ST. PAUL NEWS.

LEECH LAKE INDIANS

They Repudiate Falsehoods of Some of Their Young Men.

And Most Cordially Endorse Mr. King as an Honorable Man.

The GLOBE published a few days ago a letter from Leech lake, signed by an Indian and purporting to represent the sentiments of the Indians, severely reflecting upon Mr. King of the agency. It gives us pleasure to know that those reflections were untrue and unjust and the following very emphatic repudiation of the charges is given as a matter of justice to Mr. King. The signers are representative men among the Indians at Leech Lake:

LEECH LAKE, March 17, 1884.

To the Odah Kay Ogemah (the Great Chief who steers) Governor L. F. Hubbard;

The chiefs and headmen of the Pillagers at Leech Lake want to tell you something.

We have asked Mr. King, our Ozhebegay Wenene (the writing man) our Pungee she Nah he Ogeneah (sub-agent) to write these for us. We all feel big shame because some of our young men go to the white folks country and tell such big lies, and have them printed. We very much afraid that our great father at Washington, by and by when he comes to do business with us, will think we are all children and can't tell the truth and won't listen to us.

It is all true, that the Pillagers last summer did have one big council at "Otter Tail Point" in our country, called to talk about only one thing—*our damages*, because the whites build these dams to cover our country all over with water.

This thing troubles us very much, and we all got tired waiting so long, because the great father don't fix it up, and pay us the money, and settle our minds, we also had big trouble in our minds because we got aletter from our great father, that he would only give us half of our payment money at one payment. This was a new thing for him to do, and we got two of our half-breed young men, William Bonga and Ignatius Hole-in-the-Day, to write a letter to our great father, just about these two things. We all agreed on this, and that no bad talk should be said, and that all our young men must be quiet, and make no trouble, and that if they did make trouble, we throw them out of our council and make them feel big shame. We find out after awhile that somebody put words in that letter we never said; making fight against two white men the great father sent here, and against one interpreter. We want to tell you these Pillagers had no quarrel against these men, government employes.

Well by and by a foolish story, big lies, was printed at Duluth against Mr. King. It is true we did not want William Bonga sent to the *big jail*, for the whisky found in that wagon last summer. William had been trying to get our white friends to ask the father to pay us our *damages*, and we dont believe Mr. King was trying to have William sent to big jail. We don't know who wrote those bad stories against Mr. King, and then said that was the way all our Indians felt and believed. Our four chiefs who touched the pen then (Dec. 1883,) supposed they were saying, in that letter words about their damages and their payment money kept back. Most all our Indians felt big shame over such bad talk at Duluth.

When our agent, Major Luce, came here to give us our payment goods (January 26th) he had William Bonga and Mr. King shake hands to be friends. Ten of us who touch the pen to this paper, heard William tell the agent that *he did not believe* these very stories he got printed against Mr. King's moral character, and heard William say that all this bad talk should be stopped. But now we are all full of wonder and shame because one of our young men (not a chief) ten nights ago had a big lot more of these lies printed at Saint Paul, and had his name signed to them as if he was a big Indian, and pretended he was sent down just to do that work by a big council. *It is all a lie.*

We did not lose any blankets and shirts and stockings out of our payment when he says, Nov. 1882, not 1883; we had no payment in 1883. We hope our white friends won't throw away all their sense to believe such foolish lies. Mrs. King did not go to her country till seven months after the payment, and she did not go in the night, nor carry off Indian goods. Nobody here believes such a wicked lie. We all know she loves our school children, and as matron takes good care of them and is very kind to us all and works very hard to help make a good school.

There is just one thing more we want to talk about—these nasty stories about Mr. King running after our women—"debauching" them, this printed story says—we believe it all a mess of lies, not a word of truth in all the stories.

Did you know that the great father, had just sent (March 4,) his oldest inspector, (Col. J. S. Gardner) here, to find out all about it, and see if Mr. King is a bad man. He told us in our council here, that he came here because Mr. King asked the great father to send him, and that he was ready to hear *all* the complaints we had to make against the overseer.

Our head chief opened the talk, and said the overseer got mad, and did not listen to him, and help him and the Indians as he ought to do, and that he wanted the great father to send him away and give them a new overseer. Then three other Indians, not chiefs, nor head men, began the nasty talk against Mr. King. They only talked about an old woman, who is on the Indian rolls, as *Seventy-six* years old, she has had her nose cut off, and is crazy besides. Three of us heard her son-in-law say yesterday, that she had so little mind, that she took some fish heads in a pan with a spoon, to go and feed a pony, and tried to pull the pony by the tail around to make that end of the pony eat them.

The inspector told us that he heard every man and woman he had talked with, all the way from Mille Lacs up here say, they believed Mr. King was an honest, good man. Mr. King told the inspector, that he had no wish nor intention to stay here. The inspector told us he heard at Little Falls, that Mr. King was going away by July 1, or before. He told us he must say, that he believed, if Mr. King went away, the great father wouldn't send us a better man. We hope yon will see him youself. We have known Mr. King over six years. We don't believe he steals Indian goods, nor goes after, or tries to bebauch Indian women. He is sixty years old, and we believe he works hard to do the best he can for Indians. A few of our Indians don't like him, and we don't suppose they would like any overseer, who did not do everything an Indian wanted him to do. We want to say one thing more, we don't want our white friends to listen to our straggling young men, nor you to listen to them. We chiefs begin to feel *very small*, the boys make so much big talk. By and by we get to quarreling over it among ourselves. It must be stopped to save trouble.

