ST. PAUL NEWS.

RED LAKE AGENCY.

Knute Nelson's Bill to Forfeit the Indian Reservation.

The Provisions of an Act That Require Close Examination.

The Hon. Knute Nelson has forwarded the following bill to the Minnesota state authorities for their examination, and Attorney General Hahn is engaged in drafting an amendment to the same to cover the state's rights to school and swamp lands in the reservation should the bill become a law:

A BILL in relation to the Red Lake Indian reservation in the state of Minnesota.

WHEREAS, The said reservation contains upward of three million acres of land, whereof about one-third is tillable land, and is occupied by less than twelve hundred Indians, who have not to exceed six hundred acres thereof under cultivation; and

WHEREAS, Nearly all the lands of the United States in said state suitable for agriculture, and not included in any Indian reservation, have already been disposed of, and there is a great demand among the people of said state that the Indian title to said reservation be extinguished, that suitable provision be made for the Indians by allotments in severalty and otherwise, and that the lands not required for such allotments be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead and pre-emption laws of the United States; therefore,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the secretary of the interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed, as soon as practicable, in person or through three commissioners to be appointed by him, to obtain and acquire for the United States of America, from the Red Lake Chippewa Indians, in the state of Minnesota, their cession and relinquishment, in writing, of all their title and interest in and to said Red Lake reservation, for the purposes and upon the terms hereinafter stated; and such cession and relinquishment shall be deemed sufficient if made by the chiefs or headmen of said tribe of Indians, in a public council or meeting of the band, and assented to by a majority of the male adults of said band present at such meeting; and the acceptance and approval of such cession and relinquishment by the secretary of the interior shall be deemed full and conclusive proof of the assent of said Red Lake Chippewa Indians to said cession and relinquishment.

SEC. 2. That as soon as the cession and relinquishment of said Indian title is obtained, the secretary of the interior shall cause so much of said reservation as is agricultural or pine lands to be surveyed as government lands are surveyed; and in making such surveys the surveyor shall carefully ascertain and note and return on the plat and in the field notes all forty acre or lesser tracts on which there is any pine timber standing or growing, and which tracts are for the purpose of this act termed pine lands; and upon the completion of such surveys the secretary of the interior shall cause the stumpage upon each forty-acre or lesser tract of said pine lands to be estimated and appraised by three competent men to be appointed by him. Such stumpage shall be estimated by the thousand feet of board measure upon each separate tract of forty acres or less; and such appraisal shall be at the rate of a certain sum per thousand feet, and shall in no event be less than one dollar per thousand feet.

SEC. 3. That after the said pine lands have been surveyed, and the stumpage thereon estimated and appraised as aforesaid, the secretary of the interior shall, after having given three months' notice through newspapers of general circulation published at St. Paul, Duluth and Crookston, in said state, through the United States land officers for the district where the lands are situate, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, in forty-acre or lesser tracts, the stumpage on said pine lands, with five years' right of removal; but such sale shall not be for a less price than the appraised value, nor shall the stumpage on any tract be sold at a price less than two dollars per acre, nor shall more than one-fifteenth in acreage or quantity of timber of the stumpage of said pine lands be disposed of in any one year, or otherwise disposed of than in this act provided, nor shall the United States part with the fee-simple in said pine lands.

SEC. 4. That as soon as any of the lands on said reservation other than pine lands have been surveyed, the secretary of the interior shall give notice thereof, which said notice shall be published in at least ten of the principal papers published in the state of Minnesota, for the full term of sixty days from the date of said notice; and at the expiration of said sixty days the said lands so surveyed and no others, shall be opened to settlement, and may be disposed of by the government under the homestead and pre-emption laws of the United States, but in no other manner whatsoever; and no right of any kind shall be acquired by reason of any settlement on these lands made prior to the expiration of the sixty days notice aforesaid: *Provided*, That the United States shall compensate the Indians for all of said lands that may be disposed of under the homestead laws, at the rate of one and twenty-five cents per acre.

SEC. 5. That the funds arising from the sale of the stumpage of said pine lands, and the funds arising from the pre-emption sales, homestead, or commuted homestead entries under this act, shall be disposed of as follows: Out of said funds shall first be paid all the expenses of the surveys, estimates, and appraisals herein prescribed, and the balance remaining of said funds shall be placed in the treasury of the United States, and draw interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, which interest, and so much of the principal as the secretary of the interior may see fit, shall by him be expended for the benefit of said Indians, for such purposes, in such sums, and at such times, and in such manner as he may, in his discretion, from time to time determine.

SEC. 6. That the said Indians may continue to occupy said pine lands as a reservation, and use the dead and down timber thereon for fuel, until otherwise provided by law; but they are in no manner to interfere with or hinder the purchasers of stumpage in the full enjoyment of their stumpage right; it being the true intent and meaning of this act that said Indians may continue to occupy and hold the said pine lands as hunting, fishing, and trapping grounds, and for haying and pasturage, until otherwise provided by law; but such occupancy and use to be without any prejudice or hinderance to the rights of purchasers or stumpage.

