Sunday Globe.

VOL. XIII. SAINT PAUL MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1891.—SIXTEEN PAGES. NO. 235.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DEFENDERS OF NEW ULM.

A Beautiful Monument to Their Memory Erected by the State of Minnesota at the Scene of Their Bravery.

The Splendid Little City Does Itself Proud in the Matter of Hospitality to All the Visiting Delegations.

Many Gray-Haired Men Present Who Were Active Participants in the Thrilling Battle of Twenty-Nine Years Ago.

Gov. Merriam Makes a Feeling Address in Delivering the Memorial to the Good People of the City of New Ulm.

The Story of the Battle and the Burning of the Little Settlement Told by the Leader, Judge Flandrau.

Addresses Full of Pathos and Information by Rev. E. C. Sanders, John F. Meagher and Judge E. St. Julien Cox.

An Event in the History of the North Star State Which Will Be Remembered to the End of Time.

ALMOST a third of a century has passed away since the bloody battle with the savages was fought at New Ulm. The great event which was commemorated yesterday by the unveiling of the state monument. Since that time New Ulm has grown from a frontier post into a thriving county city, and the noble monument which this morning cuts the crisp air is the only memento of that thrilling scene twenty-nine years ago. Of all of the accounts of the famous fights, none is more interesting than that written by Hon. Charles E. Flandrau, who was in command of the defenders. It is his account which is here given.

Everything about the agencies, up to the 18th day of August, 1862, presented the usual appearance of quiet and security. On the 17th of August a small party of Indians appeared at Acton and murdered several settlers. Whether these Indians had previously left the agencies with this intention is doubtful, but on the news of these murders reach-

ing the Indians at the upper agency on the 18th, open hostilities were at once commenced, and the traders and whites were indiscriminately massacred. The missionaries residing a short distance above the Yellow Medicine agency, and their people, with a few others, were notified in time by friendly disposed Indians, and, to the number of about forty, made their escape to Hutchinson. Similar events occurred at the Lower agency on the same day, where nearly all the traders and whites were butchered, and several who got away before the general massacre commenced were killed before reaching Fort Ridgley, thirteen miles below, or other places of safety, to which points they were fleeing. Nearly all the buildings at both agencies were destroyed, and such property as was valuable to the Indians was carried off and appropriated by them. The

News of the Outbreak

reached Fort Ridgely about 8 o'clock a. m. of the 18th of August, through the arrival of a team from the Lower Agency, which brought a citizen badly wounded, but no details could be obtained. The fort was in command of Capt. John F. Marsh, of Company B, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer infantry. He had eighty-five men in his company, from which he selected forty-five, leaving the balance, under Lieut. T. P. Gere, to defend to fort. This little squad, under the command of Capt. Marsh, with a full supply of ammunition, provisions, blankets, etc., accompanied by a six-mule team, left the fort at 9 a. m. on the 18th of August for the Lower Agency, which was distant about thirteen miles up the Minnesota river, and situated on the other side of the river from the fort, being reached by a ferry at the agency. On the march up the command passed nine or ten bodies lying in the road, bearing evidence of having been murdered that morning by Indians, one of whom was Dr. Humphrey, surgeon at the agency. On reaching the vicinity of the ferry no Indians were in sight, except one on the other side of the river, who endeavored to induce them to cross. A dense chapparal bordered the river on the agency side, where were the troops. Suspicion of the presence of Indians was aroused by the disturbed condition of the water of the river, which was muddy and contained floating grass. Then a group of ponies was seen. At this point, and without a moment's notice Indians in great numbers sprang up on all sides of the troops, and opened upon them a deadly fire. About half of the men were killed instantly. Finding themselves surrounded, it then became with the survivors a question of sauve qui peut. Several desperate band-to-hand encounters occurred with varying results, and the remnant of the command made a point down the river about two miles from the ferry, Capt. Marsh being of the number. They attempted to cross, but the captain was drowned in the effort. Only from thirteen to fifteen of the command reached the fort alive.

