is satisfied and they will do nothing. As an illustration I will refer you to my experience. When I took charge of this agency the Indians had scarcely enough to eat, and as a result that year they cut and sold to contractors 2,400 cords of wood. Now they have a plenty of everything and will not work.

HAD TO REFUND THE MONEY to the government in both instances. The Indians seem to think the white men are their slaves, and they often come to my office window and ask me to get up from my desk and hand them a match. My opinion as to a proper policy would be to give an agency Indian 160 acres of land and issue rations, to him for five years with the distinct understanding from the very beginning that after that time he must provide for himself. To hold the Indian legally responsible for all depredations against each other, or against the white man, and vice versa, would also have a beneficial effect.

All of the conversation occurred as the reporter and Father Stephan were approaching the camp, which upon close inspection after arrival proved to be very cleanly, which, however, was due to the fact that it was a new camping ground and had been occupied but a few days. Among the several hundred tepees were three from the apex of which a small red flag floated, indicating that there was sickness within. The larger tepees here and there were occupied by the chiefs, and an unusually large one was used as a dance house. Hanging about on poles was the week's supply of fresh meat, which had in some manner been cut into sheets nearly as thin as a piece of ordinary wrapping paper, and was drying in the sun. Numerous poles stuck into the ground, with peculiar and

MYSTERIOUS-LOOKING PACKAGES suspended from the upper end, each package of which contained some root or herb that was undergoing certain processes founded upon superstition, and supposed to be necessary for the proper manufacture of Indian medicine. A tepee of buffalo hide ornamented on the exterior with rude attempts at an artistic representation in paint of horses, Indian hunters, buffalo, deer, etc., was the habitation of noted warriors not yet having obtained influence dignity or scalps to entitle them to the councils of the chiefs. Grazing at a distance on the sides of the buttes were a number of ponies, on the outskirts of the camp were twenty-five or thirty Indians of both sexes actively engaged in manipulating with dexterity several packs of cards, at the turning of which beads, moosehairs, clothing and articles of ornament were being won or lost, with the accompanying intensity of thought and passion so often seen at the gaming table. The young and handsome squaw just passed had been purchased two days before for a pony and a cow, and were given by the husband to the father at the day of marriage, and which were supplemented by the promise of an additional pony in the spring. To this arrangement the

MOTHER-IN-LAW MADE SERIOUS OBJECTION, and her interference, which took the form of trying to steal the bride away, had to be prevented by threats of imprisonment. About three miles distant, on the brow of a hill, were outlined against the sky the poles upon which the dead bodies of departed spirits were suspended in a reclining position, the poles being arranged upon the plan of the parallel bars in common use in all gymnastics. A large tepee, from a short pole near the top of which

DANGLING A SCALP. Next attracted the attention of Father Stephan, and, driving closer, the hair was discovered to be of unusual length, fine and silky and of Auburn color. There was just enough breeze to occasionally blow aside the undetached ends of the hair, which at once revealed in the bright sunlight the fact that it must have originally belonged to the head of some delicate wife,

mother or daughter. In this tepee was being held a council of chiefs, a dozen or more forming a circle on the inside. When the presence of the reporter became known the "talk" ceased, and one or two of the braves stepped forth and shook hands with and grunted "How!" to the two ladies on the back seat. Chief Gall, among the number, would not shake hands until the ladies had removed their gloves, and reference being made to the scalp, it was announced that Chief Running Antelope was possessed of a buckskin shirt, the lining of which consisted of the

SCALPS OF WHITE MEN AND WOMEN that had been murderously massacred. On the day in question Sitting Bull by invitation of the "hostiles" had visited their camp, and from morning till night had been feasted and counseled in the different tepees. In order to accept the invitation the chief had walked from his own camp and had cancelled an acceptance of an invitation for money to have his picture taken this afternoon. He was not present in the council when the Pioneer Press reporter arrived, and although known to be in the camp was nowhere to be seen. This may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that when Father Stephan and party were seen approaching the camp and when about a quarter of a mile distant, the Indians commenced a system of signaling by means of holding a small mirror in the rays of the sun and throwing the reflection in certain directions varying the long flashes with short and quick ones. Sitting Bull during his visit was unaccompanied by interpreter, officer, scout or friend. The number of bucks that were either stuffing themselves with bread and baked beans or lounging lazily in the sun clothed only in a breech cloth were about equally divided. All in all the visit to the camp proved an interesting one.