(Copy.) Bay-baum-way-way x, chief.
O-ge-mah x, chief.
She-non-ne-keshig x, chief.
Way-zah-we-gwon-abe x, chief.
O-zah-ne-ge-shig x, chief.
Kay-kin-ah-nah-se-kung x, head man and captain of police.
Gay-me-non-aush x, chief.
No-din-ah quah-um x, chief.
Chin-quan-ah-quod x, chief.
May-dway-cum-ig-ish-kung x, Pillager law maker, leading one of two only.
She-mah-qun-ish x, head man.
(Copy.) Witnesses—James Bonga, James Taylor.

That Disgraceful Trio.

John Seavers, one of the parties in the Gobel assault, was brought into court Thursday morning to plead guilty to the offense which a jury had convicted his companion, Thomas Gillespie, of, but refused. On the same afternoon he reconsidered his morning's decision and being brought into court thus plead. As no evidence was proved upon Patrick Flaherty, the third of the interesting trio, it is likely that the county attorney will after the punishment of imprisonment in the county jail he has already had, move his discharge.

HIS STAR HAS SET.

Death of Officer John Casey—Arrangements for the Funeral.

After an illness of six weeks Officer John Casey, of the police force, died at St. Joseph's hospital at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. About two months ago Officer Casey contracted a severe cold which settled on his lungs and necessitated his retirement from active service. His case was not considered serious until about ten days ago when he suffered a hemorrage by the bursting of a blood vessel in his head, and from this time on he gradually sank until death relieved him yesterday morning. Officer Casey was a native of Dublin and he was about fifty-five years of age. He came to America about thirty years ago, and it is said he was a member of the police force in Dublin before he emigrated to the United States. He was a widower, and leaves a grown up son and a married sister residing in St. Paul. He has served on the police force for nearly eighteen years, and was regarded as a valuable honest and efficient officer, his only fault, if it may be regarded as such, consisting of a too free and generous nature. He was the soul of hospitality, and his death will be lamented by a large circle of friends.

On hearing of his death Mayor O'Brien sent the following communication to Chief Clark:

John Clark Esq., Chief of Police:—

It is with great regret that I receive your announcement of the death of officer John Casly this morning. In his death the city has lost a faithful and efficient officer and the force a valuable and worthy comrade; it is proper that his memory should be duly honored. You will therefor announce his death to the force to-night at roll-call and detail an escort of forty men under the senior Sergeant to act as an escort on the day of the funeral they to wear suitable mourning badges. Yours Respectfully,

C. D. O'BRIEN, Mayor.

In obedience to the request the following officers were detailed to act as an escort at the funeral:

Vogtle,	Murphy
Mc Mahon,	Gibbon, Phil.
W Hanft,	Baer,
Brosseau,	Bahe,
Cook,	Zirkelbach,
Larson,	Ruziske,
Mc Fetridge,	Budy,
Marrien,	Kafke,
Getchell,	Fitzgerald,
Potzgieser,	Matack,
Peudy,	Stutz,
Ashe,	Boerner,
Wright,	Scheffer,
Sweitzer,	Daly,
Sullivan,	O'Brien,
Gebhardt,	Smith,
Cole,	Schern.
Pat Gibbom,	Sheely,
Ives,	Cummings,
Cary,	Chas Hanft.

The escort will be in charge of Sargeant Walsh, and the officers are ordered to report at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning. The remains were removed to the residence of his sister, on Canada street, and the funeral will take place on Monday.

PERJURY IS NOT POPULAR.

Judge Burr Sits Down Upon the False Witnesses—A Sad Case of Wedded Misery.

It behooves a man even in these degenerate days of lax jury systems, Dogberry oratory and queer procedures of counsel in the criminal business of a court, to appreciate the force of an oath.

It is very evident that in this direction his honor, Judge Burr, of the municipal court, will have no "funny" business or jugglery. About ten days ago John Donovan was arraigned in the police court on the charge of robbing a Swede, the circumstances of the case having fully appeared in the GLOBE at the time of the hearing. In the course of the trial a couple of suspicious looking characters were sworn on behalf of the defense, and they testified that they had seen one Samuel Dahl, a principal witness for the prosecution, take the money from the person of the greenhorn. County Attorney Egan sniffed a very large-sized mouse, and he straightway swore out warrants for the arrest of S. M. Carlson and Wm. Devitt, the witnesses, and they were bagged before leaving the court room. On the same day witnesses were produced by the prosecution to show that the men had stultified the truth and a pretty clear case of perjury was made out. Yesterday morning the case came up for final hearing and arguments were made by Mr. Ryan, counsel for the accused, and County Attorney Egan for the state. The men were held to the grand jury and committed in default of $350 bail each.

The case of James Smith, charged with disorderly conduct, developed an exceedingly unfortunate condition of affairs in his household. He was arraigned on complaint of his wife and she appeared in court with her three bright-eyed children. Both parties are respectable looking, and he is a man of industrious habits and a good father and hus band ordinarily; as usual in these cases their trouble is all owing to his weakness for drink. The testimony showed that he had gone home drunk and attempted to take the clock out of the house to pawn it; his wife quite naturally objected, and then he said he would smash it to pieces. This led to the turmoil, but it was shown that he was kind and good, only when drunk. The court gave him some good, kind advice, and on promising to take the pledge, sentence was suspended.

The case of Chas. Cady, charged with violating the hack ordinance, was continued until to-day.

Mr. R. Eşches, of Hartford, Conn., was for a long time troubled with rheumatism. He tried St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, and was completely cured.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

JURY CASES.

[Before Judge Wilkin.]

Frank Stephens vs. the city of St. Paul; given to the jury at 5 p. m., with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict.

Oscar Holman was admitted to practice in the courts of Minnesota on motion and presentation of certificates from the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. to-day.