Having massacred the people at the agencies, the Indians at once

Sent Out Marauding Parties

in all directions. They covered the country to the northeast as far as Glencoe and Hutchinson; to the southeast nearly to St. Peter; to the south as far as Spirit lake, which is partly in Dickinson county, Io., and they carried death and devastation wherever they went, murdering of men, women and children quite 1,000. The settlers, being accustomed to their friendly visits, were taken entirely unawares and were shot down in detail without an opportunity of defense.

The agent for the Sioux at this time was Maj. Thomas Galbraith. He had raised a company of men for service in the civil war called the Renville rangers, and was on his way down to Fort Snelling to muster them in. He arrived at St. Peter on the evening of the 18th of August, and there received news of the outbreak at the agencies. Taking the muskets of a militia company of St. Peter, he immediately started to return to Fort Ridgely, where he arrived on the 19th. On the same day Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, of Company C, Fifth Minnesota volunteer infantry, with fifty-five men, also arrived. Lieut. Sheehan had previously been at Yellow Medicine agency with his company, to aid in preserving order among the Indians, and was there when the threats were made to attack the government warehouse. He had returned to Ridgely, and was on his way to Fort Ripley, and on the 18th he had reached a point near Glencoe, about forty-two miles from Fort Ridgely. On the evening of the 18th he received this dispatch:

"Headquarters Fort Ridgely, Aug. 18, 1862.—Lieut. Sheehan: It is absolutely necessary that you should return with your command immediately to this post. The Indians are raising hell at the Lower agency. Return as soon as possible. JOHN S. MARSH,
Captain Commanding Post.

Lieut. Sheehan was then a young Irishman of twenty-five years of age, with immense physical vigor and corresponding enthusiasm. He immediately broke camp and arrived at the fort on the 19th or August, having made a forced march of forty-two miles in nine and a half hours. He did not arrive a moment too soon. He had with him fifty men, and, being the ranking officer after the death of Capt. Marsh, he took command of the post. The garrison consisted of the remnant of Company B, Fifth regiment, fifty-one effective men; Company C, Fifth regiment, fifty men; Renville Rangers, fifty men, with several men of other organizations, including Sergt. Jones, of the regular artillery, and quite a number of citizen refugees, together with C. G. Wyckoff, secretary of the superintendent of Indian affairs, A. J. Van Vorhes, J. C. Ramsey and Maj. E. A. C. Hatch, a man of much experience with Indians, having long been a trader among them, and once agent for the Blackfeet tribe. This party brought up the money to pay the Indians, and remained at the fort. I will here leave the fort with its new commander preparing for the coming storm, and relate hereafter how well he met and treated it.

On the night of the 18th, the

Day of the Outbreak,

the news reached St. Peter, as I have before stated, and turned the Renville Rangers back to the fort. About 4 o'clock a. m. of the 19th the news reached me at my house, about one mile from St. Peter, through Henry Behnke, of New Ulm, who had been dispatched from that town to notify the settlers in the valley. Having disposed of my impediments in the way of women and children, I repaired to St. Peter, where the situation was fully comprehended. Volunteers were called for, and in a very short time about one hundred and sixteen men were enlisted for any duty that might present itself. An organization was formed by the selection of myself as captain, William B. Dodd as first lieutenant and Wolf H. Meyer as second lieutenant. I don't think we had time or inclination to complete the organization by sergeants and corporals. Immense labor was performed in the next few hours in the way of outfit. Suffice it to say that before noon two men, Henry A. Swift,

afterward governor of the state, and William G. Hayden, in a buggy, and by noon sixteen mounted men, under the sheriff of the county, L. M. Boardman, had started to the front, and by 1 o'clock in the afternoon the main body of the company was on its way toward the enemy, wherever he might be found. Each man had a gun of some kind, a bottle of powder, a box of caps and a pocketful of bullets. The advance parties had been sent out to determine whether we should go to Fort Ridgely or New Ulm, which was thirteen miles nearer than the fort, but on the other side of the river. We did not see our advance guards on the march, and instinct or judgment, it is difficult to say which, aided by a note from Gov. Swift, guided us to New Ulm. I should say here that a large squad from Le Sueur, under Capt. Tousley, sheriff of Le Sueur county, accompanied us from St. Peter, and that at an early hour in the day a squad from Swan Lake, some fifteen miles nearer to New Ulm than St. Peter, under Samuel Coffin, had gone to New Ulm to see what was the matter.

