Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City & County

Printed and Published Every Day in the Year BY THE ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, NO. 17 WABASHAW STREET, ST. PAUL.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The WEEKLY GLOBE is a mammoth sheet, exactly double the size of the Daily. It is just the paper for the fireside, containing in addition to all the current news, choice miscellany, agricultural matter, market reports, etc. It is furnished to single subscribers at $1, with 15 cents added for pre-payment of postage. Subscribers should remit $1.15.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1882.

Six Pages.

To meet the demands upon our advertising space, and at the same time give the news, the GLOBE issues a six-page sheet this morning.

IT only remains now to pardon Sergeant Mason to have the Guiteau job pretty well finished.

GUITEAU is now in a situation to elucidate his theory of "inspiration," without the aid of clergymen or doctors.

THE hard money platform of the Maine Democrats seems to disturb the equanimity of the Republican patriots. They can not, like Grant, say, "I like that gravy."

WHILE the "grand old party" is solid for prohibition in Iowa, Raum's Senatorial aspirations have led the Republican State convention of Illinois to vote down a proposition to submit the question to a vote of the people by a vote of 623 to 133.

BETWEEN the Prohibition laws of Iowa and the Federal statutes regulating the manufacture of distilled and rectified whiskies, and wine and beer, grape culture in that State will henceforth be deprived of much of the interest and all the profit that has heretofore marked the progress of the industry in that State.

THE rapidity with which the news of Guiteau's execution was flashed over the country, was even greater than the intelligence of the fatal shot which he fired. A telegraph office was opened in the jail so that there was no delay in conveying the news. He was hung at seven minutes before 1 o'clock, Washington time, and the fact was announced upon the GLOBE bulletin board at twelve minutes before 12, St. Paul time. In fact, the springing of the trap on the scaffold and the click of the telegraphic instrument was practically simultaneous.

THE CRIME EXPIATED.

On a bright Saturday morning, one year ago, lacking a day, the country was shocked by the intelligence that the President of the United States had been cruelly shot by an assassin. The people were preparing, as they now are, to celebrate the national birthday. The President, himself, was about leaving the the national capital to participate in the usual Independ-Day exercises elsewhere. The details of the great crime, the months of patient suffering by the victim, the sorrow of the nation, the mourning of the bereaved family, are all matters so familiar that they need no recapitulation here.

Yesterday the long-delayed second act in the tragedy took place at Washington, the assassin expiating his crime upon the scaffold. The only question at issue from the start has been the mental accountability of the murderer. While he indulged in many freaks which might well be attributed to a madman, the whole manner of the perpetration of his crime, his deliberate and careful plan all demonstrate that he was morally responsible for his conduct. It was on this basis that a jury, after a protracted trial, pronounced him a fit subject for the gallows. The fact that he responded to the call, by having his miserable life prolonged until he could be hung like a dog, is a source of gratification.

The country has a multitude of crotchety individuals who can be classed by the general term of cranks, and the fate of Guiteau is not only a just punishment, but a solemn warning to cranks in general that they cannot rely upon the insanity dodge to escape the responsibility of their crimes.

It is lamentable that such a miserable wretch should have been able to have wrought such mischief and produced such national and personal affliction.

The only occasion for regret relative to yesterday's proceedings is that they were so long delayed. The earth would have been well rid of the murderous wretch if he had not been permitted to see the mid day sun on the 2d of last July.

JENNIE CRAMER'S MURDERERS,

Escape the Punishment They Richly Deserve and Go Free

NEW HAVEN, Ct., June 30.—The jury in the Cramer murder trial retired about 4 p. m. and remained out less than an hour and returned a verdict of not guilty. The Malley boys have been discharged. Walter Malley went with his father to a hotel, and James accompanied his uncle to Wilkesbarre, Pa. Blanche Douglas is the guest of the jailer to-night. Walter Malley says it will be the aim of his life to ascertain how Jennie Cramer died.

Lake Superior Transit Company.

Every one who has traveled by the Lake Superior Transit company line can bear witness to the delightfulness, safety and comfort of the route. The steamers ply between Duluth and Buffalo and are first class in every particular. There is no more delightful summer trip on this continent than a journey on the lakes by this line. Parties seeking health, pleasure or comfort will find all combined in this company's outfit.

Mr. C. G. Franklin is the passenger agent at St. Paul with an office at the corner of Third and Sibley street, where all information can be obtained. Tickets are also for sale at the St. Paul & Duluth ticket office, at the union depot and at the union ticket office.

The Congregational Sunday School at Elmo

The Congregational Sunday school (Plymouth church) held their annual picnic at Lake Elmo yesterday. It took five cars to accommodate the little ones and their parents and friends, and the day was pleasantly spent in fishing and various amusements, and the party returned in the evening over the Omaha road highly pleased with their trip.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Graduating Exercises of the Class of '82—The Opera House Thronged—An Entertaining Exhibition.

