ST. PAUL NEWS.

STARVING MILLE LACS.

A Full Inquiry Into the Condition of Mille Lacs Indians.

Their Condition Worse Than it Was Painted by Them.

Suffering for Want of Food--Agent Luce's Derelictions.

The following is the substance of the letter sent by C. P. Luce, Indian agent, from White Earth agency, Minn., to Hon. H. Price at Washington, commissioner of Indian affairs, as a report of the visit demanded of him by the department to inquire into the condition of the Mille Lacs Indians, as per telegram of Dec. 26, 1883, and because of the complaint of Gov. Hubbard on information received by the latter from ex-Senator Simmons, of Little Falls, and Joseph Robert, of St. Paul.

AGENT LUCE TO COMMISSIONER PRICE.

"Started with Rev. J. A. Gilfillan as interpreter, and arrived at Little Falls Jan. 6; saw Mr. Simmons, who said his information was derived of their condition from Indians who visited his store, and that he had not personally been upon the reservation, and who further said that the Indians owed him several thousand dollars.

Left Little Falls for the reservation next day; conversed with several chiefs and headmen respecting the different Indian villages, except those most remote, who claimed the report of suffering was not true. Conversed with Mr. Pemberton, a white trader, who resides at the dam, and who married an Indian woman. He said there was no real suffering on the reservation; that the Indians had plenty of fish, but in consequence of the non-payment of annuity in money they were not clothed quite so warmly as usual. The trader said he conversed with these Indians daily, and that they owed him several thousand dollars. Mr. Gilfillan was active in visiting Indians a few miles from the dam. The Indians with whom he conversed said they were not suffering for the necessaries of life, and knew of no Indians who were. These Indians were brought to me by Mr. Gilfillan, and desired to know what my object was in visiting them, and were very curious on this point. I withheld my real object in order to learn the truth. These Indians informed me there were many things which they were in need of, but did not claim that they were suffering.

From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I feel assured that the reports which have been circulated of suffering among the Mille Lacs Indians have not only been highly colored, but are false in fact, and that the governor has been made the victim of false reports. These Indians seemed to be anxious to receive their annuity payments and I informed them at any time when they consented to accept one-half in money and the other half as the department deemed best for them, I would be ready at any time to pay them."

INTERPRETER GILFILLAN BACKS LUCE'S STATEMENT.

This report was backed by Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, the interpreter: "I have read the above report, and am perfectly satisfied from personal examination at Mille Lacs that there is no suffering there, but that on the contrary, the Indians there have abundance of food.

Commissioner Price forwarded the report of Agent Luce to the governor and after a pretty thorough examination of the premises, Gov. Hubbard replied, of which communication the following is an abstract:

GOV. HUBBARD TO COMMISSIONER PRICE.

"He should feel great satisfaction if he could trust that Agent Luce had on his visit taken pains to learn the truth. He had felt much uneasiness concerning the Indians during the past summer because of the violent threats of settlers against them for trespass, if such were again repeated. Their rice crop was a failure last year, and in revenge for the raising of water by dams which caused this, the Indians tore out the dams. Their grass cut was also reduced last year by the settlers cutting a great deal that had formerly been theirs. Both Indians and settler had complained to him and he had been forced to write many letters and at one time to send a special messenger to keep peace on the reservation between them.

The chiefs have felt very anxious for their future on account of their loss of rice and hay for this winter, and had written and visited him, and told him that they could not make their condition known at Washington, except through him. They said the agent gave no attention to their complaints, never forwarded them to Washington and had latterly ceased to visit them. He, the governor, but felt it his duty to the white people of the state whose interests are involved in the contentment of the Indians to urge the department to aid in the settlement of difficulties which threaten serious consequences in that part of the state, and severely criticise the Indian agent for his failure to aid in averting such, by representations of the true facts to the authorities at Washington.

The loss of the Indians of their rice, hay and cranberry crop were calculated to produce severity, want and suffering, and added to this if the elements were unfavorable and traders refuse to trust the Indians the usual amounts, he knew the result would be starvation. When two gentlemen of integrity and good judgment reported to him that this existed, aggravated by an unfavorable season for killing game, and he knew of the mal-attentiom of their Indian agent up to that date, he feared the worst might happen,

Maj. Luce has made a hurried drive across the reservation and reports there has been no suffering. The gentlemen who are charged by him with having made false reports, are unwilling to rest in silence under such a charge. They have made affidavits, and taken sworn statements of others who know and detail the facts showing when and where Maj. Luce went upon the reservation, whom he saw and whom he neglected to see, what he inquired about, what he omitted to ask about and what he refused to talk about, and they then detail the actual resources of family after family of the Indians as they found them in the wigwams, from which you or any other man may judge whether there is suffering there and danger of more. These affidavits as compared with the statement of Maj. Luce, show an indifference on the part of the latter, an evasion of orders, and his report to be an attempt to mislead the responsible officers of his government.

After a short statement of the agent's journey, as given by Mr. Richardson, the governor continues by saying that these affidavits will give the commissioner the real condition of things there, whether of scarcity or secure plenty.

He then goes on to inform him that because of the neglect of Maj. Luce to visit the Indians since their troubles began, that they have an incredulity as to the real solicitude which the government actually feels for them, and that this has been strengthened by Luce's last visit and asks that the government take some ste psto remove or weaken their lack of faith in its good intentions.

He then goes on to cite that it is believed by old residents that this band prevented the Chippewas from deciding in 1862 to ravage the north and northwest of the state with fire, massacre and outrage, as the Sioux did the west and southwest, and appeals to the United States to remember them in their troubles for this act.

The petition of the Mille Lacs chiefs that all their annuity be paid in money, is attached to the governor's letter, which cites certain facts which were known to the government at the time it made its half and half provision for the payment of their annuity.

COMMISSIONER PRICE'S REPLY.