Our advance guard reached New Ulm about 4 or 5 o'clock p. m., just in time to aid the inhabitants in

Repelling an Attack

of about 100 Indians upon the town. They succeeded in driving the enemy off, several citizens being killed, and about five or six houses in the upper part of the town being fired and destroyed. The main body of my company reached the ferry, about two miles below the settled part of the town, about 8 p. m., having made thirty-two miles in seven hours in a drenching rain storm. The blazing houses in the distance gave a very threatening aspect to the situation, but we crossed the ferry successfully and made the town without accident. The next day we were reinforced by a full company from Mankato, under Capt. William Bierbauer, of whose company I am happy to say I have a complete roster. Several companies were formed of the citizens of New Ulm. A full company on the 20th or 21st arrived from South Bend, and various other squads, greater or less in number, came in during the week before Saturday, the 23d, swelling our effective force to about 300 men, but nearly all very poorly armed. We threw up barricades, and sent out daily scouting parties through the surrounding country, who succeeded in bringing in many people who were in hiding, and would undoubtedly have been lost without this aid. It soon became apparent that to maintain any discipline or order, some one man must be in command of all the forces. The officers of the various organizations assembled and chose a commander; the selection fell to me. A provost guard was at once established and order inaugurated. The defenses were strengthened and we awaited results. Capt. William B. Dodd, my first lieutenant, was made second in command, and S. A. Buell, provost marshal, chief of staff and general manager. He had been a naval officer and was a good organizer. Capt. S. A. George, a young man who had been for a short time in some Eastern regiment, who joined us at St. Peter, was made an aid, and proved very efficient in reducing matters to a manageable condition.

Nothing of serious consequence occurred until Saturday morning, when at about 9:30 o'clock the Indians came down from Fort Ridgely, thirteen miles above us, which post they had been vigorously but ineffectually besieging since the 20th. As I have learned since, from educated half-breeds who were among the attacking party, the enemy comprised about 650 fighting men, all well armed and many mounted. The assault was well executed, and resulted in

THE STATE MONUMENT.

driving in our lines temporarily. We soon rallied, however, and steadily

Held the Enemy Off.

The Indians soon surrounded the whole town and commenced firing the buildings on the windward side. I wish I could describe the fight up to about 3 o'clock p. m., but my alloted space forbids. It was a lively and interesting one. I cannot, however, omit the critical event of the day. At 2 p. m. a great conflagration was raging on both sides of the main street in the lower part of the town, and destruction seemed inevitable. A squad of about fifty men was collected, a charge made down the burning street, and the Indians driven out beyond the houses. We then burned everything behind us, and the day was won. The desperate character of the fighting is well told when I say we lost sixty men in about an hour and a half, ten killed and fifty wounded, and these out of a much depleted force. Lieut. William Huey having gone with about seventy-five men to guard the approach by the ferry, and crossing to the other side of the river was cut off, and forced to retreat toward St. Peter. It was simply a mistake in judgment to put the river between himself and the main force, but in his retreat he met Capt. E. St. Julien Cox with reinforcements, joined them and returned the next day. He was a brave and willing officer. The company from South Bend, having heard that the Winnebagoes had joined in the outbreak, returned to their homes before the attack Saturday to protect their families, and on the morning of the attack a wagonload left us and went down the river. I doubt if we could have mustered over 200 guns at any time during the fight. About 190 houses were burned by the enemy and ourselves during the encounter, leaving nothing of the town but the small portion embraced within the barricades. The fight continued all Saturday night, and with dusultory firing up to Sunday forenoon. The Indians then drew of to the northward, in the direction of the fort, and disappeared. About noon Sunday Capt. E. St. Julien Cox arrived with about fifty men, sent by Col. H. H. Sibley from St. Peter, to reinforce New Ulm. Lieut. Huey, with part of his detachment which had been cut off Saturday, was with them. That they were welcome guests can well be imagined.