SEC. 7. That the secretary of the interior shall, under such rules as he may determine, make allotments of said lands other than pine lands to said Indians in severalty as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter section; to each single person over twenty years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under twenty years of age, one-eighth of a section; and to each other person now living, when he or she has attained the age of twenty years, one-eighth of a section; but such allotments shall be so made as to leave the allottees in a tract separate and distinct from and not intermingled with other settlers; and for the purposes of filling such allotments the secretary of the interior shall withhold from settlement and entry on the eastern or southeastern side of Red lake, or elsewhere on said reservation if necessary, a quantity of land sufficient for such allotments; and for the allotments so made as herein provided certificates shall issue to the allottees, which certificates shall be of the legal effect, and declare on their face that the United States does and will hold the land thus alloted for the period of thirty years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the allottee, or his or her heirs, according to the laws of the state of Minnesota, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey, by patent in fee-simple, to the allottee, or his or her heirs as aforesaid, the land so allotted, discharged of said trust and free of all liens or incumbrances.

SEC. 8. That the provisions made for said Indians in this act shall be deemed and taken to be compensation in full for their cessation and relinquishment of all their right and interest in said reservation to the United States of America, as herein contemplated.

THE SCALPER'S CASE.

The Trial of The Stool Pigeon Resumed Yesterday Afternoon—Arguments of Counsel Heard And the Case Dismissed.

The railroad scalping case, in which G. A. Boda was arrested for criminal libel on complaint of Mr. Chas. Thompson, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company, was resumed in the municipal court yesterday afternoon. Boda was arrested on the charge of swearing falsely to an affidavit, charging Mr. Thompson with selling a railroad ticket lower than the pool agreement.

When the case was called Mr. Thos. D. O'Brien for the defendant moved to dismiss on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove that the charges in the affidavit were not true; the evidence, he said, was also incompetent; they had also failed to prove any intention of wrong on the part of Boda, and, so far as the charge of conspiracy was concerned, it was a perfectly legitimate transaction for the St. Louis company to pay its agent $5 for his trouble. Mr. Thompson had not said that the affidavit was wilfully untrue; the state had also failed to prove malice; there were two kinds of libel, one where a crime is charged, and the other where false statements are made concerning a peculiar position occupied by a citizen. The counsel then referred at some length to the witnesses, which he cited as offering no proof of wrong intention. Counsel cited from a number of authorities to prove the position that the case was not criminal for the reason that it did not show malice. He claimed that it was entirely a civil action; Mr. Thompson had suffered no damage and it had not been shown that he would suffer any hardship or damage.

What the prosecution wanted was to send the defendant to states prison in order to vindicate the company, save the $500 penalty and prevent a rate war. After arguing the facts very ably and at great length, counsel said that the alleged libel was a legitimate communication; the agent had a perfect right to find out whether or not the other road was acting up to its agreement; he had not published a libel; he secured information and sent it to proper authorities. The prosecution could not ask the court to hold the accused to the grand jury on a mere belief.

Mr. I. V. D. Heard, for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company, followed with an exhaustive argument to show that the accused should be held to the grand jury; to define libel, he said, was a very difficult matter; it made no difference whether a libel was intended against Mr. Thompson or not; a corporation could be libeled just the same as an individual.

Counsel then took up the points introduced by Mr. O'Brien and argued them, claiming that the defendant should be held, and County Attorney Egan then addressed the court in behalf of the state, stating reasons why he thought defendant should be held. After hearing the arguments Judge Burr said that while the testimony demonstrated that the ticket had been sold at the regular rate, $21.50, and that the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway company had employed dubious methods to do their dirty work, it had been shown that the defendant had not signed the affidavit with criminal intent, and the case would, therefore, be dismissed.

BLEW IN WITH THE BLIZZARD.

The Cases Before Hizzoner Yesterday, And How They Were Disposed of.

"What strange things drift in with the blizzard," remarked the bailiff yesterday morning, as Dan. Monahan, a horny-handed son of toil, stood up in the bull pen for sentence. Daniel had been paralyzed drunk, and his hair and whiskers stood out like so many feelers.

His story was rather pathetic and it shows how easily a man may fall from grace when under the seductive influence of the beautiful bug juice. He came in from the country with a load of hay and in crossing the river his load tipped over. In setting things to rights he got his feet wet and then he took a drink to warm them up.

One bowl led to another, and he was soon stiff. Judge Burr said it was a sad case, and he told Dan to go and booze no more.