In reply to this letter Commissioner Price writes that steps have been taken to ascertain the real facts in the case in order that appropriate action may be taken therein, and from Washington dispatches it is inferred that an inspector is at once to visit the Mille Lacs reservation to thoroughly examine into the existing state of affairs there.

The following are some of the affidavits sent to Governor Hubbard from the Mille Lacs region, which were forwarded by him to Washington and which have. incited Commissioner Price to take immediate action.

FRANCIS A. RICHARDSON,

of Morrison county, being sworn, deposes that he resides at Little Falls; and has resided there for twenty years; knows some of the Chippewa Indians who live about Lake Mille Lac; that on the 7th of January, 1884, he was employed by Leon Hoode, of that place, to drive his team to the lake, taking Rev. J. A. Gilfillan and Maj. C. E. Lucke; that at 10 o'clock that day they started in a sleigh, a distance of forty miles, and reached N. F. Clark's lumbering camp on Sullivan lake, near which was an Indian wigwam occupied by a chief known to him and other white people as Big Wind, his Indian name being Che-no-don; that said Indian told Luce that he and the rest of the Indians were very poor this year; that he had killed but two deer this winter, whereas he usually killed 25 or 30; his statement was corroborated by the cook at the camp, who said he had given Bigwind and his family food to keep them from suffering this winter. The next day we passed a wigwam where there were several squaws, but had no talk with them, and reached the lake at dark. Here the party were lost, and Gilfillan finding an Indian trail took it into the woods, Lull cautioning him, if he came upon Indians, not to tell them the object of the visit. In two hours Gilfillan returned with two Indians, who showed the way to Pemberton's lumber mill, eleven miles distant. Lull offered to give one of them fifty cents to go and pilot us through, which he declined to accept. They then recognized Lull, and asked him what the object of his visit was, and said they wished to have a talk with him; that they were hard up and had not much to eat, and he answered that he had no time to talk with them.

The Indians cautioned the party of the danger of going to Pemberton's, on account of cracks in the ice, and told them that the head chief Shuboskuny was farther below. On the way down several squaws and a young Indian were found in a log cabin, but they were asked the way and nothing farther.

We reached Pemberton's at 11 p. m., and the next day returned to Little Falls by a more direct route. During the whole trip the affiant was continuously with said Gilfillion and major Luce, except when Gilfillion went into the woods to find the Indians to obtain directions about the road to Pemberton's, and no other Indians except those above named were seen, nor was any effort made to see more Indians on said trip, nor die Maj. Luce during said trip visit any wigwams.

That as far as this affiant saw and observed he is certain that these Indians are more destitute now than they have ever been since he has known any thing of them, and that they are reduced to a state of actual suffering, both from cold and hunger; that their country appeared to be destitute of game, and no tracks of deer or other animals were seen, as usual at this season of the year.

JOSEPH ROBERT

affirms that about the 14th day of last December, he went to Mille Lacs county to examine some land belonging to him in the vicinity of Mike Drew brook. While there he visited three encampments of Indians, containing in all about fifteen families. This band of Mille Lacs Indians Mr. Robert has known since 1850, and ever found them trustworth, well-behaved and great friends of the whites, and in all this time he has never seen them as ragged and poor as at present, the reason being as they stated, that there was no wild rice this year, and that owing to the lack of snow up to that time, they had had no success in hunting. Besides this they said they had received no payment nor seen their agent in fifteen months. Afterward representatives of the tribes came to him in St. Paul and wanted to go to Washington to see the president, but on his adverse they went back to their tribe and held a council about the matters and decided to send two chiefs to Washington. Mr. Robert communicated this fact to Gov. Hubbard, and the latter showed him a letter which he had received from Washington, stating that the commissioner had dispatched an agent to investigate the condition of the Indians, and requesting Mr. Robert to inform them of this fact and get representatives of the tribe to meet the agent at Little Falls, where the governor would telegraph him to wait for them. This Mr. Robert did, leaving St. Paul Jan. 9, accompanied two of the Indians from the reservation to St. Cloud, where he saw them on the train for Little Falls.

H. A. PEMBERTON affirms that he resides as a trader at Rum River Dam, in Mille lacs county, near the line of the reservation for two years. Major Luse visited his place on the 8th of Jan., but there were no Indians about the place and none came there during the Major's stay; and no one was there but the Major's party. He did not hear or talked with Major Luse during his stay or any Indians or any of the Major's party, or that they knew the object of his visit. He endorses the statements of R. M. Worthington, O. W. Sylvester, and John T. Stillwell in regard to the Indians.

JOHNATHAN SIMMONS

makes the following statement to Gov. Hubbard under oath:

Sir: In reply to your letter of January 25, I herewith return you a statement of facts in regard to the Mille Lacs Indians together with my conversation with Maj. A. C. Luce while he was in Little Falls, on his way to visit the said Indians on their reservation. Maj. Luce called upon me at my office on or about January 7, 1884, (Monday morning) and stated that he was on his way to Mille Lacs lake to investigate the condition of the Indians, and see if the statements that h adbeen made to the effect that they were destitute and suffering, were correct. He also stated that I was one of the parties making these statements, and wanted to know if they were correct. I replied to him, "You are their agent, and after once seeing them I have no doubt that you will be satisfied as to their destitute condition and as to the truth of the reports concerning the same." I called the attention of Maj. Luce very particularly to the fact that I had no interest in the matter further than to see justice done to these Indians, who, twenty years ago were our friends, and that I well remember the time when they joined issues with the whites as against the hostile Sioux and Chippewas, and my father was one of the two men that went twenty miles east of our town to meet their chiefs and braves; this was at the time of the massacre of 1862, and I believe, as do many others of our citizens, that but for the action on the part of the Mille Lacs band of Chippewa Indians, Hole-in-the-Day and his band would have duplicated the New Ulm tragedy and the citizens of Little Falls and Morrison county have felt the force of their savage warfare.