DECISIONS AND ORDERS.

[Before Judge Simons.]

J. L. Fox et al., vs. W. J. Woolsey, H. H. Herbst et al.: decision for defendant.

J. L. Fox & Co., vs. W. J. Woolsey, Carrie A. Macklett et al.; decision for defendants.

J. L. Fox & Co., vs. W. J. Woolsey, A. R. Kiefer et al.; decision for defendants.

[Before Judge Brill.]

Albrecht, Lanpher & Finch. vs. Julius Austrian; judgment for plaintiff for $139.

Uri. L. Lamprey, administrator, vs. O. G. Hoyt; judgment for defendant for $135.

NEW SUITS AND PAPERS FILED.

Elezabeth O'Keefe, vs. Michakl O'Keefe; suit for divorce.

M. A. Prescott vs. W. P. Murray and Beyer & Lux; suit for $20,000 damage to property.

M. A. Prescott vs. Kneally, O'Keefe, and Ringwald; suit for $10,000 by false arrest and imprisonment.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge McGrorty.]

Estate of Fred. Guion, deceased; Eulale Guion appointed administratrix.

Estate of Adam Gotzian, deceased; petition of Carolina Burger for conveyance of real estate filed. Hearing May 5, 10 a. m.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

S. M. Carlson and Wm. Devitt, perjury; held to the grand jury.

Chas. Cady, violating hack ordinance; continued until to-day.

James Smith, disorderly; sentence suspended.

Meat Seizures.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The sanitary inspector, accompanied by a squad of police, made an unexpected raid last night on the express wagons that carry meat into this city from New Jersey. One hundred and fifty carcasses of "bob" calves were seized and sent to the offal dock. The raid spread consternation among the expressmen.

STREET RAILROAD.

The Question of Double or Single Track Considered.

A Committee to Prepare an Ordinance for Council Meeting To-night.

At the last meeting of the city council an ordinance was introduced authorizing the street railway company to pave the track between the rails with coble stones, and also a resolution authorizing the same company to place double tracks on Fourth steeet from Wabashaw to Seven corners, and on Jackson, Seventh, Thirteenth and other streets. The resolution and the ordinance were referred to the committee on ordinances and streets. A meeting of these committees was held last evening and parties interested are notified to be present. A considerable number of them met the committee, among whom were Commodore Davidson, W. C. Morrison, William Constans, H. J. Horn and Dr. Murphy.

THIRTEENTH STREET.

The meeting was called to order by Ald. Johnson, the chairman of the committee on streets, in doing which he stated the purpose in view, and read the ordinance and resolu tion, and also a protest against putting a double track on Thirteenth, or Pearl, street, which is but fifty feet in width.

Ald. Dowlan said in reference to Thirteenth street that he was of the opinion that a double track would be better for the street than a single one.

Mr. Barnard said Thirteenth street was lower than Jackson, and there is a decided and very steep grade down which the cars run from Jackson to Thirteenth. At first the people on that street seemed to be the tail end of the proposition, and they were given poor cars and poor service, but lately under the new management they have better cars and have become somewhat reconciled to the cars passing through the street. They would like to know what the street car people can afford to do. The people along that street want a good street some time, and if the street car company will grade up the street they would probably be better satisfied. They have a sewer and water there, and feel that if the street car company puts down its track as the street now is they will never get the grade they ought to have. He would be satisfied to have a straight slant from Jackson to the east edd of Thirteenth street.

The chairman informed Mr. Barnard that Thirteenth street was in the resolution, that it had been left out by Mr. Lowry, at the request of the people on the street, but that if Mr. Barnard wanted it in it could be inserted.

Mr. Barnard said that if the street car company would gutter and curb the street he would agree to put the street into the resolution, and submitted a written proposition to that effect.

The chairman called upon Mr. Lowry to make reply to Mr. Barnard's proposition, and that gentleman stated that the street car company would be glad to do all the grading necessary, as established by the city, but he thought it was too much to ask the company to gutter and curb the street. That is expensive. In this connection he read the following communication from the president of the Metropolitan Railway company:

BOSTON, Aug. 6, 1883:

Thomas Lowry, Esq.; Dear Sir:

I have yours asking me for my opinion regarding the effect of double tracks as an obstruction to travel, when laid in streets of less than sixty feet in width. I think I can best give you my ideas upon the subject by relating some of my own experience for the past ten years.

Boston, as is well known, has a larger part of its area intersected by narrower streets than any other American city, especially in older parts, and the most of our principal highways will not average forty feet in width between the sidewalks. The Metropolitan railroad company own and operate over seventy-five miles of track. A larger part of this was originally laid as single track, but the growth of our business has compelled us to ask our city government for an additional track in all streets where it was possible to lay two tracks, and in consequence we have a large part of our business in successful and unobstructed operation in streets 40, 45 and 50 feet in width. I have had formerly, but not of late years, a very fierce opposition from the property owners and principal storekeepers abutting on the streets, arising from a belief on their part that a double tack would cause such a blockade in front of their stores that parties could not get to their doors in carriages, etc. The most notable case of this kind occurred some four years ago, when I petitioned for an additional track on Washington street between Temple place and Summer street. The great dry goods house of Jordan, Marsh & Co. opposed me at the hearing before our board of aldermen, and upon the ground that the street was too narrow, it being but thirty-five feet wide in front of their building. I then used the argument that has since been demonstrated as true, and that is, that two tracks in a narrow street are better than one, in that they regulate the travel of vehicles by causing them to keep in line going both ways. Now, where a single track exists, drivers of teams are continually seeking to pass each other going both ways and conse quently a scene of confusion and obstruction is the result. Messrs. Jordan and Marsh denied this, and declared that the laying of two tracks in front of their premises would damage them so much that they would have to move their business elsewhere, &c., &c. The board of aldermen saw fit to grant the location, and the double tracks were laid at once, and with the following results: What was the most crowded and team obstructed portion of any street in Boston, and where blockades were of constant occurrence, became a place of free, easy and expeditious passage, and the four policemen stationed at each end of this part of Washington street, and whose sole duty it was to disentangle and clear away the constant blockade of teams of all kinds, were removed and sent elsewhere by the city government in one week after the track's were laid, and not a blockade has been seen there since. And within a short time after, Messrs. Jordan & Marsh experienced, not what they had supposed, but on the contrary, a great relief from what they had before. They called on me and expressed their gratification with the change, and said they would not have the second track removed for twenty thousand dollars a year.