The graduating exercises of the St. Paul High school took place last evening at the Opera house, which was crowded from pit to dome with the parents, friends and students of the High school. The auditorium was decorated with the national colors, entwined with evergreens, and over the stage was an elaborate wreath bearing the motto of the class, "*Initum non Peractum*," (begun, not ended), and at either corner of the stage were placed beautiful pyramids of flowers, one of which was arranged in the form of a harp. Long before the exercises every seat was filled, the audience being composed largely of ladies, and the elite of the city.

It was after 8 o'clock before the exercises commenced. The graduating class, composed of 17 young ladies and five young gentlemen, were seated upon the stage, at the right of which were seated the teachers of the High school, and at the left the president and members of the board of education, Prof. Keihle, state superintendent of public instruction, Prof. Wright, the superintendent of schools for the city of St. Paul, the Rev. E. D. Neill and others.

The exercises were opened by Seibert's orchestra band playing an overture, "Crown of Diamonds," which was followed by the St. Paul High school singing, "Joy, joy, freedom to-day!" with orchestral accompaniment.

Professor C. L. Campbell, principal of the High school, announced the order of the exercises, which opened with a salutatory essay delivered by Miss Elizaberh Sewall in a clear and pleasing voice.

After a happy greeting to the superintendent members of the board of education, and the audience, she referred to the school the graduates were about to leave as a little world in which they had lived for four years past, and closed by stating that they had barely touched the shores of that great world upon which they were about to enter. Her remarks were very happy, and were received with applause and a shower of boquets.

This was followed py Miss Anne Yoerg, who delivered an essay upon "Woman's place in War." This would seem an odd subject for a young lady to talk about, but Miss Yoerg invested it with an interest almost entirely new. She rapidly but graphically referred to the more notable women that had distinguished themselves in warlike deeds in ancient and modern history, and then in sweet sentiments referred to the mothers who had borne and trained men who made their names immortal in the cause of right, and she did not forget the Florence Nightingale's who followed in the tracks of war to soothe the dying and minister to the living.

Right here we may state that every one of the young ladies and gentlemen who entertained the vast audience were overwhelmned with bouquets and baskets of flowers, and before the exercises closed the stage was literally carpeted with the choicest exotics, arranged with exquisite taste, the perfume of which filled the air.

Next came music by the orchestra, when Miss Sophie Lorin delivered an oration upon "The Practical Influence of the Ideal," a subject which she treated in a masterly manner so to speak, showing evidence of deep and original thought.

Mr. Charles Wright chose for his essay the subject of "Great Men," and his address showed plainly that he had read history carefully and could distinguish between those who were really great and those who were not. This address was well conceived and well delivered.

"The Human Hand" was the somewhat novel subject of Miss Laura Boyden's essay. It would seem, at first thought, that very little could be said on this topic that would be new; yet Miss Boyden invested it with an interest, both in language and manner of delivery, that drew out the applause of the large audience, and won for her the second place in the contest for the Benz prize for oratory, composition and delivery.

Miss Maggie Bowie had for her subject the hackneyed theme "Excelsior," but the audience showed conclusively that her effort was appreciated. Many of her expressions in tracing the journey of life were not only eloquent, but original in thought.

Miss Clara Wilson chose for her subject the "Qualities of the Voice," a subject which she treated in a manner which would do no discredit to many a professional teacher, and she illustrated her ideas with some exhibitions of her own powers of sound, that led many in the audience to believe she was a ventriloquist.

Next came the subject of "History," by Miss Jessie Newson. Miss Newson is not only an accomplished scholar, but also a natural elocutionist, with a large amount of dramatic power. Nothing but a full report would do justice to her address, and then the reader would miss the charming manner and modest grace with which she spoke, and which won for her the prize offered by Hon. George Benz for the best oratory, composition and delivery.

Mr. Harry Horn brought down the house again and again in his happy hits at members of his class in his "prophecy" of their career. He delivered his address with all the self possession and *bon homme* of an experienced orator and his allusions to some of the well known characteristics of his classmates convulsed them as well as the teachers with laughter. His father will have to look well to his laurels or his son at no distant day will outrank him as a pursuasive and polished speaker.

The valedictory of the class was delivered by Mr. Arthur Frizell, a young gentleman who passed through all the grades of the High school in three years and graduated at the head of his class, thus winning the prize of a life membership in the St. Paul Library offered by the association for the best scholarship. His farewell to teachers, classmates and the scenes of school life was admirable in language and beautiful in sentiment.

The Glee club then sang "When the Summer Rain is O'er" with orchestral accompaniment.