I also called the major's attention to my ledger balances for Jan. 1, 1884, and by it showed to him that these Indians owed me at this time the sum of four hundred ($400.00) dollars, and not "several thousand," as he is pleased to report it, and I also showed to him the fact that the Indians owing me did not live on the Mille Lacs reservation, but near the settlements and that I had had no trade with the Indians this fall. While in St. Paul, at your request, I wired Maj. Luce, at Little Falls, as follows: "Gov. Hubbard desires you to meet me at Little Falls, together with two chiefs, to-morrow." He received my telegram and refused to wait for the chiefs, Tho-bosh-Kung and Mo-zu-mony, although they arrived on the same train that the major left on. The train from the south arrives at this place at 1:13 p. m., and the major could have taken the night train at 1 a. m. for his home, thereby losing but one-half day in his talk with the said chiefs, and this he refused to do. Feeling as I did when I learned that Major Luce would not talk to see these Indians, and believing all that had been said by me in regard to their condition to be true, and after seeing his (the major's) report of their condition—which he made to my brother, as also to the department—I thought proper to send the three gentlemen, John T. Stillwell, O. W. Sylvester and R. M. Worthington out to the reservation to visit the Indians in their wigwams and report as to their actual condition. These men are of unimpeachable character and integrity, and their sworn statement as sent you may be relied upon in every particular. Since the major made his report to the department, whom he saw on his trip, he has talked with several parties—not Indians—whose names I will give you, and they expressed themselves as surprised, when he had spoken of it, that he should make so false a report, when he did not visit a single Indian wigwam, nor talk with a single Indian with regard to their condition.

SEVERAL DEPOSITIONS UNDER ONE HEAD.

We, the undersigned, C. W. Sylvester, John T. Stillwell and R. M. Worthington, having on the 21st day of January, 1884, visited the Mille Lacs band of Chippewa Indians on their reservation, have to report as follows: We find that by reason of the nonpayment of their annuities for the past year they are in a very bad condition as to food and clothing. There was no market for venison this season owing to a change in the state game laws making it unlawful to kill or sell deer for a longer period than fifteen days, and during this time there was no snow to enable them to track and find the game. The rice crop was an entire failure owing to the overflow caused by a dam built by lumbermen across the Rum river at the foot of their rice lake. The cranberry crop was a failure, and to these two crops the Indians greatly owe their subsistence, there being always a ready sale for the berries and wild rice when there is any to sell. The fish in the lakes are scarce and hard to take this winter, and they are one of the Indians' staples, both for food and for marketing.

We visited several lodges of chiefs and braves and found them in the following condition: In the lodge of Mo-zu-mo-ny, a chief, seven persons—a few potatoes, about one bushel of corn and two blankets. In the Lodge of "Wa-wau-de-bie-tung"—six persons—four fish, five bushels potatoes; no flour and no blankets. In the lodge of "Meshell" we found two families—ten persons—about six pounds of flour, no rice, fish, pork, or other supplies, and one blanket. In "Cogas" lodge, seven persons, two quarts of flour, two pounds of sugar, four fish, no tea, rice or potatoes, two blankets. We could not find that the Indians had any money, and do know that we saw them pleading with the trader to sell them a little pork and flour on credit. The chiefs and braves that we saw and talked with, to the number of about 30, told us that were it not for the assistance they had received from the traders, they would some of them have starved this winter. We were told that the lodges we visited, some of them being those of chiefs, were a very fair sample of those that we could not reach, and from the appearance of those belonging to them that we did see, we believe it to be true. They tell us that should there be a long continued storm, as is frequently the case, many of them must perish for the want of proper food and clothing. The Indians stated to us that they had heard that their agent, Mr. Luce, had been there, but they did not see him, and did not know the object of his visit. He saw only two Indians, one a chief, "Mi-iw-gou," or Little Wolf, and one brave, and these he met on the road. It was night, and he only inquired the way to the trader's place at the dam, and would not stop to talk with them, and would not tell them his object in coming out there. These facts were corroborated to us by the trader at the dam, H. A. Pemberton. The Indians told us they were very anxious to see and talk with their agent. They are depending solely upon what the trader will let them have, and what little they can get from the lumber camps by trading the lumbermen sometimes a fish or two and occasionally a pair of moccasins, but having killed no deer this season, their stock of buckskin is about exhausted, and must soon fail them entirely.

O. W. SYLVESTER, [SEAL]
J. T. STILWELL, [SEAL]
R. M. WORTHINGTON. [SEAL]

J. SIMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, MORRISON COUNTY. } ss

Personally appeared before me, O. W. Sylvester, John T. Stillwell and R. M. Worthington, to me known to be the persons described in the above instrument, and each for himself upon oath says that he believes the matters and things therein stated to be true.

A. F. SOREY,
[SEAL] Judge of Probate.
Dated Jan. 22, 1884.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Annual Meeting of the State and St. Paul Protective Societies.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota State society for prevention of cruelty, and also the St. Paul (branch) society, was held at the Relief room, on Ninth street, yesterday at 3 p. m. No secretary's reports were received. Mr. E. W. Chase's sickness and death had been seriously felt by these societies, so long and faithfully served by him. The treasury of both societies have some funds, but more are needed in the work. Some twenty-five cases of cruelty have been acted upon since last report, five prosecutions, in each case resulting in conviction. The work of the societies, however, is prevention not punishment, except where necessary for prevention in future. The State society has done a good work in publishing and distributing throughout the state copies of the laws of this state in regard to "protection of children" and "prevention of cruelty to animals." They are also aiding interested parties in Dakota to secure similar laws at as early a date as possible. They have aided in the work also of securing improved cattle cars for transportation.

The city society, W. L. Wilson, president, desire contributions, membership dues, etc., in aid of this work. They intend to put their fountains in working order as early as possible this season, unless the city will accept them to do. They intend to publish a report of their work to awaken interest and give needed information, ask all persons seeing cases of cruelty to report them promptly and fully and thank all who have thus aided in the good work in the past.