My experience has been the same everywhere, and I am happy to say that I no longer find any opposition whatever, whenever I ask to lay two tracks in any street where there is seven or eight feet left on either side of them, so that a carriage can drive up and stand, if need be, in front of any man's premises.

We have a number of streets of only forty feet in width, where we have double tracks in successful operation, and I have now one or more petitions before our board of alderman for additional tracks in streets of less width than that. Time will prove to you as it has to me, that a single track in any street is nothing but a trouble to you, and of no advantage to anybody. We never build in that way now.

Accept my dear friend, my kind regards, and believe me as ever. Yours truly,

C. A. RICHARDS,

The matter of Thirteenth street was still further talked over, and finally it was referred to Mr. Lowry and Ald. Dowlan, to look over the street and see how much grading is necessary, and to report so as to have it included in the resolution if it shall be thought best.

JACKSON STREET.

Thirteenth street having been disposed of, Jackson street was next taken up, and Col. Allen stated that the people along the street that he had talked with were in favor of having a double track, but were opposed to having the tracks paved between the rails with cobble stones.

Dr. Murphy represented Gen. Sanborn, himself, and J. B. Cook. They all objected to the double track. In the winter the snow plow comes along and throws the snow up to the sides of the street and pile it up so that you cannot drive along. We can tolerate one track, but not two, said he. Those that I represent will fight the double track at every point, and the two tracks will not be down if there is any law to prevent it.

Mr. Oppenheim stated that Wabashaw and Fourth streets with their two tracks were two of the best streets in town. They are level and convenient for travel and never blocked. Take Jackson street and the single track is perched up in the middle and the street on both sides slopes down to the gutter, so that anyone driving along there is lopsided. Put in two tracks and people going one way will follow one track while those going the other wav will follow the other track, and there will be no trouble.

Ald. Dowlan confirmed the above statement. He had seen the same in Buffalo and other cities in the east, where they have double tracks.

Mr. Oppenheim declared that a double track always increased the value of property. The double track on Wabashaw street had increased the value of property 100 per cent.

Dr. Murphy complained of the cobble stones, and declared if they could show him that a double track would thus increase the value of the property, he would withdraw his objections.

Col. Allen wanted to know if we are going to have a city or a small country town. Other cities have double tracks. Take Wabash avenue in Chicago. After they put a double track on it, it became a great thoroughfare. He continued to argue at considerable length in favor of the double track.

Mr. Lowry gave a statement of what the street car company was doing to perfect the road. He proposed to put the road in still better condition. The last cars the road has put on were very superior, and still further improvements will be made, till we have in St. Paul as good a street car service as there is in the world.

Dr. Murphy declared that he did not desire to oppose the street railway, but he still opposed the double track, notwithstanding all that had been said in its favor.

Capt. Blakeley's son said his father was out of town, and he entered in his father's name a protest against the double track. He recapitulated all the objections to the double track, and dwelt upon the inconvenience to travel caused by the snow being piled up on each side of the street. He had seen a great many teams stalled there in the winter. Just in front of his house there was a double track, that is a switch, it is true, and he had had a good opportunity to observe the effect on travel.

Ald. Cornish thought there was a great deal of difference between a paved street and an improved street, in regard to the convenience arising from the street car tracks.

Mr. Oppenheim said that the street car company was assessed by the city for paving between the streets. This was objected to and the matter was taken into the courts, and the latter decided in favor of the street car company. That is to say, the company cannot be assessed for paving. Now Mr. Lowry agrees to do the paving, though he is not compelled to do it.

Ald. Cornish criticised the old ordinance in regard to the Street Car company, and Mr. Horn explained it. He (Horn) drew up the ordinance and had no doubt it should be revised.

At this point the discussion or talk was substantially concluded and most of the outsiders left. The committees after consulting for a few minutes agreed to refer the whole matter to the city attorney, the attorney for the street railway and Ald. Otis and Cornish, for the purpose of having them draw up an ordinance to cover the whole matter of paving and laying double tracks, with the understanding that they should report to the council to-night at 7:30, after which the committee adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Irish Aristocracy at the Grand—The Olympic and Emerson Opera Company.

The audience that assembled at the Grand last night, although not quite as large as that which greeted the opening performance of Barry & Fay engagement, was fully as appreciative and if possible the enthusiasm was more hearty and intense.

It is impossible to witness the portraitures of Irish character as presented by these actors without becoming infected with the quaint spirit of humor and drollery by which they are characterized. On the whole the characters represent a phase of life entirely consistent with the scenes and surroundings, and most of all the comedy has the merit of being almost free from the vulgarity with which plays of this calibre are usually tinctured.

The impersonations faithfully portray a phase of gentility easily recognized, and in the hands of comedians like Barry and Fay the bias of humor is as quaint and funny as it is irresistable.