The case of Charles Klappenbach, charged with calling his quondam wife bad names, was the next on deck. "Where is my birdie?" he pathetically exclaimed, when the case was called, but his birdie didn't appear against him, and so he collared the court's ear and told his grief, as only a man can talk when he feels that the partner of his joys and sorrows has flown from the nest of domestic affection. He was discharged with the injunction to keep his tongue to himself.

It was a cold night, and a big train of cars laden with coal was a big temptation to Nelson Taylor, so when the stars were shining and the night was still he made a sneak on the black diamonds and cabbaged three scuttles full of them.

Nelson is a good fellow at heart, and yesterday was really sorry for what he had done. He was fined $25, the price of a good deal of coal, and he left the room quite sad.

The case of P. J. Oberst, charged with embezzlement, which has been pending for over a month, was dismissed.

John Bogenreif and Wm. Collins, the two mashers and sneak thieves who stole a bolt of garnet silk from Smith's dry goods store, were arraigned on the charge of grand larceny. The hearing was continued until today.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

JURY CASES.

[Before Judge Wilkin.]

Wallace & Ryan vs. the City of St. Paul; verdict of $282.59 for plaintiff.

Henry Peirt vs. the City of St. Paul; on trial.

NEW SUITS AND PAPERS FILED.

C. Hartman vs. A. Peterson; transcript of judgment from municipal court.

Richard A. Walsh vs. Louis Rebholz; stipulation of dismissal.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. to-day.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge McGrorty.]

Estate of Ellen Barlow, deceased; petition for license to sell real estate filed. Hearing April 14, at 10 a m.

Estate of Moritz Kupperl, deceased; will filed. Hearing March 26, at 10 a. m.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

P. J. Oberst, embezzlement; dismissed.

C. Klappenbach, abusive language; same.

John Bogenreif and Wm. Collins, larceny; continued until to-day.

D. Monahan, drunkenness; fine remitted.

N. Taylor, larceny; fine of $25 paid.

A WORK OF ART.

There has been placed on exhibition in one of the windows of Messrs Nathan Lyons & Co's., store, No. 11 East Third street, a crazy quilt, made by Mrs. Jacob Mainzer, of this city, and a veritable beauty it is. Its name aptly fits it, for a puzzling combination of squares, triangles, circles, etc., could not possibly be gotten together and be known by any other name. Every lady must see it to appreciate its beauties, for we would not attempt a description of its intricate construction.

The combinations of color are exquisite and the many touches of artistic needlework to be found in even a hasty examination of it, certainly indicate the thorough perfection Mrs. Mainzer has attained in this line of ladies' handiwork.

Perhaps the most conspicuous patterns or features in it are the exquisite roses and daisies in ribbon work—and a beautiful bunch of hand painted morning glories on white silk. There are also several charming effects in chenille and arrasene work and the quilt is edged with a handsome Duchesse lace. Messrs. Nathan Lyons & Co. take great pride in showing it and ladies who are interested in this particular kind of fancy work should call at once and see it. It will remain a few days longer.

Pork Prohibition Abolished.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The consul general of Greece announces that his government has abolished the prohibition against the importation of American hog products. The decree took effect on the 22d inst.

THE RAILROADS.

The Rock Island Victory.

It is generally regarded in railroad circles that by the election of Mr. Cable as director in place of John I. Blair the Rock Island succeeded in accomplishing a very decided victory over Mr. Vanderbilt. It is generally admitted that it is not the intention of the Rock Island to force the Burlington out of its interest in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, but to induce it to give up its intention to build the new line to St. Paul from Dubuque, that it recently had surveyed, and use the Cedar Rapids road in connection with the Minneapolis & St. Louis as its Northwestern outlet. The Cedar Rapids & Northern is now building a branch to Clinton, Iowa, where direct connection is made with the Burlington for Chicago. By this means the Burlington would secure as direct a line from Chicago to St. Paul as if it constructed the proposed independent line. A troublesome competitor of the Cedar Rapids & Northern would thus be kept out of the field, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis (owned by the Rock Island) would get the benefit of the Burlington's northwestern traffic. Such an arrangement would no doubt benefit both the Rock Island and Burlington, but it is not by any means certain that it can be consummated, as the Burlington may prefer to have an independent line of its own to St. Paul.

Cut Rate Met.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The Burlington road has met the cut in freight rates to Denver, and points west of that city, in Colorado, ordered by the Western Trunk Line association to meet the cut made by the St. Louis and San Francisco road.

A Board Re-elected.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—President Bliss and the old board of officers of the Boston & Albany railway, were re-elected to-day.

Rail Notes.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad earned in 1883 over all expenses $448,125.

C. Jones Goodings, agent of the St. Paul & Manitoba road at St. Vincent, is in St. Paul.

E. E. Naugle, agent of the St. Paul & Manitoba road at Devil's Lake, has returned from an extended trip to the east.

Mr. W. S. Mellen, chairman of the joint western classification committee, announces a number of changes in and additions to the classification which will go into effect March 1.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the third week in February were $160,975.44, against $158,638.72 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $2,336.72. The increase thus far this year is $24,258.14.