They especially desired to acknowledge the willing aid and most valuable assistance rendered them by the city authorities and police force.

Resolutions of respect and appreciation of valuable service of Mr. E. M. Chase, their first and only secretary were placed on record.

Officers for 1884, were elected as follows: St. Paul Branch society—W. L. Wilson, president; Vice presidents, Rev. W. C. Gannett, E. C. Mitchell, Dr. Wechsler; Secretary and treasurer, J. J. Jellett; Assistant secretary, Rev. Richard Hally; Attorneys, J. N. D. Heard, G. Wilrich; Vetrinary surgeon, Jas. Jones; Managers, J. D. Ludden, E. M. Hallowell, Julius Austian, Mr. H. C. Burback, Mrs. Dr. Higbee, Mrs. Wimbish, Rev. M. N. Gilbert, Daniel R. Noyes.

The officers of the Minnesota State society for 1884 are: Daniel R. Noyes, president; vice presidents, Rev. E. Sidney Williams, Minneapolis; Dr. C. Bell, Minneapolis; Rev. M. McG. Dana, St. Paul; Rev. E. C. Mitchell, St. Paul; Rev. W. C. Gannett, St. Paul; treasurer, James R. Walsh, St. Paul; secretary, J. J. Jellett, St. Paul; councilors, H. L. Williams, St. Paul; A. B. Ortit, Minneapolis; veterinary surgeons, I. Jones, St. Paul; O. D. Absolom, Minneapolis; managers, W. L. Wilson, Rev. Dr. J. Weschler, St. Paul; Rev. J. Tuttle, Minneapolis; W. C. Bacon, Northfield; Dr. Brewer Mattocks, Faribault; C. C. Clement, Fergus Falls; L. E. Thompson, Stillwater.

Articles of Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation of the Finland Mills and Elevator company were filed with the secretary of state yesterday, whose general business it is to construct, maintain and operate in or near the town of New York Mills, Otter Tail county, a steam flouring mill with all the necessary elevators and warehouses, and buying and selling grain. The capital stock is placed at $20,000, divided into 800 shares of $25 each, to be paid in cash or good approved notes. The highest amount of indebtedness is placed at $5,000, and the officers are Olaf Perry, president; Jacob Erkilla, treasurer; Isaac Johnson, secretary, who with Andrew Babera, Gustave Hyrg, Isaac Westala, Andrew Anderson, Jacob Anderson, Nils Stroalberg, John Faggi, John Kronberg and Olaf Johnson, directors.

Sudden Death.

Last evening a man named Augustin De Rioux died suddenly in the Sixth ward. He came to St. Paul from Forest City on the morning train, and was about town generally. Towards night he went to Joe Guion's, in West St. Paul. At the time of his death he was sitting in a chair, and others were sitting around him, but none of them noticed him particularly they addressed him several times, and not obtaining any reply their attention was attracted to him, when they saw him gasping, and in a moment after he was dead. They sent for Mr. Leigh, the undertaker, who went over to the house. On learning the particulars of the man's death he sent for Dr. Quinn, the coroner, who arranged to have an inquest at 2 p. m. to-day, and a post mortem at 10 a. m.

SATISFIED.

The Closing Conference of Dakota Farmers With Railroad Officials

A Dispute About the Size of Elevators to be Constructed.

The Delegation Goes Home Impressed With the Fair Intentions of the Railroad Managers.

It is quite evident from the interview that the Grand Forks committee had with the authorities of the St. Paul & Manitoba road, that the members of the committee will go back home with very different views from those they came here with. This fact was admitted incidentally yesterday, during the last talk that was had, and it is not at all surprising that such should be the case. The whole discussion has developed the fact that designing persons have flooded the upper country with false reports in regard to the road and the intentions of the managers. It is not surprising if the people in the Red river valley, having heard these false reports, and not knowing that they were not true, should feel dissatisfied, nor is it surprising that the members of the committee should come to St. Paul with the belief that the reports were correct. These gentlemen, when they conversed with the president of the road, were greatly surprised to find that the reports were not true, and they looked at each other with great surprise when they heard the utterances of Mr. Hill and Mr. Manvel.

THE TROUBLE IN HAND.

The misrepresentations referred to above were reiterated so many times that finally the people of certain portions of northern Dakota sent this committee down here to get what Mr. Hill and Mr. Manvel had to say on the following points:

First—In regard to shipping wheat through in bulk to Milwaukee and Chicago.

Second—As to allowing responsible parties to erect elevators along the line of the road.

Third—To endeavor, if possible, to get a reduction of freight.

These propositions embrace the points the committee had in view, and all of them were answered in the affirmative. Since the members of the committee have been here they have had several meetings with the managers of the road and the whole subject has been gone over a number of times. The meeting yesterday afternoon was in most respects a repetition of those which had preceded it. Mr. Hill's idea as to building elevators along the line was to construct them with a capacity of not less than 30,000 bushels. This, some of the members of the committee did not agree to. They claimed that the elevators ought to be of small capacity, say about 12,000 bushels. Mr. Hill was still of the opinion that they would make a mistake in building such small ones. After they had discussed the kind of elevators to be built one of the members of the committee said that as this was the last meeting they would have, and as the members would go home he would like to read the points and obtain the formal assent or refusal from Mr. Hill. This being agreed to the points were read in their order and each one was assented to as it was read. They had all been agreed to before, but the members of the committee were desirous to have the matter done up in a formal way and it was thus disposed of. In concluding this part of the matter the question of

LARGE OR SMALL ELEVATORS

was again agued, and Mr. Hill said: "All right, gentlemen, you will have small elevators, so go ahead with them.

Mr. Faulkner said when he came down here he was very decidedly in favor of the small elevator, but that he was compelled to admit that he was then doubtful.