As before stated the support is capital. There wili be a matinee performance this afternoon and the engagement closes to-night.

The sale of seats for the engagement of the "Hazel Kirke" company opens at the Grand at 9 a. m. to-day.

THE OLMYPIC.

The fine programme presented to the patrons of this resort continues to draw large audiences. Among the attractions are the Irish sketches of Hefernan and McDonald, the vocal numbers of Mr. Acey Levoy, the club exercises of Prof. Morrison, the acrobatic feats of Mr. Lew Sunlin, singing by Miss Jackson, the burnt corks pastimes of Messrs. Flynn and Sarsfield.

EMERSON OPERA COMPANY.

The entertainment to be given by the Emerson Concert and Parlor Opera company at the Grand Opera house, commencing on the 18th inst., for the benefit of Acker Post No. 21, G. A. R., promises to be one of the most successful and enjoyable musical events of the year. The proceeds are to be devoted to the memorial fund of the post named, and it is understood that the sale of tickets has been very large.

CASES AT ISSUE.

A Suit Against the City for Personal Damages—Criminal Trials.

The case of Frank Stephens against the city went on trial yesterday morning, John H. Ives appearing for the plaintiff and W. P. Murray for the city. The suit was for $2,000 damages for having run into a heap of sand, on Exchange street, on the evening of Oct. 2, 1882, and been thrown from a wagon, breaking a bone of his ankle, and giving him such other permanent injury as to seriously impair his health. He at first offered the common council to settle for $250, but they refused, considering they were not liable, as the sand was being used for private building purposes, and had not been in the street long enough to make the city liable, although not protected by enclosure or danger signals. The testimony seemed to be quite contradictory as to the location and size of the heap and this and the question of the sufficient notice of the city of the obstruction seemed to be the main question for the consideration of the jury, the injury and absence of safeguards being admitted by both counsel. Both the counsels made good pleas to the jury who retired at 5 p. m., with instructions if they came to better an agreement to bring in a sealed verdict.

Attorney Goforth signified his readiness to take up either the case of Robert Kruger, the accomplice of Thomas Connelly in the robbery of Jeremiah Nealy, or that of A. L. Hollis for keeping a house of ill-fame at the opening of the court this morning. They are the only two cases on the criminal calender remaining for trial this term, and as the present venire of jurors cannot be held over into next week unless already impaneled upon a case Saturday, it is probable that only one of these cases will be heard and that the other will be continued to the May term, now so close at hand.

He Says he is Anxious to Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—John L. Sullivan tellegraphs the following from Tucson, A. T., to the Associated Press: I read in the Associated press dispatches, that Sheedy had matched me for $5,000 a side, to fight Thompson, and had put up a forfeit of $500. Smith and myself immediately telegraphed Sheedy to go on with the match, that I would fight, and not let them get away with my bluff. I have never received an answer from Sheedy. This is all I know of the matter. If the match is not made, let Mr. Thompson put up a forfeit of $2,500 with the New York *Clipper*, and I will cover it immediately. It is pretty hard to make a match 3,000 miles apart. I will fight him London prize rules. I will fight six weeks or two months from today, and toss for choice of grounds.

Independent Republicans.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Independent Republican conference committee met today. They stated a branch of the organization had been effected in Chicago and Cincinnati, through the instrumentality of F. W. Hall, a member of the committee, who is traveling in the west for that purpose.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A recent thunder storm at Le Roy, Mower county, is reported.

Lakeview hotel has been repaired says the Crookston *Journal*.

All this was caused by strong drink so easily purchased in town.

The Winona and St. Peter railroad and branches has a bonded debt of $8,765,000.

A second Congregational church has just been organized in Brainerd consisting of 15 members.

About forty members of the Catholic church at Montgomery Le Sueur county have taken the total abstinence pledge,

The residence of Richard White, of Anoka was destroyed by fire last week with most of its contents. Loss $1000. Insurance $350.

John Tenny, one of the best known citizens of Faribault, died last week after a twelve days sickness of typhoid pneumonia.

Charles H. Voorhis, a student of the Seabury Divinity school at Faribault, died suddenly the other day, after only a few hours sickness.

It is reported that Mr. Bodeen, late connected with the Morris *Tribune* as one of its publishers, is about to start a paper in Detroit, Becker county.

The Lac qui Parle *Press* says, M. A. Kindred of Fargo has sold 30,000 acres of northern Pacific lands in Dakota to a German syndicate in Chicago.

An unregenerate rascal the other night hurled a club through the window of the *Republican* office at Jackson, when the occupants were all absent.

Mankato *Free Press:* Mr. C. C. Washburn and lady were given a good-bye surprise party at their old home in Vernon one evening last week. This reverent couple will hereafter be among Mankato citizens. We welcome them.

New Ulm Review: The Winona & St. Peter railroad company does not propose to wait for old sol to clear the cuts of the snow drifts. A large crew was set to work last week widening out the cut between this station and Sleepy Eye.

Stillwater *Messenger:* Dr. Roberts of Chicago and Dr. Caine of this city removed an ovarian tumor weighing thirty-five pounds from the person of a Mrs. Cooley at Grand Forks, Dakota, on Monday. The patient was doing well when last heard from.

Brandy H. Nelson, of Paxton, Ill., was killed at Etter Station, Dakota county the other day, by being run over by the cars. He was in charge of live stock on a freight train and was carrying water to them, when by a misstep he fell on the track and was run over.

The Glenwood *Messenger*: Last Wednesday Knute Simons, one of our oldest settlers, came very near being frozen to death on the side hill, a little Northwest of town. Mr. Cox, of Reno, found him lying in a snow bank. He helped him up and reported the fact. A team went out from town and helped him to find his way back.