WILL THERE BE AN OUTBREAK? After a return from the visit above described the Pioneer-Press correspondent concluded to investigate the probability of an outbreak, about which there is more or less talk at present. As a result it may be stated that while such an event is not probable it is possible and could be easily accomplished. Briefly stated there are nearly 7,000 Indians scattered over a stretch of country sixty miles in extent. They are on both the east and west sides of the river, and a few are on the reservation. As a protection against an outbreak there are not over 200 soldiers stationed at Fort Yates, three miles distant from the principal camp, and scarcely as many men at Fort Lincoln, sixty-five miles away. These soldiers, from constant association with the Indians, are credited with reposing undue confidence in them. From the Indian camps to the Black Hills and the coveted Little Missouri country is a vast and very sparsely inhabited stretch. Broad prairies, high buttes and deep ravines afford a good opportunity for both rapid marching and easy secretion. The cutting of a single telegraph wire makes a journey of sixty miles necessary for communication. The running of one Gatling gun down the embankment into the river destroys nearly half of the effective force of the garrison. The overpowering of two sleep guards at night makes possible the capture in a moment's time of all the cavalry horses. A dozen Indians entrenched in the hospital could almost, if not quite, command the key of the situation, as the garrison would be divided, and all attempts at

FIGHTING WOULD BE INEFFECTIVE. The above facts were admitted to your correspondent by a "captain," who said there is no question that the Indians unarmed could overpower us if they so desired. Another prominent official used almost verbatim these words: "I have had spies among the Indians and am almost satisfied with what they say and what I hear said myself (although I never let any one know that I can understand the meaning of nearly every word in the Sioux language) that the Indians not long ago were planning for a raid, but perhaps they have given it up now. They sent messengers to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, where they know the capture of 8,000 guns would be a comparatively easy matter. Their purpose being discovered, no more passes were given to visit other agencies. If the Indians attempt to leave here there is no sufficient force at this garrison to pursue them, and leave any protection behind. You will notice that all that Sitting Bull brought in Buford with him were the aged and decrepit men and women, the small children and seventy-eight old and worthless guns. He originally had more than 1,000 good guns, and these, I believe, he has secreted in the mountains, and has left behind his youngest and best warriors to guard them. You will notice that he claims not to have surrendered. He wants the government to furnish him with light wagons, and I am of the candid opinion that unless

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ARE TAKEN he will probably decide to go upon a hunting expedition in the spring or early in the summer. There is plenty of game within sixty miles of here. The pretense that there is jealousy between the chiefs is a mere blind. By spring the chiefs hope to be well fed and provided with ponies and ammunition. It is too near winter for them to make a raid now. The chiefs ought to be taken into the states and the Indians scattered upon different reservations and made to work.

In opposition to the above views, another gentleman said: "There is not the slightest danger. Indians are natural cowards, and among so many of them, if there are any secret plottings there is always sure to be some one that will make the secret public. All the Indians care for is to be well fed. They will never again run the risk of starvation. They are too well cared for where they are."

No Good Preaching. No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit, write a doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. — [Albany Times, August 11.]

RED CLOUD.

The Crops and Other Matters of Interest.

Correspondence of The Bee.

RED CLOUD, NEB., Aug. 9, 1881.—Red Cloud, Neb., is one of the oldest and decidedly the largest town in the Republican valley. Its growth has been steady and substantial and has not at any time exceeded the requirements of the trade that is naturally tributary to it. Last year the drought and consequent bad crops gave a temporary setback to the growth of the town, and this year there is a great deal of complaint here. In fact, more of it than I have heard anywhere else in this valley. It seems that the ample showers that gave such good crops to the western part of the Republican valley left, little or none of their dampness here and, certain it is, that on Friday evening when I arrived in this town, the dust was very deep in the streets and corn was withering badly; but that night a glorious soaking rain made all nature glad, and yet they told me nothing can save the corn here from being not over 20 bushels to the acre on the average, and on what some say seven bushels, some say ten, while one melancholy looking homesteader said that the country couldn't show over five bushels to the acre when the average was struck, provided the fields not worth cutting were counted in.

I am glad that this is, however, local, and simply means that chinch bugs and drought can take one country's crops and not injure the surrounding country. True, I saw indications of drought and bugs for some little piece up the valley, but there was nothing like the trouble that is apparent here. The only country tributary to Red Cloud that can show a good yield this season is the divide between here and Hastings. Showers seem to have a great preference for high divides, precipitous bluffs and mountain ranges. Met. Ex-Gov. Garber, he was looking hale and hearty as usual. The Kaley Bros. have been doing a lively real estate business this summer, and with the immigration that is bound to come to the beautiful valley this fall, they will have all they can attend to. The new hotel, the Holland house, has opened its doors to the public. For business review, see RANGER.