Mr. Hill said he wanted them to do as they thought best about the matter.

Mr. Hamilton then, to put the matter be, yond dispute, said: "Mr. Hill, I understand that you mean that if, after the people have had the matter explained to them, they want elevators, they can have them?"

Mr. Hill said he had seen the matter tried too many times to have any doubt about it. The result would be that some little cheap fellow would build a small elevator, which would be quickly filled, and the farmers having brought in their wheat and not getting into the elevator, would pile it up around it and then go home. The result always is that the first elevator does not pay, and it has the effect of keeping everybody else away. Still he had no objection to their having it their own way.

In regard to a reduction on freight, he reiterated what he had said the day before. The road had made one reduction of ten cents, and that just as soon as he had got the returns of the year's business in, he would be able to tell how much of a reduction he could make. At present he could not say how much it would be. There certainly would be a reduction of some amount. Wheat would receive the first attention.

At this point Mr. Hill gave quite a speech on the tariff, in favor of free trade. But a short time ago he had to pay $85 per ton for steel rails made in this country, while there was a tariff of $28 per ton on foreign rails. Now the eighty-five dollar per ton rails can be bought for $45 per ton. He then branched off into an argument about the undesirableness of having two roads to do the business where there was not business enough for one road. If there are two roads there will be a short and sharp fight for the business, and after it is over the roads still come together and fix up an arrangement that will beat the people.

One of the members of the committee stated that since he had come to St. Paul he had been informed that a man had a contract with David Dowes & Co. to build twenty elevators along the line of the road, to cost $7,500, and he was stopped by Mr. Hill. To this Mr. Hill replied that he had loaned the gentleman referred to $5,000 for this purpose and had never seen the money come back to him. He said further, that he had urged Mr. Adams, the agent of Mr. Dowes, to go out on the road and buy wheat, and he would talk with Mr. Adams on the subject, and see what he said on this point.

Mr. Hamilton then said the members of the committee proposed to lay all the information they had obtained before the people, and make such suggestions to them as they might deem best. Major Hamilton admitted frankly, that after what the members of the committee had heard and seen since they came to St. Paul they did not feel as competent to-day to give direct and positive advice as to what to do as they did on the first day they came down to St. Paul, and as there would be more to come they desired to express their sentiments to the officers of the road. Therefore he would read a series of resolutions which he would read as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Be it resolved by the delegation of the Grand Forks convention, that we hereby express to Mr. J. J. Hill and Mr. A. Manvel, respectively president and general manager of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, our thanks for courtesies extended to the members of the committee, individually and collectively, and especially for the facilities extended towards investigating the policy of the company in regulating the purchase of wheat along it's line. That we appreciate the value of the statistical information and basist facts of tariff rates furnished us, and that we believe, upon our return, they will give the same, such weight and considerate study as the importance of the subject deserves.

That, to the press of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and particularly to the representatives we have met in our sessions here, we extend our sincere thanks for the publicity which they have given to our deliberations, and the expressions of sympathy with the general objects and purposes of this committee.

That, in the future investigations and discussions of the various subjects considered by this committee, we hope to receive the continued support and sympathy of the railroad officials, business men generally and the press, that we may, if possible, arrive at an intelligent and equitable solution of the perplexing questions now agitating the agricultural domain of the northwest, and find a remedy for the abuses that now exist.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Hill expressed his thanks for the kind manner in which they had seen fit to speak of him and Mr. Manvel and the road, but would have been better pleased had they omitted him entirely. He extended a cordial welcome to them to come down and see the officers of the road whenever there is anything wrong, and thanked them for coming this time. In conclusion he renewed his assertion that interests of the people were identical with the interests of the road. If the people were prosperous, the road would be. If the people were not prosperous, the road would instantly feel it. The committee then retired, and most of the members left in the evening for their respective homes.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

It Proved a Rocky Path for John Moline—Other Cases Adjudicated by Judge Burr.

"In days old, a minstrel bold, sang merrily his lay," 'I live for love, I live for love, for love I live and die.' If John Moline had lived in the days of knighthood, he would no doubt have made as hard a record as any of the worthies whose deeds have been transmitted to posterity in immortal verse. In these degenerate days he is simply a vulgar, hot-headed, dissipated and reckless lover, taking chances to be sure, but of the kind to get him into hot water and make his "affair" the common property of the police court. In other words, he is a young blood, deeply and desperately in love, and as usual his path is made rocky by the antipathy of a mother-in-law, who makes it warm every time he comes to the castle of his dulcinea. The other evening he came down from Minneapolis, and for the purpose of seeing his girl and finding himself barred out he screwed up his courage on bug juice, and then sought the residence of his sweetheart. He was met at the door by the old lady, who ordered him to get out. He pushed her to one side, and was about to take possession of the house, when the object of his affection loomed up and told him that he could not enter the house while intoxicated. This filled his burning heart with rage, and he made a bold break to push by the old lady. She resisted, and he struck her cutting her lip and the side of her face. The affair happened at the residence of Mrs. Tibbets, on Cedar street. She swore out a warrant for his arrest, and yesterday he was arraigned on the charge of assault. The ladies were not present and he pleaded guilty, being fined $100. He paid the century, for he was rich—in experience—and left a sadder and a wiser man.

Henry Smith was charged with the larceny of a pair of blankets. The hearing was continued to the 19th inst.

L. Sanger, a sweet scented vag, who smelt like a Limburger cheese factory, was ordered to skip out of town.

It costs just $20 to monkey with a police officer. Chas. Genske tried his hand at it Monday night, and for interfering he paid the sum named.

L. M. Reed got full and was going to paint the town red, and whoop it up, when he was run in. He paid ten bills for being disorderly and $5 for carrying concealed weapons.

Nick Crow was up for calling another fellow hard names. The latter did not appear and the case was dismissed.

THE WATER BOARD.