Seth S. Phelps, a prominent farmer, living two miles from Waseca, was run down by a train and himself and horses instantly killed. Blinded by a blizzard he was unfortunately driving on the track when the accident occurred. He was 47 years old and leaves an invalid wife and three children.

Marshall *News*: It now looks as if Marshall would be the junction of four great railroads within the next fifteen months, vis: the Northwestern, Duluth and Southwestern, Minneapolis and St. Louis, and Burlington and Northern. There is quite a prospect that Marshall will soon be the railroad centre of western Minnesota.

Faribault *Democrat*: Mrs. W. H. Dike was able to leave her room at the Arlington house the other day for the first time since her return from Chicago. She is still suffering from the injuries she received and the shock attending upon the assault of the Chicago ruffian. Mrs. Dike informs us that her losses were about $410 and her watch and chain.

Morris *Sun:* On Monday, Mr. Nelson, road master for this division of the Manitoba road, together with his entire crew of snow-shovelers, was obliged to abandon the snow-plow and two engines with which they made their way to Graceville last Saturday, and walked to Morris, a distance of twenty-eight miles. They report provisions short at Graceville.

Mankato *Public Spirit:* The school board decided, at its regular meeting to submit to the people a proposition to vote the issue of $8,000 in bonds to purchase the grounds and build a school house in West Mankato. The people of that part of the city are greatly in need of this school house and we sincerely hope that the vote will be unanimous for the issue of the bonds.

Morris (Stevens County) *Sun*: Helgeson, killed by the snow plow at Norcross on the 25th. inst., found that he was killed by engine No. 166, with snow plow attachment, driven by James P. Hains, of the St. Paul, Mindeapolis and Manitoba Railroad, and that the engine was run at an unjustifiable rate of speed, and without the caution necessary for the safety of the section men at work on the track.

Caladonia *Argus:* Last Wednesday night Peter Mayer, of Mayville, started for home, several of his neighbors riding with him. When just south of the village some of the party assaulted Peter and pounded him severely. Mayer has been unable to get out since, and is uncertain who of the party assaulted him. This is a neighborhood quarrel which has brought several parties into the criminal court this winter.

Austin *Standard*: The steam mill is a reality. The work goes rapidly on and no effort of money or muscle is being spared to push it to completion. Four additional car loads of machinery, rollers, burrs, &c., have been received; the engine will be here in a few days; four more millwrights are at work; the side track is going down and push and progress are the ruling spirits.

Janesville *Argus*: Tuesday last, L. P. Hall took his little son out with him to get a load of hay. The wind had begun to blow and the atmosphere was very cold. The little fellow laid down beside the hay stack out of the wind and was forgotten by Hall until he had made arrangements for starting. The boy was completely chilled and unable to walk or hardly stir. He was taken inside and given restoratives, and it was sometime before he was himself again.

Le Sueur *Sentinel:* "It is one of the most disgraceful facts in the history of Minnesota that a very large proportion of the large number of acres of pine lands within her limits should have been allowed to be stolen bodily by a small number of speculative lumbermen and their political friends, so that the ownership of the pine lands has not only become a monopoly but has caused the formation of a political ring that, with a few others, dominates the state and shapes its legislation for personal ends."

Mankato *Free Press:* Longini's overcoat thief has had his come-up-ence. A card containing a description of the property stolen and of the man supposed to be the criminal fell into the hands of the sheriff of Le Sueur county. He kept watch, and on Friday arrested a man at Le Sueur who answered the description. He gave his name as Fred Wilson, confessed the theft, and on Saturday morning was turned over to Sheriff Monks. Judge Porter fixed his penalty at sixty days in the county bastile.

Lamberton *Commercial*, March 13: During the severe storm of Tuesday last, Partrick Mc Govern, aged about 60 years an active industrious farmer of the town of Highwater, Cottonwood county, came to Lamberton with his team to take home some fire wood, and although advised to remain the storm being a very bad one left for home about 3 o'clock P. M. he was found sitting in his sleigh next morning frozen to death. It seems that when within one mile of home the lines fell out of his hands and got tangled under the sleigh runner and held the horses until found as stated.

Preston *National Republic:* On Sunday morning, while Christian people were praying and the bosses were plotting, Mr. M. T Grattan's stallion "Comus" broke down the box stall in which he was supposed to be secure, rushed out and broke through a high board fence surrounding a lot in which "Trample" was exercising, when the two stallions instantly charged upon each other with great fury. "Comus. being shod and about five hundred pounds heavier than his unshod antagonist, had the advantage in the contest. Mr. Grattan, hearing the roar of battle, hurried to the scene armed with a pitchfork. "Trample" seemed inclined to obey his voice, but "Comus" defied commands. The situation demanded prompt and vigorous action, and Mr. Grattan attacked the noble animal with his fork and finally succeeded in driving him through the fence; but he rallied and came charging back to renew the combat. With the pitchfork used vigorously, he was repulsed. Again he charged with a like result, when assistance came responsive to Mr. Grattan's call, just in time to prevent "Comus overcoming all obstacles to the gratification of his terrible rage. "Trample was badly hurt, but will recover in time to be placed in the stud this spring. Mr. Grattan's prompt action saved the the life of at least one of his valuable animals.

Lac qui Parle *Press:* There is a jury down in Redwood county who have been out twelve years, and have not as yet, returned a verdict. It is not to be supposed however, that they have been confined all this time within the four walls of a room. The fact is, that they became so hilarious, and so violently argumentative, over the question at issue, that a saloon-keeper, over whose saloon the room in which they were confined, was located, became so enraged over their boisterous arguments, that he waded in, burst open the door, drove the contestants out into the great horrid hence, and they became so scattered, that they have not, at the present writing, returned with their verdict. Whether or not the the prisoner is still held in durance vile, for the action of the court, rumor sayeth not.