New Ulm Evacuated.

There were in the town at the time of the attack on the 23d, as near as can be learned, about 1,200 to 1,500 noncombatants, consisting of women, children, refugees and unarmed citizens, every individual of whom would have been massacred to a certainty had our little force been overcome. Such a stake was well worth fighting for. We were fortunate in having a fine corps of physicians, who established hospitals and assiduously attended to the sick and wounded. There were Dr. Daniels, of St. Peter; McMahon, of Mankato; Ayers and Mayo, of Le Sueur, besides Dr. Weschke, of New Ulm.

On Monday, the 25th, provisions and ammunition becoming scarce and pestilence being feared from stench and exposure, we decided to evacuate the town and try to reach Mankato. This destination was chosen to avoid crossing the Minnesota river, which we deemed impracticable, the only obstacle between us and Mankato being the Big Cottonwood river, and that was fordable. We made up a train of 153 wagons, loaded them with women, children and about eighty wounded men, and started. A more heart-rending procession was never witnessed in America. The disposition of the guard was confided to Capt. Cox. The march was successful; no Indians were encountered. We reached Crisp's farm toward evening, which was about half-way between New Ulm and Mankato. I pushed the main column on, fearing danger from varied sources, but camped at this point with about one hundred and fifty men, intending to return to New Ulm, or hold this point as a defensive measure for the exposed settlements. On the morning of the 26th we broke camp, and I endeavored to make the command return to New Ulm, or remain where they were; my object, of course, being to keep a force between the Indians and the settlements. The men had not heard a word from their families for more than a week, and declined to re-

turn or remain. I did not blame them. They had demonstrated their willingness to fight when necessary, but held the protection of their families as paramount to mere military possibilities. I would not do justice to history did I not record that, when I called for volunteers to return, Capt. Cox and his whole squad of forty or fifty men stepped to the front, ready to go where commanded. Although I had not heard of Capt. Marsh's disaster, I declined to allow so small a command to attempt the reoccupation of New Ulm. My staff stood by me in this effort, and a gentleman from Le Sueur county (Mr. Freeman Talbott) made an eloquent and impressive speech to the men to induce them to return. The train arrived safely at Mankato on the 25th, and the balance of the command on the following day, whence the men generally sought their homes.

THE DAY AT NEW ULM.

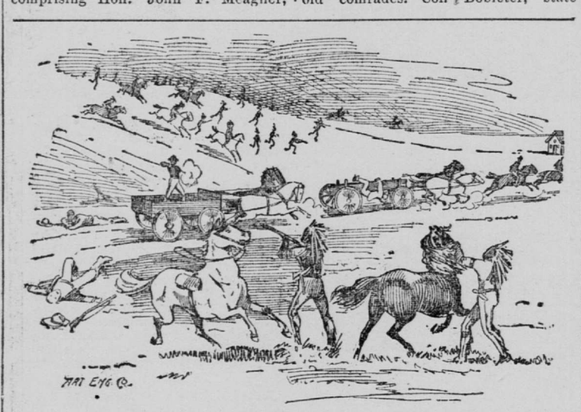
Royal Entertainment of the Defenders of the City.

Special to the Globe.

NEW ULM, Aug. 22.—At an early hour this morning all was bustle and activity in New Ulm. The first peep of the morning sun saw the entire city arrayed in gala attire. Every business house, residence and public building was bedecked with creeping vines and flowers, and even the broad avenues were not spared the hand of the artistic decorator. Here and there were triumphal arches, as beautiful and elaborate as time, taste and expense could make them. Across Minnesota street at frequent intervals hung festoons bearing the hospitable word "Welcome," which seems to mean more in New Ulm than almost anywhere else. This word, so conspicuous everywhere, yielded in one place to the inscription, "To the Guardians of the Frontier in 1862," which expressed both the object of all the preparations and the respect and love of the city for those who rallied to the defense of New Ulm in her time of need.