Complaints Heard and Bills Paid—Contracts Awarded—Pumps for St. Anthony Hill.

The board of water commissioners met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Hon. C. D. O'Brien in the chair, and all the members present but Mr. Gilfillan.

Bills were allowed, for January, amounting to $8,068, being for material for the new aqueduct. Complaints were heard from H. C. Donnelly and J. Walter, regarding penalties for letting their water run. No action was taken. Mr. Welz, of the Clarendon hotel, complained that he was considered the excessive amount of his water bill.

Leave of absence for three weeks, was granted Geo. L. Wilson, one of the assistant engineers. The object, his approaching marriage. The bond of Con Casey, for hauling, was approved. The bonds of E. D. Seinar were also approved.

Bids for 4,000 lbs. of hemp packing were opened as follows: Campbell, Walsh & Gilson, of St. Paul, 9 cents per lb., Robinson & Cary, 6¾ cts., H. H. Rugg & Co., 6¾ cts. The contract was awarded to H. P. Rugg & Co.

Bids for ninety tons of pig lead were opened as follows: Robinson & Cary, $4.30 and $4.55 per 100 pounds; H. P. Rugg & Co., $4.19 per 100 pounds. Awarded to Rugg.

Meters were ordered placed in the Market house.

The engineer was authorized to advertise for the pumping engines, one 3,000,000 and one 2,000,000 gallon capacity daily. Both pumps are for St. Anthony hill, and are to be completed by October 15, of this year, the other in 1885.

The president was authorized to negotiate a loanof $10,000, to be used in paying bills. Two maps of the right of way of the water works, were accepted. Adjourned.

The Committee on Schools.

At the meeting of the committee on schools, of the board of education, held last night, it was reported that the new room in the Neill school was ready for occupancy, and for the present it was decided to recommend that it be placed in charge of one of the young ladies from the training school.

Superintendent Wright reported that Miss Josephine Pickard, of the grammar school of Austin, had been placed in charge of the sixth grade of the Lincoln school.

The selection was indorsed by the committee.

After the meeting a regular love feast was held, participated in by Inspectors Murphy, Donnelly, Athey, Officer and Schiffmann, the subject matter of discussion being the recent interviews in an alleged St. Paul morning paper, with certain members of the board with reference to the school of Inspector Hamilton. Considerable hot shot was brought into requisition, the upshot of the very animated discussion being that they were unanimous in denying the interviews, it being claimed that their views were grossly misrepresented.

Convict Labor.

To the Editor of the Globe:

It has so transpired that in the letting of the contracts for the stonework for many of the buildings that have recently been erected in the city that many of them have fallen into the hands of the state prison contractors of Joliet, Ill., who have all, or nearly all, of their work done by convict labor. This was notably true in the case of the new hotel toward which our citizens so liberally contributed some $250,000.

It may be well to review the facts in the matter of the new hotel; first the necessity was appreciated of better and more extensive accommodations for the traveling public who might find their way to our city and a foundation for inviting strangers to visit with us.

Secondly, The benefits to be derived from such an enterprise were not for the stranger within our gates, but that profit and gain might result from contact and intercourse with those who might come. These facts, we say, were well understood by those of our citizens and taxpayers who contributed so liberally toward the hostelry, and the plans of the promoters were laid, and this is one side of the case.

In the erection of this magnificent structure much of cut stone enters into the material of which it is built, and while our local contractors are able and willing to do all of the work and furnish all material of that character as low as these jail-birds can furnish it, the work is taken from them and the money raised in St. Paul instead of going in legitimate channels back to the merchants and other public spirited citizens who so liberally donated it to the public weal, goes to swell the profits of a parcel of ringsters who fatten on the blood guiltiness of slave labor. The question of placing honest labor in competition with convict labor has for some time been agitated all over the land, upon the ground that an honest man could not labor for the same hire as that to which the convict was forced. This is a good argument in favor of honest labor, even though this does not form a part of the matter subject hereof, for at even prices and at the same figures the Joliet contractors have been given the preference in more than one instance, both in this city and Minneapolis. Our local contractors in this line are as able to produce good work as the best of outsiders, and even at a slight excess of figures discrimination should have been toward them, and as the well worn adage hath it, "charity should begin at home."

Again the Joliet stone is considered by all, and it has been demonstrated by the best experts in the country, to be the poorest stone of the whole list, to withstand the effects of fire and for that matter any destructive agent, and is valuless as compared with Ohio free stone, or the native Kasota stone. Your writer is unable to fix the exact locality of fault in this matter, but it is between two parties, either Mr. Ryan, who is building the hotel, or his architect, Mr. Egan, who has the letting of the contracts, but wherever it lies either upon the shoulders of an unappreciative recipient of a benefice or hangs upon the skirts of a time serving architect, who may make a good commission by recommending any particular class of material, of this the community is assured that they have been beaten out of at least $250,000 in hard cash, that might have easily been left with us, that then a hundred honest stone cutters have been left idle all winter, merely to give profit to a gang of men who judging them by their past would let a respectable mechanic and his family be driven out of a community, to which they add dignity and value, for the lack of that very price and wage that has been sent out of our city and state, as a premium upon crime. Your writer claims that this and other cases are a gross insult to ever man who contributed a dollar to the new hotel, and in due season if you will permit him, will, through the columns of your paper, publish a few facts and figures that may, perhaps, convince those of your readers whom these few statements may leave in doubt as to the justice of this criticism.

Very respectfully,

Feb. 12, 1884. A KICKER

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

August Helmbrecht, respondent, vs. Henry Helmbrecht, appellant.

Syllabus—A justice of the peace, before whom a cause was tried, after the jury had retired for deliberation, temporarily entered the jury room being adjacent to his office, without the consent of the parties. Held, (though such practice by a magistrate is not approved) that it not appearing that any communication was made by him, or any injury in fact suffered by the unsuccessful party, and the prevailing party being himself without fault, the verdict should not be set aside for this cause alone.