Atwater *Press:* A case of intense cruelty and brutality is reported from the town of Irving. One Nels Nelson Elveback is the perpetrator of the outrage. Elveback has a wife who has been an invalid for a long time. He commenced abusing her, whereupon his daughter, a girl of some twenty years, interfered. This enraged the brute to such an extent that he assaulted his daughter in a shocking manner, whipping her with a leather strap until she was rendered unconscious. Her life was in great danger, and Dr. Gibson was summoned to see her. Fortunately she is better now but still in a critical condition. Her unnatural father is under arrest, and if he should be treated to a coat of tar and feathers and a hundred lashes, well laid on, given to him, he would get no more than he deserves. His daughter has, until recently, been working in Wilimar.

BLACK HILLS LETTER.

The Stock Interests—The Sioux Reservation—It Must be Opened to Settlers—A New Empire of Wealth—Railroads Will Give Us Its Trade—The Coeur d' Alene Mines in the Black Hills—An Advancing Frontier Town.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

RAPID CITY, D. T., March 17.—The storms of February, with the opening ones of this month, caused much apprehension among stock-men, and gave rise to reports of heavy losses in the Black Hills ranges; but we now know, I am glad to write, that the apprehensions were in the main groundless, and that the reports of heavy losses wholly so. The per centage of loss in the cattle herds will not exceed 3½ per cent., and the probability is that it will be less. The loss of sheep will be somewhat greater, owing to the great number that were brought in last year, and were therefore unacclimated. I have heard of but trifling losses in the old flocks.

Upon the whole our stockmen are jubilant, and the close of the winter finds them valu ing the Forks of the Cheyenne for stock raising more highly than ever. They claim that no part of the continent is superior to this for their business.

The subject of all-absorbing interest here just now is the bill pending in congress to open the great Sioux reservation to settlement; that is to make the needed provision for carrying into effect the conditions on the government's side of the treaty agreed to by the Sioux commission and the head men of the tribe. The people here in the Black Hills, as well as those on opposite sides of this immense Indian reserve, which stretches away to the eastward and southward several hundred miles from our outlying settlements, enclosing us in a dreary isolation and arresting settlements in northern Nebraska and west of the Missouri in Dakota—will enter upon a new and their greatest era of prosperity when it shall have been thrown open to the enterprise of the pioneer. True, both the C., M. & St. P. and the C. & N. W. R. R. Cos. have secured right of ways through the reservation to the Black Hills towns; but their directors have decided that two competing lines (if one builds the other must) could not be profitably operated between the Missouri river and the Hills towns—from 150 to 200 miles—without local business all along their routes. The same with the S. C. & P., now completed to Valentine, in the Upper Niobrara, in northern Nebraska. Which would undoubtedly be extended to the Hills did not that portion of the Sioux reservation intervene to prevent extension to the northward. But let the reservation be thrown open to settlement and emigrants will soon fill up all the country east and south of us, making the extension to the Hills or to the three roads designated a necessity and a profitable investment. And this would be but the first step in the grand progressive movement: the final result would be to give St. Paul and Minneapolis a new and more direct route to the mining districts and stock ranges of Montana, and to make tributary to them in trade vast and valuable regions which are only just beginning to be settled. Having reached the Hills there will be still greater inducements for railroads to push on further to the northwest. The very best portions of Montana for farming and stock raising are along the eastern base of the Big Horn mountains and on the head waters of the southern tributaries of the Yellowstone; and there is also immense and varried mineral wealth—townships of the best of bitu minous coal and mountains of pure iron ore besides gold and silver, stretching almost the entire distance from Rapid City to the National Park. Within three years from the time the Sioux reservation is thrown open to settlement all this promising country will be as thickly settled as any part of Dakota now is, and then no one will doubt the high distiny of St. Paul and Minneapolis—that they will at the close of the tenth census decade, be united and boast as great a population and aggregate taxable valuation as Chicago had at the close of the eighth.

The versatile and brilliant Col. Pat Donan has many tried and true personal friends here in the Black Hills, and hosts of admirers of his peculiar genius as a writer—in fact, all may be counted in the latter class except those few little jealous spirits who are always found furiously buzzing around their superiors like "gad-flies" pursuing a bounding charger—and nothing would suit Black Hillers better than to see the colonel appointed governor of the territory he has done so much to advertise. I have heard his name mentioned in connection with the high office, but I fear there is too strong a Democratic sentiment inherent in the colonel's nature, and too much independence of character, for him to succeed—if he has aspirations for the position, and I do not know that he has.

Rapid City has not received the consideration among frontier towns that the enterprise of its citizens and its substantial prospects entitle it to. Our population is now fully fifteen hundred, and rapidly increasing. We have a magnificent stone and brick graded-school edifice; a public library hall, with a well-filled library of new books; a court house that cost $25,000; three excellent hotels, and several of minor importance; and a number of creditable church buildings. The town is on the eastern foot-hills, at the head of the fertile Raid valley, and commands the mining trade of the central portions of the Hills and of the most extensive farming districts. In all the preliminary railroad surveys, Rapid City has been the first Black Hills town reached.

The few who have gone from this point to the Cœurd' Alene mountains, have sent back letters that will have the effect of preventing other Black Hillers starting for there until more is known about that country than now.

J. B.

He Gives His Reasons.