Col. T. W. Teasdale, general passenger agent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha railway, is making quite extensive improvements in his office, including handsome cherry furniture, and other elegant accessories.

General Manager S. S. Merrill, of the St. Paul system, has been confined to his residence by illness that has kept him within doors for a week or ten days. Information was received in St. Paul yesterday that he was somewhat better.

A dispatch from Belknap to the Northern Pacific people, received at headquarters yesterday, announced that the wagon road was completed from Belknap out eighteen miles toward Eagle City in the Cœur d'Alene mines, and from the end of the wagon road to Eagle City there was a good pack-horse trail.

The contractors for building the Souris & Rocky Mountain railway states that work will be rapidly pushed as soon as the spring opens. The road will run from Winnipeg northwesterly through Battleford to a point beyond Edmonton, in all about 1,050 miles. The company has been reorganized and a land-grant of 6,400 acres per mile has been obtained from the government. The bonds of the company, amounting to $8,000,000, have been placed.

It is reported that Mr. M. M. Knight, general freight agent of the Wabash, and Mr. J. J. Rogers, general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, have tendered their resignations. Nothing has yet been learned as to who their successors will be. It is stated that a number of other important changes in the Missouri Pacific and Wabash management will be made. It is reported that Mr. Knight has been offered a prominent position on the Erie.

Chicago *Tribune*—Next Monday it will be decided whether the Northwestern Traffic association is to be continued after March 6, when the Rock Island's notice of withdrawal expires. The general managers of the roads in the association meet at Carman's office Monday to take final action. From present appearances it does not seem that the life of the association can be prolonged and the likelihood is that Commissioner Carman will be instructed to wind up the affairs of the association.

Mr. William Hughes, northwestern traveling agent of the Illinois Central railroad, is in St. Paul. Among the new literature issued by his road is a splendid illustrated book, which has, for elegance, interest and profusion of artistic engravings, never been equaled by any railroad in the country. It portrays the scenery in city and country on the line, both by exquisite engravings and entertaining descriptions; is of very large size and printed in beautiful type on very heavy satin-finished paper. It is a marvel of beauty and rich with entertaining literature.

A new railroad called the Kansas City, Des Moines & Northern railroad has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state at Des Moines. The incorporators of the company are Col. James H. Birch, of Clinton county, Missouri; H. M. Allen, Leavenworth; Henry S. Hawley and Henry T. Glover, Chicago; O. W. Hazzard, Des Moines; D. D. Burns, St. Joe; William K. Faulconer, Kansas City; H. D. Blood and D. W. McElroy, of Keokuk. The company organized and elected the following officers: Col. James H. Birch, president; Henry S. Hawley, vice president; Henry T. Glover, assistant secretary and treasurer; and D. W. McElroy, secretary.

The Ladies' Day.

This day—the twenty-ninth of February—had not its corresponding day in last year. Its fellow stands four measures back in the chain of time, and is, so to speak, one of the series of space marks in that chain. It is like a piece of gold welded into a ring to make it larger and to cover the rough joint it has been chased aud cut with curious devices, making it a conspicuous and attractive feature and is dedicated wholly and solely to the ladies. These are some of the curious characters wrought upon it. Rose cut and burnished is the feature that the ladies change places for the day with the sterner sex, and any love-sick, forlorn maiden, who has "never told her love, but let concealment, like a worm i' the bud feed upon her damask cheek," may upon this day declare her passion in other than sighs and tender glances, and woe to the swain who should turn a deaf ear to the four years' pent up feelings of a gentle creature, even if she has upon every 29th of February gushed forth a whole volcano of seething hot love upon some hapless wight or others for a decade of leapyears; for the frown of the gods and the pinches and spurs of the "little people" will make his after life a constant torture. Should the lucky swain plead a prior engagement or that he is already wed (providing the lady is ignorant of the facts), he can redeem himself with a forfeit, presenting to the lady anything in reason which she may ask—such as a house and lot. If he is rich it must be something very substantial, seeing the mistake deprives the fair one of the golden opportunity till another long four years have "drawn their slow length along." To-day a lady may, without appearing to be outre, ask a gentleman to the Opera house, to ride, to walk, to go shopping, to dine at a restaurant, to do anything in fact, and, too—she may pay the bill. How many ladies will take advantage of their privileges to-day?

THE REBELS DEFEATED.

TRINKITAT, Feb. 28.—A battle took place to-day between General Graham and the rebels, not far from here, in which the latter were defeated.

A MINNESOTA TRAGEDY.

Joe Beach of Houston County, Murders His Ex-Wife and Kills Himself.

[La Crosse Chronicle, 28th.]