Judgment affirmed. VANDERBURG, J.

The state of Minnesota—respondent, vs. Martin Bruggerman, appellant.

Syllabus—Upon the facts found in this case, held, that the act entitled "An act to legalize certain highways in Ramsey county" (chapter 26, special laws 1879,) is applicable to the highway in controversy, and that the same is a valid and constitutional exercise of legislative authority within the principles laid down in State vs. Messenger, 27 Minn., 123.

Judgment affirmed. VANDERBURG, J.

DISSENTING OPINION.

The case is not, in principle, different from State vs. Messenger, and I dissent from the decision on the grounds stated by me in that case. GILFILLAN, C. J.

Thomas Lowry and Calvin S. Goodrich as administrators of the estate of Calvin G. Goodrich, deceased, respondent vs Lazarus Tilleny, appellant.

Syllabus—An administrator may sue for and collect claims discovered to belong to the estate represented by him, until he is discharged and his official responsibility has ceased.

The covenant of seizin is a personal covenant and a cause of action for the breach thereof survives to the personal representatives of the covenantee, and is not transmitted to the heir.

A description of certain premises in a sheriff's certificate of sale upon foreclosure, held sufficient to pass the interest covered by the mortgage.

Where a mortgagor or his grantee remains in possession after the title to an individual interest therein has passed by a foreclosure sale to a purchaser thereof, his possession is presumed amicable and in subordination to the title of the purchaser, until the contrary appears. The parties so jointly owning the land became tenants in common, the possession of one being deemed the possession of both.

And the statute of limitations does not begin to run against such purchaser until an ouster or the assertion of some hostile claim by the tenant in possession, denoting an intention to hold adversely to his co-tenant.

The judgment must be affirmed.

VANDERBURG, J.

Edward Jordan, respondent, vs. J. W. Humphrey, appellant.

Syllabus—The question as to the sufficiency of evidence to justify a verdict or special findings of fact by a jury, which has not been considered and passed upon by the trial court will not be considered in this court.

Otherwise as to findings made by the court upon the evidence, on a trial without a jury.

Under chapter 23, general statutes, 1878, usurious contracts, except as provided in the case of certain innocent purchasers, are absolutely void, and the effect of the statute is not avoided by the substitution of a new security for one infected with usury,

And except in favor of a bona fide purchaser a foreclosure sale made under a power contained in a mortgage void for usury, works no estoppel against the mortgagor, and the purchaser is in no better position than if no sale had been made.

Taylor vs. Burgess, 26 Minn. 548, and Woods vs. Merchant, 27 id. 896, distinguished.

To constitute a bona fide purchaser or assignee upon such foreclosure sale, the purchase or assignment must be made to a party for value, in good faith and without notice.

Upon a loan of money entrusted to an agent for that purpose by his principal, and which is secured by a mortgage for the full sum loaned, with lawful interest, the voluntary act of the agent in reserving a "bonus" for his own benefit, without any collusion with the mortgagee, who does not expressly authorize or ratify the act or to derive any benefit from it, is not presumptively a cover for wrong pu the part of the lender and does not make the loan usurious. And receiving the mortgage and attempting to enforce it for the amount actually loaned with lawful interest does not amount to a ratification.

The illegal act of an agent in such case is not to be deemed with in the scope of the agency following Achson vs. Chase 28, Minn. 24.

Judgment reversed. VANDERBURG, J.

District Court.

NEW SUITS FILED.

Silz Schwab & Co. vs. Ivedt Bros.; suit for $500 on goods furnished.

W. H. Caine vs. W. X. Folsom; suit for $65 on promissory note; affidavit for garnishment.

JURY CASES.

[Before Judge Wilkin.]

J. J. Palmer, vs. Breen & Young; on trial.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. to-day.

COURT CASES.

[Before Judge Brill.]

C. E. Kellar & Co., vs. Michael Houlihan; argued and submitted.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. to-day.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge McGrorty.]

Estate of Ellen Barlow, deceased; citation issued to have administrator render an account.

Estate of John S. Pomeroy, deceased; petition for allowance of final account. Hearing March 10, 10 a. m.

Insanity of John Jacobson; examined, adjudged insane and committed.

Estate of John Weniger, deceased; petition for probate of will filed. Hearing March 10, at 10 a. m.

Guardianship of C. J. A. Stahlman, junior; H. C. G. Stahlman appointed guardian.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

Henry Smith, larceny; continued to the 19th inst.

L. Sangers, vagrancy; sentence suspended.

Charles Geuske, interfering with an officer; fine of $20 paid.

Nick Crow, abusive language; dismissed.

J. E. Molin, assault; fine of $100 paid.

THE RAILROADS.

Gold Mines on the Northern Pacific.

The Couer d'Alene mines of North Idaho, on the Northern Pacific road, are attracting a very great deal of attention on account of the large amount of gold found there, and the case with which it is taken out. The wonderful rich mineral wealth of the Couer d'Alene mountains and the tributaries of the river of that name is becoming known to the world, and old prospectors and miners who are conversant with the history of mining in the different territories, are compelled to admit that these new fields are unequalled in richness and extent, the gold being practically inexhaustible. The mineral consists of silver, tellurium and free milling gold. One hundred dollars per man per day are being taken out of the rim rack of the gulches, while in the gulches, $25 to $40 per man per day are being panned out, claims are all very rich, and are located in the gulches of the north fork of the Cœur d'Alene river, Eagle Pritchard and Beaver creeks, streams running into the Cœur d'Alene river. The Pritchard is the chief stream, flows two thousand inches of water, and it is said does not freeze up, the altitude being only 2,400 feet. Rich placer deposits have already been discovered for a considerable distance on Pritchard creek, and the same distance on Eagle creek, the creeks being known by the latter name from the point where they come together. Even where few developments have been made, the prospects obtained show beyond a doubt that nature has been very lavish with her favors, as from 12½ to 50cents per pan is regularly obtained, and in some instances as high $1.75 per pan. Wherever the bed-rock has been uncovered, beautiful rich "dust" has been scooped up by the lucky owners. On Pritchard Creek can be seen valuable placer claims that have been opened, and in a single instance has the work of development been advanced without a correspondingly rich return in bright golden nuggets, some of which have been sold for $50. $100, $166 and $200.