New Ulm never does anything by halves, and the elaborate preparations made for the dedication of the monument erected by the state to commemorate the battles of New Ulm, fought twenty-nine years ago, are being admired by a crowd that has its representatives from all parts of the state. From the time the special car bearing Gov. Merriam and a distinguished party of ladies and gentlemen from St. Paul arrived, at 7 o'clock this morning, visitors have been coming by carriage and rail from all direc-

tions. Defenders from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winona, Mankato, Le Sueur, Henderson, St. Peter, Shakopee, and even from many points outside the state came, and they came in numbers. St. Paul was represented by Gov. and Mrs. Merriam, ex-Senator Ramsey, Mrs. Furness, Miss Furness, Judge Flandrau and wife, Mrs. T. R. Selmes, Charles M. and William Blair Flandrau, Adjt. Gen. Mullen, Col. Bobleter, Nathan Myrick, Judge J. J. Egan, George Griggs and wife and ex-Judge Westcott Wilkin. From Mankato came a party comprising Hon. John F. Meagher,



RAID ON A WAGON TRAIN ON AUG. 19.

James Shoemaker and William Bierbauer, all officers of the old Mankato volunteers that rallied to the relief of New Ulm so promptly. At least sixty more old settlers of Mankato, headed by Editors J. C. Wise and L. P. Hunt, were also on hand, most of whom were also enrolled in the volunteers.

Le Sueur was not behind, and Editor J. J. Green, of the Sentinel, headed a party of the old Indian fighters of that county that were equaled only by the number sent over from St. Peter. In this number were ex-Judge E. St. Julien Cox, who was Capt. Cox, the daring leader of St. Peter's citizens so many years ago; Lieut. Gov. Ives and family, Editors Johnson and Fichthorn, J. B. Sackett and wife, and many more. Maj. B. H. Randall, the the old sutler at Fort Ridgely, too, came all the way from Winona to be present. From Cottonwood, Sigel, Lafayette, Newton, Milford and every other town and village far and near came the soldiers who feared not to do battle with the renowned Little Crow at the head of his great band of savages.

The local defenders were almost omnipresent, so anxious were they to extend every honor to their guests. There was Dr. Charles Weschke, the only physician in New Ulm at the time of the outbreak, smiling and handsome as he was during all the years he filled the office of mayor. Capt. Jacob Nix, who lost a finger in the first day's fight and sustained severe wounds later, vied with ex-Senator Rudolph in entertaining the visitors. Others well known among the valiant local heroes were S. A. George, George Jacobs, A. Zieher, L. Meier, L. Schilling, Judge Brandt, Herman Beussmann, Charles Jacobs, a gray-haired veteran of eighty-one years, and a host of others.

The first break in the wave of conversation and reminiscence came when the New Ulm battery, under Capt. Burg, thundered a salute in honor of the arrival of special trains from east and west bearing the bulk of the outside defenders. These visitors were escorted to Turner hall at once, and Mayor Charles Wagner welcomed them to the city in the most cordial manner. After alluding to the causes leading to the celebration, he said:

In the name of the city of New Ulm, which I have the honor to represent, I give you a hearty welcome to the city which twenty-nine years ago you so gallantly defended against the Indians. Be assured that we will always remember with unbounded gratitude that in the hours of danger you rushed to our assistance and shoulder to shoulder with us have defended our homes and your homes, in fact saved the whole Minnesota valley from the Sioux. We shall do everything in our power to make this day an interesting one for you, a day that you will always remember with pleasure. Make yourselves at home in our city and you will find that you are welcome in every household and to everybody, and that our citizens will make every effort to entertain you. The defenders and their families will now be shown to their quarters.