NEW ORLEANS. March 21.—Dr. M. F. Bonzana, in a letter accepting the nomination as state treasurer on the Republican ticket, says: Believing the Republican party can and will give us a uniform and effective levee system which will avert the calamitous destruction of labor and property to so many of our citizens, believing the party generally to be earnestly striving for such results, encouraged and supported as it is by that wise, impartial and patriotic statesmanship which has ever distinguished the administration of Chester A. Arthur, I must, as a citizen having the welfare of my state and fellow citizens at heart, wish and pray for the triumphant success of the Republican party.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A Number of Private Bills Passed in Congress.

The Senate Wrestles With the Judges' Salary and the Educational Bills.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator Hoar called up his bill, increasing the salaries of the United States district judges to $5,000, and Senator Morgan resumed his remarks in opposition. He criticized, with much severity, the methods of the administration of justice under some of those judges in different parts of the country, especially in the South, and read from the official reports that the officers of the department of justice sustain these statements.

Senator Bayard warmly supported the bill.

Senator Garland supported it. A vote being taken on Morgan's amendment, it was rejected.

Senator Van Wyck moved to amend, making the salary $4,000 instead of $5,000. Without action the matter went over until Monday.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Cullom, to empower the secretary of war to permit the establishment of the horse railroad upon and over the Rock Island, and for connecting the cities of Davenport and Rock Island therewith.

By Senator Platt, to provide for the admission into the uuion of the state of Tacoma.

By Senator Logan, to grant a pension to the widow of General E. O. Ord, of $50 per month.

By Senator Call, to authorize an investigation of the issue of fraudulent warrants, and to protect the soldiers and sailors from loss thereon.

Senator Blair's educaton bill was laid before the senate as being unfinished business.

Yesterday at the request of Senator Allison however, Blair gave way, to permit the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill. The amendments recommended by the senate committee on appropriations were agreed to. and the bill passed.

The education bill was then considered. Senators Harrison, Hoar and Blair entered into a discussion at some length, as to the precise meaning of some sections of the bill.

Senator Jones, Florida, supported the bill.

Senator Garland moved that the senate go into executive session. Agreed to. Before the doors closed, amendments to the pending bill were offered. One by Senator Sherman provides that the money shall be applied to the education of children without distinction, as to race or color, and shall be distributed to counties or school districts in the proportion which the number of illiterate children in each such county or school district bears to the whole number of the illiterate in the state, and that the assent of the state to this provision shall be had before the money can be given to it by the United States. Adjourned until Monday.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—No attempt was made this forenoon to call up the bonded extension bill, and the speaker proceeded to call for committees' reports of a private character. At the conclusion of the call Mr. Morey, chairman of the committee on post-offices and post roads reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the charges reflecting on Mr. Ellis, representative from Louisana, in connection with the star route roads, recently published, are untrue. Adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair on the private calendar. After considering two bills the committee rose informally and E. H. Trenton appeared at the bar of the house and took the oath of office, as representative of the Second district, Kansas, to succeed the late D. C. Haskell.

Mr. Dockery, from committee on accounts, asked leave to submit the report of that committee, providing for an extra month's pay to the employes of the present house, discharged prior to Feb. 1st, but Mr. E. D. Taylor demanded its regular order, which prevented its reception. The committee then resumed their session.

The greater part of the day was consumed in the discussion of the bill for the retirement of William W. Averill, with the rank and pay of colonel. The committee rose and passed a number of private bills, and among them, one for the relief of the late Captain J. G. Tod, of the Texas navy.

Mr. Debrell moved to recommit the "Averill" bill to the committee on military affairs. Lost, yeas 54, nays 123. The bill then passed. Adjourned.

THE STEWART ESTATE.

The Heir at Law Enters a Suit for Non Fulfilment of Agreements.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Benjamin F. Wheldon, of Zudlow, Vt., who is guardian for Alex Stewart, an insane man residing at Cavendish, Vt., has filed in the United States circuit court a remarkable complaint, against Judge Henry Hilton, executor of the estate of the late A. T. Stewart. In which he maintains that certain releases of claims against the Stewart estate that complainant gave, were fraudulently obtained by the executor, and therefore null and void. Alex Stewart, by his guardian, claims to be the cousin and heir at law of the late A. T. Stewart. The complainant states he began an action against the estate for $5,000,000 in June, 1878, the defendant well knowing that the plaintiff and others were the true and legal heirs at law. He devised and executed a plan to procure a discontinuance of the action and to obtain, at a small percentage, the plaintiff's interest in the property. The defendants engaged B. G. Jayne, Price Lewis and Ira Shafer, all of New York. Lewis went to Cavendish and by promises got plaintiff to come here. By further promises secured from him a release of all claims. Lewis kept Stewart in practical custody while here, refusing to allow him a visitor or to receive his friends or his lawyer. He even caused the plaintiff to exchange his lawyer for one Shafer, an agent of the defendants. That on March 1, 1879, he was indnced by promises to agree to discontinue the suit, while still in the custody of the defendant's agents, and signed a full release of his claims against the estate. The promises he received were as follows: That on or before the 30th of March, 1879, the defendant would make the plaintiff independently rich for life, by the payment of as great a sum of money as plaintiff's interest and claim was worth. That plaintiff should be fairly dealt with, and should receive not less than $100,000. That the defendant would buy for him a good farm in Vermont, and stock it with horses, cattle and sheep, and that costly dresses and other articles should be given his wife and daughter. The plaintiff avers the defendant had broken all these promises and plaintiff holds he is damaged to the extend of $200,000. On September 29, 1879, being insane and incapable of transacting business, plaintiff made over a power of attorney to his son, Matthew Stewart, to collect, in his behalf the damages due. Complainant prays this release may be sat aside.