FREE GOLD QUARTZ.

An intense excitement has sprung up in regard to the quartz deposits of this district, the immediate occasion of this being a "find" of a valuable gold quartz lode at the head of Pritchard Creek. The vein has been traced on the surface for a distance of five hundred feet, and out-croppings are very prominent. The ore taken from the vein shows a great amount of free gold; in fact it fairly glistens with it, plainly discernible to the naked eye. Very little attention has been paid to quartz heretofore, but this strike has done much toward stimulating prospecting in this line. A gold vein near Miner's Cabin, on which a great deal of development work has been done, is from eighteen to twenty-four inches wide, and hardly a chunk can be picked up on the dump and broken which does not show free gold. A shaft has been driven down on the ore body to the depth of eighty feet, and in the bottom the vein is strong twenty inches wide. A tunnel advanced 350 feet would tap the ore body at nearly 500 feet. This ore assays from $28 to $199 per ton gold; the former, being the smallest assay ever obtained, as high as $900 in gold per ton being not infrequent, while certain specimens have assayed $10,000 per ton gold.

A MAMMOTH GALENA BELT,

the most extensive known at the present day, is being developed on Beaver Creek. The vein can be readily traced on the surface for five or six miles, the ore carrying from eighty to ninety ounces of silver, and 35 to 40 per cent. lead per ton. At many points the veins have been stripped for hundreds of feet, and everywhere show a remarkably high percentage, not only in silver and lead, but up in the hundreds in gold. The outcrop frequently measures sixty feet in width.

Such is a brief sketch of the Cœur d'Alene mines, which surpass in richness and volume the most fabulous quartz and placers ever discovered, even the famous deposits of "Potosi" being inferior to those which underlie the mountains of the Cœur d'Alenes.

The Weather.

The storm which commenced Monday, and continued all day yesterday reached far and wide, but up to last night the injury and inconvenience to the railroads has not been very great. On the St. Paul & Omaha road it was storming pretty much the whole length. On the eastern division it was snowing and cold and there was some drifting east of Eau Claire. West of that place it was calm. At Ashland, on the northern division, it was snowing lightly and blowing, and during the preceding night six inches of snow fell. At Cumberland it was the same. At New Richmond it was snowing. On the St. Paul and Sioux City division it was snowing, cold and drifting. On the Nebraska division it was cold, snowing and blowing with the mercury 5 degrees below at Omaha and colder on the northern end of the division.

The Northern Pacific road is enjoying a severe storm of wind and snow and the latter is drifting a good deal. The only way the road has succeeded in keeping the road open, and trains moving on time, has been by doubling up of the engines, and forcing the way through with the superior equipments of that road. In fact, if it had not been for the superiority of the rolling stock, the trains would have had to be laid up. With few exceptions the trains came through on time.

The St. Paul road was all right, on all its different lines, and even the Hastings & Dakota that has heretofore, on different occasions, caused some trouble, was all right as far as Ellendale.

The St. Paul & Manitoba road was all right.

Cut Rates.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 12.—It is very positively asserted here that the offers made by one of the pool lines yesterday, will take eighth class freight to New York at a cut of 15c, notwithstanding the agreement entered into at last Thursday's New York meeting to rigidly maintain rates. It is further asserted that numbers of contracts were made yesterday at cut rates, and the contracts dated back several days, so as to come within the term of the resolutions passed by the New York meeting.

Rail Notes.

The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg road, on account of the high water, declines to receive or forward live stock or perishable property for points east of Newark, Ohio.

Ten emigrants from Luxenberg, Germany, arrived yesterday, and went out on the St. Paul & Manitoba road to settle. This is but the forerunner of more that are coming.

The Royal Route has contracted to bring Maplesons opera troupe up here. The members of the troupe will come in nine cars and a dining car, making ten cars. They will leave Chicago Wednesday night, and will come through in fourteen hours.

On Sunday evening Mr. John Muir, superintendent of traffic of the Northern Pacific, will leave St. Paul to return to Portland, Oregon. He will not be accompanied by his wife, who will remain in St. Paul till spring. Mr. E. S. Mayo, who came here with Mr. Muir will go back with him. Mr. Mayo will be accompanied by his wife. Mr. J. M. Hannaford and wife, Mr. C. Fee and Mr. Charlton will also go up with Mr. Muir. It is expected that Mr. Oakes will go on ahead of the party and meet it at Helena, where he will join it and go on to Portland with it.

Cases of Life.

As we come to them they are received, borne with and passed over with no more than a thought, if we are in the enjoyment of health, but if suffering with piles or skin diseases of any kind they magnify a hundred fold. A. E. Wilkes, B. & E. Zimmerman, and E. Stierle, the druggists, have Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, an absolute cure. Sold at 50 cents.

Pale grey with pink, and darker grey with garnet ace among the most successful contrasts of color for young ladies' dresses. Grey or putty-colored satin for the waist and train with brocaded fronts of a cisele velvet, of the same color covered with cisele velvet, of figures of pink and garnet together are very effective for dinner dresses. Round moons, rings, and wheels of garnet velvet trim light grey cloth suits for dressy street wear.

Mantz, the crayon artist, commences work Monday on several orders from the state officers at the capitol building. He takes the cake on fine life sized crayon work, sometimes taking orders for whole families. We intend getting work done by him soon. Call on him at his studio at 380 Point Douglas street, St. Paul, Minn., or address, J. J. Clason, as above.