Prof. Campbell then in a few words presented the class to the board of education, reading their names as follows:

John M. Blakely,	Frederika Neff,
Maggie Bowie,	Tillie Neff,
Laura Boyden,	Jessie Newson,
Kate Campbell,	Emma Rice,
Maud Clum,	Rachel Wechsler,
Lizzie Forsyth,	Elizabeth Sewall,
Arthur Frizell,	Minnie Shelre,
Harry Horn,	Sophie Lorin,
Minnie King,	Clara Wilson,
May Manning,	Charles Wright,
Fred Miller,	Anne Yoerg.

Hon. Joseph Oppenheim then arose and on behalf of the board of education presented each of the members of the class with a beautiful lithograph diploma, accompanying the presentation with a short address in which he congratulated them upon their progress thus far, but reminded them that they had only touched the shore of cultured life, and advised them to remember that their motto reminded them that their education was "begun but not ended."

The prizes were then presented in accordance with the decision of the committee consisting of Prof. Keihle, Judge Palmer and Dr. Quinn as follows:

President Oppenheim's prize of a beautiful set of the complete works of Shakespeare in a morocco case for the highest average in scholarship, deportment and attendance, to Miss Elizabeth Sewall.

Hon. George Benz' prize of a splendid copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for the best oratory, composition and delivery, to Miss Jessie Newson.

The St. Paul Library association of a life membership of the library for the best average scholarship for the past four years, to Mr. Arthur Frizell.

These presentations were made by the Rev. E. D. Neill, in a few well chosen remarks to each, when the exercises, which were of an unusually interesting character, were brought to a close, and at 11 o'clock the large audience dispersed.

A Bogus Indian Massacre Reported.

Military circles were considerably agitated yesterday by a telegram to Gen. Terry from Redfield, Faulk county, D. T., announcing that the Indians had massacred fourteen persons, three of them being children, and calling for troops to protect the settlers. Fortunately the report was bogus, as the following telegram shows:

YANKTON, D. T., June 30.—The reported massacre by Indians in Faulke county, Dakota, is entirely unfounded. Gov. Ordway, who is here, has just received reliable information saying the whole affair is a hoax.

Territory of Pembina.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The bill establishing the territory of Pembina will be reported favorably to the senate.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Messrs. Winter, Hatch and Hiland are out of town.

Geo. W. Cross, of the Northern Pacific, has returned.

P. B. Grote, of the Northern Pacific road, will return to-day.

L. T. Stanley, general western passenger agent of the Erie railroad, left yesterday for Chicago.

The Des Moines & Fort Dodge railroad company has extended its line to Rolfe, twenty-five miles northwest from Tara, and will be open for traffic July 1st.

On Saturday the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha road will commence the sale of regular summer excursion tickets to Elmo for fifty cents the round trip.

The St. Paul & Manitoba road will, tomorrow, (Sunday,) run five trains to and from Hotel Lafayette, at Minnetonka. Rev. Dr. W. H. Thomas, of Chicago, will preach at 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m.

To-day Mr. Hermann Trott takes hold formally of the duties of his office, that of general land agent of the Northern Pacific. He has been in the office for a long time and has been engaged in performing the duties that he now assumes in a formal manner. The GLOBE need not reiterate what it has heretofore said of this gentleman and his peculiar fitness for the duties of his position. He is well known throughout this region and will prove a pillar of strength to the Northern Pacific.

Still Going Ahead.

The Northern Pacific does not propose to stop, but keeps right on toward the setting sun, as will be seen by the following circular issued to all connections by Mr. G. K. Barnes, general passenger and ticket agent:

Having established a through route via Miles City to Montana points, you are requested, on receipt of this notice, to withdraw from sale all tickets and rates via the Bismarck and Missouri route. I trust you have responded to my circular No. 16, of June 10, and that tickets are now on sale at your coupon offices to Bozeman, Helena, Fort Benton, Deer Lodge, Butte, Virginia City, and Missoula. Rates to these points, until further notice, will be, from St. Paul, as follows:

	First-Class.	Second-Class.
Bozeman	$ 71.75	$59.00
Helena	83 75	71 00
Butte	91.75	79.00
Deer Lodge	91.75	79 00
Missoula	101.75	89.00
Fort Benton	98.75	86.00
Virginia City	....	....

Pullman Palace Cars.