The next two hours were given up to the dining of the visitors, and shortly after 1 o'clock one of the events longest to be remembered took place at Turner Hall park, when medals and souvenirs of beautiful design and workmanship were given to all defenders. The forming of the procession was next, but owing to the multitude present it was fully an hour before the divisions were ready to move. Finally Col. F. Baasen, chief marshal, and, by the way, the first secretary of state of Minnesota, aided by his adjutant, the brilliant young Lieut. Scherer, of the United States regulars, and Marshals William Koch, Andrew J. Eckstein and John F. Neuman, smoothed out things, and the greatest procession ever seen in Southern Minnesota started. Its size may be gathered from the following:

Chief Marshal, Col. F. Baasen
Ad jutant, Lieut. L. Scherer
FIRST DIVISION.
Marshal, Wm. Koch
Band
Company A, Second Regiment
School Children
Gov. Merriam and Staff
State Monument Committee
Speakers
City Authorities
Hecker Post, No. 48, G. A. R.
Capt. Burg's Battery
SECOND DIVISION.
Marshal, Andrew J. Eckstein
Band
St. Peter Defenders
Mankato Defenders
Le Sueur Tigers
New Ulm Defenders
Milford Defenders
Cottonwood Defenders
Sigel Defenders
Lafayette and W. Newton Defenders
Ambulance with Defenders
THIRD DIVISION.
John F. Neumann, Marshal
Turnverein
St. Joseph's Society
Maennerchor
Other Civic Societies
Fire Department
Citizens on Foot
Citizens in Carriages

From Turner hall the procession marched to Third street, thence to Minnesota and up the latter to Broadway, down this to First north, and from here direct to the monument. One of the features of this great parade was the number of prominent men, men who have made their marks in all the walks of life, who trudged along with their old comrades. Col. Bobleter, state treasurer, marched with his fellow-members of Hecker post, G. A. R., and Judge Cox, of St. Peter, headed the St. Peter defenders. James Shoemaker, Hon. John F. Meagher and Capt. William Bierbauer were prominent in the Mankato veterans. Capt. F. Weile, of the Milford company, and Herman H. Beusman made an interesting pair, venerable and erect as though the snows of nearly thirty winters had not whitened their locks since they drove off and made secure the cattle of Milford and surrounding towns.

The monument reached, Hon. John F. Meagher, of Mankato, who, on behalf of the state monument committee, formally turned over the monument to Gov. Merriam as the representative of the state. Mr. Meagher's well-known features were a signal for a little applause, which was increased at the close of his neat and taking address. Mr. Meagher is not a man to waste words, but he is an effective speaker, and all the vast assemblage heard what he had to say. This was followed by Gov. Merriam, the popular chief magistrate of the state, who yesterday appeared at his best, in a speech as felicitous as the governor's efforts always are in these later days, turning the monument over to the local authorities.

The procession next moved on to Turner Hall park, where the speech-making was again renewed. Maj. Sanders, formerly the captain of the redoubtable Le Sueur Tigers, was introduced as the orator of the day, delivering a speech filled with history and experience. He was followed by Peter Scherer, one of the New Ulm defenders in German. Both of these will be found in another column. Ex-Gov. Ramsey spoke but a few words, expressing his delight at being present, but asking to be excused. Judge Flandrau, the "savior of New Ulm," was received with tumultous applause. He was not a little affected by this greeting, which did not, however, prevent him from delivering an eloquent address. Capt. Cox concluded the speech-making.

In the evening both the large halls of Turner hall were crowded, a concert and tableau being followed by dancing until a late hour, many of the guests remaining over until Monday. The governor's special car left for St. Paul at 11:30 p. m.

THE MONUMENT.

Description of the Memorial Erected by the State.