MOSTLY MILWAUKEE The Company Plans 600 Miles of New Road in Iowa.

Sioux City Journal. The engineers of the Milwaukee arrived in this city on Sunday, and were duly interviewed yesterday by a Journal emissary. Their chief, Stephens, said that the line run left the new main line a little east of Defiance, crossed the Northwestern at Denison, the Maple Valley branch between Battle Creek and Danbury, the Little Sioux near the mouth of Rock Creek, follows up that creek to the Correctionville road, and then west not far from that road to the Elliott creek. From there the line veered more to the north, passed through the Heath settlement in Concord township and comes down into the Floyd near the county line. Thence the line comes down the Floyd to this city. A thorough survey has been made of the country, sometimes two or three routes being tried to cross a divide. The line found is practicable but not easy. The water courses have to be crossed, they cannot be followed, and the route surveyed will require heavy work to build. Still the work would not be much, if any, heavier than that now being done on the company's new Iowa main line. The line run was only a preliminary one, the engineer said. Other lines will be run, and then the figures compared to find the best. The line down the Missouri bottom into Monona county, and across the upland via Ticonic into the Maple valley, and so on to Defiance, would be somewhat shorter, and is to be surveyed.

THE MILWAUKEE IN IOWA. A Milwaukee official who was in town yesterday gave a reporter some points about the doings of his company in Iowa. The great enterprise in course of the building of the 298 miles of road between Marion and Council Bluffs. This line is under contract to finish this season, but it will be a favorable fall that will allow its completion. Branches will be built from this main line to Des Moines and Marshalltown, though probably not this season. The line to Kansas City has been determined on. The old road, partially completed, between Cedar Rapids and Ottumwa, has been purchased, and engineers are running a line from Ottumwa to Kansas City. This line is to be finished next season if possible. The third great enterprise is the road that travels under the name of the Mason City and Fort Dodge. This road is being pushed under this alias, as where tax is voted in aid of the construction of a road a like amount of stock must be issued to parties holding tax receipts. Mason City has voted a tax in aid of this road, and townships along the proposed line are expected to follow. Though Fort Dodge is the present objective point of the road it is to be extended finally to a connection with the Council Bluffs line. The fourth project is the building of the road from the new main line northwest to this city. This programme will require the building of over 600 miles of road in Iowa, of which 268 is under contract, the rest is to be mostly built next season.

Grandmother Used to say: "Boys, if your blood is out of order try Burdock and then they had to dig the Burdock and hold it down in kettles, making a nasty, smelling decoction; now you get all the curative properties put up in a palatable form in Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 50 cents. S. W. BEECHER, Boston, U.S.A." (5)

HAMAN'S SELTZER WATER advertisement with logo and text describing the product's benefits for various ailments.

Ladies Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Haman's Magnolia Balm will gratify you to your heart's content.

Kennedy's East-India Bitters advertisement featuring a logo and text describing it as a family tonic for various ailments.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad advertisement for all points East and West, highlighting the direct line to St. Louis.

Omaha & Chicago advertisement for the Short Line via Peoria, offering direct connections to St. Louis and other eastern cities.

New Line for Des Moines advertisement for the Rock Island route, offering the fastest and most comfortable travel.

Notice of sitting of City Council on Board of Equalization advertisement.

Grandmother's Blood Bitters advertisement with a testimonial and pricing information.

Haman's Seltzer Water advertisement with logo and text.

Great Rock Island Route advertisement for Pullman Sleeping Cars, highlighting the scenic route and service.

Sioux City & Pacific advertisement for St. Paul & Sioux City Railroads, offering a shorter route between the cities.

Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad advertisement for direct service to St. Louis.

Advertisement for Hop Bitters, claiming it never fails and is a cure for various ailments.

Advertisement for Foundations of Success, a business and social manual.

Advertisement for Racine College, a college and grammar school.

Advertisement for Boggs & Hill, Real Estate Brokers, located at 1508 Farham Street.

Chicago & North-Western Railway advertisement featuring a detailed map of the rail network and listing principal points.

Imperial Palace Dining Cars advertisement for Pullman Sleeping Cars, offering fine dining and service.

Wm. Rogers' Manufacturing Company advertisement for silver plated spoons and forks, featuring images of the products and a list of agents.

Advertisement for Not the Largest but the Cheapest Dry Goods Store in the West, located at 603 N. 16th St.

Advertisement for Guild & McInnis, a furniture and bedding store.

Advertisement for Chas. Shiverick, a furniture and bedding store, located at 1208 and 1210 Farn. St.