The Northern Pacific road is equipping its line in splendid style. It yesterday received from the Pullman palace car manufactory the first sleeper of six ordered a short time ago, and it is a wonderfully beautiful piece of workmanship. The name of this new comer is "Bismarck," and it arrived yesterday from the Pullman works at Detroit. It is a model of elegance in make, style and finish throughout. It contains 14 sections and a smoking room. Its ornaments are heavy silver plate. There are no brass ornaments in the car whatever. The panels are skillfully inlaid with delicate and appropriate vines, flowers and leaves. The entire woodwork on the inside is cherry, and all the upholstering is of maroon colored velvet, while the carpet is an elegant pattern of body Brussels. The swinging doors, about which so much complaint has been made are dispensed with, and in their place are heavy worsted and silk rep curttains. This elegant car is warmed by steam; the same as a private house is, and is lighted by eight large double Smith & Nixon lamps, which furnish a remarkably bright and cheerful light. The mirror and ornamental work about the doors are most artfully designed and in elaborateness far surpass anything in that feature ever before attempted in a sleeping car. It is moved on six wheel trucks each wheel of which is made of paper which so deadens the sound that nothing is heard in the car to interfere with ordinary conversation. This is the first of six of there splendid sleepers that have been ordered. The last one is to be delivered within thirty days. This is but one inication of what the Northern Pacific is doing for the benefit of the public. Par excellence seems to be its motto.

River News.

The War Eagle left for St. Louis at 12 m.

The Grand Pacific will arrive to-morrow morning and will leave at 13 m.

The river now measures ten feet one inch on the bar and is rising very slowly.

The Mary Morton, of the Diamond Jo line, will be the St. Louis boat next Tuesday.

Capt. Reaney will run a boat to and from camp meeting grounds Sunday every hour.

The Josephine, of the Diamond Jo line, arrived yesterday from St. Louis at 2:30 p. m., and left in the evening. She had quite a large freight, among which were 200 sacks of barley, 100 sacks of oats, 200 barrels of pork and 400 barrels of vinegar.

Duluth Lake News.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DULUTH, Minn., June 30.—Arrived—Propeller Manistee, Houghton, light; Empire State, Buffalo, 250 ton of merchandise.

Barge Iron Duke, 1,050 tons of coal; barges Tuttle and Consort Ely, Buffalo, 2,000 tons of coal; barges Hiawatha and Consorts, Minnehaha and Goshawk, Buffalo, 3,000 tons of coal.

Cleared—Propeller Japan, Buffalo, 500 tons of flour; Quebec, Sarnia, 1,000 barrels of flour; barge Ohio and two tows, light, to Marquette; barge Jarvis, L'Anse, light.

Wheat weaker and no business; No. 1 hard, held at $1.39 No disposition on the part of buyers to take any at these figures. Receipts, 1,900 bushels; in store, 33,758 bushels.

PERSONAL

Hon. George W. Walsh, of Grand Forks, formerly a typo in St. Paul but now a man full of honors and plethoric with lands and cash in bank in Dakota Territory, was in the city yesterday. Go northwest, young man.

Hon. John B. Brisbin, of this city, delivers a Fourth of July oration at Princeton, Mille Lacs county.

Mrs. Charles Haines left last evening for Chicago to meet her husband, who has been absent in the east for some time past.

C F. Patton, who, several years ago was in business in St. Paul, but who has been in Texas for a number of years, is back in St. Paul on a brief business tour. He could hardly recognize the town, it has so changed.

Chicago Running.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A hot day, after a night of pouring rain, left the track several inches in soft sloppiness. The attendance was slim.

First Race—Criterion stakes; two-year-old colts, three quarters of a mile. There were five starters. Lucky B. and Ascender made the running. It looked at the last as if Ascender would win, but Lucky B. made a spurt and won by a very short head, Ascender second, Idle Pat third. Time, 1:28¼.

Second Race—Selling purse; all ages, one and a quarter miles. Six starters. Sam Ecker had the race before the three-quarters post was reached, and won in a canter by three open lengths, Bailey second. Time, 2:00¼.

Third Race—Handicap, one and three-quarter miles, all ages. Four starters. Metropolis took the lead till the half, when Startle, who had been running last, moved up to second place. Metropolis won, Iosco second, Startle third. Time 3:49¼.

Fourth Race—All ages, mile heats. Starters, Lizzie S. and Force, ridden by Stoval and Murphy. Lizzie S. took the lead to the three-quarters, when Force came up and won the first heat by a short length. Time 2:01¼. The second heat was almost an exact repetition of the first, and was won by Force in the same style. Time 2:05½.

Extra Race—For horses that have not won a purse or stake to the value $1,000 this year. Six starters. John Henry was favorite. Farragut took the lead and was never headed, winning at will by two lengths, John Sullivan second. Time 2.01¼.

LONDON, June 27.—Two hundred and fifty ejectment decrees have been obtained against small tenants in Connemara. If the decrees are carried out 2,000 persons will be homeless.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The Work of the Past Month Recorded.

State Treasurer's Report

Balance in treasury at close of business, June 30, 1882.