The Beach scandal and family trouble which has been furnishing exciting food for gossip in Pine creek valley for a long time past, came to a sudden and horrifying termination about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Yesterday morning Joe Beach harnessed a horse to a sleigh and drove from the house of his son, with whom he resides, to the residence of his brother, Lafayette, where his divorced wife resides with her child. Mrs. Lafayette and Mrs. Joseph Beach were sisters, and their respective husbands were brothers. It is said that Mrs. Joe Beach

SAW HER EX-HUSBAND COMING

and fled in terror to an upper chamber, locking the door behind. With the stated determination of a man who had long brooded over his trouble until his reason was unsettled. Beach tied his horse to the fence and entered his brother's house. Not seeing his wife he demanded to know her whereabouts, but his sister-in-law, bent upon preventing the mischief she saw afoot, barred his entrance. Pushing her aside he rushed up stairs, she following at his heels. He reached the door that separated him from

THE OBJECT OF HIS REVENGE,

burst it open and stood in her presence. Drawing his revolver he put it almost against the terrified woman's left temple and sent a bullet crashing through her brain. She staggered against the chimney and fell upon the floor a corpse. Turning upon his sister-in-law, who stood behind him, he bade her not to stir a step on pain of instant death. Then he approached the quivering remains of the dead woman, drew them out into the middle of the floor and laid himself down beside them. Taking

THE STILL SMOKING PISTOL

he placed it against his ear and fired, and expired almost instantly by her side, apparently not having moved after the report rang out. The unfortunate woman who had been an unwilling spectator of the terrible tragedy, fled from the house with the speed of the wind and went to the residence of Mr. Louis Lilly, the nearest justice of the peace, and apprised him of the dreadful event, Mr. Lilly lost no time in riding to La Crescent and notifying the coroner at Winona of what had transpired.

THE INQUEST

will probably occur to-day, as the coroner cannot well reach the scene before that time. Mr. Sylvester Cory, of Money Creek, Houston county, passing the residence of Lafayette Beach at about eleven o'clock noticed the horse hitched to the fence and was asked by a bystander if he had heard the news, on being told what had occured he stopped and went into the house. None of the family were at home and he passed up stairs into the last bedroom and

THE SICKENING SCENE

was before him in all its ghastliness. The wall of the room was smeared with blood and brains and a trail of blood marked where the body had been dragged along the floor to where it was then resting. Her dead husband lay beside her with the pistol clinched tightly in his hand and both bodies were still warm. The floor about the bodies was a pool of clotted blood and the sanguine flood was slowly spreading over what little of the surface was unpolluted with it.

THE NEWS SPREAD

like wildfire through the neighborhood and thrilled the whole community with unspeakable horror. Everybody knew the unfortunate and unhappy couple, and their domestic infelicity and bickerings were a fruitful theme of gossip over a wide section of country. Beach was represented to have often threatened violence, but those who knew him best, including the dead woman and her kin, always

MADE LIGHT OF HIS THREATS.

Indeed, so little was thought of them that they were always a matter of mirth, such as was expressed by our correspondent in these columns in referring to their affairs yesterday. But he was goaded too far at last by his real or fancied wrongs, and in consequence it is more charitable to suppose that his

REASON BECAME DETHRONED

for the time being, at least. Joseph Beach was a man not far from sixty years old, but rather older than under that age. He emigrated from Canada and settled in the vicinity of the scene of the tragedy, perhaps twenty-five years ago. He was a blacksmith by trade and a good one, but owing to old age as much as to anything else has not worked at his trade of late years. His first wife died seven years ago leaving him with a numerous family of children on his hands. At this time his

SECOND WIFE, MARTHA HAWKINS,

an unmarried woman of about thirty, was making her home with her sister, Lafayette Beach's wife. There was no particular bond of sympathy between them and the most scheming of matchmakers would never have attempted to unite them in the bonds of matrimony. But Mrs. Hawkins needed a husband and Joe needed a wife and so they were married. Miss Hawkins that was, had a most caustic wit and great felicity in repartee, and being a woman of fair education was able to worst her husband in the almost daily

WAR OF WORDS

that broke out between them. In due course of time a child was born of this union, but instead of being a harbinger of peace was a bone of contention. They frequently parted, but always "made it up" and resumed their cohabitation. At last, however, after a peculiarly aggravated falling out Martha took her child and fled to the house of a sister residing at some distance and declared her intention of suing for a divorce. This Beach might have consented to, perhaps, if she would give up her child, but what mother, good, bad, or indifferent, would ever do that, under such circumstances especially? One day, Beach and some of his partizans, visited the place of refuge of Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Clow's residence, and committed assault and house breaking in order to

KIDNAP THE INFANT.