Two blocks away from the business center, and in a commanding position, at the intersection of State and Center streets, stands the monument. It is plainly visible from all parts of the city, and a fine view of the valley can be seen from its location. It is of white bronze and rests on a base seven feet square and two feet in height. The plinth is five feet eight inches square, and two feet eight inches in height. The spur and cap give a total height of twenty-four feet. The north and south plinths show in base relief, battle scenes; and the east and west plinths, with four tablets, give a life-sized medallion of Judge Charles E. Flandrau, and the following inscriptions: "This monument is erected by the state of Minnesota to commemorate the battles and incidents of the Sioux Indian war in 1862, which particularly relate to the town of New Ulm; erected 1890.

"Honored be the memory of the citizens of Blue Earth, Nicollet, Le Sueur and adjacent counties, who so gallantly came to the rescue of their neighbors of Brown county, and by their prompt action and bravery aided the inhabitants in defeating the enemy in the two battles of New Ulm, whereby the depredations of the savages were confined to the border, which would otherwise have extended into the heart of the state."

Then follows the historic inscription:

The Sioux Indians, located at the Redwood and Yellow Medicine agencies on the upper waters of the Minnesota river, broke into open rebellion on the 18th day of August, 1862. They massacred nearly all the whites in and about the agencies. Under the leadership of the chief, Little Crow, they proceeded down the river toward New Ulm, and on the 19th of August entered the settlement of

CAPTAIN NIX.

Milford, about seven miles west of New Ulm, and killed many of the inhabitants. On the afternoon of the 19th of August a force of about 100 warriors attacked the town of New Ulm, killing several of the citizens and burning a number of buildings, but did not carry the barricades which had been hastily thrown up; while the battle was in progress the advance of Capt. Charles E. Flandrau's company, from Nicollet county, about fifteen strong, under the command of L. M. Boardman, entered the town and the savages withdrew. The defense up to this time was in charge of Capt. John Nix. At 9 p. m. of the 19th of August an large force, consisting of Capt. Flandrau's company, from Nicollet county, together with a company from Le Sueur county, arrived and took possession of the town; reinforcements to the number of several hundred subsequently arrived. On the 20th Capt. Flandrau was chosen commander-in-chief and the defenses were strengthened. On the 23d the Indians, 650 strong, again attacked New Ulm at 9:30 in the morning, and besieged it until noon of the 24th. The assault was vigorously executed and desperately resisted. One hundred and eighty buildings were destroyed in the contest, leaving of the town such part only as lay within the barricades. Of the defenders thirty-four were killed and about sixty wounded. Reinforcements arrived at noon of the 24th under Capt. Cox, of St. Peter. On the 25th the town was evacuated and the inhabitants all safely conveyed to Mankato.

On another face of the monument is the roster of those killed in the battle.

Roster of those killed in the battle of New Ulm: Capt. John Belin's Company, New Ulm, Eleventh Regiment, State Militia—G. W. Otto Baut, Jacob Castor, William England, Julius Kirchstein, Matthias Mayer, August Roepke, Leopold Senzke. Le Sueur Tigers No. 1—Capt. William Delaughter, First Lieut. A. M. Edward, William Lusky. Le Sueur Tigers No. 2—Capt. E. C. Sanders, Sergt. William Maloney, Mathew Aherm, Washington Kulp.

Capt. William Bierbauer's Mankato Company—Newel E. Houghton, William Nicholson.

Capt. Charles E. Flandrau's Company, St. Peter Frontier Guards—First Lieut. W. B. Dodd, Max Haack, Jerry Quane, John Summers, Rufus Higgins, Luke Smith.

Capt. Louis Buggert's Company—Capt. Louis Buggert.

New Ulm Company—Ferdinand Krause, August Riemann.

Milford Company—Jacob Haeberle.

Citizens killed Aug. 19, 1862, returning from a reconnaissance—Almond D. Loomis, Uri Loomis, William Tuttle, William Carroll, George Lamb, DeWitt Leman, Ole Olson, Nels Olson, Tory Olson, Jan Tomson.

JOHN F. MEAGHER SPEAKS.

Brief Talk by the Distinguished Mankato Citizen.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: Three years ago the legislature of our state made an appropriation for the erection of a monument to commemorate the great struggle of defense against the most warlike tribe of Indians of modern times, which took place on this beautiful plain twenty-nine years ago.