Revenue fund overdrawn	$130,380 17
State institution fund	106,354 42
Interest	3,987 03
Sinking fund	7,381 34
Seed grain sinking fund 1878	4,544 15
Permanent school fund	124,844 29
General school fund	51,508 61
Permanent university fund	5,396 57
General university fund	6,835 60
Internal improvement fund	15 49
Internal improvement land fund	13,690 10
Forestry	10,801 72
School text-book fund	1,144 08
Total	$836,508 42
Deduct revenue fund overdrawn	130,380 17
Actual amount in treasury	$206,123 25

Deposited as follows:

First National bank	$56,260 54
Second National bank	5,692 44
Merchants' National bank	63,532 74
German-American bank	7,141 93
Dawson & Co.'s bank	73,495 60
Total	$206,123 25

CHARLES KITTELSON, State Treasurer.

Internal Revenue.

Collections for the Second internal revenue district for the month of June are repor ted by Collector Bickel as follows:

Beer	$19 040 20
Cigars and tobacco	9,827 35
Special taxes (licenses)	4,627.50
Bank taxes and miscellaneous	30,234 02
Total	$63,729 07
Collections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882,	$403,420 74
Revenue stamps sold during the year,	6,100 50

St. Paul Postoffice.

Business transacted at the St. Paul postoffice during the month of June, 1882, and a comparison with the corresponding month of 1881:

	1881.	1882.
Received from the sale of stamps	$ 9,926.80	$ 11,407.97
Received from the sale of money orders	16,619.86	19,116.92
Received from postmasters' money order surplus funds	103,495.00	115,535.00
Amount paid on money orders	46,686.23	49,606.82
Amount money order surplus funds sent postmaster, Chicago, Ill	73,406.00	84,600.00
	$250,127.89	$283,266.71

Board of Education for Month of June, 1882.

Financial statement of George Reis, Treasurer:

June 6, received of ex-Treas. Renz.	$12,687 26
H. M. Rice, county treasurer	67,452 12
Certificates of indebtedness	7,000 00
J. D. Donnelly, secretary	71 50
Total	$87,219 88
DISBURSEMENTS.	
School warrants	50,883 93
Interest coupons	1,617 50
Expense, postage, etc	25
Total	$52,501 68
Balance June 30, 1882	$34,709 20
WHERE DEPOSITED.	
Kountz Bros., N. Y	$ 467 71
German-American bank	7,513 98
Dawson & Co	23,127 53
Mortgage notes—sale school property	3,599 98
Total	$34,709 20

City Treasury.

Financial statement of George Reis, City Treasurer, from Jue 6 to July 1, 1882:

RECEIPTS.

Balance received from ex-Treasurer Renz	$25,968 38	
Receipts	246,596 64	
Disbursement		$84,258 14
Balance		188,271 88
Totals	$272,560 02	$272,560 02

WHERE DEPOSITED.

Kountz Bros, New York	$28,883 11
First National Bank, St. Paul	36,774 15
Second National Bank, St. Paul	16,188 61
Merchants' National Bank	40,434 54
Dawson & Co	41,135 19
German-American Bank	25,711 97
Savings Bank	5,245 31
Total	$188,271 88

Customs Collections.

Deputy Collector of Customs Richards reports the following collections for the month of June:

From duties on imports	$3,779 65
Steamboat inspection	240 15
Marine hospital dues	147 58
Railroad transfers of bonded goods	216 00
Licenses to steamboat pilots and engineers	40 50
Miscellaneous sources	46 30
Total	$3,468 58

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sixty-six marriage licenses were issued from the county clerk's office the past month.

The fines collected in the municipal court for the month of June amounted to $969.

The arrests by the police during the month were 345, and the number of lodgers were 662.

There were six fires during the month of June, five box alarms, one still. Loss light. The same month last year there were four fire, one false.

CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The joint resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the government was signed by the chair. Resolutions were received from the house announcing the death of Representative Hawk, (Ills,) and providing for a joint committee to escort the remains to their last resting place.

On motion of Senator Logan the resolutions were concurred in.

Senators Logan, McDill and George were appointed on the committee, and as a further mark of respect to the deceased the senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The house was informed of the death of Representative Hawk, whereupon resolutions of respect were passed, a committee to attend the obsequies appointed and adjourned.

Stolen Kisses.

The New York *Sun* tells this incident of Campanini's departure for Europe: Then a cab came rushing down on the dock and a stout man in a blue suit bounded out. He was immediately surrounded by several hundred people, who shook him by the hand or shoulder or arm or coat-tail until he was forced to the edge of the gangway where he stood bewildered and awry. Two American girls stood near the foot of the gangway. One of them turned to the guard and asked who the stout gentleman was. The guard clutched the stout man's legs and cried:

"Sig. Campanini, these two ladies want to say good-by."