Having secured the babe, Joe fled with it to Canada, and left it with some of his kindred. But the court which granted the decree of divorce to Mrs. Beach, awarded her the custody of the child, and she pursued him to Canada and obtained the child by due process of law. Beach followed his ex-wife and child back to Minnesota last fall and was arrested for the

ASSAULT ON MRS. CLOW,

tried, convicted and went to jail at Winona in preference to paying the fine and witness' fees of his wife's relations. From that time to the culminating tragedy of yesterday there have been criminations and recriminations between the warring factions of this unhappy clan. The house

WHERE THE TRAGEDY OCCURRED

is about nine miles west of La Crescent and about a mile beyond Groff's mills. It is a low story and a half house, first built of logs and then a clapboarded addition attached, giving it a rather odd appearance. The inception of the present quarrel was on Monday last when Beach met his ex-wife and asked to see his child, which was refused by her. He followed her then to the place where he next day murdered her and according to all accounts had a very heated reception. Up to recently his brother Lafayette has been arrayed on his side of the fracas, on account of which his (Layfayette's) wife left him also. Since the return of Lafeyett's wife Joe's wife had made her home with them a considerable portion of the time and Lafe had evidently been disposed to occupy a neutral attitude so far as circumstances would permit. It would appear, however, he was absent from home at the time of the murder and the two women were alone in the house.

It was currently reported by those who should have known that Beach had a

THIRD MATRIMONIAL VENTURE

under way and had sent to Canada for an aged spinster, his early love, to come west and cheer his desolate hearthstone. As this was generally credited it had the effect of making his supposed enmity to his divorced better half seem like an idle tale, for Hymen and Nemesis do not often find conscious lodgement simultaneously in the same brain. If the fair Canadian is en route for the states as some forward gossips had it last week, an awful shock awaits her coming.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

Interviewed "Unbeknownst" to Himself by Clerical Newspaper Correspondents.

"The Republicans Shot Their Leaders in the Face of the Enemy."—"The Democratic Party Will Elect the Next President."

A *Globe-Democrat* correspondent has performed the remarkable feat of interviewing Hon. Roscoe Conkling. The following portion giving his views of the fraud of 1876 and of the present prospects of the Republican party are "mighty interesting reading" just now:

I said, upon being presented: "I am glad to know you, sir, although I have been one of your most earnest political opponents; an anti-stalwart of the most pronounced type." I said this because I wanted to see the "quills upon the fretful porcupine at once." I was not disappointed. The ex-senator turned his eyes upon me with a look of pity not unmingled with disdain and said, with marked courtesy, but with a tinge of the dictatorial in his tone: "May I ask, sir, what you mean by an anti-stalwart?"

"Certainly, sir; the strongest symptoms of anti-stalwartism in my case were found to be opposition to the third term, and what is generally called bossism."

"The old cry. Did you ever think, sir, that you can't do the simplest piece of work, of any shape or fashion, without having a controlling head, who may or may not be called the 'boss,' but who will be the 'boss' in reality? Do you want a political party to be anything but a flock of sheep with the bell-wether about? I am sick of this miserable stuff about 'bosses,' coming from men all over this country who never did a day's political work in their lives. (I don't intend my remarks to be personal, sir.) But now the Republican party has gotten rid of its 'boss.' Every man who was a head taller than his fellows has been killed off. It is an army that has shot its own leaders in the face of the enemy! Now, I hope the cranks are satisfied. And what is the result? You have lost the lower house of congress, and that is only the beginning of your losses. Of course I have no present interest in the contest, because I am out of the whole thing. I am a Republican, and expect to remain one, but I have no sympathy with this method of fighting in a headless army."

Just now the waiter brings a very frugal dinner, which we are politely invited to share. As we have dined in the middle of the day we confine ourselves to a cup of tea.

"Well, Mr. Conkling, I said, finding that our agreement upon the subject of the "boss" as a political blessing was not likely to be hearty, "I wish you felt disposed to talk about the convention that nominated Garfield. I am confident that you could tell me more about that contest than anybody I ever met."

There was a slight shrug of the ex-senatorial shoulders.

"The matter is past now, and I have little interest in the result. But," he said, frowning, "it was such a sickening history of false pretenses, miserable hypocrisy and detestable political corruption, that I have no heart to review it."

"I suppose that the apparent spontaneousness of the result was only upon the surface?"

"Certainly. It had been all arranged weeks before. Great pity," with a sigh of regret in his voice, "Gen. Grant could have secured the votes of two or three southern states, and thus opened the door to a republican party in the south."

I didn't believe a word of that but I thought it sagacious not to say so. I gave another tack to the conversation.

"Senator," I said, "What effect upon the Democratic prospects for next fall do you think their divided leadership upon the tariff will have?"

"They may have a divided leadership, but they have no divided army. I have tried in past times to break through the solid phalanx of Democratic voters in this state, but never yet found a weak place in ther line. No matter what issue you spring upon them the rank and file of the Democratic party are always ready to march under the commands of their acknowledged leaders. There never was such political organization in any other party.