In the absence of our chairman, who was Minnesota's most distinguished citizen—the late Gen. Henry H. Sibley—it becomes my duty and pleasure to present for your keeping this gift of a grateful people to the memory of the gallant defenders who laid down their lives in our state's defense.

New Ulm, its battles and defenders, as time rolls on, become as inseparably a part of our great state as the mighty Minnesota, whose waters received the life-blood of the brave men slain by savage hands while defending their dear ones and homes.

A conflict with a savage tribe, such as took place here, will never occur again among our people, and hence it is well for us to commemorate the last great struggle by our citizens in defense of their homes against people whose history in battle yields but a single life-saving act of mercy.

Such were the foes who were met and repelled here—from such an enemy the New Ulm defenders saved our state and its lovely women.

To commemorate that defense this beautiful monument is erected, and now, in behalf of the trustees, I commit it as a full account of our stewardship to your safe keeping.

GIVEN BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Monument Presented on Behalf of the State.

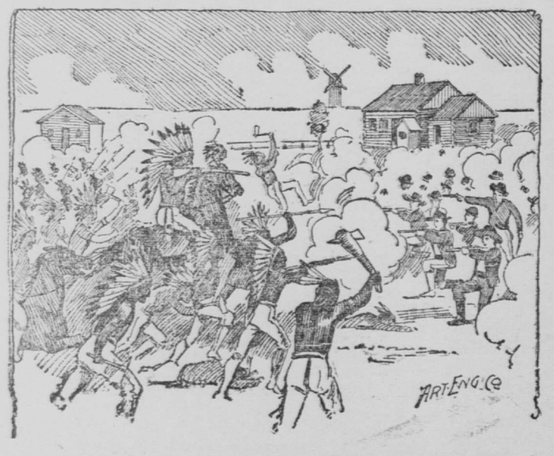
I am accorded the privilege, Mr. Mayor and fellow citizens of New Ulm, of performing the final act in connection with the law authorizing a commission to select a suitable memorial to testify to coming generations the gratitude of the citizens of Minnesota for the heroic deeds enacted near this spot more than a quarter of a century ago. It is a pleasure I highly esteem to be the medium of presenting to you this beautiful shaft of bronze, by which means the people of the state express their appreciation of the bravery, fidelity and loyalty of the men who defended this frontier village when attacked by bands of infuriated and merciless Indians, and checked the tide of disaster which threatened to devastate our entire northern borders.

The state takes pride in commemorating the deeds of sacrifice and of heroism of that eventful day. She does it in letters cast in lasting bronze, that time may not efface the records of those who fell victims to savage brutality. She does it that she may ever exercise her affection and thankfulness to the living as well as the dead. She does it because she desires to forever indicate that loyalty and sacrifice are worthy of commendation, and to teach her sons that the first duty of every citizen is to defend his state, and to protect the defenseless against foes from without and within. She does it in response to a sentiment as old as recorded time—that heroic deeds be made perennial in monuments of brass or marble. Nations have ever desired to testify their love and veneration for noble acts. Brave deeds, great sacrifices, devoted loyalty, patriotism and wise leadership in war or the fields of statesmanship will always be held in grateful remembrance in the hearts of the people and perpetuated in enduring metal or granite. Three hundred years after the battle of Thermopylae, the

children in the schools of ancient Greece were taught the name of each one of the famous three hundred men who defended that immortal pass, thus holding up to the minds of the young that patriotism and sacrifice are worthy of imitation. It is thus models are created for the youth of the land. It is thus the loftiest ideal is presented as a guide to measure the standard of human action. Happy he who is thus

honored. Grateful the commonwealth that is possessed of men worthy such honor, and lasting its gratitude. Our state, though but a young sister in the republic, has many honored citizens.

Continued on Third Page.



THE INDIAN ADVANCE IN THE EARLY MORNING.

THE BATTLE OF AUG. 22 AT ITS HEIGHT.