The tenor wheeled around, leaned over, clasped the upturned face of one of the girls and kissed her heartily; then reached over and performed the same interesting feat on her companion's rosy lips, after which he stumbled up the ship's side.

"Well, my gracious, did you ever?" cried both of the girls in a breath, and declared that they would never dare to look any one in the face again. After this each declared that the other was blushing furiously.

ANXIOUS INDIANS.

The Washburn Scheme of Plunder to Secure Water for Minneapolis Sawmills Bearing Fruit—The Indians Alarmed by the Encroachment—Gov. Hubbard Investigating—A Call of the Chiefs Upon Him.

For several weeks past there have been rumors of serious disaffection among the Indians of the White Earth agency, resulting from the awards of the commissioners appointed by the general government to assess damages caused by the erection of dams at the outlet of Lake Winnebagoshish, the fountain head of the so-called reservoir system. So serious did these rumors become that Gov. Hubbard decided to investigate the matter, and to that end appointed Major C. A. Ruffee, of Brainerd, formerly in charge of the agency, personally acquainted with the head men of the tribe, and thoroughly conversant with the terms of the treaty stipulations between them and the general government, to visit the locality and personally investigate and report as to the situation. Major Ruffee has performed the duty assigned him, and his report to the governor, together with correspondence touching the same, appears below, commenning with the letter of the governor appointing Major Ruffee to the service, as follows:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1882.

Maj. C. A. Ruffee, Brainerd, Minn.—Dear Sir: In view of the discontent manifested by the Indians at the White Earth agency and vicinity, occasioned apparently by the government work in progress at Lake Winnebagoshish, and the reported consequent uneasiness of the people living in the adjacent settlements, I desire, in behalf of the state, that you visit the reservations occupied by these Indians and ascertain as far as possible the character of their complaints and the facts in regard to threatened trouble. Please extend your inquiries as far as you deem necessary, and visit any camp other than the White Earth and Leech Lake Indians, that you may think desirable, in order to ascertain a full knowledge of the situation, and report the result of your investigation to me at as early a date as possible. Very respectfully, L. F. HUBBARD, Governor.

MAJOR RUFFEE'S REPORT.

BRAINERD, Minn., June 25, 1882.

His Excellency, L. F. Hubbard, Governor of Minnesota:

SIR: I have the honor to report that pursuant to your letter of instruction of date May 25th ult., directing me to ascertain as far as possible the character of the complaints and the facts in regard to the threatened trouble of the Chippewa Indians, in consequence of the United States taking possession of a portion of the land reserved to said Indians by treaty, and constructing thereon reservoirs, I visited the Indians directly interested, and had full consultation with the principal chiefs and head men, and find the condition of things as hereinafter stated:

First—The Indians believe they have the absolute possessionary right to the reservation, and are entitled to the full enjoyment of the same, to the exclusion of all other persons, except their consent thereto be first obtained, and that they have been assured of this by many solemn treaties made with the government, which treaties they claim to have kept and observed

Second—That in taking possession of a portion of their reservations without consent, is a violation of good faith on the part of the government and without justification.

Third—That the arbitrary awards of the so-called commission of damages (see exhibit A attached), is in all respects unjust and inadequate as well as *ex parte*, and without notice to or the consent of the Indians effected thereby.

Fourth—That the construction of the reservoirs as contemplated would be an irreparable injury to a large number of their people, and deprive them of their ordinary and only means of livelihood, as well as destroying their homes and the graves of their kindred.

Fifth.—That if they quitely submit to this act, which they deem an unjustifiable invasion of their rights, they may reasonably expect that in all future time they would have to submit without protest to any aggression the government may undertake.

Sixth.—That they have a right to be heard in the matter, and that the refusal of the government to listen to or consider their requests so to be heard, was an invasion of the rights of the weak and helpless by the strong and powerful.

Seventh.—That in consequence of the belief of the Indians, as above stated, much dissatisfaction exists, and a feeling obtained among them that the government no longer respected either their rights or its treaty obligations.

Eighth—That no hostility is or has been contemplated by any of the Indians toward any persons of their reservations, nor anything further than to give emphasis to their disapprobation of the course pursued by the government toward them in the matter, and that there is no danger whatever to the citizens of Minnesota from any act or thing which will be done by these Indians. They are disclaiming any ill-feeling toward the settlers, and clearly understanding that the government alone is responsible for any infringement of their treaty rights.

Ninth—That as much as the Indians deem themselves injured, that they have refused to receive any portion of the so-called award for damages assessed by the commission designated for that purpose by the department last year. A fair exponent of the views of the Indians is found in the address made to me by White Cloud, head chief of the Mississippi bands of Chippewas, whose people are more numerous, and perhaps more largely interested than those of any other band. The address has been reduced to English, by Paul H. Beaudieu, at my request, and hereto attached:

SPEECH OF WHITE CLOUD.