"Why, I have always thought that the Republican party surpassed it in vital organic strength!"

Another look of pity combined with a less amiable ingredient.

"Well, sir, I have never had the honor of meeting a gentleman with whom I differred so radically. May I ask upon what you base your judgment in this matter?"

Of course I defended my position as well as I could, with becoming modesty. During my answer I said something like this: "Surely, Mr. Conkling, that party can boast of great organic strength which, after defeating in national convention its three most astute political leaders, Senators Logon, Cameron and yourself, upon a question of national policy so vital that you gentlemen feared that the defeat of Grant meant the probable defeat of the party; and yet through the sheer strength of party discipline all of you gentlemen went into the campaign with unabated enthusiasm even when you knew what your relation to the Garfield administration must be. You helped gain the fight with the knowledge that you had probably nothing to gain from the victory. I question if the Democratic party has been able to train leaders of that temper."

Mr. Conkling's only direct reply was: "*Beyond all question Gen. Grant made Gen. Garfield president of the United States.*"

I didn't believe that either, but I only said: "At least he did what he could to achieve that result."

"He made him president, sir; the Republican party would have suffered defeat if Grant had sulked in his tent."

"Tell me, senator, if you feel like speaking freely on the subject, what, in your opinion, should have been the attitude of the Republican party in respect to the Tilden and Hayes controversy?"

"Well, it is difficult to say, at this late day, what would have been wise and just policy in such an issue. The policy should have been marked with consistency at least."

"Which, in your opinion—"

"It was not, sir. Judge these facts. The electoral commission declared that Ruther*fraud* B. Hayes [strong emphasis on italics], had received the electoral vote of Louisiana. After the accession of Ruther*fraud* B. Hayes to the Presidency, he affirmed that Packard, who had received some 3,000 votes less than Samuel J. Tilden, was governor of the state. If Packard was governor then Ruther*fraud* [the word evidently a sweet remorse], held his place by the most palpable fraud ever perpetrated."

"That surely was a miserable blunder."

"It was worse than a blunder, sir; it was a crime."

This with increasing emphasis.

"You were not a member of the electoral commission, if I remember rightly, Mr. Conkling?"

"No, sir. I was not in favor of the creation of the commission, in fact, but we had limited ourselves in the senate to an absurd ten minute rule, and I knew I could not give my reasons for opposing the commission inside of that time, and so I remained silent."

'It did look as if a bargain had been formed, especially in the light of subsequent events."

"I cannot trust myself, sir, to characterize the whole transaction. It was only a part of that whole sickening programme of cant and hypocrisy with which these people have been imposing on a confiding public."

"What do you think of the future prospects of the party, Mr. Conkling?"

"I am to entirely out of politics myself, and so ignorent of party movements, that I am the last person in the world to come to with such a question."

"I am not a very enthusiastic Republican myself," I said; "but I believe heartily that the Democratic party will not go into power next year, no matter what candidate they select."

"Well, sir, I am by no means as sanguine; and I fail to see an intelligent basis for your expectation. But I pretend to no knowledge in the matter. But mark this, sir; of one thing I am certain in my own mind. *The Democratic party will elect the next President.* Remember, I do not say he will be a Democrat, but I do say that that party will be the determining factor in the result."

OFFICIAL.

Proceedings of the Board of Public Works.

Regular Meeting.

ST. PAUL, February 11, 1884.

Board met at 2 p. m.

Present—Messrs. Barrett, Hoyt, Koch, Peters, Terry and Mr. President.

Minutes of the 4th inst. read and approved.

John E. O'Brien made application for license to tap and connect with city sewers for the year 1884. Application granted and bond approved.

A communication was received from W. J. Rodgers, attorney for W. H. Glenney, asking for a correction of assessment for grading Sherman street, as to lots 11 and 12, block 30, Rice and Irvine's addition. Referred to Clerk to give notice of correction and to notify City Treasurer to withhold application for judgment against said property.

A communication was received from J. Austrian, claiming that the assessment for sidewalk in front of lots 11, 12 and 13, block 11, Dewey, Bass and Rohrer's addition, is erroneous, no walk having been built in front of said property. Referred to Engineer for report.

The Engineer having reported the frontage of lot 8, block 1, Leech's addition, to be 25 feet on Fort street, it was ordered that no reduction be made in the assessment against said lot, for paving Fort street.

The Engineer having reported in the matter of the petition of Peter H. Tierney, for the allowance of certain sums charged against him for engineering and inspection on his final estimate for grading Chestnut street and Pleasant avenue, it was ordered that the request of the petitioner be not granted.

The Engineer having reported in the matter of the petition of Michael O'Brien, for the allowance of the $315, charged against him for engineering and inspection, and deducted on his final estimate for paving Fort street, it was ordered that said petition be returned to the Council endorsing the report of the Engineer.