My friend, I shake hands with you in respect to the authorities who sent you here. We are pleased to have you read and to listen to the letter of the governor, which shows that some action is being taken in our affairs.

My friend, you will certainly find what is troubling us, and you can take it to the governor. Has the great father forgotten that he is infringing on the rights which he gave us when we visited him in Washington, and has he forgotten his words to that treaty?

We always had extreme faith in the justice of the government, and we are startled by this movement to rob us of our rights in this matter. We heard last summer that you were sent to follow the tracings of the land to be overflowed. I and some of the Leech Lake chiefs accompanied you. I am going some out of my way, but it is for the purpose of explanation. Last fall (you will remember the time) a commission was sent here in reference to the building of the dam at Winnebagoshish. We had a talk with them, and our words were written. They must have been lost, or the commission would not have done what it did, and sent those words on which the money for damages has been forwarded.

You told us yourself that you would represent our wishes, that it was necessary for a fair understanding. After waiting some time we thought these questions were moving slowly, and we requested Kay-mah (Col. Beaudieu) to write in reference to this, and asking you to write a letter to Washington for a satisfactory settlement.

We became tired of waiting and wrote last winter a letter to our agent. We then waited until nearly spring when news came to our father, the agent, that the commission was in favor of calling the Indians to see their great father to ascertain what could be done. It was so understood, as if we would be allowed to go. We looked forward since, and we were surprised when our agent told us that he had received a paper in reference to the awards. Then we saw that a fair settlement would not soon occur. We began to have fear, as there is cause for it. We felt anxious. I have at times, during the winter, sent messengers to my people at the other reservations, advising them not to act rashly, and to trust that all would be made right by the great father. What we ask is justice, and nothing that is arbitrary. We look at ourselves, and see ourselves dressed as white men. We appear so, but still we are not up to the same condition as the white man.

Our great father tells us to lay aside our Indian dress, and to put on pants, so that we will have more strength in handling the plow and hoe. I am an Ojibway, and love my great father, and can say that I never stained my hands with the blood of a white man, but I hear often of the red people, my kind, being unfriendly to the great father, and shedding his blood, and I hear also that they are being assisted by great sums of money for their advancement,

I, an Ojibway, though friendly with the great father, am assisted but little. Whoever is the friend of the great father, he is the one who should be treated fairly and assisted. Now he shuts me up (refers to dams,) and wishes to take those things which support an Indian. Where will those Indians living on other reservations go? Must they starve?

We are in fear. Our rights are disregarded. We have not had sufficient seed this spring, though our agent has done what he could, but he has received instructions from the Indian commissioner not to assist us, or that we must depend on ourselves, consequently many of our fields are not fully seeded. An Indian must be given time, and fully prepared to become self supporting. You know, and our agent knows, that he receives instructions to keep the Indians on their reservations. Does the great father intend to make us starve? And if our crops fail where shall we go? We shall expect to go to our big warehouses, (i. e., the lakes on which dams are being built). We, the Mississippi Chippewas, will go there. We cannot starve where fish are plenty. And, therefore, when we hear of other bands of our tribe, the Ojibways, being robbed of their lands, we are afraid for the sake of our children, knowing the question of the building of the dams is not settled.

I thought, am I to be served the same way, and am surprised that the great father should accept the award as made by the commission, and send the money. I was told that one cent an acre was to be paid for our lands. I am poor, but not so poor as to accept that amount, and if urged to take it would only do so to throw it aside.

We have friends in St. Paul who know our standing with the great father, and on whom we depend, those who never tell an Indian a lie. As an Indian, I am weak and powerless, and am thought to have a bandage over my eyes. Being poor, I cannot defend myself, but I do think the white people will think twice before they act. Those of my children, the mixed blood persons, who tread the ground as I do, (means owning rights), have they not a right to say something when anything of importance affects our interests? The mixed blood is not blind, and if I see nothing, is it not right for me to ask him about it, and is it wrong for him to tell me? If I saw that those children of mine looked at anything in a wrong light, I should tell them to sit down. They are my children, and I have a right to do so.

Tell the governor that we wish no trouble. I say this for the Mississippi chiefs. I do not speak for the Pillagers. They have their own minds. We know what we say.

I was very much surprised to hear that the agent had received money to pay the awards after us not giving consent. I had a person to write my words. The commission had one also. I said that their writings should be compared so that proper representations would be made. The commissioners promised to represent everything. It would be surprising that those who have good hearts would not do as they said, and none but bad traveling men, who wander from city to city, (he means tramps) would fail to do as they promised, and are not the men to do right.

We have two churches, where we are told of the Good Spirit who gives us reason or understanding, from which follow friendship and good will, and the Bad Spirit creates thieving, robbery, dishonesty, murder and bloodshed. From him we receive all that is bad. We do not wish that and shall put it aside. We will take up good will and friendship, and hold to that, but we are afraid and look anxiously for good work and a fair settlement of the questions that disturb us.

I am a Mississippi Ojibway Indian, and talk as such about the land guaranteed by the great father to us. I wish that the money should not be paid to any one until an understanding is arrived at. I wish this understood, and until then I would suggest that the work on the dam be temporarily stopped.

I say to you again that I do not wish trouble, and no young men of the reservation shall create any, but I ask and shall expect justice.

When I say how ignorant I am thought, I say so, because I am awarded a cent an acre for our land. The commissioners thought themselves liberal in the appraisal of its value. It is singular that land is so cheap this year, and worth a cent an acre, as shown by the awards read to us by the agent. I wish it would remain at that price. If the great father will take a cent an acre, we would like to invest our remaining annuties in re-purchasing the lands we sold. We would get back over half of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

This is all I have to say. I am glad you came to know our thoughts, and to learn that we wish the work at the dams to stop until steps are taken for an understanding. Ask the governor to use his influence.

I wish it understood that any person receiving annuities, full or mixed blood, shall have a right to talk on this reservation whenever anything affects their interests, and we wish the counsel of white men related to us by marriage. They also should have a right to speak.

If a commission should come here it should be composed of good men, and vested with power, and not of the kind who came here last fall, who appeared blind. We wish good men selected, those of understanding, and knowing the Indian character. We will meet them anywhere in the Ojibway country, so that all can hear, and everything be smothered that disheartens them. Should any part of our understanding be left open, if necessary a delegation could visit the great father next winter, if it meet with approval. This is all. Other chiefs may have something to say."

MINNETOWAUB'S SPEECH.

"My friend, who has just spoken, has said everything, but I have a few words to add. He has covered the ground. Our hearts are heavy. It is very surprising that the great father should take our property. I have thought all winter, if he wished it, he would send for me and make money arrangements. I know the boundaries of our reservations, and what the great father will take will harm me. I know its value and what the damage will be, though they think me blind. I do nothing in a hasty manner. I have made my calculations. If I do anything haphazardly, I will injure myself, as all persons do who attend to their affairs in this manner. As an Indian, I do not wish to show my teeth, and I do not wish the white man to show his. I wish to settle in friendship, and wish you to tell the governor this. This is all I have to say."

I need not add that the Chippewa Indians are fully conscious of the fatality of hostile demonstration against the government, nor that they feel a great injury is being done them in this matter which they are powerless to redress. They feel injured and wronged and think if they remain inactive and silent their conduct will be construed not only as acquiescence in but approval of the acts of which they complain.

From what I have said your excellency will readily perceive the remedy for the evils of which they complain from their standpoint, viz: the appointment of proper persons on the part of the government to consult with and arrange a just and amicable concession by the Indians of the rights they claim are involved in the controversy. This, I believe, they would readily concede to and be fully satisfied with such amicable determination.

From the deep interest found and the strong feeling entertained by the Indians in what they deem an unwarrantable and unjust invasion of their reservation by the government, it would seem but the part of prudence to make some effort for an equitable adjustment before attempting the prosecution of other work within their reservations, as such acts without a previous understanding, would tend to further irritate and increase the bad feeling now manifest. They insist that no less than 2,500 bushels of wild rice would be annually destroyed by the overflow caused by the construction of the Winnebagoshish dam alone, the aggregate value of which would be at the rate they receive per pound, $10,000. Also, the fish which constitutes a larger portion of their living, and which are only caught in the months of October and November, and in certain localities, would be driven to localities to them unknown and beyond their reach.

In one breath they boast that their hands were never stained with white men's blood, and in the next implore justice and equity in this matter, which I think a civilized Christian people should not refuse. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Signed] C. A. RUFFEE.

EXHIBIT A.

Showing the amount allowed the Indians by the department for damages from overflow by the construction of the dam of Lake Winnebagoshish, under their respective heads, viz:

Injury to personal property	$1,966 50
Injury for cutting of trees for erection	3,276 00
Injury to fisheries	750 00
Injury to sugar trees	100 00
Injury to hay meadows	1,000 00
Injury to cranberry marshes	750 00
Removal of Indian graves	240 00
Overflowage of land, at one cent per acre	740 50
Injury to church property	275 00
Total	$8,833 30

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

The following is the letter of Gov. Hubbard transmitting the foregoing to the secretary of the interior at Washington:

EXECUT