The Engineer having reported in the matter of claim of R. F. Marvin for a reduction of the assessment against lot 11, block 17, Woodland Park addition, for sewer on Dale and other streets, it was ordered that said matter be transmitted to the Council, with the recommendation that $17.50 of said assessment be abated.

The Engineer having reported that the assessment ($2.52) against lot 6, Munch's subdivision of block 15, Lyman Dayton's addition, for the construction, relaying and repairing sidewalks under contract of Peter Berkey, (Estimate No. 6) for term beginning April 1, 1883, and ending November 1, 1883, is erroneous. No walk having been built, it was ordered that the assessment against said property be abated so as to conform to the facts and rights of the case as intended. (H. A. Bienhoff supposed owner).

The Engineer having reported in the matter of the assessment against N. 5-6 of lot 3, block 3, Bazille and Guerin's addition, (M. Breen supposed owner) for the construction, relaying and repairing of sidewalks under contract of Peter Berkey, (Estimate No. 6,) for term beginning April 1, 1883, and ending November 1, 1883, that the same is erroneous, no walk having been built, it was ordered that the assessment against said property be abated so as to conform to the facts and rights of the case as intended.

The Engineer having submitted estimate of cost of walls in front of each lot not releasing claim for damages by the grading of Rice street, the same was considered and adjourned until the 18th inst.

The Engineer having submitted plan and estimate of cost for grading Cherry street from Hoffman avenue to Maria avenue, said matter was referred to the Fifth ward member.

The Engineer having submitted plan and estimate of cost, the following report was ordered sent to the Council, to-wit:

To the Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

The Board of Public Works have had under consideration the resolution or order of the Common Council, approved January 17, 1884, relative to the paving of Fifth (5th) street, from St. Peter street to Broadway with cedar blocks and granite curbs, and having investigated the proposed improvement, respectfully report that said improvement is necessary and proper, with stone curb; that the estimated expense thereof is $30,000, one-half of which need not be paid into the City Treasury before the contract is let; that real estate to be assessed therefor can be found benefited to the extent of the costs and expenses necessary to be incurred thereby; that said improvement is not asked for by a petition of a majority of the owners of property to be assessed therefor, but we herewith send a plan or profile of said improvement, and an order for your adoption, if you desire us to make the improvement. Yeas 6.

The Fifth ward member having reported in the matter of grading Payne avenue, the following report was sent to the Council, to-wit:

To the Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

The Board of Public Works have had under consideration the resolution or order of the Common Council approved March 22, 1883, relative to the grading of Payne avenue from Minnehaha street to Magnolia street, and properly bridging its railroad crossing, and having investigated the proposed improvement, respectfully report that said improvement is necessary and proper; that the estimated expense thereof is $9,000, one-half of which need not be paid into the City Treasury before the contract is let; that real estate to be assessed therefor can be found benefited to the extent of the costs and expenses necessary to be incurred thereby; that said improvement is not asked for by a petition of a majority of the owners of property to be assessed therefor, but we herewith send a plan or profile of said improvement, and an order for your adoption, if you desire us to make the improvement. Yeas 6; nays 0.

The Board having viewed the premises the following report was ordered sent to the Council, to-wit:

To the Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

The Board of Public Works have had under consideration the resolution or order of the Common Council, approved July 7, 1883, relative to the straightening of Mississippi street, from Grove street north to Nash street, and having investigated the proposed improvement, respectfully report that said improvement is necessary and proper; that the estimated expense thereof is $2,300; that real estate to be assessed therefor can be found benefited to the extent of the damages, costs and expenses necessary to be incurred thereby; that said improvement is not asked for by a petition of a majority of the owners of property to be assessed therefor, but we herewith send a plan or profile of said improvement, and an order for your adoption, if you desire us to make the improvement. Yeas 6; nays 0.

The Engineer have submitted report and plan of land to be taken, in the matter of the order of the Council to Board for formal report on opening and extension of Waverly street through block 5, Bass' outlots, between Westminster street and Lafayette avenue. Referred to City Attorney.

The Board having viewed the premises in the matter of the order of Council to Board for formal report on the change of grade on Josette street, from Dayton avenue to Martin street, the same was ordered returned to the Council with adverse report, not being proper and necessary.

Order of Council to Board for formal report on grading Dearborn street from State street to Bidwell street and Stevens street from Bidwell street to Mohawk avenue, was ordered returned to the Council with adverse report, no grade having been established.

Order of Council to Board for formal report on grading and guttering without curbs Rondo street, from Rice street west to the west end of Rondo street, about 425 feet west of Louis street, was ordered returned to Council with adverse report, the same not being proper and necessary until sewer is built on said street.

Order of Council to Board for formal report on grading Western avenue, from Como avenue to the north line of the city, was ordered returned to the Council with adverse report, the same not being proper and necessary until the street is opened.

Order of Council to Board for formal report on grading Bidwell street, from